Eighteenth Series, Vol. XIV No. 15

Tuesday, March 10, 2026
Phalguna 19, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Seventh Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 10, 2026/ Phalguna 19, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

@Starred Question Nos. 241 and 242

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न 241 - माननीय सदस्य श्री अरुण भारती जी।

प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना

*241. +श्री अरुण भारती:
डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

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

(क) क्या 100 आकांक्षी कृषि जिलों को विकसित करने हेतु जुलाई, 2025 में अनुमोदित प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (पीएम-डीडीकेवाई) को कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो देश में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार इसके कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस योजना का उद्देश्य कम उत्पादकता, फसल की कम सघनता और सीमित ऋण संवितरण के आधार पर चिह्नित किए गए जिलों में कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, फसल विविधीकरण और टिकाऊ कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देना है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पंचायत और ब्लॉक स्तर पर सिंचाई सुविधाओं में सुधार के साथ-साथ फसल कटाई के उपरांत उसके भंडारण के बुनियादी ढांचे के संवर्धन का प्रावधान है;

(घ) क्या उक्त योजना का उद्देश्य चिह्नित किए गए जिलों में दीर्घकालिक और अल्पकालिक दोनों प्रकार के कृषि ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करना है और यदि हाँ, तो विशेषकर बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

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

(ङ) क्या 11 विभागों की 36 मौजूदा योजनाओं के साथ-साथ राज्य की योजनाओं और निजी भागीदारी के अभिसरण के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन का उद्देश्य एकीकृत विकास सुनिश्चित करना है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (डीडीकेवाई) को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा 16 जुलाई 2025 को कम उत्पादकता, कम फसल सघनता और सीमित कृषि ऋण वितरण के आधार पर चिह्नित 100 जिलों के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था। डीडीकेवाई में शामिल जिलों की राज्य-वार सूची संलग्न **अनुबंध** में दी गई है। 96 जिलों द्वारा अपना जिला कार्य प्लान (डीएपी) तैयार कर लिया गया है तथा गतिविधियाँ शुरू कर दी गई हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस योजना में भाग नहीं लिया गया है, अतः पश्चिम बंगाल के 4 जिलों द्वारा डीएपी तैयार नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हाँ। इस योजना का उद्देश्य कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, फसल विविधीकरण तथा सतत कृषि पद्धतियों को अपनाना, पंचायत और ब्लॉक स्तरों पर फसलोपरांत भंडारण में वृद्धि करना, सिंचाई सुविधाओं में सुधार करना तथा दीर्घकालिक एवं अल्पकालिक ऋण की उपलब्धता को सुगम बनाना है।

(घ) और (ङ) जिला धन-धान्य कृषि योजना समिति द्वारा संबंधित हितधारकों के परामर्श से डीएपी तैयार और अनुमोदित कर ली गई है। इन प्लान में 11 विभागों की 36 केन्द्रीय योजनाओं, राज्य योजनाओं को अभिसरित किया गया है तथा निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को मोबिलाइज किया गया है। डीएपी में उद्देश्यवार, वर्षवार लक्ष्य और हस्तक्षेपों जैसे कि उच्च उपज वाली किस्मों के बीजों का वितरण, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देना, भंडारण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना, विविधीकरण के लिए लक्षित फसलें आदि का विवरण दिया गया है, ताकि योजना के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त किया जा सके।

इस योजना का उद्देश्य चिन्हित जिलों में रिवॉल्विंग फंड (आरएफ) और सामुदायिक निवेश फंड (सीआईएफ) उपलब्ध कराने और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) से ऋण विस्तार जैसी गतिविधियों के माध्यम से दीर्घकालिक और अल्पकालिक दोनों प्रकार के ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। इन गतिविधियों के लिए लक्ष्य डीडीकेवाई जिलों द्वारा तैयार किए गए डीएपी में निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के डीडीकेवाई जिलों द्वारा भी डीएपी तैयार कर ली गई है और इसे डीडीकेवाई डैशबोर्ड पर अपलोड कर दिया गया है। केंद्र सरकार के विभागों तथा नीति आयोग द्वारा इन डीडीकेवाई जिलों को डीएपी के आधार पर फीडबैक भी दिया गया है। डीडीकेवाई का कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी एक सतत गतिविधि है क्योंकि इससे संबंधित आउटपुट और आउटकम संकेतकों को नियमित रूप से ट्रैक किया जाता है।

डीडीकेवाई की शुरुआत से लेकर (जनवरी 2026 तक), डीडीकेवाई जिलों ने योजना के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ की हैं, जैसे कि कृत्रिम गर्भाधान, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र का विस्तार, नए जल संचयन संरचनाओं का निर्माण और रिजुविनेट किया गया, और केवीके किसानों/श्रमिकों को प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धतियों पर प्रशिक्षण देना आदि।

अनुबंध

डीडीकेवाई के अंतर्गत 100 जिलों की सूची

क्र.सं	राज्य	ज़िला
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्री सत्या साई
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लुरी सीताराम राजू
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नामय्या
5	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	**अंजॉ**
6	असम	श्रीभूमि (करीमगंज)
7	असम	चराईदेव
8	असम	**डिमा** हसाओ
9	बिहार	मधुबनी

क्र.सं	राज्य	ज़िला
10	बिहार	दरभंगा
11	बिहार	बांका
12	बिहार	गया
13	बिहार	सिवान
14	बिहार	किशनगंज
15	बिहार	नवादा
16	छत्तीसगढ	दंतेवाड़ा
17	छत्तीसगढ	जशपुर
18	छत्तीसगढ	कोरबा
19	गोवा	**दक्षिण** गोवा
20	गुजरात	कच्छ
21	गुजरात	दोहाद / दाहोद
22	गुजरात	छोटाउदेपुर
23	गुजरात	पंचमहल
24	हरियाणा	नूह
25	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर
26	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	किश्तवाड़
27	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	बारामूला
28	झारखंड	सिमडेगा
29	झारखंड	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम
30	कर्नाटक	तुमकुरु
31	कर्नाटक	चित्रदुर्गा
32	कर्नाटक	कोप्पल
33	कर्नाटक	**गडग**
34	कर्नाटक	हावेरी
35	कर्नाटक	चिक्कबल्लापुरा
36	केरल	**कोझिकोड**
37	केरल	कासरगोड
38	केरल	कन्नूर
39	मध्य प्रदेश	अनूपपुर
40	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडौरी
41	मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर

क्र.सं	राज्य	ज़िला
42	मध्य प्रदेश	शहडोल
43	मध्य प्रदेश	उमरिया
44	मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी
45	मध्य प्रदेश	निवाड़ी
46	मध्य प्रदेश	टीकमगढ़
47	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर
48	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल
49	महाराष्ट्र	गडचिरोली
50	महाराष्ट्र	धुले
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59	नगालैंड	मोन
60	ओडिशा	कंधमाल
61	ओडिशा	मलकानगिरी
62	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़
63	ओडिशा	नुआपाड़ा
64	पंजाब	फाजिल्का
65	राजस्थान	बाड़मेर
66	राजस्थान	जैसलमेर
67	राजस्थान	पाली
68	राजस्थान	नागौर
69	राजस्थान	जोधपुर
70	राजस्थान	बीकानेर
71	राजस्थान	चूरू
72	राजस्थान	जालोर
73	सिक्किम	गेजिंग (पूर्व में पश्चिमी जिला)

क्र.सं	राज्य	ज़िला
74	तमिलनाडु	रामनाथपुरम
75	तमिलनाडु	थूथुकुडी (तूतीकोरिन)
76	तमिलनाडु	शिवगंगा
77	तमिलनाडु	विरुद्धनगर
78	तेलंगाना	नारायणपेट
79	तेलंगाना	जोगुलम्बा गडवाल
80	तेलंगाना	जनगांव
81	तेलंगाना	नगरकुरनूल
82	त्रिपुरा	उत्तरी त्रिपुरा
83	उत्तर प्रदेश	महोबा
84	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र
85	उत्तर प्रदेश	हमीरपुर
86	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाँदा
87	उत्तर प्रदेश	जालौन
88	उत्तर प्रदेश	झांसी
89	उत्तर प्रदेश	उन्नाव
90	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज
91	उत्तर प्रदेश	चित्रकूट
92	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रतापगढ़
93	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती
94	उत्तर प्रदेश	ललितपुर
95	उत्तराखंड	अल्मोड़ा
96	उत्तराखंड	चमोली
97	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया
98	पश्चिम बंगाल	दार्जिलिंग
99	पश्चिम बंगाल	अलीपुरद्वार
100	पश्चिम बंगाल	झारग्राम

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण भारती : माननीय सभापति महोदया, प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना के माध्यम से 100 पिछड़े कृषि जिलों के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल शुरू की गयी है।… (व्यवधान)

11.01 hrs

At this stage, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Dr. M. K. Vishnu Prasad, Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Shri Raja Ram Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में जमुई और शेखपुरा जिले आते हैं, जिन्हें सरकार पहले से ही आकांक्षी जिला घोषित कर चुकी है।... (व्यवधान) कृषि विकास, सिंचाई और ऋण उपलब्धता के दृष्टिकोण से ये जिले इस योजना के लिए उपयुक्त हैं, लेकिन प्रारंभिक सूची में इन्हें शामिल नहीं किया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस सूची में संशोधन करने या पीएम-डीडीकेवाई योजना के दूसरे चरण में जमुई और शेखपुरा को शामिल करने पर विचार करेगी?... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय सभापति महोदया, प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमान् नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो कृषि नीतियां बनी हैं, उनके कारण देश में अन्न के भंडार भर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि चावल के उत्पादन में भारत ने चीन को पीछे छोड़ कर आज भारत दुनिया में नम्बर-1 हो गया है।... (व्यवधान) चाहे चावल हो या गेहूं हो या सरसों हो या सोयाबीन हो, हमने इनके उत्पादन में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि की है।... (व्यवधान) एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में पिछले दस सालों में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 44 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है।... (व्यवधान) यह चमत्कार हुआ है, लेकिन वहीं दूसरी तरफ राज्यों के बीच उत्पादन में अन्तर है।... (व्यवधान) किसी राज्य में उत्पादन ज्यादा हो रहा है, किसी राज्य में उत्पादन थोड़ा कम रह जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) राज्यों में भी जिलों में ऐसा होता है कि कोई जिला उत्पादन में बहुत अच्छा है और कोई जिला पीछे रह गया, इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत विजनरी योजना बनायी कि वे जिले जो एवरेज उत्पादन में कम हैं, जहां उत्पादकता कम है, जहां सिंचाई की सुविधाएं कम हैं, जहां ऋण का प्रवाह कम है, ऐसे सभी जिलों में उत्पादन नेशनल एवरेज पर आ जाएं, वहां उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किए जाएं, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना बनायी है।

… (व्यवधान) यह अद्भुत योजना है ।… (व्यवधान) इसमें प्रारंभिक रूप से 100 जिले सम्मिलित किए गए हैं ।… (व्यवधान)

मैं माननीय सदस्य अरुण भारती जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि वे अपने क्षेत्र की चिंता करते हैं ।… (व्यवधान) उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया है कि उनके यहां के दो आकांक्षी जिले - जमुई और शेखपुरा - को कैसे प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया जाएगा, तो मैं उनको धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने क्षेत्र की चिंता की है ।… (व्यवधान) मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना देश के 100 जिलों में लागू है और 11 विभागों की 36 योजनाओं को समेकित और क्रियान्वित करने का काम किया जा रहा है । … (व्यवधान) अभी तो 100 जिलों में यह योजना लागू है, आगे जब विचार होगा तो तब इस पर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर राज्य सरकार चाहे तो अपने प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों को भी वे उसमें सम्मिलित कर सकती है ।… (व्यवधान) माननीय सांसद जी राज्य सरकार के साथ चर्चा करें और यदि राज्य सरकार सहमत है तो वे उन 11 विभागों की 36 योजनाओं को अपने यहां लागू कर सकती है ।… (व्यवधान) हमारे डैशबोर्ड और हमारी विशेषज्ञता का लाभ भी इन जिलों को मिल जाए, इसके लिए हम प्रयास करेंगे । … (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण भारती : सभापति महोदया, 36 पुरानी योजनाओं को समेकित करके खेती की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री धन धान्य कृषि योजना एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है । … (व्यवधान) हमारी सरकार किसानों को सस्ते दर पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारी सब्सिडी भी देती है । जमीनी स्तर पर यह सुनिश्चित करना भी आवश्यक है कि खाद वितरण की पूरी व्यवस्था पारदर्शी हो और किसानों तक सुचारू रूप से खाद पहुंचे । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उर्वरक वितरण के लिए, खासकर मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र जमुई को लेकर, कोई मजबूत डिजिटल ट्रैक एंड ट्रेस सिस्टम बना रही है? … (व्यवधान)

इसके साथ ही क्या सरकार पैक्स प्रणाली को और सशक्त करने के लिए विचार कर रही

है, ताकि किसानों को सरकारी सब्सिडी दर पर सीधे खाद उपलब्ध हो सके? … (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय सभापति महोदया, यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, किसानों का सवाल है, गरीबों का सवाल है । … (व्यवधान) मैं आपके माध्यम से विपक्ष के साथियों से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे कम से कम किसानों के महत्वपूर्ण सवालों को चर्चा में आने दें। इनके द्वारा इस तरह से शोरगुल करना अलोकतांत्रिक है। वे किसानों के सवालों का जवाब नहीं देने दे रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है। मुझे यह कहते हुए गर्व है कि यह एनडीए की सरकार है। हमारी सरकार ने पिछले साल 1,86,000 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी किसानों को दी है। ऐसा उर्वरकों को सस्ता करने के लिए किया गया। … (व्यवधान) हम यूरिया की एक बोरी 366 रुपये में दे रहे हैं, डीएपी की एक बोरी 1350 रुपये में दे रहे हैं। इनकी कीमत क्रमश: 2000 रुपये और 3000 रुपये होती है । किसानों को 1,86,000 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी देकर उत्पादन बढ़ाने का महत्वपूर्ण काम प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हो रहा है। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री खाद के मामले को देखती है । हमारे पात्र किसानों को आसानी से खाद मिल सकें, इसको ट्रैक एंड ट्रेस करने के लिए उन्होंने मोबाइल बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम बनाया है। इसी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय एग्री स्टेक फार्मर आईडी का उपयोग कर रही है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं प्रसन्नता के साथ यह बता रहा हूं कि यह मोदी सरकार है, जिसने तय किया है कि अब हरेक किसान की अलग फार्मर आईडी बनायी जाएगी। यह किसान पहचान पत्र होगी।… (व्यवधान) हमारे देश में 9 करोड़ से ज्यादा फार्मर आईडी बनायी जा चुकी हैं। इस फार्मर आईडी में किसानों के सारे विवरण रहेंगे। उसके पास कितनी जमीन है, उसने उस जमीन में कौन सी फसल बोयी है, उसके परिवार में कितने सदस्य है।… (व्यवधान) हमारे मंत्री ललन सिंह जी यहां बैठे हैं। किसानों के पास कितना पशुधन है, हमारे किसान मछली पालन भी

करते हैं। ये सारी जानकारियां फार्मर आईडी में रहेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, अभी हमने एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट किया है। फार्मर आईडी का उपयोग करते हुए हम इसको और आगे बढ़ाएंगे। किसान के पास उर्वरक की कितनी आवश्यकता है, इसकी जानकारी लेकर हम जमीन से जोड़ देंगे।... (व्यवधान) अगर उसके पास एक एकड़ जमीन है तो उसे कितनी फर्टिलाइजर की जरुरत होगी। तीन जिलों में इसका पायलट प्रोजेक्ट किया गया। किसानों ने जो फसल उगाई, उसकी प्रशंसा की गई। आगे हम इस फार्मर आईडी का उपयोग करके, किसान के पास जो जमीन है, उसके हिसाब से कितनी खाद की जरुरत पड़ेगी, उसकी मैपिंग करेंगे। हम किसानों को माना नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन उनको ध्यान जरूर दिलाएंगे कि उनको अपनी जमीन के लिए इतने खाद की आवश्यकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, हमारा मंत्रालय पैक्स को भी मजबूत करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास कर रहा है। इसका यही प्रोसेस है कि हम अपने सिस्टम के माध्यम से ट्रैक एंड ट्रेस करें, ताकि किसानों तक ढंग से खाद पहुंचे और वह खाद पूरी तरीके से ठीक हो। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप अपने-अपने स्थान पर विराजें। आप सबको विदित होना चाहिए कि किसानों से संबंधित बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय चल रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्यगण कृषि के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करती हूँ कि प्लीज़ आप लोग प्रश्न काल चलने दीजिए। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से एक बार फिर आग्रह कर रही हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य डॉ. लता वानखेड़े जी।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े : धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना जैसी ऐतिहासिक और किसान हितैषी योजना के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी एवं

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) विशेषकर मेरे राज्य मध्यप्रदेश के आठ जिलों को इस योजना में शामिल करने के लिए आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदया जी, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल एक ही पूरक प्रश्न है कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत चयनित 100 जिलों में से अभी तक केवल 96 जिलों का ही एक्शन प्लान बन पाया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके साथ ही केन्द्र स्तर से निगरानी के लिए जो केन्द्रीय प्रभारी अधिकारी (सीएनओ) नियुक्त किए गए हैं, क्या सरकार उनके फील्ड दौरों के साथ-साथ कोई डिजिटल ट्रैकिंग या किसानों से सीधा फीडबैक लेने की नई व्यवस्था जोड़ रही है?... (व्यवधान) ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि काम सिर्फ अधिकारियों के दौरों तक सीमित न रहे और हमारी सरकार की इस बेहतरीन योजना का शत-प्रतिशत लाभ सीधे किसानों के खेतों तक पूरी पारदर्शिता के साथ पहुँच सके। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय सभापति महोदया, विपक्ष जो तमाशा कर रहा है, वह सारा देश देख रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके लिए इन्हें जनता माफ नहीं करेगी। अभी हमारी विद्वान सदस्या श्रीमती लता वानखेड़े जी ने एक सवाल पूछा है कि इस योजना को 100 जिलों में से केवल 96 जिलों में ही क्यों लागू किया गया है? ... (व्यवधान) इस योजना में चार जिले क्यों छूट गए हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं बड़ी तकलीफ और बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना को पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने लागू नहीं किया है, यह पाप किया है। ... (व्यवधान) पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार इन चार जिलों के साथ अन्याय कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इन चार जिलों के नाम भी बताना चाहता हूँ, पश्चिम बंगाल की जनता भी सुन ले। ... (व्यवधान) इन चार जिलों में पुरुलिया, दार्जिलिंग, अलीपुरद्वार और झाड़ग्राम हैं।

… (व्यवधान) हमने ये चार जिले प्रधानमंत्री कृषि धन-धान्य योजना में सम्मिलित किए थे । … (व्यवधान) ये जिले इस योजना में इसलिए सम्मिलित किए गए थे, ताकि बंगाल के इन जिलों के गरीब किसानों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके, उत्पादन की लागत घटाई जा सके और सिंचाई सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जा सकें, ऋण के प्रवाह को बढ़ाया जा सके, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए कि उन गरीबों और किसानों को इस योजना के लाभ से वंचित करने का पाप किया है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, ये यहां पर चिल्ला रहे हैं । … (व्यवधान) पश्चिम बंगाल की जनता यह सुन ले कि पश्चिम बंगाल के किसानों के साथ अन्याय करने का पाप वहां की मुख्यमंत्री ममता बनर्जी ने किया है। … (व्यवधान) वहां की जनता इसके लिए उन्हें माफ नहीं करेगी। अरे, ऐसी क्या घटिया राजनीति करते हो? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, क्या यह कोई राजनीति है?… (व्यवधान) अगर किसी योजना के सामने प्रधानमंत्री का नाम लगा है, तो मोदी जी को इसका श्रेय न मिल जाए, किसान मरे, तो मर जाए, मेरी आंख फूटे तो फूट जाए, लेकिन सामने वाले की दोनों फूट जाने दो। … (व्यवधान) किसान बर्बाद हो जाए, तो हो जाए, लेकिन योजना लागू न करो, यह पाप पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने किया है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन योजना को भी पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने लागू नहीं किया है। … (व्यवधान) टीएमसी वालो आपका बंगाल के किसानों ने क्या बिगाड़ा था कि प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना पश्चिम बंगाल में लागू नहीं की गई है? … (व्यवधान) केन्द्र सरकार की ऐसी कई योजनाएं हैं, जो पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने लागू नहीं की हैं। … (व्यवधान) क्या घटिया राजनीति करते हो? … (व्यवधान) क्या जनता बीजेपी और टीएमसी की होती है? … (व्यवधान) घटिया राजनीति करके पश्चिम बंगाल की जनता को मारने का पाप टीएमसी की सरकार कर रही है । … (व्यवधान) सरकार बदलेगी, तो वहां सारी योजनाएं लागू की जाएंगी । … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी से एक बार फिर निवेदन कर रही हूँ कि आपका यह आचरण अच्छा नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : पूरा देश आप लोगों का आचरण देख रहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज़ आप लोग अपने-अपने स्थानों पर विराजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न संख्या – 242, माननीय सदस्य डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

… (व्यवधान)

कृषोन्नति योजना का पुनर्गठन

***242. +डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:**
श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

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

(क) केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में 'कृषोन्नति योजना' के पुनर्गठन हेतु कुल कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है तथा क्योंझर एवं नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित राज्य-वार और घटक-वार इसके मुख्य घटकों और उन उद्देश्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिए धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करने हेतु निर्धारित विशिष्ट लक्ष्यों या मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित राज्य, जिला और ब्लॉक-वार समय-सीमा, मापने योग्य संकेतकों और अपेक्षित परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत किसान की आय में सुधार की निगरानी और उसे मापने हेतु प्रस्तावित तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा तत्संबंधी आंकड़ों के स्रोतों और सूचना प्रणालियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) देश में विशेषकर झारखंड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों तथा जलगाँव, सीधी और नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित राज्य-वार व्यापक प्रभाव सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उक्त योजना को सिंचाई, फसल विविधीकरण, बाजार पहुंच और मूल्य समर्थन जैसी अन्य केंद्रीय और राज्य कृषि योजनाओं के साथ किस प्रकार एकीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) क्या कोई विशेष प्रावधान या अतिरिक्त आवंटन प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य और जिला-वार व्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) से (ङ) कृषोन्नति योजना (केवाई) एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसके लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि के दौरान अर्थात वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक के लिए कुल 44,246.89 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। वर्तमान में इस योजना में निम्नलिखित घटक शामिल हैं:

(i) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)

(ii) बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री उप-मिशन (एसएमएसपी)

(iii)राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- ऑयल पाम (एनएमईओ-ओपी)

(iv)राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन- तिलहन (एनएमईओ-ओएस)

(v) समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)

(vi)राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन (एनबीएम)

(vii) कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमएई)

(viii)पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर)

(ix)एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आईएसएएम)

(x) डिजिटल कृषि मिशन (डीएएम)

(xi)दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन

वर्तमान में, कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं दो अम्ब्रेला योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आती हैं- प्रधानमंत्री- राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) और कृषोन्नति योजना (केवाई)। 16वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं को शामिल करने वाली एक अम्ब्रेला योजना के लिए व्यय वित्त आयोग (ईएफसी) का मसौदा तैयार किया जा रहा है। इस मसौदे को अंतर-मंत्रालयी परामर्श के लिए भेजा गया है।

पुनर्गठन, फंडिंग फ्रेमवर्क, विशिष्ट लक्ष्य या बेंचमार्क, निगरानी तंत्र, फंड आवंटन के लिए मानदंड और भार, विशेष प्रावधान या अतिरिक्त आवंटन, अन्य केंद्रीय और राज्य कृषि योजनाओं के साथ एकीकरण से संबंधित विवरण, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उचित परामर्श उपरांत ईएफसी नोट को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने और अनुमोदित किए जाने के बाद उपलब्ध होंगे।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया, प्रत्येक साल भारत सरकार पार्लियामेंट में यह कहती है कि खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, खाद्यान्न का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ रहा है, और सिंचाई की सुविधा खेतों में हम पहुंचा पा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का मिशन है कि किसानों की आय को दुगुना करें, लगातार उसमें भारत सरकार काम रही है । ... (व्यवधान) मेरा मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न है कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद से 2026 तक 12 साल हो गए, भारत सरकार ने कौन सी ऐसी योजना बनाई जिसके कारण खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन लगातार बढ़ रहा है, क्षेत्रफल बढ़ रहा है और किसानों की आय दुगुनी हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : सभापति महोदया, हमारे जुझारू माननीय सदस्य निशिकान्त दुबे जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमान नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने तीन बड़े लक्ष्य तय किए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) पहला - देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना, दूसरा - किसानों को ठीक दाम देना, तीसरा - पोषण युक्त आहार उपलब्ध कराना और इसके लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाना । ... (व्यवधान) उत्पादन की लागत घटाना । ... (व्यवधान)

उत्पादन के ठीक दाम देना । ... (व्यवधान) नुकसान हो जाए तो उसकी भरपाई करना । ... (व्यवधान) कृषि का बिजलीकरण, प्राकृतिक खेती, ऐसी कई योजनाएं हैं, जिसके लिए अन्य कई योजनाएं प्रारंभ की गई हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसी का परिणाम है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) निशिकान्त जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ज़माना था कि जब कांग्रेस की सरकार हुआ करती थी और पीएल-480 के अंतर्गत सड़ा लाल गेहूं हिन्दुस्तान को खाना पड़ता था। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन आज मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि हमारे गेहूं के भंडार भरे हुए हैं, चावल के भंडार भरे हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनकी चिंता यह है कि रखें कहां... (व्यवधान) हम पैदा करते जाएंगे, प्रहलाद जी आप रखने का इंतजाम करते जाओ, कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी । ... (व्यवधान) अगर आप उत्पादन देखें तो देश ने 357 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन के साथ कृषि के क्षेत्र में नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, ये तो सुन नहीं पाएंगे, 15 करोड़ टन चावल का उत्पादन कर भारत चावल के उत्पादन में दुनिया में नंबर एक हो गया है । ... (व्यवधान) चीन को हमने पीछे छोड़ दिया । ... (व्यवधान) भारत नंबर वन है । ... (व्यवधान) न केवल गेहूं, न केवल चावल, बल्कि सरसों में, सोयाबीन में, मूंगफली में रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हमने किया है । ... (व्यवधान) ये हाय-हाय करते रहें, दुनिया वाह-वाह कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) वाह प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और वाह भारत के किसानों । ... (व्यवधान) मैं दोनों हाथ जोड़ कर भारत के किसानों को प्रणाम करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) जलने वाले जला करें। ... (व्यवधान)

अब आप देखिए कि हमारा जो उत्पादन है, वह हरित क्रांति के दौर से भी ज्यादा तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है । ... (व्यवधान) माननीय सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 1966-76 में उत्पादन कुल 74 मिलियन टन था, जो अब बढ़ कर 357 मिलियन टन पहुंच गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, जब इनकी सरकार थी तो खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन की वार्षिक वृद्धि केवल

3.9 मिलियन टन थी। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान यह बढ़कर 8.01 मिलियन टन हो गई है, जो अब तक की सबसे तेज वृद्धि है। ... (व्यवधान) केवल खाद्यान्न ही नहीं, फल भी तो चाहिए, सब्जियां भी तो चाहिए इसलिए पोषण का ध्यान रखते हुए हमने फल और सब्जियों के उत्पादन पर भी ध्यान दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि जब इनकी सरकार थी, तब इनकी 277 मिलियन टन पैदावार होती थी और अब वह बढ़कर 369 मिलियन टन हो गई है। उसमें 7.5 मिलियन टन की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। ... (व्यवधान) अब देश की जनता को पोषक आहार चाहिए, इसलिए दालों की खपत लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। दालों में भी पहले 19.25 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन था, लेकिन अब बढ़कर 25.68 मिलियन टन हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) दालों का भी उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। ये क्या गद्दी छुड़वाएंगे, हम नित नए रिकॉर्ड बनाते चले जाएंगे। ये वेल में रहकर तख्तियां उठाकर नारे लगाते रहेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) दुनिया देख रही है कि हमने दलहन का उत्पादन 19 मिलियन टन से बढ़ाकर 25.68 मिलियन टन किया। आप तिलहन का भी सुन लीजिए। अगर हिम्मत है तो सुन लीजिए। हमने 27.51 मिलियन टन से बढ़ाकर 42.99 मिलियन टन उत्पादन किया है और क्षेत्रफल भी 291 लाख हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 304.40 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) दूध के उत्पादन के बारे में भी मैं यहां पर बैठे हमारे विद्वान मंत्री ललन सिंह जी को बधाई देता हूँ। जब इनकी सरकार थी, तब दूध का उत्पादन 20 मिलियन टन था और आज वह बढ़कर 229 मिलियन टन हो गया है। इसके लिए मैं ललन सिंह जी को और उनके मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, अगर हम नीली क्रांति को भी देखें तो उसमें भी मछली का उत्पादन 2.4 से बढ़कर 19.5 मिलियन टन हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय सदस्य निशिकान्त जी के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत लगातार प्रगति कर रहा है, विकास कर रहा है। हमने अपने अन्न के भंडार भरे हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि भारत विश्वबंधु है और इसलिए दुनिया का फूड बास्केट भारत को हम बनाकर रहेंगे। दुनिया की जरूरतें भारत पूरी करेगा, क्योंकि

हम वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम में विश्वास रखते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदया, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का विशेष तौर पर दो चीजों के लिए आग्रह है । एक मिलेट उत्पादन के लिए है और दूसरा ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए है । ... (व्यवधान) बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि गंगा के किनारे जो हमारी फर्टाइल लैंड है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इनके एरिया में पांच-पांच किलोमीटर के जो क्षेत्र हैं, उनको ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए डेवपल किया जाएगा और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की जो लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी है, उसके तहत माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है । ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए ऑर्गेनिक खेती और मिलेट की खेती के लिए भारत सरकार क्या कार्य कर रही है, उसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : सभापति महोदया, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ... (व्यवधान) जब इनकी सरकार थी तो ये उत्पादन बढ़ाने में ध्यान ही नहीं रखते थे और केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर के अधिक उपयोग के कारण मनुष्य का स्वास्थ्य भी खराब हो रहा था और धरती का स्वास्थ्य भी बिगड़ रहा था। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, यूपीए की सरकार ने कभी भी इसकी चिंता नहीं की। कांग्रेस की सरकार ने कभी इसकी चिंता नहीं की, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह विजन है। ... (व्यवधान) वे इस चिंता से अवगत थे। केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर के अत्यधिक और असंतुलित उपयोग के कारण एक तरफ मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता खराब होने लगी । मित्र कीट मारे जाने लगे और उसके साथ-साथ अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियां, अधिक पेस्टिसाइड और फर्टिलाइजर के उपयोग के कारण यह पता चला कि वे बढ़ रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चिंता की कि यह धरती केवल हमारे लिए नहीं है। आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए भी इस धरती को सुरक्षित रखना है, ताकि उनके लिए भी अन्न का उत्पादन हो सके। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे देश की जनता को शुद्ध आहार मिले, ऑर्गेनिक कार्बन मिट्टी में बढ़े, धरती स्वस्थ रहे, इसकी चिंता करते हुए प्रकृतिक खेती मिशन और जैविक खेती मिशन लागू किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन के बारे में बताते हुए

मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता होती है।... (व्यवधान) निशिकान्त जी ने बिलकुल सही कहा है कि गंगा जी जैसी जो नदियां हैं, उनके पांच किलोमीटर तक हम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्राकृतिक खेती, अर्थात् केमिकल और फर्टिलाइजर से रहित खेती हो, इसकी हम चिंता कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, हमने एक करोड़ किसानों को सेंसिटाइज किया है और हमने टारगेट तय किया था कि 18 लाख किसान कम-से-कम साढ़े 7 लाख हेक्टेयर में प्राकृतिक खेती की तरफ बढ़ें। ... (व्यवधान) भले ही वे एक साथ न बढ़ें, अगर किसी के पास पांच एकड़ जमीन है, तो वह एक एकड़ जमीन में प्राकृतिक खेती करे, यह हमने आग्रह किया था। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि 18 लाख से ज्यादा किसानों ने प्राकृतिक खेती करना प्रारंभ किया है। 8 लाख 80 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन में प्राकृतिक खेती प्रारंभ हो गयी है। ... (व्यवधान) किसानों से हम क्लस्टर बना कर प्राकृतिक खेती करवा रहे हैं। इसके लिए उनको चार हजार रुपए प्रति एकड़ की सहायता भी कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि प्राकृतिक खेती में खाद नहीं डाला नहीं जाता है, कीटनाशक नहीं डाले जाते हैं, प्राकृतिक खेती में उसी खेत में या आस-पास स्थानीय स्तर पर जो वनस्पतियां होती हैं, उनका उपयोग करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इंटरक्रॉपिंग करके अलग-अलग फसलें लगाते हैं और जो प्राचीन भारतीय पद्धतियां हैं, उनमें स्थानीय गाय के गोबर से बने हुए घनजीवामृत और बीजामृत का उपयोग करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) कीटनाशकों के स्थान पर नीमास्त्र जैसे अलग-अलग स्थानीय वनस्पतियों से जो कीटनाशक बनते हैं, उनका उपयोग करते हैं और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस दिशा में हमारे देश के किसान आगे आ रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मिलेट्स के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हमने आईसीएआर में मिलेट्स का एक अलग संस्थान बनाया है। वह लगातार प्राचीन भारतीय बीजों को बचाने और कृषि पद्धति को विकसित करने का काम कर रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे काम लगातार जारी हैं कि हम उत्पादन को बढ़ाएं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को और देश को बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर प्राकृतिक खेती ढंग से की जाए, ठीक पद्धति से की जाए, तो उत्पादन घटता नहीं है, कई मामलों में उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसे अनेकों प्रयोग देश में हुए हैं। मैं देश को कहना चाहता हूं

कि ये नारे लगाने वाले पश्चिम बंगाल में प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन को लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) इनको वहां की मिट्टी और वहां की जनता के स्वास्थ्य की चिंता नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) जनता का जो भी हो, बस हमारे वोट बैंक कटते रहें । ... (व्यवधान) यह दुर्भाग्य है कि इन्होंने वहां प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन भी लागू नहीं किया है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय मंत्री जी किसानों से जुड़े हुए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय के सवालों का जवाब दे रहे हैं । कई माननीय सदस्यगण किसानों के मुद्दों के लिए बात सुनना चाहते हैं, मुद्दे उठाना चाहते हैं । आप सभी यह ठीक नहीं कर रहे हैं । किसानों ने, महिलाओं ने, युवाओं ने और गरीब वर्ग ने आप सभी को यहां चुन कर पहुंचाया है । प्लीज आप सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठिए । आप किसानों के विषय में प्रश्न पूछिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी : सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद । ... (व्यवधान) जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कृषि उन्नति योजना के पुनर्गठन और उसके लक्ष्यों से संबंधित कई विवरण अभी पीएफसी के अनुमोदन के बाद तय होंगे । ... (व्यवधान) मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब किसानों की आय बढ़ोत्तरी का लक्ष्य सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है, तो क्या कारण है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना के स्पष्ट लक्ष्य, फंड आबंटन के मापदंड और मॉनिटरिंग तंत्र अभी तक तय नहीं किए गए हैं? ... (व्यवधान) राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन योजना, समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन के अंतर्गत झारखंड में बांस, फल और सब्जी आधारित खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने कौन-कौन से क्लस्टर या परियोजना की स्वीकृति की है? ... (व्यवधान) माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन, तिलहन के अंतर्गत झारखंड में तिलहन उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-कौन से जिले चिह्नित किए गए हैं और कितनी सब्सिडी देने की घोषणा की गयी है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय सभापति महोदया, किसानों के बहुत सारे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हैं, जिनको देश जानना चाहता है, किसान जानना चाहता है, लेकिन ये लोग देश को सुनना नहीं

देना चाहते हैं। ऐसी राजनीति विपक्ष जो कर रहा है, उसको धिक्कार है। ... (व्यवधान)

हमारे विद्वान सदस्य माननीय चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल तिलहन मिशन के बारे में पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं उनको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने फल और सब्जियों के उत्पादन और अनाज के उत्पादन के लिए एमआईडीएच योजना बनायी है। ... (व्यवधान) झारखंड सरकार को भी एमआईडीएच के तहत बागवानी के विकास के लिए, फल और सब्जियों के बेहतर उत्पादन के लिए हम निरंतर सहायता देने का काम करते हैं। मेकेनाइजेशन मिशन के अंतर्गत हम वहां मशीनों के वितरण का काम भी करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) पॉली हाउस, ग्रीन हाउस, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के लिए, ड्रिप और स्प्रिंक्लर के लिए भी हम झारखंड सरकार को सहायता देने का काम करते हैं। जहां तक तिलहन मिशन का सवाल है। ... (व्यवधान) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन के तहत आयल पाम की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने योजना बनायी है। उसके लिए किसानों को अलग-अलग प्रकार की सहायता देने का काम किया जाता है, जैसे- उनको क्वालिटी प्लांटिंग मेटेरियल उपलब्ध करवाना। ... (व्यवधान) अच्छी नर्सरी मिले, अच्छी पौध मिले, इसका इंतजाम करना।... (व्यवधान) ड्रिप सिंचाई योजना, माइक्रो इरिगेशन में 'पर-ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप' को हम लागू करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) बोरवेल जलसंचरण संरचनाएं और सोलर पंप तथा अन्य आवश्यक बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए भी झारखंड सरकार के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता देने का काम किया जाता है ताकि ऑयल पाम की खेती को अधिक लाभकारी और टिकाऊ बनाया जा सके।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, केवल इतना ही नहीं, मोदी जी की चिंता है कि अगर कीमत कम हो जाए तो ऑयल पाम की खेती करने वाले किसानों को ठीक दाम मिले और इसके लिए मूल्य गिरने की स्थिति में वायबेलिटी पेमेंट गैप पेमेंट की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है।... (व्यवधान) इस व्यवस्था के अंदर यदि पाम ऑयल के ताजा फल गुच्छे जिनको फेस फूड बंचेस भी कहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सरकार ने एक मूल्य निर्धारित, वायबिलिटी प्राइज़ निर्धारित किया है, जो दोनों के बीच का अंतर, वास्तविक मूल्य और वायबिलिटी प्राइज़ का अंतर डीबीटी के माध्यम से सीधे

किसान के खाते में डाल दिया जाता है ताकि किसान को किसी भी हालत में घाटा न हो । … (व्यवधान) इससे बाजार मूल्य गिरने की स्थिति में भी किसान का घाटा नहीं होता है । … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि झारखंड के हमारे किसानों को 146 करोड़ 48 लाख रुपये इस काम के लिए वर्ष 2025-26 में देने का काम किया गया है। इस साल हमने 63.42 करोड़ रुपये देने का काम अभी तक किया है ।… (व्यवधान) इस पर लगातार काम हो रहा है, इसलिए झारखंड के किसानों की पूरी चिंता की जा रही है ।… (व्यवधान) तिलहन के उत्पादन और बाकी उत्पादन की भी चिंता की जा रही है ।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप सब अपने-अपने स्थान पर विराजें । किसानों से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय, ग्रामीण पंचायतों से जुड़े विषय के बारे में माननीय सदस्यगण जानना चाहते हैं। बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर सवाल-जवाब चल रहे हैं, लेकिन आप लोग सदन को चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह आपका आचरण उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप सदन को चलने देना नहीं चाहते हैं? क्या आप प्रश्न काल चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 243 to 260

NATIONAL MISSION ON NATURAL FARMING

***243. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:**

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

(a) the details of total funds allocated and released to States under the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) since its inception, year and State-wise;

(b) the total number of bio-input resource centres set up under the mission since its inception; and

(c) the total funds allocated and released towards setting up of these centres, State-wise?

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

(a)National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25.11.2024 for promoting chemical free farming; involving livestock (preferably local breed of cow), integrated natural farming methods and diversified crop systems. For financial year 2025-26 allocation for NMNF is Rs.72,500 Lakh. The State wise details of the funds allocated and released under NMNF scheme till date is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b)Total number of Bio Resource Centres (BRCs) set up under NMNF are 6,339 since inception.

(c) The funds released by the Government to the States/Union Territories under the Mission includes the funds for setting up of BRCs. State wise list of BRCs is given in the enclosed **Statement- II**. NMNF provides assistance @ Rs. 1 Lakh per BRC.

STATEMENT - I

State/UT wise details of the funds allocated and released under NMNF as on 05.03.2026

2024-25

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Released
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	47.19
3	Bihar	14.69
4	Chhattisgarh	16.93
5	Goa	0.48
6	Himachal Pradesh	23.96
7	Nagaland	6.66
8	Rajasthan	33.05
9	Telangana	17.96
10	Tripura	6.12
11	Uttar Pradesh	34.63
12	Uttarakhand	11.02
Total		**212.81**

2025-26

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Released
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.36
2	Andhra Pradesh	12251.47
3	Arunachal Pradesh	831.44
4	Assam	242.18
5	Bihar	1226.68
6	Chhattisgarh	2602.13
7	Delhi	26.54
8	Goa	43.34
9	Gujarat	3640.48
10	Haryana	531.92
11	Himachal Pradesh	3578.10
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1255.63
13	Jharkhand	249.31
14	Karnataka	4377.96
15	Kerala	558.02
16	Ladakh	37.79
17	Madhya Pradesh	6323.46
18	Maharashtra	8066.01
19	Manipur	660.12
20	Meghalaya	345.96
21	Mizoram	890.35
22	Nagaland	944.19
23	Odisha	1325.25
24	Puducherry	80.67
25	Punjab	292.27
26	Rajasthan	5036.45
27	Tamil Nadu	388.37
28	Telangana	1323.51
29	Tripura	913.03
30	Uttar Pradesh	7275.95

31	Uttarakhand	798.73
32	ICAR- Extension Division	1237.22
33	ICAR-NRM Division	1539.48
	Total	**68911.36**

STATEMENT – II

State wise list of BRCs

Sl. No.	State/ UT	BRCs Achieved
1	Andaman and N Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1435
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4	Assam	7
5	Bihar	264
6	Chhattisgarh	310
7	Delhi	1
8	Goa	1
9	Gujarat	378
10	Haryana	2
11	Himachal Pradesh	290
12	Jammu and Kashmir	102
13	Jharkhand	57
14	Karnataka	647
15	Kerala	37
16	Ladakh	4
17	Madhya Pradesh	719
18	Maharashtra	767
19	Manipur	54
20	Meghalaya	7
21	Mizoram	72
22	Nagaland	13
23	Odisha	322
24	Puducherry	4

25	Punjab	5
26	Rajasthan	167
27	Tamil Nadu	77
28	Telangana	315
29	Tripura	71
30	Uttar Pradesh	75
31	Uttarakhand	125
	Total	**6339**

ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

***244. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that several Government schools in the Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency, particularly in rural and tribal areas, are facing shortage of teachers, inadequate classrooms, poor sanitation, irregular supply of electricity, shortage of drinking water and lack of basic infrastructure, where Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a crucial role in local governance;

(b) whether it is a fact that students are deprived of quality education due to the absence of digital learning facilities, smart classrooms, libraries, laboratories, internet connectivity, transport and hostels, especially affecting girls and students from economically weaker sections; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to strengthen the role of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads in improving school infrastructure, digital education, sanitation and student support services through convergence of Central and State schemes?

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

(a) and (b) Subject matter of this Question relates to Ministry of Education. Further, in terms of Entry No. 5 of List-II (State List) of the 7th Schedule of Constitution of India, Panchayats, being local-government, are within the purview of the States. Accordingly, all matters relating to Panchayats come within the purview of State Governments. Information relating to school infrastructure and its quality is not maintained by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(c) To strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as effective, efficient, and transparent instruments of local governance, social transformation, and public service delivery that reflect the aspirations of the local population, the Ministry supports State Governments through the Finance Commission grants allocated on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 90:10. These grants provide a major impetus to the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) towards development of essential infrastructure and delivery of basic services to the rural citizens. Further, under the scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan, Ministry supports States and Union Territories (UTs) to develop governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopting thematic approach to localize SDGs at grassroot level. Under this scheme, support to States/UTs is also provided towards capacity building and training of Rural Local Bodies

including institutional infrastructure and human Resource. In this context, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management-Ahmedabad (IIM-A), has developed specialised modules such as the generation of Own Source Revenue (OSR) by the Panchayats.

HOUSES APPROVED UNDER PMAY-G

***245. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:**
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the details and number of houses approved, constructed, completed and lying pending so far under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), State, district and year-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the measures taken and monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure quality, transparency and time-bound completion of housing construction;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the PMAY-G assistance amount due to rising construction costs, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding delay in disbursement of installment grants to the beneficiaries, if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the criteria and mechanisms implemented to prioritize economically weaker sections, farmers and rural families; and

(f) the monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure quality, transparency and timely completion of housing construction?

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

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

As of 05.03.2026, a cumulative target of 4.14 crore houses have been allocated under the PMAY-G to the States and Union Territories (UTs) against which 3.90 crore houses have been sanctioned, 2.97 crore houses completed and 1.17 crore houses are remaining to be completed against allocated targets. In the State of Maharashtra, against a cumulative target of 43.71 lakh houses allocated by the Ministry under the PMAY-G, 41.43 lakh houses have been sanctioned, 16.80 lakh houses completed and 26.91 lakh houses are remaining to be completed against allocated targets. Out of the 26.91 lakh houses, 25.99 lakh pending houses are against targets allocated to the State in the present phase of the PMAY-G (2024-25 to 2028-29).

The details on cumulative targets, and cumulative houses pending to be completed against target allocated, and Financial Year wise completion of houses under the PMAY-G, State/UT wise, including the State of Maharashtra, since inception till FY 2025-26, as of 05.03.2026, is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Further, the Ministry allocates targets to the State and further allocation of targets to the Districts/ Blocks/ Gram Panchayats is done by the State Government. Moreover, the State-wise and District-wise details of targets, houses sanctioned and completed can be seen at the programme website at https://report.pmayg.dord.gov.in/--->AwaasSoft--->Reports---> House progress against the target financial year.

(b) and (f) The PMAY-G is monitored very closely at all levels. The following are some of the measures for ensuring quality, transparency and timely completion of construction:

(i) The physical progress of construction of a PMAY-G house is monitored through the geo-tagged, time and date-stamped photographs to be uploaded at every stage of construction and upon completion.

(ii) Every house sanctioned under PMAY-G is to be tagged a village-level functionary whose task is to follow-up with the beneficiary and facilitate construction. Officers at the Block level are to inspect, as far as possible, 10% of the houses at each stage of construction; district-level officers are to inspect 2% of the houses at each stage of construction.

(iii) National-level Monitors and Area Officers of the Ministry also visit PMAY-G houses during the field visits to assess the progress, the procedure followed for the selection of beneficiaries, etc.

(iv) Formal Social Audit is conducted in every Gram Panchayat at least once a year, involving a mandatory review of all aspects.

(v) Use of end-to-end MIS AwaasSoft to ensure single platform of information for all the stake holders. The progress of different parameters for implementing the scheme is monitored through the Performance Index Dashboard which is helping in planning appropriate intervention in required areas.

(vi) Regular follow ups with the State to ensure release of central and state share of funds and provision of land to landless beneficiaries in rural areas.

(c) Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G), in addition to the unit assistance of Rs. 1.20 lakhs in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakhs in North-Eastern States, Hilly States (including UTs of J andK and Ladakh), the beneficiaries are facilitated with 90/95 person days of unskilled labour wages through mandatory convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Support of Rs. 12,000 for construction of toilet is also provided through Swacch Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. The PMAY-G converges with various Government programmes to provide benefits of piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection, solar lanterns and cleaner cooking energy, solar roof top etc. to the beneficiaries.

There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry for increasing the unit financial assistance.

(d) Under the PMAY-G, the Ministry releases Central Share of funds directly to the State/Union Territories (UTs) by considering them as a single unit. Further, disbursal of funds as installments of assistance to beneficiaries is done by the State. Under PMAY-G, there is a grievance redressal mechanism set up at different levels of administration viz., Gram Panchayat, Block, District and the State. The cases of irregularities reported by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Members of State Assembly and general public directly or through CPGRAMS are taken up with the State Government for taking necessary action. Since inception of PMAY-G i.e. 01.04.2016 till 05.03.2026, a total of 18,554 complaints relating to irregularities in implementation of PMAY-G, including delays in disbursement of installments of assistance, have been received in the Ministry of Rural Development on CPGRAMS. As the State Govt. implements PMAY-G, these complaints have been forwarded to the State for taking necessary action under intimation to this Ministry. Out of 18,554 complaints, 18,545 have been disposed of as on 05.03.2026.

The Ministry undertakes regular follow ups with the State to ensure release of central and state share of funds so that there is timely disbursement of installments of assistance to the beneficiaries. The Ministry also resolves technical issues, if any, faced by the States/UTs including issues related to Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

(e) Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the most vulnerable eligible beneficiaries based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters prescribed in Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011 and due verification by the respective Gram Sabhas and completion of an Appellate Process. Under the PMAY-G, automatically included households as per automatic inclusion criteria given below do not rank lower than other households within a priority group:

(a) Households without shelter

(b) Destitute / living on alms

(c) Manual scavengers

(d) Primitive Tribal Groups

(e) Legally released bonded labourer

In addition, the Inter-se priority within the two subgroups viz. households which are automatically included and otherwise, is determined based on their cumulative deprivation scores. The scores are calculated from the socio-economic parameters given below with each having equal weight.

i. Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59

ii. Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59

iii. Households with no literate adult above 25 years

iv. Households with any member with disability and no able-bodied adult member

v. Landless Households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

The Government conducted an Awaas+ survey from January 2018 to March 2019 to identify those beneficiaries who claimed to have been left out under the SECC 2011 and thus prepared an additional list of potential beneficiaries.

In addition to the above, the PMAY-G guidelines provision a minimum 60% of the target at the national level which is earmarked for Scheduled Caste (SC)/Schedules Tribes (ST) households subject to availability of such eligible beneficiaries. The earmarking defines the minimum limit that should be achieved and if State/UTs so desire they may add to target under these categories to ensure saturation. This would be in consonance with the category wise saturation approach which requires beneficiaries belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups to be covered on a priority basis.

In view of the provisions of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, the States to the extent possible are also required to ensure that 5% of beneficiaries at the State Level are from among Persons with Disabilities.

The exclusion criteria for identification of additional beneficiaries under PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29, have also been approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 09.08.2024. The exclusion criteria of owning land have been simplified to 2 exclusion criteria as “Own 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land” and “Own 5 acres or more of unirrigated land”.

Further, the exclusion criterion relating to “Motorised two/three/four-wheeler/ fishing boat” has been modified to “Motorised three/four-wheeler” by deleting the motorised two-wheeler and motorised fishing boat as these are used as modes of livelihood by poor families.

In addition, the exclusion criterion of income ceiling as “Any member of the family earning more than ₹10,000 per month” has been modified to “Any member of the family earning more than ₹15,000 per month” due to increase in the cost of living over the years.

Further, in line with the approval of the Government of India, Awaas+ 2024 survey is being conducted for updating the Awaas + list for identification of additional eligible rural households using modified exclusion criteria under the PMAY-G.

STATEMENT

The State/UT wise details of cumulative targets and pending houses to be completed along with year wise details of houses completed under the PMAY-G is given as under:

(a) Cumulative targets and houses pending to be completed

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cumulative Targets allocated by Ministry	Cumulative number of houses pending to be completed against targets
1	Arunachal Pradesh	35937	346
2	Assam	2987868	847208
3	Bihar	5012752	1039788
4	Chhattisgarh	2642224	836239
5	Goa	257	14
6	Gujarat	902354	212133
7	Haryana	106460	65252

8	Himachal Pradesh	121502	58646
9	Jammu and Kashmir	336498	13322
10	Jharkhand	2234176	633522
11	Kerala	232916	197537
12	Madhya Pradesh	5774572	1590456
13	**Maharashtra**	**4370829**	**2691219**
14	Manipur	108550	51825
15	Meghalaya	188034	31253
16	Mizoram	29967	4608
17	Nagaland	48830	12461
18	Odisha	2849889	327014
19	Punjab	103674	55835
20	Rajasthan	2497121	621757
21	Sikkim	1399	6
22	Tamil Nadu	957825	291968
23	Tripura	376913	3028
24	Uttar Pradesh	3685704	43583
25	Uttarakhand	69194	964
26	West Bengal	4569423	1149043
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3424	2097
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	11364	5372
29	Lakshadweep	45	0
30	Andhra Pradesh	247114	156910
31	Karnataka	944140	776517
32	Ladakh	3004	0
Total (for all States/UTs)		**4,14,53,959 (4.14 crore)**	**1,17,19,923 (1.17 crore)**

Note: The PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. The State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G since inception of the scheme i.e. 01.04.2016.

(b) Financial Year wise houses completed during FYs 2016-17 to 2025-26 (as on 05.03.2026)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses completed during Financial Years (2016-17 to 2025-26 as on 05.03.2026)									
		2016-17	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	85	747	2417	992	9350	19307	2693	0
2	Assam	4	26059	159017	84010	130879	117694	1009132	315047	174195	124623
3	Bihar	1	28135	581825	376216	942613	508362	1147285	65377	79498	243652
4	Chhattisgarh	136	365867	341378	34587	59684	23289	33688	154789	252771	540033
5	Goa	0	0	22	3	87	19	12	91	6	3
6	Gujarat	12	95280	83097	35589	50742	77282	65577	120728	42043	119871
7	Haryana	1	6675	5961	6670	1215	263	5403	2250	384	12386
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	3504	3096	447	605	1884	3654	2011	14060	33594
9	Jammu And Kashmir	0	1966	13850	5016	21569	42515	79294	50950	92720	15296
10	Jharkhand	25	188295	272678	156974	235011	295036	363796	47288	6577	34974
11	Kerala	48	9444	6519	779	686	2440	8825	4782	666	1190
12	Madhya Pradesh	152	636365	700447	272863	261254	606303	1058617	112624	78794	456697
13	**Maharashtra**	**219**	**145630**	**201969**	**92285**	**181691**	**179021**	**343558**	**89287**	**55199**	**390751**
14	Manipur	0	66	7655	1151	2379	3626	13955	1669	7306	18918
15	Meghalaya	0	260	11329	4995	5016	7009	6918	21611	84676	14967
16	Mizoram	0	1333	900	997	1123	1158	1020	13824	4520	484
17	Nagaland	0	0	17	3687	535	0	3210	3859	18465	6596
18	Odisha	443	431669	403125	361189	395105	97145	30374	386967	265610	151248
19	Punjab	0	608	12751	410	3908	5473	11380	3675	1180	8454
20	Rajasthan	108	317727	326599	166761	315446	141279	395176	24911	19812	167545
21	Sikkim	0	372	646	34	13	5	41	197	83	2
22	Tamil Nadu	0	78680	104388	49986	51868	57322	175278	88864	30174	29297
23	Tripura	0	3333	20690	6155	15462	1639	180494	118923	22458	4731
24	Uttar Pradesh	14	817001	426571	174166	37710	1094653	662395	340272	70143	19196
25	Uttarakhand	4	6236	5925	192	19	3844	12493	30954	8497	66
26	West Bengal	30	589790	739774	286333	678583	959228	147386	10418	7671	1167

27	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	286	483	335	97	24	23	79
28	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0	7	203	221	972	641	1486	331	168	1963
29	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	9	28	7	0	1	0	0
30	Andhra Pradesh	681	27347	18674	5	0	0	2167	27556	8658	5116
31	Karnataka	236	34317	43760	7085	2405	11239	2641	23571	24495	17874
32	Ladakh	0	0	0	1344	62	22	1	1574	1	0
Total		**2115**	**3815966**	**4492951**	**2131192**	**3399570**	**4239725**	**5774703**	**2083732**	**1373546**	**2420773**

Note: The PMAY-G is not implemented in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry. The State of Telangana did not implement the PMAY-G since inception of the scheme i.e. 01.04.2016.

दलहन का उत्पादन

***246. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओलाः**
श्री कुलदीप इंदौराः

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

(क) क्या देश में दलहन का पर्याप्त उत्पादन होने के बावजूद बड़े पैमाने पर दलहन का आयात किया जा रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक जिलों विशेषकर राजस्थान के झुंझुनू, चुरू, श्रीगंगानगर, नागौर, भरतपुर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों के दलहन उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार सरकार द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में दलहन का आयात और निर्यात किया गया तथा इसके आयात पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में इन दालों के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करने और आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए मूंग, मोठ, चना और अरहर जैसी दालों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कोई विशेष नीति या कार्ययोजना बना रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं और किसानों को इसका लाभ कब तक मिलने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारत विश्व में दलहन के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं में से एक है। भारत में दलहन का उत्पादन वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान 163.23 लाख टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 256.83 लाख टन हो गया है जो पिछले 9 वर्षों के उत्पादन से 57% ज्यादा है। हालांकि, उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद, बढ़ती घरेलू आय के कारण दलहन के पोषण संबंधी लाभों के संबंध में बढ़ती जागरूकता से इनकी मांग में भी वृद्धि हुई है। घरेलू उत्पादन और खपत के बीच के अंतर को पाटने, घरेलू बाजार में दलहन की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कीमतों को स्थिर बनाए रखने के लिए समय-समय पर आयात किया जाता है। सरकार दलहन के बाजार पर कड़ी निगरानी रखती है और किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करते हुए मूल्य स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से मात्रात्मक प्रतिबंध, टैरिफ और स्टॉक सीमा जैसे उपयुक्त नीतिगत उपायों के माध्यम से आयात को विनियमित करती है। विगत तीन वर्षों में दलहन का आयात वर्ष 2022-23 में 24.96 लाख मीट्रिक टन, वर्ष 2023-24 में 47.39 लाख मीट्रिक टन और वर्ष 2024-25 में 72.56 लाख मीट्रिक टन रहा। इसी अवधि में दलहन का निर्यात क्रमशः 7.63 लाख मीट्रिक टन, 5.94 लाख मीट्रिक टन और 7.31 लाख मीट्रिक टन रहा। सरकार द्वारा दालों के आयात पर कोई व्यय नहीं किया जाता है, क्योंकि इनका आयात निजी व्यापारियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) योजना के अंतर्गत दलहन की खरीद न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर की जाती है। रबी 2025 से, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नैफेड) और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ (एनसीसीएफ) जैसी केंद्रीय एजेंसियां राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों के पंजीकृत किसानों से सीधे तुअर, उड़द और मसूर की सुनिश्चित खरीद करती हैं। वर्ष

2024-25 के दौरान, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर कुल 18.40 लाख मीट्रिक टन दलहन की खरीद की गई जिससे 9.35 लाख किसानों को लाभ हुआ। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में दलहन की खरीद का जिलेवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने अक्तूबर 2025 में 'दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन' नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना प्रारंभ की है जिसका उद्देश्य वर्ष 2025-26 से वर्ष 2030-31 तक छह वर्षों की अवधि में दलहन के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना और आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना है, जिसके लिए 11,440 करोड़ रुपये का वित्तीय प्रावधान किया गया है।

इस मिशन का उद्देश्य दलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है, जिसमें तुअर, उड़द और मसूर पर विशेष ध्यान दिए जाने के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए जलवायु अनुकूल बीजों का उत्पादन और उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना, दलहन की खेती के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना और फसलोपरांत भंडारण एवं प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने का भी लक्ष्य है। दलहन मिशन के अंतर्गत, विभिन्न अवयवों जैसे कि बीज उत्पादन, प्रमाणित बीजों का वितरण, नवीनतम फसल उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रदर्शन, क्षमता निर्माण, बीज किट वितरण और फसलोपरांत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के सुदृढ़ीकरण के द्वारा दलहन किसानों को राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों द्वारा प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के अनुसार प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) के अंतर्गत मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप अगले चार वर्षों के लिए नैफेड और एनसीसीएफ द्वारा पंजीकृत किसानों से अरहर (तूर), उड़द और मसूर की खरीद का भी समर्थन किया जाता है। दालों के उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता में सुधार के लिए इस मिशन के अंतर्गत उच्च उत्पादकता वाली किस्मों के विकास हेतु लक्षित अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। फसलोपरांत अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए वर्ष 2025-26 से 2030-31 की अवधि के दौरान प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु अधिकतम ₹25 लाख तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

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वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में दलहन की खरीद की मात्रा का जिलेवार ब्यौरा

(मात्रा: लाख मीट्रिक टन)

जिला	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
चुरू	0.20	0.05	0.21
हनुमानगढ़	0.04	0.00	0.04
झुंझुनूं	0.09	0.05	0.03
नागौर	0.64	0.17	0.46
श्रीगंगानगर	0.04	0.00	0.06
कुल	**1.01**	**0.27**	**0.80**

नवगठित ग्राम पंचायतें

***247. श्री महेश कश्यप:**

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ विशेषकर बस्तर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के नक्सल प्रभावित और दूरस्थ जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रशासनिक और भौगोलिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर नवगठित अनेक ग्राम पंचायतों को केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की विभिन्न योजनाओं का पर्याप्त लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के अलावा पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग की अनुदान राशि, बुनियादी सुविधाओं के सृजन के लिए निधियां और केंद्र प्रायोजित अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत नवगठित ग्राम पंचायतों को धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की जा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी नहीं, छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के नक्सल प्रभावित और दूरस्थ जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रशासनिक और भौगोलिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर 44 नई ग्राम पंचायतों का गठन फरवरी, 2025 में किया गया है और सभी नवगठित ग्राम पंचायतों को केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं का पर्याप्त लाभ मिल रहा है।

15वें वित्त आयोग के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 (06.03.2026 अवधि तक) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को जारी कुल अनुदान राशि 6,514.69 करोड़ रुपये (छ: हजार पांच सौ चौदह दशमलव छ: नौ करोड़ रुपये) है। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग के अनुदान के तहत, कुल 62,95,854/- रुपये (बासठ लाख पंचानबे हजार आठ सौ चौवन रुपये) इन नवगठित 44 ग्राम पंचायतों को मूलभूत सुविधाओं के निर्माण के लिए उनके द्वारा आवंटित किए गए हैं। इनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

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छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा बस्तर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की 44 नवगठित ग्राम पंचायतों को मूलभूत सुविधाओं के निर्माण हेतु वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए दी गई 15वें वित्त आयोग की अनुदानों (टाईड और अनटाईड) का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला का नाम	ब्लॉक का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत	एल जी डी कोड	राशि (रूपये में)		
					अनटाईड	टाईड	कुल
1.	बस्तर	बस्तर	छोटेअलनार	302400	50,415	75,620	1,26,035
2.	बस्तर	बस्तर	गुमगा	302398	65,735	98,602	1,64,337
3.	बस्तर	बस्तर	कोटगढ	302395	53,545	80,320	1,33,865
4.	दांतेवाड़ा	दांतेवाड़ा	बेनपाल	302476	63,115	94,676	1,57,791
5.	दांतेवाड़ा	दांतेवाड़ा	डेगलरास	302445	55,165	82,746	1,37,911
6.	दांतेवाड़ा	दांतेवाड़ा	झिरका	302464	25,110	37,666	62,776
7.	दांतेवाड़ा	दांतेवाड़ा	कुन्देली	302471	47,765	71,651	1,19,416
8.	दांतेवाड़ा	दांतेवाड़ा	मुस्केल	302474	52,540	78,811	1,31,351
9.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	बड़े करका	302463	55,420	83,134	1,38,554

10.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	बुदपदर	302608	45,285	67,925	1,13,210
11.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	हारला	302469	28,185	42,277	70,462
12.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	माडपाल	302477	35,540	53,312	88,852
13.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	नेलगोडा	302591	20,130	30,197	50,327
14.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	सियानार	302480	61,430	92,148	1,53,578
15.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	हारम 02	303037	89,790	1,34,688	2,24,478
16.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	हीरानार 02	303040	59,155	88,733	1,47,888
17.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	बड़े पनेड़ा 02	303039	61,870	92,803	1,54,673
18.	दांतेवाड़ा	गीदम	कारली 02	303058	71,180	1,06,772	1,77,952
19.	दांतेवाड़ा	कातेकल्यन	छोटे बेडमा	302482	34,435	51,651	86,086
20.	दांतेवाड़ा	कातेकल्यन	छोटेलखापाल	302495	51,420	77,131	1,28,551
21.	दांतेवाड़ा	कातेकल्यन	दुधिरास	302487	47,430	71,142	1,18,572
22.	दांतेवाड़ा	कातेकल्यन	दुवालीकरका	302478	44,595	66,896	1,11,491
23.	दांतेवाड़ा	कातेकल्यन	नडेनार	302490	53,435	80,150	1,33,585
24.	दांतेवाड़ा	कातेकल्यन	नयानार	302466	38,470	57,708	96,178
25.	दांतेवाड़ा	कातेकल्यन	प्रतापगिरी	302493	46,395	69,591	1,15,986
26.	दांतेवाड़ा	कुनवाकोंडा	बड़े हडमा मुण्डा	302486	38,450	57,675	96,125
27.	दांतेवाड़ा	कुनवाकोंडा	मडकामीरास	302465	32,735	49,103	81,838
28.	दांतेवाड़ा	कुनवाकोंडा	मुलेर	302479	40,780	61,169	1,01,949
29.	कोंड गांव	कोंड गांव	नगरी	302455	62,325	93,485	1,55,810
30.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	ईरको	302491	44,285	66,425	1,10,710
31.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	गोटाजम्हरी	302488	44,685	67,027	1,11,712
32.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	कापसी	302483	44,765	67,148	1,11,913
33.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	खरगांव	302489	33,915	50,873	84,788
34.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	कोशलनार	302499	46,455	69,680	1,16,135
35.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	मालिंगनार	302500	62,850	94,272	1,57,122
36.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	नेतानार	302496	51,275	76,913	1,28,188
37.	नरायनपुर	नरायनपुर	तेरदुल	302494	36,405	54,610	91,015
38.	सुकमा	छिंदगढ़	एलेंगनार	302540	82,935	12,4,401	2,07,336
39.	सुकमा	कोंटा	बड़ेकेडवाल	302571	91,925	1,37,888	2,29,813
40.	सुकमा	कोंटा	लखापाल	302564	1,36,815	2,05,224	3,42,039
41.	सुकमा	कोंटा	मैलासूर	302550	98,615	1,47,920	2,46,535
42.	सुकमा	कोंटा	सेन्दुरगुडा	302576	75,065	1,12,595	1,87,660

43.	सुकमा	कोंटा	उपमपल्ली	302565	1,20,765	1,81,146	3,01,911
44.	सुकमा	कोंटा	उरसांगल	302558	1,15,740	1,73,610	2,89,350
	कुल				**25,18,340**	**37,77,514**	**62,95,854**

DELAYED PAYMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER PMFBY

***248. KUMARI SELJA:**

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

(a) the number of complaints received from farmers regarding non-payment or delayed payment of claims under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last five years, particularly in Haryana;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment of compensation under the said scheme;

(c) the number of farmers who have received insurance benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last three years;

(d) the steps taken to improve accuracy and transparency in crop loss assessment and simplify the payment process under the scheme; and

(e) the measures proposed to ensure timely settlement of claims and strengthen accountability of insurance companies to restore farmers' confidence ?

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

(a) and (b) Majority of the claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are settled within the stipulated timelines under the Operational Guidelines of the scheme i.e within 21 days of the receipt requisite yield data from the concerned State Government, by the insurance companies. However, during the implementation of PMFBY, some complaints were received in the past about payment of claims which are primarily on account of (a) delay in providing State Government share of subsidy (b) non-payment/delayed payment or under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks (c) discrepancy in yield data and consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies etc. The pending claims on account of these issues are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

Since the scheme is implemented by the State Government, therefore, in order to resolve the grievances/complaints including those related to claims of insured farmers, provision of Stratified Grievance Redressal Mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. These committees have been given the detailed mandate as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for hearing the complaints/ grievances and to dispose them as per the stipulated procedure.

To further facilitate the grievance redressal mechanism, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies'

database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues has also been fixed.

State-wise details of PMFBY claims related complaints/grievances received on KRPH portal, including those of Haryana from January, 2024 to February 2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) Details of number of farmer applications enrolled, amount of claims paid and number of farmer applications benefitted with claims under PMFBY during last three years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25at all India level and in Haryana is as under:

State/UT	**Applications Enrolled**	**Paid Claims**	**Benefitted Applications**
	(In No.)	(Rs. In Crore)	(In No.)
Haryana	2,99,11,707	3,149.98	56,62,712
All India	40,76,52,900	54,883.28	9,81,69,412

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

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring subsidy payment, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured famer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursal process, a dedicated module namely **'Digiclaim Module'** has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.
- W.e.f. Kharif 2024, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, penalty.of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through NCIP.
- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.
- 12% penalty is also levied on State Government for delay in release of State share of subsidy.
- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season for bringing financial discipline.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs,

integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

- Tranche based claim settlement has been initiated w.e.f. Rabi 2024-25.

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

- **YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season. YES-TECH is being implemented by 13 States/UTs during 2025-26.
- **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering

better parametric insurance products. So far, 10 States have initiated the implementation of WINDS. At present, weather data is being received from over 12,000 stations.

The review/revisions/rationalization/improvements in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decision on suggestion/ representations/ recommendations of the stakeholders/studies are taken from time to time. Based on the experience gained, views of various stakeholders and with a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has periodically revised the Operational Guidelines of the PMFBY comprehensively to ensure that the eligible benefits under the scheme reach the farmers timely and transparently.

Department is regularly monitoring the functioning of insurance companies, including timely settlement of claims through weekly video conferences of all stakeholders, one to one meeting as well as National Review Conferences.

STATEMENT

PMFBY: State-wise Claims-related KRPH Grievances recorded from Jan 2024 to Feb 2026

State/UT	Total claim related complaint/ grievance	Resolved	Resolved %
Andhra Pradesh	9,370	9,369	100.0%
Assam	2,956	2,952	99.9%
Chhattisgarh	5,217	5,214	99.9%
Delhi	7	7	100.0%

Haryana	**41,526**	**41,309**	**99.5%**
Himachal Pradesh	620	620	100.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	3,289	3,274	99.5%
Jharkhand	6,411	6,396	99.8%
Karnataka	89	88	98.9%
Kerala	2,379	2,336	98.2%
Madhya Pradesh	61,320	61,189	99.8%
Maharashtra	14,81,331	14,81,141	100.0%
Manipur	13	13	100.0%
Meghalaya	8	8	100.0%
Odisha	29,885	29,838	99.8%
Puducherry	144	140	97.2%
Rajasthan	2,71,708	2,69,329	99.1%
Tamil Nadu	44,299	44,126	99.6%
Telangana	104	102	98.1%
Tripura	20	20	100.0%
Uttar Pradesh	54,261	54,045	99.6%
Uttarakhand	11,695	11,684	99.9%
West Bengal	4	4	100.0%
Total	**20,26,656**	**20,23,204**	**100%**

दिव्यांगजनों का पुनर्वास

***249. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार :**

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

(क) क्या बढ़ती महंगाई के कारण आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर परिवारों के दिव्यांगजनों की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय होती जा रही है और वे पर्याप्त पोषण, शिक्षा तथा सरकारी योजनाओं के वांछित लाभ प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों में दिव्यांगजनों को प्रदान की जा रही लगभग एक हजार रूपये प्रति माह की वर्तमान पेंशन/भरण-पोषण धनराशि को बढ़ाकर पांच हजार रूपये प्रति माह करने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दिव्यांगजनों के घरेलू बिजली बिलों पर पचास प्रतिशत की छूट प्रदान करने तथा उनके पुनर्वास और उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए कंद्र-राज्य स्तर पर विशेष भर्ती अभियान शुरू करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) सरकार समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से आने वाले दिव्यांगजनों को समर्थन देने के महत्व को स्वीकार करती है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार "दिव्यांग छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजना" संचालित करती है, जिसके माध्यम से उन दिव्यांग बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है जिनके अभिभावकों की वार्षिक आय 2.5 लाख रुपये से 8 लाख रुपये के बीच है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता की योजना (एडिप) के अंतर्गत कम आय वाले ऐसे दिव्यांगजनों को, जिनकी मासिक आय 30,000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है, रियायती दर पर अथवा निःशुल्क सहायक उपकरण प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

इसके अलावा, दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के अंतर्गत सभी आर्थिक वर्गों के दिव्यांगजनों को समुदाय आधारित पुनर्वास की विभिन्न सेवाएं जैसे प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप, विशेष शिक्षा, दैनिक जीवन कौशल के विकास के लिए सहायता, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण आदि प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) ग्रामीण और शहरी, दोनों क्षेत्रों में, लाभार्थियों की श्रेणी में भेदभाव किए बिना, समाज के उन अत्यंत कमजोर व्यक्तियों के लिए एक

सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम है जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं । इस योजना के घटकों में से एक इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगता पेंशन योजना (आईजीएनडीपीएस) है।

आईजीएनडीपीएस के तहत 18 से 79 वर्ष की आयु के लाभार्थियों के लिए 300/- रूपये प्रति माह और 80 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के लाभार्थियों के लिए 500/- रूपये प्रति माह की केंद्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है कि वे केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता राशि के बराबर या उससे अधिक की अतिरिक्त राशि प्रदान करें ताकि लाभार्थियों को सम्मानजनक स्तर की सहायता मिल सके। वर्तमान में विभिन्न राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, दिव्यांगता पेंशन योजना के तहत प्रति लाभार्थी भिन्न भिन्न अतिरिक्त राशि जोड़ (टॉप-अप कर) रहे हैं।

वर्तमान में, एनएसएपी के तहत केंद्रीय सहायता के दायरे / दर में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) घरेलू बिजली बिलों पर किसी विशेष श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं को छूट देने का मामला राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

भारत सरकार ने 'पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना' शुरू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य सब्सिडी वाले रूफटॉप सोलर पैनल लगाकर घरों को नि:शुल्क बिजली प्रदान करना है, जिससे उनकी ऊर्जा लागत में काफी कमी आती है।

दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत सरकारी रोजगार में बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगजनों के लिए न्यूनतम 4 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। केंद्र सरकार ने चिन्हित पदों में पदोन्नति में भी 4 प्रतिशत आरक्षण अनिवार्य किया है। विभाग ने केंद्र सरकार के सभी कार्यालयों के तहत बेचमार्क दिव्यांगजनों के लिए चिन्हित लगभग 3500 प्रकार के पदों की एक सांकेतिक सूची जारी की है तथा सभी केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए पद पहचान संबंधी दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किए हैं ताकि आरक्षण के प्रावधानों का प्रभावी और एक समान कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER NLM-EDP

***250. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned, approved and operational under the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu since the inception of the scheme including category-wise beneficiaries and activities supported;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the outreach of NLM-EDP in Dharmapuri district, a predominantly agrarian and drought-prone region, where livestock-based livelihoods are critical for small and marginal farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether constraints such as limited awareness, delayed subsidy release, credit linkage issues and veterinary infrastructure gaps have affected the implementation of programme in Dharmapuri district, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen convergence with banks, animal husbandry services and market linkages in Dharmapuri district; and

(e) whether any specific measures are proposed by the Government to expand livestock entrepreneurship under NLM-EDP in Dharmapuri district and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) from financial year 2021-22. Under this programme, 50% of the capital cost with ceiling of ₹50.00 lakh as capital subsidy is provided directly to the beneficiary. The beneficiary arranges the remaining cost of the project through bank loan (10% margin money is compulsory) or through own contributions. Till date in Dharmapuri district, 2 sheep and 2 goat projects (total 4 projects) have been approved. Total project cost approved is ₹161 lakh. Total capital subsidy approved is ₹72.31 lakh. All projects are approved to individual beneficiaries. Out of the four projects, one project is fully completed and received both installments of subsidy totaling ₹42.07 lakh. Two projects have received the first instalment of subsidy amounting to ₹9.15 lakh. One project has not received any subsidy as it is yet to fulfill the required criteria.

(b) The Central Government provides financial support to States for awareness creation, including seminars, publicity campaigns, and outreach programmes across India, including Dharmapuri district. Under the National Livestock Mission, ₹25 lakh has been released to the Tamil Nadu Government for statewide awareness and publicity during 2025-26. 22 livestock farmers have received skill development training in Dharmapuri district under the “Vetri Nichayam” initiative.

(c) The scheme is demand-driven and fully digitized. Applications are submitted online by beneficiaries and examined by the State Implementing

Agency for viability and by banks for financial feasibility as per guidelines. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India accords approval on receipt of completed application through online portal from the State Implementing Agency. For this transparent process, there is no constraints such as limited awareness, delayed subsidy release, credit linkage issues or veterinary infrastructure gaps affecting implementation of the programme.

(d) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying implements the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) in the following manner:

i. Applicant applies through online portal. State Government evaluates the application as per guidelines issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department (DAHD), Government of India. Recommended application is forwarded to the bank for loan sanction.

ii. Bank sanctions loan after examining the proposal as per norms of the bank. The application then comes to DAHD. DAHD examines the application and approves the project. The bank releases 25% of the sanctioned loan. Beneficiary starts the project, utilizes the disbursed loan amount and 10% margin money (25% of project cost in case of self-financed projects). State Government then carries out inspection and submits report. Department release the first instalment of subsidy provided documents found in order. Second instalment of subsidy is released after the project is completed and certified by the State.

iii. Regular reviewing of the pending applications with the State Government and bank is carried out to strengthen the convergence with the bank and Animal Husbandry services. Central Level Banking Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DAHD for reviewing the pendency of the project proposal at the bankers' level.

iv. DAHD also hold interaction with the State Government to create market linkages.

(e) The scheme is demand-driven and uniformly applicable across the country.

मनरेगा के स्थान पर वीबी- जी राम-जी अधिनियम

*__251. श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत:__

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के स्थान पर विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन-ग्रामीण (वीबी-जी राम-जी) अधिनियम लाने और मजदूरी का चालीस प्रतिशत वित्तीय बोझ राज्यों पर डालने के संबंध में राज्यों के साथ कोई औपचारिक परामर्श किया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसके कारण छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्यों पर पड़ने वाले अतिरिक्त वित्तीय बोझ (लगभग 4,000 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक) और उनके अन्य विकास बजटों पर इसके प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है;

(ग) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रति परिवार औसत कार्य दिवसों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बिना किसी अतिरिक्त बजटीय प्रावधान के 125 दिनों का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मजदूरी का शत-प्रतिशत भुगतान किए जाने की प्रणाली को बहाल करने का है?

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

(क) और (ख) पिछले बीस वर्षों में, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना) ने ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए मजदूरी आय सुनिश्चित करते हुए गारंटीकृत मजदूरी-रोजगार प्रदान करने में योगदान दिया है। हालाँकि, सामाजिक सुरक्षा क्रियाकलापों की व्यापक पहुंच और प्रमुख सरकारी योजनाओं के संतृप्ति-उन्मुख कार्यान्वयन से ग्रामीण परिदृश्य में देखे गए महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इसका और अधिक सुदृढ़ीकरण करना आवश्यक हो गया था। इसी प्रकार, ग्रामीण संपर्कता, ग्रामीण आवास, विद्युतीकरण, वित्तीय समावेशन और डिजिटल पहुंच में वृद्धि हुई है, कार्यबल में विविधता आई है, और आकांक्षाएं बेहतर आय, विकास-उन्मुख बुनियादी अवसंरचना, सतत आजीविका और अधिक जलवायु अनुकूलन की ओर उन्मुख हुई हैं।

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना का कार्यान्वयन सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों, मनरेगा कामगारों, पदाधिकारियों, नागरिक समाज संगठनों, विशेषज्ञों आदि जैसे सभी महत्वपूर्ण हितधारकों के साथ व्यापक परामर्श किया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भागीदारी, पारदर्शिता और डिजिटल शासन में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। मनरेगा की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए हितधारकों के सुझाव और विचार लेने के लिए केंद्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक विचार-मंथन सत्र भी आयोजित किया गया। राज्यों से प्राप्त परामर्श और प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर मंत्रालय द्वारा कई प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी सुधार शुरू किए गए हैं।

हालाँकि, गहन संरचनात्मक मुद्दे बने रहे। कई राज्यों में निगरानी के दौरान कमियों का पता चला, जिसमें जमीनी स्तर पर काम न किया जाना, व्यय का वास्तविक प्रगति से मेल नहीं खाना, श्रम-प्रधान कार्य में मशीनों का उपयोग और डिजिटल उपस्थिति प्रणालियों को बार-बार दरकिनार

करना शामिल है। चूँकि, महात्मा गाँधी नरेगा योजना की समग्र संरचना का अधिकतम विस्तार हो चुका था, इसलिए विकसित हो रही ग्रामीण वास्तविकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाना आवश्यक था।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में और बदलती आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए, कई पूरक सरकारी योजनाओं को शामिल करने वाले एक एकीकृत, 'संपूर्ण-सरकार' ग्रामीण विकास ढांचे को स्थापित करने के लिए सुदृढ़ अभिसरण की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह भी आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में निर्माण के दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर एक सुसंगत और भविष्योन्मुखी दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तित होना चाहिए, जिसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक था कि देश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में असमानताओं को कम करने और समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वस्तुनिष्ठ मानदंडों के आधार पर संसाधनों को उचित तरीके से बांटा जाए।

नए अधिनियम के तहत केंद्र-राज्य वित्तीय साझाकरण पैटर्न के संबंध में, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि, ऐतिहासिक रूप से, देश की अधिकांश प्रमुख ग्रामीण रोजगार योजनाएं केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच साझा वित्तपोषण मॉडल पर संचालित हुई हैं। उदाहरण के लिए:

I. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एनआरईपी) में 75:25 के साझाकरण पैटर्न को अनपाया गया।

II. ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम (आरएलईजीपी) में 50:50 मॉडल को अपनाया गया।

III. जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जेआरवाई) 80:20 के आधार पर चलाई गई थी।

IV. एसजीआरवाई, ईएएस और जेजीएसवाई जैसी योजनाएं भी केंद्र-राज्य साझाकरण पैटर्न पर कार्यान्वित की गई थीं, जो आमतौर पर 75:25 के अनुपात में थीं।

वर्तमान में, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लगभग सभी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं (सीएसएस) 60:40 साझाकरण मॉडल पर लागू की जा रही हैं। इसलिए, इस अधिनियम के तहत अपनाया गया 60:40 पैटर्न केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के व्यापक ढांचे के अनुरूप है।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए, 'विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) हेतू 95,692.31 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय हिस्से का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो बजट अनुमान चरण में ग्रामीण रोजगार में अब तक का सबसे बड़ा आवंटन है। संबंधित राज्य के हिस्से को शामिल करने के साथ, कार्यक्रम का कुल परिव्यय 1.51 लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक होने की संभावना है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन, बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार सृजन और आय में वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

यह मॉडल राज्यों को ग्रामीण विकास में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाकर सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देता है।

इसके अलावा, पूर्वोत्तर और हिमालयी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर) के लिए विशेष सुरक्षात्मक प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जहाँ 90:10 का केंद्र-राज्य साझाकरण पैटर्न लागू होता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस अधिनियम में स्पष्ट रूप से प्रावधान है कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, महामारियों या अन्य असाधारण परिस्थितियों में, राज्य सरकारें केंद्र से विशेष परिचालन संबंधी छूट की सिफारिश कर सकती हैं। ऐसी स्थितियों में केंद्र सरकार को स्वीकार्य कार्यों के विस्तार, दस्तावेज प्रक्रियाओं में छूट, और रोजगार प्रावधानों में अस्थायी वृद्धि की अनुमति देने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। इस प्रकार यह ढांचा उत्तरदायी, स्थिति स्थापक और उभरती जरूरतों के प्रति संवेदनशील है।

कुल मिलाकर, वित्तपोषण पैटर्न को राजकोषीय जिम्मेदारी, राज्य की भागीदारी और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास प्राथमिकताओं के बीच संतुलन बनाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

(ग) महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक के पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों में प्रति परिवार प्रदान किए गए औसत रोजगार के दिनों का छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) विकसित भारत- रोजगार एवं आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) अधिनियम, 2025 का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य ग्रामीण विकास ढांचे को 'विकसित भारत @2047' के राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार बनाना है। यह उन ग्रामीण परिवारों को, जिनके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल श्रम कार्य करने के इच्छुक हैं, उन्हें प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिनों की बढ़ी हुई वैधानिक मजदूरी रोजगार गारंटी प्रदान करता है, जिससे वे विस्तारित आजीविका सुरक्षा ढांचे में अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से भाग लेने में सक्षम हो सकें। चूंकि, विकसित भारत-जी राम जी कार्यक्रम की मांग आधारित प्रकृति को बनाए रखता है, इसलिए श्रमिक इस अधिनियम के तहत दी गई 125 दिनों की गारंटी का लाभ उठाने के हकदार हैं।

इस मंत्रालय ने अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के बारे में बड़े पैमाने पर सूचना, शिक्षा और प्रसार अभियान भी शुरू किया है ताकि जागरूकता पैदा की जा सके और यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि ग्रामीण परिवारों को उनकी मांग के अनुसार पर्याप्त रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए जाएं।

विवरण

विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक परिवार को उपलब्ध कराए गए रोजगार के औसत दिनों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	54.41	51.66	52.27	54.89	51.62
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	56.72	61.18	55.76	59.52	67.9
3	असम	36.32	33.48	34.22	38.92	37.16
4	बिहार	44.65	37.75	47.16	45.77	48.87
5	छत्तीसगढ़	60.15	59.29	51.48	51.54	51.68
6	गोवा	26.28	28.56	25.5	20.68	24.73
7	गुजरात	42.52	49.67	45.29	49.55	47.53

8	हरियाणा	39.31	36.26	31.35	33.61	34.11
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	52.81	52.48	47.6	51.08	55.05
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	54.32	56.06	43.69	54.63	55.91
11	झारखंड	46.35	45.27	44.31	50.22	49.92
12	कर्नाटक	49.09	48.21	42.52	46.22	45.05
13	केरल	63.25	64.41	62.26	67.7	66.17
14	लद्दाख	65.7	59.78	57.86	62.34	66.92
15	मध्य प्रदेश	61.84	57.95	50.02	48.85	49.14
16	महाराष्ट्र	40.34	40.54	37.15	47.41	53.92
17	मणिपुर	60.4	54.5	20.72	30.57	46.56
18	मेघालय	71.53	73.72	60.35	66.38	68.3
19	मिजोरम	92.94	94.65	93.64	93.24	94.62
20	नागालैंड	45.91	46.48	46.78	43.9	44.51
21	ओडिशा	55.51	56.91	55.5	55.9	51.02
22	पंजाब	39.52	37.88	37.97	41.34	37.63
23	राजस्थान	61.06	59.92	56.28	58.75	53.79
24	सिक्किम	57.6	54.09	54.06	56.58	56.57
25	तमिलनाडु	50.22	50.95	50.96	59.44	46.86
26	तेलंगाना	50.77	50.31	44.56	47.72	45.82
27	त्रिपुरा	74.66	71.85	59.92	63.16	59.82
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	41.84	41.95	44.44	50.37	51.55
29	उत्तराखंड	46.42	42.42	41.2	41.75	43.96
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	51.98	47.94	23.24	21.69	0
31	अंडमान और निकोबार	33.77	23.57	27.64	28.73	28.97
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	0	50.64	64.29
33	लक्षद्वीप	32.15	29.96	45.74	46.8	0
34	पुदुचेरी	22.06	16.02	19.61	41.69	22.95
	राष्ट्रीय	51.54	50.07	47.84	52.07	50.24

नरेगासॉफ्ट के अनुसार

सीतापुर में केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

***252. श्री राकेश राठौर :**

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

(क) क्या सीतापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र एक कृषि प्रधान और मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में किसान पारंपरिक खेती पर निर्भर हैं और इसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र में भी कोई कृषि विश्वविद्यालय मौजूद नहीं है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों का प्रसार करने, कृषि अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ करने और स्थानीय युवाओं को कृषि क्षेत्र में उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से सीतापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार विकास से संबंधित भावी कार्य-योजनाओं में उक्त विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) जी, हाँ। उत्तर प्रदेश का सीतापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र एक कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है जिसमें अधिकांश ग्रामीण इलाका आता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 01 केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय; कृषि संकाय की सुविधा वाले 02 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय; 01 मानद विश्वविद्यालय; तथा 05 राज्य कृषि एवं संबद्ध विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय हैं जो कि सीतापुर जिला सहित राज्य की कृषि अनुसंधान, शिक्षा, विस्तार तथा प्रशिक्षण संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा कर रहे हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :

I. रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश (04 संघटक कॉलेज)

II. बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश (01 कृषि संकाय के साथ केंद्रीय विद्यालय)

III. अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश (01 कृषि संकाय के साथ केंद्रीय विद्यालय)

IV. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय पशुचिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IVRI), इज्जतनगर, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश (मानद विश्वविद्यालय)

V. आचार्य नरेंद्र देव कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कुमार गंज, अयोध्या, उत्तर प्रदेश (07 संघटक कॉलेज)

VI. चन्द्र शेखर आजाद कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश (08 संघटक कॉलेज)

VII. सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश (05 संघटक कॉलेज)

VIII. पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय एवं गौ अनुसंधान संस्थान, मथुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश (02 संघटक कॉलेज)

IX. बांदा कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश (06 संघटक कॉलेज)

इन विश्वविद्यालयों के अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के कुल 13 संस्थान हैं जिनका विवरण निम्न है :

I. भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय पक्षी अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-CARI), इज्जतनगर, बरेली

II. भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय उपोष्ण बागवानी संस्थान (ICAR-CISH), लखनऊ

III. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IISR), लखनऊ

IV. भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय मत्स्य आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो (ICAR-NBFGR), लखनऊ

V. भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय कृषि वानिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-CAFRI), झांसी

VI. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय चरागाह एवं चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IGFRI), झांसी

VII. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय दलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIPR), कानपुर

VIII. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय सब्जी अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IVRI), वाराणसी

IX. भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय बकरी अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-CIRG), मखदूम, मथुरा

X. भाकृअनुप-केंद्रीय गोपशु अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-CIRC), मेरठ

XI. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली अनुसंधान संस्थान (ICAR-IIFSR), मोदीपुरम, मेरठ

XII. भाकृअनुप-भारतीय बीज विज्ञान संस्थान (ICAR-IISR), मऊ

XIII. भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीय कृषि उपयोगी सूक्ष्मजीव ब्यूरो (ICAR-NBAIM), मऊ

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 18 भाकृअनुप क्षेत्रीय स्टेशन/परियोजनाएं तथा 89 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र कार्य कर रहे हैं जो कि बेहतर रोजगार सृजनता के लिए स्थानीय युवाओं को कृषि के क्षेत्र में आधुनिक जानकारी का प्रसार कर रहे हैं और कृषि अनुसंधान और उच्चतर शिक्षा को मजबूती प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

वर्तमान में, सीतापुर जिले में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कृषि शिक्षा सहित कृषि, राज्य का एक नीतिगत विषय है इसलिए राज्य सरकार जरूरतों के अनुसार नया कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित कर सकती है।

DIGITAL LAND RECORDS

***253. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**
SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether farmers and landowners are able to access land records online in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the accessibility measures adopted therefor;

(b) whether banks and financial institutions have been integrated with digital land records to facilitate faster agricultural and property loans, if so, the details thereof including the benefits observed occurred therefrom;

(c)whether the Government is aware that geo-referencing and precise boundary mappingtechnologies are being used to minimise boundary disputes, if so, the details thereofandprogress achieved therein;

(d) whether awareness programmes are being conducted to educate rural citizens regarding use of digital land records and unique land identification numbers, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether privacy and data protection safeguards have been incorporated while storing land ownership information digitally, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has evaluated challenges faced by States in implementing the scheme, including legacy record issues and technical constraints, if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken in this regard?

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

(a) Yes. Government of India has been implementing a comprehensive programme for digitization/computerization of land records/registration process in the country by the name of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) with 100% financial assistance from Central Government since 2016-17. The objective of the programme is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land record management system in States/UTs to inter-alia provide real-time information on land to citizens and enable sharing of information with various organizations/agencies. Since,

Land and Land Revenue, including maintenance of land records is a State subject listed at Sl. No.18 and 45 of State List (List II) of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution wherein land revenue is governed by State specific Acts/Rules/Regulations, the land records data have been made available by the respective States/UTs on their portals.

As per Management Information System(MIS) of DILRMP, Record of Rights (RoRs) are available online for download by the citizens in 31 States/UTs. State/UT wise details of portals are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Yes . Though there is no separate component for integration of banks and financial institutions with land records under DILRMP, about 16 States viz. Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have provided access to banks to facilitate farmers in obtaining faster agricultural and property loans from bank. This online facility enables banks to check the veracity of the loan applications leading to faster loan approval. This linkage also helps farmers to check if any land is under mortgage facilitating informed decision making before buying land.

(c) Yes . Digitization and Geo-referencing of Cadastral Maps is done as part of DILRMP programme in order to fix precise boundaries to minimize boundary disputes. As on date, 43 Crore land parcels (74%) out of 58 Crore land parcels

have been geo-referenced. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) Yes. States/UTs are provided funds under Training and Capacity Building, IEC and Evaluation Studies component of DILRMP to create awareness at the revenue village, gram panchayat, tehsil, district and State levels in different media and forums to highlight the success stories of the Programme through newspapers, radio, television, cinema slides, posters, video films, road shows, publications, literature, etc.

(e) The digitized online land records are updated and maintained by the respective States/UTs incorporating role based access, secure servers and data protection measures as per prescribed IT norms. Since, Land and Land Revenue, including maintenance of land records is a State subject, no land record data of the States/UTs is maintained centrally by the Ministry. The same are stored on the servers of respective State/UT.

(f) Yes. The Department has conducted evaluation of DILRMP in all the States/UTs through independent Institutions/Organizations in the year 2024-25. The evaluation studies have found that basic digitization of land records has been largely achieved. Between 2021-22 and 2024-25, computerisation of agricultural land records rose from 91 to 97 per cent and digitisation of cadastral maps from 68 to 97 per cent across the States/UTs except some North Eastern states. The challenge in digitization of land records in the North East States is community ownership of lands especially in schedule VI areas. The Department has initiated a study to find out challenges in digitization of

land records in these areas. The Department has also engaged National Informatics Centre (NIC) for resolving the technical constraints faced by the States/UTs in implementation of DILRMP.

Under DILRMP, provisions are already there to digitise the legacy records of Revenue and Registration Departments. Further, the Department of Expenditure, Government of India has made provisions for incentivising the States/UTs for making their Registration legacy records online, searchable and available for download by the citizens under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) during Financial Year 2024-25 and 2025-26.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise details of portals

S. No.	State Name	State Website URL
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	http://db.and.nic.in/ROR/view1/formf.aspx
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	https://meebhoomi.ap.gov.in/#
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Nil
4	ASSAM	www.ilrms.assam.gov.in
5	BIHAR	https://biharbhumi.bihar.gov.in
6	CHANDIGARH	https://revenue.chd.gov.in
7	CHHATTISGARH	https://bhuiyan.cg.nic.in/
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	https://dnh.nlrmp.in/avanika/
9	DELHI	https://dlrc.delhigovt.nic.in
10	GOA	https://dslr.goa.gov.in

11	GUJARAT	https://anyror.gujarat.gov.in/
12	HARYANA	https://jamabandi.nic.in/defaultpages/default
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	https://ehimbhoomi.nic.in/
14	JAMMU and KASHMIR	https://landrecords.jk.gov.in
15	JHARKHAND	https://jharbhoomi.jharkhand.gov.in/
16	KARNATAKA	www.landrecords.karnataka.gov.in/service2
17	KERALA	www.revenue.kerala.gov.in
18	LADAKH	Nil
19	LAKSHADWEEP	https://land.utl.gov.in/Process/Login-Page
20	MADHYA PRADESH	https://mpbhulekh.gov.in
21	MAHARASHTRA	https://mahabhumi.gov.in/mahabhumilink
22	MANIPUR	https://louchapathap.nic.in
23	MEGHALAYA	Nil
24	MIZORAM	Nil
25	NAGALAND	NIL
26	ODISHA	http://bhulekh.ori.nic.in
27	PUDUCHERRY	www.nilamagal.py.gov.in
28	PUNJAB	https://jamabandi.punjab.gov.in
29	RAJASTHAN	https://apnakhata.rajasthan.gov.in/
30	SIKKIM	https://ilrms.sikkim.gov.in/
31	TAMIL NADU	https://eservices.tn.gov.in/eservicesnew/index.html
32	TELANGANA	https://bhubharati.telangana.gov.in/knowLandStatus
33	TRIPURA	www.jami.tripura.gov.in
34	UTTAR PRADESH	https://upbhulekh.gov.in
35	UTTARAKHAND	https://bhulekh.uk.gov.in
36	WEST BENGAL	https://banglarbhumi.gov.in/BanglarBhumi/Home.action

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise details geo-referenced land parcels

S.No.	State/ UT	No. of Land Parcels		
		Total	Geo-Referenced	
		No.	No.	%
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	89,790	4,017	4.47
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,04,86,616	1,04,86,616	100.00
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0.00
4	ASSAM	1,02,52,572	63,10,193	61.55
5	BIHAR	3,70,26,819	3,70,26,819	100.00
6	CHANDIGARH	31,677	31,677	100.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	1,84,54,938	1,50,53,839	81.57
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1,16,976	71,872	61.44
9	DELHI	6,768	0	0.00
10	GOA	7,56,189	7,56,189	100.00
11	GUJARAT	94,66,371	94,66,371	100.00
12	HARYANA	1,79,35,052	61,27,578	34.17
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,39,62,315	1,19,19,995	85.37
14	JAMMU and KASHMIR	68,36,683	62,00,609	90.70
15	JHARKHAND	2,27,41,806	2,27,41,806	100.00
16	KARNATAKA	1,65,79,711	1,43,48,751	86.54
17	KERALA	3,19,20,288	53,53,973	16.77
18	LADAKH	3,78,721	69,450	18.34
19	LAKSHADWEEP	79,738	0	0.00
20	MADHYA PRADESH	4,73,03,908	4,05,57,758	85.74
21	MAHARASHTRA	1,40,78,965	1,40,08,945	99.50
22	MANIPUR	5,84,832	3,74,777	64.08
23	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0.00
24	MIZORAM	3,31,171	1,59,648	48.21
25	NAGALAND	0	0	0.00
26	ODISHA	5,99,42,568	7,07,593	1.18

27	PUDUCHERRY	1,75,695	0	0.00
28	PUNJAB	1,95,00,852	1,09,48,316	56.14
29	RAJASTHAN	4,55,89,524	4,53,00,391	99.37
30	SIKKIM	5,72,386	1,35,794	23.72
31	TAMIL NADU	5,61,32,005	5,61,32,005	100.00
32	TELANGANA	36,78,189	29,84,542	81.14
33	TRIPURA	33,14,252	33,14,252	100.00
34	UTTARAKHAND	2,83,83,895	2,83,81,458	99.99
35	UTTAR PRADESH	5,48,77,690	5,26,07,039	95.86
36	WEST BENGAL	4,99,84,268	2,95,89,198	59.20
	Grand Total	58,15,73,230	43,11,71,471	74.14
	Source: http://dilrmp.gov.in			

FUNDS RECOMMENDED BY FINANCE COMMISSIONS FOR PANCHAYATS

***254. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:**

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

(a) the details of the funds recommended by Finance Commissions for Panchayats and the actual amount released during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) whether there is any delay in release of tied and untied grants that have severely affected local development works, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The State-wise details of grants recommended and released in fulfillment of prescribed eligibility conditions under the Fifteenth Finance Commission to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) during the award period 2021-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) are the nodal Ministries for recommending the release of Untied (Basic) Grants and Tied Grants, respectively, to the Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) under the Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC).

As per the recommendations of the 15th FC, grants to RLBs are released to the States in two instalments every year. Upon receipt of the Grant Transfer Certificate (GTC) from a State for the last released instalment and fulfilment of the eligibility conditions prescribed in the guidelines, MoPR recommends the release of the next instalment of Untied Grants to the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Similarly, DDWS recommends the release of the respective instalment of Tied Grants to MoF.

Accordingly, the timing of release may vary depending upon the receipt of the GTC for the last instalment released and the fulfilment of the prescribed eligibility conditions by the respective State. MoPR has released Untied Grants timely upon fulfilment of these conditions; therefore, no development work has been affected due to delay on its part.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of grants allocated and released under the Fifteenth Finance Commission to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) (as on 06.03.2026)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	1939.00	1917.85	2010.00	1976.75	2031.00	1997.45	2152.00	2109.97	2099.00	2053.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	170.00	170.00	177.00	35.40	179.00	0.00	189.00	0.00	185.00	0.00
3	Assam	1186.00	1186.00	1228.00	1228.00	1241.00	1241.00	1315.00	1315.00	1283.00	534.76
4	Bihar	3709.00	3709.00	3842.00	3842.00	3884.00	3855.33	4114.00	4109.01	4012.00	2806.31
5	Chhattisgarh	1075.00	1075.00	1114.00	1114.00	1125.00	1125.00	1192.00	1185.25	1163.00	561.44
6	Goa	55.00	55.00	57.00	48.46	58.00	36.13	62.00	0.00	61.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	2362.00	2362.00	2446.00	2446.00	2473.00	2473.00	2619.00	2619.00	2555.00	1272.68
8	Haryana	935.00	935.00	968.00	967.30	979.00	953.59	1036.00	1012.51	1011.00	687.95
9	Himachal Pradesh	317.00	317.00	329.00	329.00	332.00	318.04	352.00	352.00	343.00	238.53
10	Jharkhand	1249.00	1249.00	1293.00	1293.00	1307.00	1307.00	1385.00	962.94	1351.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	2377.00	2375.50	2463.00	2093.55	2490.00	2086.59	2637.00	2133.25	2572.00	0.00
12	Kerala	1203.00	1203.00	1246.00	1246.00	1260.00	1260.00	1334.00	1334.00	1301.00	650.50
13	Madhya Pradesh	2944.00	2944.00	3050.00	3050.00	3083.00	2819.24	3265.00	3262.75	3185.00	0.00
14	Maharashtra	4307.00	4267.16	4461.00	3696.71	4510.00	3629.21	4776.00	3169.72	4659.00	2507.25
15	Manipur	131.00	65.50	135.00	0.00	137.00	0.00	145.00	0.00	142.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	135.00	94.50	140.00	0.00	141.00	0.00	149.00	0.00	146.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	69.00	69.00	71.00	71.00	72.00	72.00	76.00	76.00	74.00	14.80
18	Nagaland	92.00	92.00	96.00	48.00	97.00	0.00	102.00	0.00	99.00	0.00
19	Odisha	1669.00	1669.00	1728.00	1728.00	1747.00	1746.91	1851.00	1851.00	1805.00	1712.98
20	Punjab	1026.00	1026.00	1062.00	1062.00	1074.00	1058.35	1138.00	1127.86	1110.00	222.00
21	Rajasthan	2854.00	2854.00	2957.00	2955.34	2989.00	2847.96	3166.00	3166.00	3087.00	757.60
22	Sikkim	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	35.00	32.78	33.00	22.85
23	Tamil Nadu	2666.00	2666.00	2761.00	2761.00	2791.00	2791.00	2957.00	2957.00	2884.00	637.93
24	Telangana	1365.00	1365.00	1415.00	1415.00	1430.00	1430.00	1514.00	640.07	1477.00	0.00
25	Tripura	141.00	141.00	147.00	147.00	148.00	148.00	157.00	156.31	153.00	153.00

26	Uttar Pradesh	7208.00	7208.00	7466.00	7466.00	7547.00	7547.00	7994.00	7994.00	7797.00	5441.38
27	Uttarakhand	425.00	418.70	440.00	439.21	445.00	444.13	471.00	470.30	458.00	89.41
28	West Bengal	3261.00	3261.00	3378.00	3378.00	3415.00	3415.00	3617.00	3472.22	3528.00	2382.63
	Total	**44901.00**	**44726.22**	**46513.00**	**44869.71**	**47018.00**	**44634.91**	**49800.00**	**45508.95**	**48573.00**	**22747.82**

PRICE REALIZATION FOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

***255. SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:**

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

(a) the details of schemes and mechanism adopted by the Government for ensuring price realization to the farmers growing horticulture crops;

(b) whether the Government is considering any new scheme for the realization of prices to the farmers growing horticulture crops, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details and number of beneficiaries and commodities procured in Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) during the financial year 2023-24 and 2024-25, district-wise?

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

(a) Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), a component of PM-AASHA, for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities,

which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Minimum Support Price regime. The objective of MIS is to protect the farmers from distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels. There should be at least a 10% decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year. The scheme is implemented at the request of State/UT government, which is ready to bear 50 % of the loss (25% in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation. The maximum quantity of procurement is upto 25% of estimated production of the state for the crop for the particular season.

From 2024-25, Government has introduced a new component of Price Differential Payment (PDP) with an option to make direct payment of the price difference between the Market Intervention Price (MIP) and the selling price to the farmers for the crops traded in the Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC). Additionally, reimbursement for transportation and storage cost of TOP crops (Tomato, Onion and Potato) to central nodal agencies and State designated agencies for storing and transporting them from producing state to consuming state is allowed.

Government is also implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), scheme for holistic growth of the horticulture sector in the country. Under MIDH, assistance is also provide for creation of infrastructures for post harvest management and marketing for better price realization of farmer produce.

(b) Since, Government is already implementing various schemes for realization of price to farmers for horticulture crops, no new scheme is being considered.

(c) The district-wise details of commodities procured and farmers benefited under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) in Uttar Pradesh during the financial year 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given at Statement.

STATEMENT

Districts wise procurement and farmers benefited under PM-AASHA during 2023-24 and 2024-25 in Uttar Pradesh

Quantity in MT

Commodity	Districts	2023-24		2024-25	
		Quantity	Farmers benefitted	Quantity	Farmers benefitted
Groundnut	Hamirpur	2,220.78	335	20,835.79	5,021
	Jalaun	524.51	150	2,161.87	942
	Jhansi	19,494.34	4,855	58,005.79	26,320
	Lalitpur	3,139.12	1,032	10,394.99	4,353
	Mahoba	1,768.72	465	5,941.75	2,520
	Badaun	-	-	2,099.82	1,001
	Etawa	-	-	949.99	450
	Aligarh	-	-	3,798.18	1,570
	Hardoi	-	-	2,054.22	675
	Hathras	-	-	136.17	63
	Sub Total	**27,147.47**	**6,837**	**1,06,378.57**	**42,915**
Toor	Badaun	-	-	103.20	53
	Hamirpur	-	-	11,024.71	4,710
	Jalaun	-	-	2,942.30	1,222
	Prayagraj	-	-	4,830.55	2,120
	Sub Total	-	-	**18,900.76**	**8,105**

Masoor	Banda	-	-	181.95	135
	Chitrakoot	-	-	150.00	104
	Hamirpur	-	-	4,882.15	2,248
	Jalaun	-	-	1,547.44	761
	Jhansi	-	-	18,257.97	8,215
	Lalitpur	-	-	14,133.05	5,858
	Mahoba	-	-	2,551.25	1,235
	Mirzapur	-	-	264.28	119
	Orai	-	-	429.35	238
	Sonebhadra	-	-	73.35	39
	Prayagraj	-	-	340.50	159
	Sub Total	-	-	**42,811.29**	**19,111**
Moong	Jhansi	-	-	1,568.70	634
	Lalitpur	-	-	4,841.95	1,980
	Hamirpur	-	-	1,742.70	353
	Jalaun	-	-	2,652.45	927
	Sub Total	-	-	**6,410.65**	**2,614**
Mustard	Agra	-	-	328.05	154
	Aligarh	-	-	5,581.86	2,529
	Ambedkarnagar	-	-	272.57	173
	Aurraiya	-	-	908.07	410
	Badaun	-	-	542.07	239
	Barabanki	-	-	179.70	77
	Bareilly	-	-	230.15	114
	Behraich	-	-	68.27	36
	Bulandshahar	-	-	9.35	10
	Chitrakoot	-	-	143.56	86
	Etah	-	-	739.15	327
	Etawa	-	-	1,003.53	422
	Fatehpur	-	-	322.90	134
	Firozabad	-	-	18.75	12
	Ghazipur	-	-	363.30	152
	Gonda	-	-	976.75	437

	Hamirpur	-	-	972.50	441
	Hapur	-	-	134.05	144
	Hardoi	-	-	1,370.65	599
	Hathras	-	-	259.94	131
	Jalaun	-	-	984.85	455
	Jhansi	-	-	10,159.06	4,426
	Kanpur Nagar	-	-	2,474.28	1,095
	Kasganj	-	-	397.98	172
	Kaushambi	-	-	152.88	65
	Mahoba	-	-	5,134.35	2,353
	Mainpuri	-	-	150.00	75
	Mathura	-	-	184.55	111
	Mirzapur	-	-	1,974.00	954
	Moradabad	-	-	640.55	284
	Orai	-	-	248.70	131
	Prayagraj	-	-	1,297.68	581
	Sambhal	-	-	756.10	357
	Shamli	-	-	33.25	22
	Sonebhadra	-	-	1,591.96	800
	Unnao	-	-	355.00	146
	Lalitpur	-	-	4,086.70	1,700
	Sub Total	-	-	**45,047.06**	**20,354**
Grand Total		**27,147.47**	**6,837**	**2,19,548.33**	**93,099**

फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा

***256. श्री लालजी वर्मा:**

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदी गई फसलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक फसल के लिए घोषित किया गया न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य, वास्तव में खरीदी गई मात्रा (क्विंटल/मीट्रिक टन में) और भुगतान की गई कुल राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त जिले के कुल कृषि उत्पादन की तुलना में सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदी गई फसलों की कुल मात्रा का प्रतिशत कितना है?

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

(क)उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर जिले में वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 तथा 2025-26 के दौरान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदी गई फसलों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

फसलें	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
	मात्रा मीट्रिक टन में		
धान	135,572.04	156,403.83	162,647.23
गेहूं	1,323.13	8,512.55	9,346.89
सरसों	-	272.57	200.00

(ख) वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 तथा 2025-26 के दौरान प्रत्येक फसल के लिए घोषित एमएसपी का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 तथा 2025-26 के दौरान 32,32,48,759.69 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं, धान, दलहन, तिलहन, मोटे अनाज तथा कपास की खरीद की गई है और किसानों को कुल 8,32,740.89 करोड़ रुपये के एमएसपी मूल्य का भुगतान किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) की घोषणा तथा केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों (सीएनए) द्वारा एमएसपी पर खरीद की मंजूरी दिए जाने से व्यापारों पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है और बाजार मूल्य में यहां तक कि एमएसपी के बराबर या उससे ऊपर भी सुधार होता है। फसलों की खरीद में भाग लेने वाले किसानों तथा खुले बाजार में फसलें बेचने वाले किसानों को एमएसपी घोषणा से लाभ प्राप्त होता है। किसान अपने विपणन योग्य अधिशेष के आधार पर न्यूनतम समर्थन

मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर बेची जाने वाली उपज की मात्रा तय करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि उन्हें उनकी उपज की एमएसपी से बेहतर मूल्य मिलता है तो वे अपनी उपज कहीं भी बेचने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित पूरे देश में कृषि फसलों के उत्पादन और खरीद में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ती रही है।

विवरण

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में)

क्र. सं.	फसलें	किस्म	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
	खरीफ की फसलें				
1	धान	कॉमन	2183	2300	2369
		ग्रेड 'ए'	2203	2320	2389
2	ज्वार	हाइब्रिड	3180	3371	3699
		मालदंडी	3225	3421	3749
3	बाजरा		2500	2625	2775
4	रागी		3846	4290	4886
5	मक्की		2090	2225	2400
6	तुअर (अरहर)		7000	7550	8000
7	मूंग		8558	8682	8768
8	उड़द		6950	7400	7800
9	मूंगफली		6377	6783	7263
10	सूरजमुखी के बीज		6760	7280	7721
11	सोयाबीन (पीला)		4600	4892	5328
12	तिल		8635	9267	9846
13	नाइजरसीड		7734	8717	9537
14	कपास	मीडियम स्टेपल	6620	7121	7710
		लॉंग स्टेपल	7020	7521	8110
	रबी की फसलें				
15	गेहूं		2275	2425	2585
16	यव		1850	1980	2150
17	चना		5440	5650	5875
18	मसूर (दाल)		6425	6700	7000

19	रेपसीड और सरसों		5650	5950	6200
20	कुसुम		5800	5940	6540
21	टोरिया		5650	5950	-
	अन्य फसलें				
22	कोपरा (कैलेंडर वर्ष)	मिलिंग	11160	11582	12027
		बॉल	12000	12100	12500
23	जूट		5050	5335	5650

रेशम उद्योग का संरक्षण

***257. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:**

क्या **वस्त्र** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार भागलपुरी रेशम (तसर रेशम) उद्योग के संरक्षण और विस्तार के लिए कोई विशेष योजना चला रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा भागलपुर जिले में तसर रेशम के उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण, डिजाइन विकास, विपणन और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संचालित कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भागलपुरी रेशम बुनकरों और कारीगरों की आजीविका सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कौशल को उन्नत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का वैश्विक बाजार में भागलपुरी रेशम को प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने के लिए ब्रांडिंग, जीआई टैग प्रोत्साहन, ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म पर विपणन सुविधा और निर्यात संवर्धन हेतु कोई विशेष नीति बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):

(क) और (ख) सरकार, केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड (सीएसबी) के माध्यम से, भागलपुर सहित पूरे देश में तसर सिल्क सहित रेशम उत्पादन क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास और संवर्धन के लिए वर्ष 2021-22 से

वर्ष 2025-26 तक के दौरान सिल्क समग्र-2 योजना लागू कर रही है। बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, रेशम उत्पादन परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्र से सहायता दी गई है, जिसकी कुल परियोजना लागत 89.63 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड सिल्क समग्र-2 के तहत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संचालित करता है ताकि रेशम मूल्य श्रृंखला में विशेष रूप से रीलिंग, स्पिनिंग, वीविंग, डाइंग, प्रिंटिंग और प्रोसेसिंग एक्टिविटीज़ में कौशल को मज़बूत किया जा सके।

सिल्क समग्र-2 और समर्थ योजना के तहत, पिछले तीन वर्षों में भागलपुर में क्रमश: 312 व्यक्तियों और 351 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत, इस दौरान भागलपुर के 414 हथकरघा बुनकरों को वीविंग, डाइंग/प्रिंटिंग और डिजाइनिंग में कौशल उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

(घ) सरकार “सिल्क मार्क” और “वन्या सिल्क्स” लेबल के द्वारा भारतीय रेशम को विश्व भर में बढ़ावा देती है। मार्केट एक्सेस बढ़ाने के लिए देश भर में सिल्क मार्क एक्सपो आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जिसमें भागलपुरी सिल्क बुनकरों को भी हिस्सा लेने और अपने उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित करने और बेचने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। साथ ही, सीएसबी भागलपुर में निर्यातकों को सहायता करने के लिए कोकून, कच्ची सिल्क और रेशम फैब्रिक के लिए गुणवत्ता परीक्षण सेवाएं भी प्रदान करता है।

राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत, हथकरघा उत्पादों के डिज़ाइन/उत्पाद को पंजीकृत करने, प्रशिक्षण देने और जी.आई. पंजीकरण को प्रभावी रूप से लागू करने में होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। हथकरघा उत्पादों की ऑनलाइन मार्केटिंग के लिए, ई-कॉमर्स पोर्टल https://www.indiahandmade.com लॉन्च किया गया है। निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, हथकरघा निर्यातकों और बुनकरों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विपणन कार्यक्रमों और मेलों में भाग लेने में सहायता की जाती है।

FAME-II SCHEME

***258. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that India's heavy industry sector recorded steady growth in 2023–24, with the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for manufacturing growing by about 5.9 per cent, led by automobiles, capital goods and industrial machinery, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken to strengthen the FAME-II scheme, under which over 12 lakh electric vehicles have availed incentives as of 2024;

(c) whether the Government proposes additional policy or financial support for domestic manufacturing of advanced automotive components, capital equipment and defence-grade machinery, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to enhance global competitiveness, technology adoption and reduction of import dependence in the heavy industry sector?

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

(a) Yes, India's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a growth of 5.9 percent in 2023-24, supported by 5.5 percent growth in the manufacturing sector. As per sector-wise data published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity, these sectors do not exhibit the break-up of specific industry sub-groups such as automobiles, capital goods, or industrial machinery.

(b) FAME-II Scheme which was implemented from 01.04.2019 till 31.03.2024, has supported the sale of approximately 16.71 lakh electric vehicles including e-2Ws, e-3Ws and e-4Ws as per details provided below :

Sl. No.	Wheeler Type	Total No. of Vehicles
1	2 wheelers	14,69,343
2	3 wheelers	1,78,952
3	4 wheelers	23,311
Total		**16,71,606**

Besides above, 6,862 e-buses were sanctioned under FAME-II Scheme for various cities out of which 5,195 e-buses have been deployed as on 28.02.2026. The scheme also includes support of Rs.912.50 crore for setting up of 9,332 Electric Vehicle Public Charging Stations (EV PCS) across India.

Further, PM E-DRIVE Scheme with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crore has been implemented w.e.f. 1st April, 2024 till 31st March, 2028. The scheme includes support for 28.27 lakh EVs including 5,643 e-trucks and 14,028 e-buses. Under PM E-DRIVE Scheme an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore has been made for deployment of EV PCS and Rs.780 crore for upgradation of testing agencies.

(c) and (d) Government approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Components Industry in India (PLI-Auto) for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for advanced automotive products with a budgetary outlay of Rs.25,938 crore. PLI-Auto provides financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of Advanced Automotive

Technology (AAT) vehicles and AAT components and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain.

In order to encourage the technology development and to augment the indigenous manufacturing in the Capital Goods sector, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) is implementing the Scheme for “Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector – Phase II”.

Under Phase II of the scheme, a total of 29 projects with project cost of Rs.891.37 crore and Government contribution of Rs.714.64 crore have been sanctioned so far. These 29 projects include 7 Centres of Excellence (CoEs), 4 Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFCs), 6 Testing and Certification Centre, 9 Industry Accelerators for Technology Development and 3 projects for Creation of Qualifications Packs for skill level 6 and above.

The 'Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnet', which aims to establish 6,000 Metric Tons per Annum (MTPA) of integrated Rare Earth Permanent Magnet (REPM) manufacturing capability, was notified on 15.12.2025. The total financial outlay of the scheme is Rs.7,280 crore, comprising a sales-linked incentives of Rs.6,450 crore on REPM sales for five (5) years and capital subsidy of Rs.750 crore.

ONE NATION, ONE BUYING COKING-COAL POLICY

***259. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism of “One Nation, One buying coking coal policy” for the Steel manufacturers in our country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any data about the cost of imports prior to and after implementation of such policy and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Steel is a deregulated sector and the role of the Government is that of a facilitator to create a conducive environment for the development of the steel industry, including raw material security. As of now, there is no such ‘One Nation One Buying Coking Coal Policy’. Procurement of coking coal is primarily undertaken by individual steel companies, both in the public and private sectors, based on their commercial requirements and prevailing market conditions.

(b) Does not arise in view of above

जैविक कृषि उत्पाद

*__260. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाहः__

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

(क) क्या जैविक फसल उत्पाद को सरकारी दर पर खरीदने का कोई प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्वालियर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा जैविक फसल उत्पाद के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) घोषित किए जाने की संभावना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जैविक फसलों की उपज को सरकारी दर पर खरीदने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990

EXPORT OF MOBILE PHONES

2761. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that India's mobile phone exports have recorded a sharp surge, reaching around USD 1.8 billion, defying normal seasonal trends and if so, the details thereof along with the factors driving this growth;

(b) the specific contribution of mobile manufacturing and assembly units in Maharashtra, including Mumbai, Pune and Nashik, to overall exports;

(c) whether incentives under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme have been equitably accessed by manufacturers in Maharashtra, or

whether smaller and mid-sized units face entry barriers and regional disparities, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to address constraints such as high logistics costs, limited component ecosystems, skill gaps and inadequate infrastructure affecting Maharashtra-base manufacturers; and

(e) whether additional policy, infrastructure or export facilitation measures are being considered to ensure diversified, regionally balanced and sustainable growth of mobile exports from Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) In January 2026, smartphone exports (HS Code 85171300) were USD 2.56 Billion. The growth in smartphone exports is primarily attributable to the Government of India’s policies aimed at enhancing India’s competitiveness and integrating the country into Global Value Chains.

(b) Smartphone Exports during Apr-Dec 2025 were USD 21.37 Billion out of which the contribution of Maharashtra was USD 594 Million.

(c) PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronic Manufacturing (LSEM) is pan India initiative and any State/UTs including Maharashtra can avail benefits under it. At present, there are 7 companies from Maharashtra approved under

Specified Electronic Components (SEC) target Segment, who have availed a cumulative incentive of INR 47 crores under PLI Scheme for LSEM.

(d) and (e)To further deepen and broaden the electronics manufacturing ecosystem, Government launched the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) in April, 2025. The Scheme aims to develop robust component value chain, leading to increase in Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and increase in the share of Bharat's exports in global electronic trade by integrating its domestic electronic industry with the Global Value Chinas (GVCs). ECMS is also a pan India initiative and any state/UTs including Maharashtra can avail benefits under it. Exporters can avail benefits under various schemes as mentioned below:

i. **Export Promotion Mission (EPM):** The Union Cabinet approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) on 12th November 2025 with the objective of strengthening India's export competitiveness and providing targeted support to exporters in global markets, with a particular focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Export Promotion Mission is structured around two integrated sub-schemes:

   Niryat Protsahan focuses on improving access to trade finance through instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantee for export credit, credit for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support for export diversification; and

   Niryat Disha focuses on other trade enablers such as export quality and compliance support, international branding and packaging, market

access initiatives, export logistics and warehousing, inland transportation support and trade intelligence.

ii. **Credit Support:** To ensure adequate and affordable credit, the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) has increased its insurance cover for banks to 90% (up from 70%) under the Whole Turnover-Export Credit Insurance for Banks (WT-ECIB) for loans up to INR 80 crore. A Collateral-Free Cover has also been introduced for Micro and Small Enterprise (MSEs) for working capital limits up to INR 10 crore.

iii. **Trade Connect e-Platform:** The Government has launched the Trade Connect e-Platform to Provide trade-related information to Indian exporters. It serves as a single-window portal connecting Indian Mission Abroad, Export promotion Council and the Department of Commerce to facilitate market access for new and existing exporters.

Further, to stabilize and strengthen India's export performance, Government is actively working to enable exporters to better utilize the benefits created by recently concluded FTAs, such as with EFTA countries, the United Kingdom and the European Union.

FISHERIES ICE PLANTS

2762. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposals to establish container-type ice plants in Chetlat, Kiltan and Bitra Islands of Lakshadweep to support the local fishing community.

(b) if so, the current status of these proposals, including administrative approvals, site selection, estimated cost and timelines for completion;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate power supply, maintenance, and operational support for these ice plants;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such plants on fish preservation, income generation and livelihoods of fishermen, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated, released and utilized by the Government for establishing these facilities in the islands?

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

(a) to (e) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, has approved the proposal of the U.T. Administration of Lakshadweep under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) at a total cost of ₹62.43 crore, with a central share of ₹44.20 crore, for implementation of multiple fisheries-related activities including four ice-plant units.

The U.T. Administration has informed that no proposal exists for containerised ice plants in Chetlat, Kiltan, or Bitra. A 5 tones/per day block ice

plant is already operational at Bitra. Additionally, 5 tones/per day Direct Expansion (DX) block ice plants for Chetlat and Kiltan have been sanctioned under PMMSY, each with an allocation of ₹68.44 lakh, and tenders for procurement have been issued. Power supply for these facilities is ensured through the Union Territory's diesel-based generation system, while options for integrating renewable energy, including solar power, are being actively explored.

While no standalone government study has been conducted on the specific impact of ice plants on fish preservation or fishermen's livelihoods, broader sectoral improvements under PMMSY indicate positive outcomes. Fish production in Lakshadweep has increased from about 500 tonnes in the 1960s to around 20,000 tonnes annually in the recent years. These trends indicate that improvements in preservation and processing infrastructure have enhanced product quality, contributing to higher incomes and expanded employment opportunities for fisher communities.

वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या

2763. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) की कुल जनसंख्या कितनी है और इन उप-जनजातियों की जनसंख्या के संबंध में उप-जनजाति-वार सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश भर में जनजातीय समुदायों की गणना कौन-कौन से विभिन्न धर्मों के अंतर्गत की गई थी और देश में जनजातीय जनसंख्या के संबंध में राज्य-वार और धर्म-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या पिछली जनगणना में 'जनजातीय धर्म' के लिए अलग कॉलम की कमी के कारण जनजातियों की अलग धार्मिक पहचान सुनिश्चित करने में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का आगामी प्रस्तावित जनगणना में 'जनजातीय धर्म' के लिए एक अलग कॉलम जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) जनजातियों की धार्मिक पहचान स्थापित करने के लिए 'जनजातीय धर्म' हेतु एक अलग कॉलम के अनुरोध के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जनजातियों (STs) की कुल जनसंख्या 10,45,45,716 है। जनगणना में अनुसूचित जनजाति-वार आंकड़े प्रत्येक राज्य एवं केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की अधिसूचित अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची के अनुसार एकत्रित किए जाते हैं। जनगणना में, उप-जनजाति-वार (Sub-tribe-wise) आंकड़े अलग से प्रकाशित नहीं किए जाते हैं।

(ख) धार्मिक समुदाय के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या (जनगणना 2011) के आंकड़ें राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश और जिला स्तर पर प्रकाशित किए गए हैं जो तालिका "ST-14: Scheduled tribe population by religious community (State/UT/District level)" में उपलब्ध हैं। अन्य धर्म और धारणाएं के अंतर्गत दर्शाए गए प्रत्येक जनजाति के विवरण राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के स्तर पर भी प्रकाशित किए गए हैं जो तालिका "ST-14 A: Details of religions shown under other religions and persuasions in main table (for each tribe separately) (States/UT level)" में उपलब्ध हैं। ये तालिकाएं www.censusindia.gov.in पर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) से (च) जनगणना में, उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा बताए गए सभी धर्मों/संप्रदायों/विश्वासों को प्रगणकों द्वारा यथावत दर्ज किया जाता है। जनगणना 2027 में भी प्रगणक उत्तरदाता द्वारा बताए गए धर्म को यथावत दर्ज करेंगे। इस विषय में विभिन्न संस्थाओं से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

पशुपालन के लिए निधियों का आवंटन

2764. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकरः

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा नगर निगमों और पंचायतों को पशु आश्रयों की स्थापना, बाड़े लगाने और नसबंदी की अवसंरचना के लिए वित्तीय अनुदान या तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 15वें वित्त आयोग की शहरी अनुदान योजना या अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत इस संबंध में आवंटित कुल धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारतीय जीव-जंतु कल्याण बोर्ड निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त पशु कल्याण संगठनों और गौशालाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जो अपने आश्रयगृहों में बेसहारा/चोटिल/बीमार पशुओं को आश्रय देते हैं:

नियमित एवं गोपशु बचाव अनुदान - बेसहारा पशुओं का रखरखाव, पशुओं के लिए दवाओं की खरीद, चिकित्सा उपकरणों की खरीद, स्थापना शुल्क - पशु चिकित्सकों, SPCA निरीक्षकों, पशु चिकित्सा सहायकों, कंपाउंडरों, एम्बुलेंस चालकों आदि की नियुक्ति की लागत सहित पशुओं के लिए बचाव गृहों के रखरखाव/मरम्मत, पानी के कुंडों/सुविधाओं के निर्माण, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान बचाव अभियान के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पशुओं की देखभाल के लिए आश्रय गृह योजना - पात्र जीव-जंतु कल्याण संगठनों को पशुओं के लिए आश्रय गृहों की स्थापना, उन्नयन और रखरखाव हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत आश्रय गृहों, आंतरिक औषधालय आदि के निर्माण हेतु 25 लाख रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इसमें से 22.50 लाख रुपये (अर्थात 90%) सरकार द्वारा और शेष 2.50 लाख रुपये (अर्थात 10%) पशु कल्याण संगठन द्वारा(AWO) वहन किया जाता है।

हालांकि, पशु जन्म नियंत्रण नियम, 2023 के अनुसार, स्थानीय निकाय, अर्थात् नगर निगम, नगरपालिका आदि, पशु जन्म नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के संचालन हेतु अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अधिकृत हैं। अतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के स्थानीय निकाय बेसहारा कुत्तों के लिए पशु जन्म नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम का संचालन करने वाली कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

हालांकि, ग्राम पंचायतों और नगर निगमों को पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार के द्वारा कोई निधियां नहीं उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

TRADE AGREEMENTS

2765. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade pacts with ASEAN, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore were against the national interest;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering cancelling the trade pacts with the above countries, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total quantity of palm oil imported and the amount we spent in this regard during the last twelve years; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that nearly US $ 18.3 billion was spent in 2024-25 for the import of palm oil, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) primarily aim to increase trade, including through enhanced market access, trade in services, addressing non-tariff barriers, investment promotion, and economic and technical co-operation.

ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) was signed on 13th August 2009 and ratified by all ASEAN members by 01st August 2011. India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed in Feb 2011 and came into effect on 01st August 2011 while India-Korea CEPA was signed in August 2009 and came into effect on 01st January 2010. CEPA with Japan and Korea have provided a liberalized frame-work for trade in goods and services, investments and other areas of bilateral cooperation. India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) covering trade in goods, services and investment was signed on 18th February 2011 and entered into force on 1st July 2011; and India-Singapore CECA covering trade in goods, services and investment was signed on 29th June 2005 and entered into force on 1st August 2005.

Since the implementation of AITIGA, India’s exports to ASEAN have increased from USD 18.11 Bn in 2009-2010 to USD 38.96 Bn in 2024-25, and

India’s imports from ASEAN have also increased from USD 25.8 Bn in 2009-2010 to USD 84.16 Bn in 2024-25. India’s bilateral merchandise trade with ASEAN countries have increased from USD 43.91 Bn in 2009-2010 to USD 123.12 Bn in 2024-25. Since the implementation of India - Japan CEPA, India’s exports to Japan remain almost constant from USD 6.33 Bn in 2011-2012 to USD 6.25 Bn in 2024-25, and India’s imports from Japan have increased from USD 11.97 Bn in 2011-2012 to USD 18.92 Bn in 2024-25. India’s bilateral merchandise trade with Japan have increased from USD 18.3 Bn in 2011-2012 to USD 25.17 Bn in 2024-25. For India - Korea CEPA, India’s exports to Korea have increased from USD 3.73 Bn in 2010-2011 to USD 5.82 Bn in 2024-25, while India’s imports from Korea have increased from USD 10.46 Bn in 2010-2011 to USD 21.06 Bn in 2024-25. India’s bilateral merchandise trade with Korea have increased from USD 14.19 Bn in 2010-2011 to USD 26.88 Bn in 2024-25.

FTAs through its joint committees and sub-committees reviews the issues raised by stakeholders including domestic industry to align with emerging global requirements. To more effectively leverage the benefits of the FTAs and calibrate them to domestic industry priorities, India and ASEAN are constructively engaged in review of ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement. Further, India and Korea are negotiating for upgradation of India-Korea CEPA. Two reviews of the India–Singapore CECA have already been completed.

India’s recent FTAs with partners such as Mauritius, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Australia, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the

United Kingdom (UK), Oman, New Zealand, and the European Union (EU) are calibrated to be future-ready, with comprehensive coverage of a wide range of disciplines including trade in goods and services, rules of origin, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, trade remedies, customs procedures and trade facilitation, investment facilitation and protection, digital trade, intellectual property rights, government procurement, sustainable development, competition, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), transparency and good regulatory practices. These agreements are broader in scope, balanced and aligned to more effectively leverage trade complementarities, increase trade and investment, enhance export potential, create opportunities for domestic industry and farmers, and generate employment.

(d) and (e) India's import of palm oil, in terms of value as well as volume, for last twelve years, including for year 2024-25, is provided below:

India's Imports of Palm Oil

Year	Value (In USD Millions)	Volume (In Kilo Tonnes)
2013-14	6748.76	7947.08
2014-15	6586.06	8360.74
2015-16	5948.36	9859.04
2016-17	6201.44	8350.01
2017-28	6918.37	9640.49
2018-19	5349.41	9066.94
2019-20	5239.74	8824.43
2020-21	5888.62	7642.43

2021-22	10343.18	8211.02
2022-23	11758.16	9865.87
2023-24	8337.02	9096.44
2024-25	8489.33	8045.47

(Source: DGCIS)

IMPLEMENTATION OF PESA ACT

2766. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Panchayats (Extentions to Scheduled Areas) Act in Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the gaps identified and measures taken to strengthen implementation; and

(c) whether similar reviews are being conducted in other tribal-dominated states and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Parliament enacted “The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996” (PESA), for extending the provisions of Part-IX of the Constitution, with certain exceptions and modifications, to the Fifth Schedule Areas, as per article 243M(4)(b) of the Constitution. At present, Fifth Schedule Areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. Provisions of PESA Act are applicable only to these 10 States.

"Panchayat, being "Local Government", is a State Subject and part of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Accordingly all matters relating to Panchayats, including reviewing of the implementation of PESA Act in the Scheduled Areas of the State, identification of gaps and measures taken to strengthen its implementation etc. fall within the purview of the State Government concerned.

States having Fifth Scheduled Areas have informed that regular review meetings are conducted to monitor the implementation of PESA Act. Government of Rajasthan has informed that the progress of implementation of PESA Act has been reviewed regularly through meetings with the concerned departments at the State level.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has recently developed 10 PESA indicators to facilitate State Governments in assessing performance, identifying gaps and taking appropriate measures to strengthen the implementation of PESA in the State.These 10 PESA Indicators are- Alignment of State Panchayat Raj Acts with PESA Provisions; State PESA Rules Notified; Provisions in State PESA Rules in conformity with PESA Act; Amendments in State Acts / Rules / Regulations / Policies / Executive Directions of other line departments to comply with PESA Act; GPDP plan upload of PESA Gram Sabhas; Mapping of PESA Villages/Panchayats in LG directory; Deployment of PESA Staff at State

Level; PESA Trainings; Orientation of PESA Gram Sabha under RGSA; and Uploading of photos / videos and minutes of Gram Sabha on 'Panchayat NIRNAY' portal.

In the assessment for the FY 2024-25, State of Rajasthan has secured 4th position and is tagged as "Performer". PESA Indicators reveal that State of Rajasthan is lacking in certain areas such as 'Provisions in State PESA Rules in conformity with PESA Act' and 'Amendments in State Acts / Rules / Regulations / Policies / Executive Directions of other line departments to comply with PESA Act'.

REPAIRING OF RURAL ROADS

2767. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether there is a delay in repairing rural roads damaged during the last year, if so, the details thereof particularly in the Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) whether complaints have been received from the affected communities in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the manner in which the Government checks the quality of repair of roads and ensures proper utilisation of the allocated funds?

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

(a) to (c) "Rural road" is a State subject, and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented by the Government of India since the year 2000 as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of the designated population as laid out in the program guidelines.

PMGSY Roads are covered under a 5-year maintenance contract to be entered into, along with a construction contract with the same contractor as per the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Since the design life of PMGSY roads is ten years, the States have to undertake further five years of maintenance. While implementing PMGSY-III, a MoU was signed with the States for undertaking post five-year maintenance. The new connectivity under PMGSY-IV will be permitted only to those States/UTs that have demonstrated through the electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads (eMARG) platform that the routine maintenance of PMGSY roads constructed in their State, post 5 years of construction of the road, has been carried out. The post five-year construction module of eMARG incorporates initial rehabilitation, renewal, pre-renewal routine maintenance, post-renewal maintenance and emergency repair works, as required.

Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate maintenance account. On expiry of this 5 year post construction maintenance, PMGSY roads are required to be placed under Zonal maintenance contracts consisting of 5 year

maintenance, including renewal as per maintenance cycle, from time to time, to be funded by the state governments. All States have framed their own rural roads maintenance policies based on the policy framework prepared by the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), a technical arm of the Ministry of Rural Development.

In Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency, repairs of damaged rural roads are being addressed in a time-bound manner. One complaint has been received from the affected communities in Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency regarding the delay in the repair of the road “Bodapalasa to Kempsada” under PMGSY. This road is under 5 year Defect Liability Period (DLP). Upon receipt of the complaint, field verification was conducted by the concerned field officers in the State, and based on inspection reports, necessary instructions have been given to the executing agency to immediately take up the maintenance work of the said road.

(d) To ensure the quality and proper utilisation of funds for rural road maintenance, the Ministry has instituted the following multi-layered monitoring and enforcement mechanisms:

(i) Independent Quality Checks: The Ministry deploys National Quality Monitors (NQMs) to conduct random inspections of road works. Any instance of substandard work is promptly flagged to the concerned State for immediate corrective action.

(ii) Digital oversight through e-MARG: The e-MARG portal, now operational in all States, enables effective tracking of road conditions and maintenance

compliance during the Defect Liability Period (DLP). Uploads of geo-referenced photographic evidence ensure transparency and timely execution.

(iii) Fund Release Linked to Performance: Central Share of the programme funds under PMGSY is conditional upon the States fulfilling their maintenance obligations. States must certify release of a minimum percentage of the current year's maintenance funds i.e. 50% for fund release proposals submitted after May, and 100% for the proposals submitted after November.

(iv) Periodic Review and State-Level Monitoring: The Ministry regularly reviews fund utilisation and maintenance progress during review meetings with States/UTs. States are advised to undertake timely inspections and adhere to prescribed maintenance cycles.

(v) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU): Participation in the scheme mandates that each State/UT sign an MoU committing to adequate provisioning of funds for both the initial and extended maintenance phases.

HIGH-PERFORMING PANCHAYATS

2768. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:
DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:
SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) the criteria and methodology adopted for identification, benchmarking and cross-State peer review of the 1,000 high-performing Panchayats;

(b) the details of incentives, recognition or support being provided to the selected Panchayats;

(c) the extent to which the initiative has led to measurable improvements in nutrition and infrastructure outcomes; and

(d) whether any steps have been proposed to scale up best practices from high-performing Panchayats to other regions to accelerate progress towards a malnutrition-free Bharat and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has anchored the process of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by aggregating the 17 SDGs into 9 themes. To measure the process of implementation of LSDGs at the grassroots level, the Ministry has developed the Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) as a composite assessment framework to measure the incremental performance of Gram Panchayats/Equivalent to Gram Panchayats across the nine themes. The PAI provides theme-wise and overall scores through scorecards and dashboards, enabling identification of performance gaps, relative strengths, and areas requiring focused attention at the Panchayat level. The PAI provides an evidence-based framework for evaluating performance across measurable indicators under the nine themes within the State, and grades GPs under five categories i.e. Achiever (A+), Front Runner (A: 75 to below 90), Performer (B:

60 to below 75), Aspirant (C: 40 to below 60) and Beginner (D: 0 to below 40), based on the PAI score.

In so far as the identification of 1,000 high-performing Gram Panchayats for accelerating progress towards a malnutrition-free Bharat is concerned, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) launched the Suposhit Gram Panchayat Abhiyaan on 26 December 2024, which identifies and incentivizes high-performing Gram Panchayats based on data from the Poshan Tracker Application. States/UTs nominated up to 10% of their GPs meeting specified eligibility criteria relating to functional Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), beneficiary coverage, basic infrastructure and growth measurement efficiency, for selection of top 1,000 qualified GPs.

(b) **Incentives, recognition and support:**

PAI scores support the States/UTs to identify high-performing Gram Panchayats for incentivizing and felicitation for exemplary practices across the nine themes of LSDGs.

Under the Suposhit Gram Panchayat Abhiyaan, an incentive grant is awarded to the top 1,000 qualified Gram Panchayats, and is distributed as 25% to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers, 25% for community mobilization and beneficiary enrolment, and 50% for nutrition-focused AWC activities such as Poshan Vatikas and strengthening supplementary nutrition.

(c) **Measurable improvements in nutrition and infrastructure outcomes:**

Within the LSDG framework, Theme 2: Healthy Panchayat covers health and nutrition aspects for improving quality health services of rural citizens, and Theme 6: Panchayat with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure focuses on rural infrastructure, including rural connectivity, social institutions, GP Bhawan, and utility centres, etc. PAI, through its thematic and composite scores, provides an evidence-based assessment framework across measurable indicators under the nine themes, including themes relating to health/nutrition and infrastructure, thereby enabling identification of performance gaps and areas requiring focused attention at Panchayat level.

Under the Suposhit Gram Panchayat Abhiyaan, the assessment framework is outcome-oriented and data-driven and measures improvements in malnutrition indicators (SAM, MAM, stunting, underweight), maternal nutrition, supplementary nutrition coverage, AWC infrastructure, and growth monitoring efficiency.

(d) **Scaling up best practices:**

PAI provides a framework for promoting best practices of Gram Panchayats to foster peer learning and exchange of learning among Gram Panchayats across the nine themes of LSDGs.

Further, under the Suposhit Gram Panchayat Abhiyaan, beyond recognition, the initiative fosters positive competition, promotes sustainable nutrition practices, and encourages documentation and dissemination of best practices for wider replication.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK

2769. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) the details of total milk production and consumption in the country during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of organised milk production units which are in Government control and at private hands, State-wise;

(c) the method to check that milk and its products are fresh and non-contaminated; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the violators during last five years, State-wise?

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

(a) The estimated milk production and consumption in the country during last five years was –

Items		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Estimated milk Production (Million Tonnes)		210	222	231	239	248
Estimated monthly per capita quantity consumption of milk (litre per person/30 days)*	Rural	NA	NA	4.932	5.085	NA
	Urban	NA	NA	5.694	5.686	NA

**Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES), National Sample Survey Office*

Details showing the State-wise Milk production in the country for last five years and milk consumption during 2022-23 and 2023-24 is enclosed as **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.

(b) As informed by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), as on 28.02.2026, a total of 1,17,928 food businesses holds FSSAI license/ registration certificate under manufacturer category for milk and milk products.

(c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed validated methods for detection of common adulterants in its Manual of Methods of Analysis of Dairy and Dairy Products on 07.10.2022. List of methods given the Manual of Methods of Analysis-Dairy and Dairy Products is enclosed at **Statement-III**.

(d) As informed by FSSAI, State wise details of the action taken against the violators is enclosed at **Statement-IV .**

STATEMENT-I

Estimate of State-wise Milk Production (figure in '000 Tonnes)						
S.No.	**States/UTs**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
1	Andhra Pradesh	14713.84	15403.08	15448.42	13994.40	13946.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.89	46.01	45.54	20.00	26.70
3	Assam	954.07	982.02	1006.42	1092.23	1224.08
4	Bihar	11501.58	12252.53	12502.70	12852.99	13397.69
5	Chhattisgarh	1747.28	1848.35	1955.51	2124.03	2162.16
6	Goa	60.14	63.21	64.18	63.66	67.39
7	Gujarat	15852.69	16722.11	17280.57	18311.80	19293.64
8	Haryana	11283.55	11629.52	11965.79	12220.20	12592.75

9	Himachal Pradesh	1576.44	1615.29	1617.41	1748.96	1823.89
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2594.50	2726.79	2817.31	2874.73	2973.89
11	Jharkhand	2434.02	2629.37	2774.09	3025.00	3114.66
12	Karnataka	10936.44	11795.79	12829.29	13463.07	13897.53
13	Kerala	2533.88	2532.46	2579.76	2579.99	2560.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	17999.30	19004.25	20122.43	21326.38	22595.53
15	Maharashtra	13703.32	14304.51	15041.86	16045.41	16625.59
16	Manipur	71.05	75.55	71.87	63.37	48.89
17	Meghalaya	89.14	90.23	93.51	97.04	93.95
18	Mizoram	25.38	24.59	24.48	25.43	23.51
19	Nagaland	55.93	61.07	49.57	52.79	49.19
20	Odisha	2372.81	2402.06	2476.42	2635.99	2700.96
21	Punjab	13393.99	14076.76	14301.45	14000.18	14874.74
22	Rajasthan	30723.11	33264.70	33306.80	34733.00	36741.37
23	Sikkim	73.85	86.52	86.53	80.99	89.35
24	Tamil Nadu	9790.36	10107.43	10316.75	10807.84	11442.91
25	Telangana	5765.21	5807.78	5854.96	5839.56	5935.12
26	Tripura	206.17	216.96	230.12	247.30	263.69
27	Uttar Pradesh	31359.10	33873.61	36241.74	38779.57	38815.34
28	Uttarakhand	1797.45	1856.27	1858.55	1897.84	1957.25
29	West Bengal	6164.82	6414.48	6969.40	7649.74	7954.17
30	AandN Islands	14.67	16.78	17.20	17.61	16.17
31	Chandigarh	52.30	57.07	56.19	58.87	63.77
32	Ladakh	14.88	29.37	30.60	29.31	23.58
33	Daman and Diu and D and N Haveli	1.40	1.66	1.80	1.82	1.84
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	487.74	487.74	413.51
35	Lakshadweep	3.81	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.42
36	Puducherry	49.50	49.97	49.65	49.75	58.05
All India		**209959.88**	**222068.56**	**230577.03**	**239298.99**	**247869.98**

STATEMENT-II

Estimated monthly per capita Milk Consumption

SL. No.	State/UTs	2022-23		2023-24	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
		(Quantity per person /per 30 days)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.341	4.729	4.392	4.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.183	1.959	1.137	1.957
3	Assam	1.535	2.111	1.537	2.136
4	Bihar	5.360	6.056	5.36	7.066
5	Chhattisgarh	1.338	3.093	1.326	2.872
6	Delhi	8.598	9.052	8.485	8.943
7	Goa	3.682	4.409	4.005	4.612
8	Gujarat	6.413	7.690	6.421	7.418
9	Haryana	13.547	10.783	14.188	11.511
10	Himachal Pradesh	11.459	9.486	10.362	8.735
11	Jharkhand	2.410	4.526	2.563	4.458
12	Karnataka	3.925	4.619	4.255	4.515
13	Kerala	3.287	3.427	3.433	3.128
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.308	5.637	5.534	6.112
15	Maharashtra	3.531	4.792	3.793	4.775
16	Manipur	0.678	0.888	0.703	0.721
17	Meghalaya	1.120	1.731	1.137	1.912
18	Mizoram	1.454	1.935	1.802	1.92
19	Nagaland	0.115	0.287	0.088	0.181
20	Odisha	1.131	2.101	1.126	2.329
21	Punjab	10.758	10.892	11.427	11.044
22	Rajasthan	10.417	9.957	11.284	9.853
23	Sikkim	7.431	6.643	7.634	6.479
24	Tamil Nadu	4.339	5.056	4.587	4.779
25	Telangana	3.393	4.185	3.583	3.867
26	Tripura	1.469	1.724	1.564	1.987
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.648	6.540	5.693	7.996

28	Uttarakhand	6.920	6.938	7.493	6.463
29	West Bengal	1.507	2.035	1.498	1.933
30	A and N Island	1.315	2.193	1.501	2.991
31	Chandigarh	13.271	13.254	11.267	14.25
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4.212	4.848	3.246	4.709
33	Jammu and Kashmir	9.412	9.481	9.521	10.111
34	Ladakh	10.919	12.016	11.558	12.122
35	Lakshadweep	0.431	0.307	0.429	0.806
36	Puducherry	5.125	5.442	4.813	5.657
	All-India	**4.932**	**5.694**	**5.085**	**5.686**

Sources: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, National Sample Survey Office

STATEMENT-III

List of methods given the Manual of Methods of Analysis-Dairy and Dairy Products	
S. No.	**Method**
Liquid Milk	
1.	Detection of Sucrose (cane sugar) in Milk
2.	Detection of Starch in Milk
3.	Detection of Urea in Milk
4.	Quantitative Estimation of Total Urea Content in Milk
5.	Detection of Ammonium Salts in Milk
6.	Detection of Sulphates in Milk
7.	Detection of Glucose in Milk
8.	Detection of Sodium Chloride in Milk
9.	Detection of Presence of Foreign Fat in Milk
10.	Detection of Nitrate in Milk
11.	Detection of Neutralizers in Milk
12.	Detection of Hypochlorite and Chloramines in Milk
13.	Detection of Quaternary Ammonium Compounds in Milk

14.	Detection of Anionic Detergents in Milk
15.	Detection of Formaldehyde in Milk
16.	Detection of Hydrogen Peroxide in Milk
17.	Detection of Boric acid and Borates in Milk
18.	Detection of Salicylic acid in Milk
19.	Detection of Maltodextrin in Milk
20.	Detection of Alkaline Phosphatase in Milk
21.	Checking Efficiency of Sterilization in Liquid Milk
22.	Detection of Skimmed Milk Powder Addition in Species Identified Milk and Mixed Milk
23.	Determination of Fat Content in Milk
24.	Determination of Solids-Not-Fat (Gravimetric method)
25.	Determination of Total Nitrogen in Milk by Kjeldahl Method
26.	Determination of True Protein in Milk
27.	Determination of Non-Protein Nitrogen (NPN) in Milk
Cream	
28.	Determination of Fat in Cream
29.	Detection of Presence of Thickeners in Cream
Dahi And Yoghurt	
30.	Determination of Fat in Dahi and Yoghurt
31.	Determination of Milk Solids-Not-Fat (SNF) in Dahi and Yoghurt
32.	Determination of Titratable Acidity in Dahi and Yoghurt
33.	Determination of Protein in Dahi and Yoghurt
34.	Detection of Starch in Dahi
Cheese And Cheese Products	
35.	Determination of Moisture in Cheese
36.	Determination of Fat (on dry matter basis) in Cheese by Reference Method
37.	Determination of Fat (on dry matter basis) in Cheese by Gerber Method
Channa/Paneer	
38.	Determination of Moisture in Channa/Paneer
39.	Determination of Fat (on dry matter basis) in Channa/Paneer
Ice Cream and related products	

40.	Determination of Total Solids in the Ice Cream
41.	Determination of Weight per Unit Volume or Over-run in Ice Cream
42.	Determination of Milk Fat in Ice cream
43.	Determination of Protein in Ice cream
Condensed / Evaporated Milk	
44.	Determination of Fat in Condensed/Evaporated Milk
45.	Determination of Sucrose Content in Condensed/Evaporated Milk
46.	Determination of Milk Solids in Condensed/Evaporated Milk
47.	Determination of Milk Protein in Milk Solids-not-Fat of Condensed/Evaporated Milk
Dried Milk Products	
48.	Determination of Moisture in Dried Milk Products
49.	Determination of Fat in Dried Milk Products by Reference Method
50.	Determination of Fat in Whole Milk Powder by Gerber method
51.	Determination of Titratable Acidity in Dried Milk Products
52.	Determination of Titratable Acidity in Dairy Whitener
53.	Determination of Added Sugar in Dairy Whitener
54.	Determination of Milk Protein (Milk Solids-Not-Fat Basis) in Dried Milk Products
55.	Determination of Milk Protein in Foods for Infant Nutrition and Processed Cereal Based Complementary Foods
56.	Determination of Total Ash in Dried Milk Products
57.	Determination of Acid Insoluble Ash in Dried Milk Products
58.	Determination of Crude Fibre Content in Milk Cereal Based Complementary Food and Processed Cereal Based Complementary Foods
59.	Determination of Total Carbohydrates in Milk Cereal Based Complementary Food and Processed Cereal Based Complementary Food
60.	Determination of Insolubility Index in Dried Milk Products
61.	Determination of Solubility Percentage in Foods for Infant Nutrition
62.	Determination of Scorched Particles in Dried Milk Products
Khoa	
63.	Determination of Total Solids in Khoa

64.	Determination of Fat content on Dry Matter Basis in Khoa
65.	Detection of Starch in Khoa
66.	Detection of Sucrose in Khoa
67.	Determination of Titratable Acidity in Khoa
68.	Determination of Total Ash in Khoa
69.	Estimation of Reichert Meissl Value, Polenske Value and Butyro-refractometer Reading of Fat Extracted from Khoa
Butter	
70.	Determination of Moisture in Butter
71.	Determination of Fat and Curd (Milk solids not Fat) in Butter
72.	Determination of Fat in Butter
73.	Determination of Salt Content in Butter
74.	Estimation of Reichert Meissl Value and Butyrorefractometer Reading of Fat Extracted from Butter
Milk Fat Products	
75.	Determination of Moisture in Milk Fat Products
76.	Determination of Fat in Milk Fat Products
77.	Determination of Butyro-Refractometer Reading in Milk Fat Products
78.	Determination of Free Fatty Acids in Milk Fat Products
79.	Determination of Reichert-Meissl and Polenske Value in Milk Fat Products
80.	Test for Detection of Vanaspati in Milk Fat Products (Baudouin Test)
81.	Test for Detection of Mineral Oil in Milk Fat Products (Holde's test)
82.	Test for Determination of fatty acid composition in Milk Fat Products by gas-liquid-chromatography (GLC)
83.	Determination of Peroxide Value in Milk Fat Products
84.	Determination of Iodine Value in Milk Fat Products
85.	Determination of Saponification Value in Milk Fat Products
86.	Detection of adulteration of vegetable oil in Milk Fat Products by Reversed Phase- High performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC)
Chakka And Shrikhand	
87.	Determination of Total Solids in Chakka and Shrikhand
88.	Determination of Fat (on dry matter basis) in Chakka and Shrikhand

89.	Determination of Milk Protein (on dry matter basis) in Chakka and Shrikhand
90.	Determination of Titratable Acidity in Chakka and Shrikhand
91.	Determination of Total Ash (on dry matter basis) in Chakka and Shrikhand
92.	Determination of Sucrose Content in Shrikhand
Whey Powder	
93.	Determination of Moisture in Whey Powder and Acid Whey Powder
94.	Determination of Fat in Whey Powder and Acid Whey Powder
95.	Determination of Milk Protein in Whey Powder and Acid Whey Powder
96.	Determination of Total Ash (on dry matter basis) in Whey Powder and Acid Whey Powder
97.	Determination of pH in Whey Powder and Acid Whey Powder
98.	Determination of Lactose in Whey Powder and Acid Whey Powder
Edible Casein Products	
99.	Determination of Moisture in Edible Casein Products
100.	Determination of Fat in Edible Casein Products
101.	Determination of Protein in Edible Casein Products
102.	Determination of Casein in Protein in Edible Casein Products
103.	Determination of Lactose Content in Edible Casein Products (by Photometric Method)
104.	Determination of Fixed Ash (ash including P2O5) Content in Edible Casein Products
105.	Determination of Free Acidity in Edible Casein Products
106.	Determination of pH in Edible Casein Products
Colostrum	
107.	Determination of Moisture Content in Colostrum
108.	Determination of Fat (Gravimetric method) in Colostrum
109.	Determination of Milk Protein in Colostrum
110.	Determination of Melamine in Milk, Milk Products and Infant formula

In addition, FSSAI has also released the Manual of Methods of Analysis for testing of food additives, Mycotoxins, Metals, Pesticides Residues,

Antibiotics and Hormone Residues and Microbiological Examination of Food and Water.

FSSAI has notified 252 NABL-accredited food testing laboratories under Section 43(1) for analysis of food samples including the milk and milk product and 24 Referral Food Laboratories, under Section 43(2) of the FSS Act for the analysis of appellate samples.

FSSAI has also provided funds to the States/UTs for Mobile Food Testing Laboratory (MFTL) referred to as “Food Safety on wheels” (FSW) to States/UTs. It is an important means to combat adulteration as FSWs are equipped with basic infrastructure such as Milk-o-Screen System and RAPID test kits for on the spot testing of adulteration in various food commodities including milk and milk products. Currently, 305 FSWs are deployed across 35 States/UTs.

Further, the Food Safety Magic Box, also facilitates the detection of adulteration in food. It consists of reliable "quick screening tests" that a common person can perform at the household level. It consists of a total of 107 tests across 06 food categories, with 27 tests for detection of adulterants in Dairy and Dairy Products.

For detection of food adulterants at household by the citizens themselves FSSAI has developed Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test (DART) booklet. DART covers more than 50 tests that can be performed easily at household including test methods for milk and milk products.

STATEMENT-IV

Details of Enforcement (FY2021-22)											
S. No.	Name of State/UT	No.of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found Non-Conforming		Non-Conforming Samples			Details of Civil Cases		Details of Criminal Cases	
					Unsafe	Sub Standard	Labelling defect s/ Misleading /Miscellaneous				
			From Samples lifted in previous year but Analysis Report declared this year	From sample slifted and analysed this year				Convicted	Penalties Raised (₹)	Convicted with fine and Imprison-ment	Penalties Raised (₹)
1	A and N Island	850	0	4	0	4	0	5	65000	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5290	5	528	128	167	238	484	7313178	6	200000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	108	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	520	2	64	11	37	18	5	70000	0	0
5	Bihar	555	17	0	3	9	5	75	1735000	0	0
6	Chandigarh	388	1	27	4	17	7	60	975000	1	30000
7	Chhattisgarh	1436	20	160	16	103	61	90	1214000	6	20000
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli andDaman andDiu	234	0	0	0	0	0	7	238500	0	0
9	Delhi	1956	5	213	52	58	108	89	3919500	27	1968000
10	Goa	200	0	14	1	5	8	2	60000	0	0
11	Gujarat	13663	67	757	62	482	280	668	39693358	14	327500

12	Haryana	4235	96	1086	113	600	469	78	9081400	21	70000
13	Himachal Pradesh	1745	14	294	11	91	206	249	3249100	0	0
14	Jammu and Kashmir	8109	240	1495	29	1047	659	1931	13910840	4	115000
15	Jharkhand	175	0	85	24	28	33	42	919500	8	70000
16	Karnataka	5844	0	150	13	76	61	125	1734600	0	0
17	Kerala	7855	64	861	460	238	227	237	7470700	10	306000
18	Ladakh	47	0	19	0	4	15	12	113000	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	16059	889	2011	109	1315	1476	2030	69280500	72	764500
21	Maharashtra	9580	320	1134	377	546	531	787	19160750	12	33000
22	Manipur	236	0	3	1	1	1	1	40000	1	3000
23	Meghalaya	70	0	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	127	0	14	0	8	6	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	1168	0	260	66	135	59	52	562000	0	0
27	Puducherry	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	10000	0	0
28	Punjab	6768	0	1059	81	538	440	0	9781600	8	76000
29	Rajasthan	10386	0	2891	409	1747	735	626	13101075	1	66020
30	Sikkim	66	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	16363	1033	2745	946	626	2206	2884	30086000	360	7863000
32	Telangana	3077	0	353	72	181	100	77	877600	0	0
33	Tripura	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	21987	5372	7781	1842	7929	3382	8585	291746400	118	1660000
35	Uttarakhand	2511	205	355	17	517	26	182	6086700	1	200000
36	West Bengal	2701	67	140	42	70	95	52	1420500	1	50000
Total		144345	8423	24511	4890	16582	11462	19437	533,915,801	671	13,822,020

Source: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

Details of Enforcement (2022-23)										
S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found Non-Conforming during the year	Non-Conforming Samples			Civil Cases		Criminal Cases	
				Unsafe	Sub Standard	Labelling defects/ Misleading Claims/ others	Convicted with penalty	Penalties Realized(₹)	Convicted with fine and Imprisonment	Penalties Realized (₹)
1	A and N Island	1200	46	0	2	44	58	7,45,000	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3607	314	53	175	86	339	2,44,000	12	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	258	11	1	6	4	0	374000	0	0
4	Assam	602	99	23	52	24	0	0	0	682000
5	Bihar	2935	92	12	70	10	39	5,41,000	0	0
6	Chandigarh	473	64	6	47	11	27	4,40,000	8	3,15,000
7	Chhattisgarh	1468	96	9	54	33	119	1364000	8	1,20,000
8	Dadra NagarHaveli andDaman andDiu	164	10	0	10	0	13	795000	0	0
9	Delhi	3133	255	50	141	64	86	39,62,000	10	5,51,000
10	Goa	699	103	4	38	61	11	6,79,010	0	0
11	Gujarat	14562	978	47	524	407	547	1,11,55,550	24	5,10,000
12	Haryana	4445	1425	154	755	516	915	1,09,79,900	35	5,11,500
13	Himachal Pradesh	2720	729	65	220	444	93	1,90,000	1	0
14	Jammu andKashmir	13502	1195	39	697	459	1592	1,08,39,150	15	2,57,000
15	Jharkhand	943	370	36	176	158	44	322000	8	275000
16	Karnataka	3416	322	98	102	122	191	12,88,370	15	151000
17	Kerala	8533	1362	671	251	440	454	69,74,200	33	7,28,300

18	Ladakh	220	6	0	3	3	23	8,27,500	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	12507	2092	80	1,022	990	1908	2,46,99,100	71	8,48,500
21	Maharashtra	11077	1340	401	481	458	198	1,98,61,500	5	6,000
22	Manipur	169	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	409	41	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	109	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	1368	367	116	181	70	47	1,62,000	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	8179	1724	124	1,208	392	1404	61,30,500	5	3,42,200
29	Rajasthan	13184	3965	478	2,176	1311	2435	8,08,13,250	4	14,000
30	Sikkim	279	0	0	0	0	4	30000	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	24188	7924	1638	1,026	5260	3714	1,86,50,650	678	2,07,07,500
32	Telangana	4809	894	106	413	375	315	38,65,400	0	0
33	Tripura	31	8	2	5	1	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	30140	18108	2305	11,702	4101	13148	11,67,52,550	251	15,60,300
35	Uttarakhand	1839	342	32	274	36	507	62,51,000	5	0
36	West Bengal	6203	334	27	102	205	233	34,00,000	0	0
Total		177511	44626	6579	21917	16130	28464	33,23,36,630	1188	2,75,79,300

Source: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

Details of Enforcement (2023-24)										
S. No.	State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of samples found Non-Conforming during the year	Non-Conforming Samples			Civil Cases		Criminal Cases	
				unsafe	Sub standard	Labelling defects/ Misleading claims/others				
							Convicted with penalty	Penalties Realised (Rs.)	Convicted with Fine and Imprisonment	Penalties Realised (Rs.)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6439	472	133	331	8	646	4177500	8	760000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	501	11	3	7	1	2	20000	0	0
4	Assam	1139	125	38	64	23	0	160000	0	0
5	Bihar	2806	126	34	73	19	79	800000	0	0
6	Chandigarh	311	49	8	36	5	87	1706000	52	1850000
7	Chhattisgarh	1373	167	9	137	21	86	1571000	2	10000
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	3412	150	92	51	7	36	1974500	12	380500

10	Goa	599	16	3	8	5	17	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	15841	910	64	797	49	1701	18198400	65	2788000
12	Haryana	3485	856	113	690	53	593	7424900	47	497000
13	Himachal Pradesh	1618	401	17	84	300	376	5093500	2	7000
14	Jammu and Kashmir	9057	750	34	616	100	1612	14360300	22	662500
15	Jharkhand	384	292	39	168	85	59	328000	0	0
16	Karnataka	5492	286	211	62	13	75	1198500	16	210000
17	Kerala	10792	1304	994	297	13	854	4658500	134	3086500
18	Ladakh	638	11	0	10	1	19	147500	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	13998	2022	108	1486	428	1938	29634248	46	188003
21	Maharashtra	5087	1174	358	499	317	154	3823100	0	0
22	Manipur	168	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	123	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	138	3	0	1	2	3	125000	0	0
26	Orissa	2003	252	80	155	17	0	30000	0	0
27	Puducherry	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	6041	929	111	569	249	1204	19874200	102	1145000
29	Rajasthan	18536	3493	526	2535	432	2181	38372580	12	177200

30	Sikkim	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	18146	2237	1184	594	459	2195	5593000	478	12768000
32	Telangana	6156	973	123	850	0	425	5587900	0	0
33	Tripura	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	27750	16183	2369	12126	1688	14627	571786500	163	2261900
35	Uttarakhand	1998	192	41	143	8	332	95000	0	0
36	West Bengal	5948	414	88	207	119	285	4513600	0	0
	Total	**170513**	**33808**	**6782**	**22603**	**4423**	**29586**	**741253728**	**1161**	**26791603**

Source: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

Details of Enforcement (2024-2025)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found Non-Conforming	Non-Conforming Samples			Civil Cases		Criminal Cases	
				Unsafe	Sub Standard	Labelling Defects / Misleading / Miscellaneous	Decided with Penalty	Penalties Raised (Rs.)	No. of Convictions	Penalties Raised (Rs.)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	810	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5984	514	198	260	56	464	7,23,000	8	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	125	9	2	6	1	7	2,21,000	0	0
4	Assam	1705	234	92	126	16	0	1,01,000	0	0
5	Bihar	2863	124	38	65	21	25	57,000	0	0

6	Chandigarh	374	65	11	47	11	116	25,80,000	41	14,65,000
7	Chhattisgarh	2069	270	12	176	82	143	20,90,000	6	83,000
8	D and D	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	2624	130	57	35	38	18	8,19,500	16	4,80,000
10	Goa	1172	74	11	17	46	11	9,55,000	0	0
11	Gujarat	12387	901	104	763	34	859	5,63,92,500	91	48,66,000
12	Haryana	2233	500	89	360	51	599	85,84,927	59	7,88,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	1587	293	36	87	170	471	73,58,600	0	0
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6955	651	24	591	36	1,239	43,24,600	29	9,15,000
15	Jharkhand	364	138	8	78	52	52	4,72,500	0	0
16	Karnataka	9371	662	349	312	1	283	55,45,000	32	6,50,000
17	Kerala	10767	1635	884	492	259	1,088	44,31,200	206	26,95,500
18	Ladakh	417	45	22	11	12	38	7,61,000	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	13920	1635	125	1,012	498	2,597	3,37,81,050	22	2,18,000
21	Maharashtra	5403	1250	449	555	246	1,147	2,47,27,000	0	0
22	Manipur	126	1	0	1	0	2	1,05,000	0	0
23	Meghalaya	388	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	2	1	1	0	0	1,50,000	0	0
25	Nagaland	223	11	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	2282	273	75	158	40	27	70,000	0	0
27	Puducherry	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	4131	748	108	480	160	333	20,06,547	8	3,50,000

29	Rajasthan	13840	3788	670	2,832	286	3,114	7,34,74,900	30	3,11,000
30	Sikkim	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	18071	2240	1388	597	255	1,536	1,42,82,649	492	1,47,59,000
32	Telangana	3347	324	78	246	0	125	35,54,000	0	0
33	Tripura	123	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	30380	16500	2690	12,693	1117	14,920	10,14,98,100	215	25,37,500
35	Uttarakhand	1509	140	62	62	16	256	8,31,300	4	1,50,000
36	West Bengal	14502	1217	358	432	427	672	75,24,800	6	1,25,000
	Total	**170535**	**34388**	**7945**	**22516**	**3931**	**30142**	**357422173**	**1265**	**30393000**

Source: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

Details of Enforcement (2025-2026)*

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found Non-conforming	Non-conforming Samples			Civil Cases		Criminal Cases	
				Unsafe	Sub Standard	Labelling Defects / Misleading / Miscellaneous	Decided with Penalty	Penalties Raised (Rs.)	No. of Convictions	Penalties Raised (Rs.)
1	A and N Islands	1	0	0	0	0	4	#	0	#
2	Andhra Pradesh	2493	216	101	114	1	163	#	28	#
3	Arunachal Pradesh	158	10	1	8	1	0	#	0	#
4	Assam	739	111	28	83	0	90	#	0	#

5	Bihar	1455	84	14	61	9	7	#	0	#
6	Chandigarh	348	27	8	22	4	78	#	16	#
7	Chhattisgarh	985	119	1	100	24	192	#	1	#
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#
9	Delhi	735	80	27	36	26	30	#	20	#
10	Goa	1565	191	12	35	144	4	#	0	#
11	Gujarat	10215	581	65	499	32	756	#	69	#
12	Haryana	900	309	57	231	21	381	#	55	#
13	Himachal Pradesh	933	230	22	85	123	322	#	7	#
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4648	528	47	440	28	1013	#	12	#
15	Jharkhand	494	139	26	78	35	113	#	0	#
16	Karnataka	10691	321	144	177	0	255	#	23	#
17	Kerala	12905	1415	753	449	213	797	#	257	#
18	Ladakh	249	9	5	3	1	21	#	0	#
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#
20	Madhya Pradesh	8236	418	33	209	182	1372	#	15	#
21	Maharashtra	7819	942	320	463	159	1029	#	0	#
22	Manipur	172	0	0	0	0	1	#	0	#
23	Meghalaya	143	13	2	11	0	2	#	0	#
24	Mizoram	7	0	0	0	0	1	#	0	#
25	Nagaland	156	8	2	6	0	3	#	0	#

26	Orissa	953	32	16	7	9	4	#	0	#
27	Puducherry	5	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#
28	Punjab	6054	852	160	684	5	564	#	68	#
29	Rajasthan	14613	3901	762	2727	218	2005	#	45	#
30	Sikkim	303	5	0	1	4	5	#	0	#
31	Tamil Nadu	34177	2978	1413	958	607	1037	#	553	#
32	Telangana	2315	218	84	144	0	235	#	5	#
33	Tripura	220	9	1	8	0	0	#	0	#
34	Uttar Pradesh	27154	14140	2221	11144	775	11753	#	576	#
35	Uttarakhand	1471	159	66	93	0	112	#	6	#
36	West Bengal	12435	405	101	197	110	1231	#	0	#
	Total	**165747**	**28450**	**6492**	**19073**	**2731**	**23580**	**#**	**1756**	**#**

**** The data for FY 2025–26 is provisional and subject to revision based on the outcome of further lab testing and court proceedings.***

Data related to penalty raised in both the civil and criminal cases is yet to be updated by the respective States on the portal.

Source: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

INDIA-EU FTA

2770. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the major changes or commitments proposed under the India–EU FTA, sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any impact or risk assessment to identify sectors that may be adversely affected by the implementation of the India–EU FTA, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any mitigation measures are proposed for domestic sectors likely to face adverse impact, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expected benefits for India in terms of trade, investment, employment and market access arising from the India–EU FTA?

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

(a) India and the European Union (EU) announced the conclusion of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on 27th January 2026 at the 16th India–EU Summit held in New Delhi. The Agreement provides for comprehensive market access and modern trade disciplines across goods and services. India has secured preferential market access across 97% of EU tariff lines, covering 99.5% of India's exports by trade value. Of this, 70.4% of tariff lines, accounting for 90.7% of India's exports, will enter the EU market at zero

duty from the date of entry into force of the FTA, particularly benefiting key labour-intensive sectors such as textiles and apparel, marine products, leather and footwear, chemicals, plastics and rubber, sports goods, toys, and gems and jewellery. A further 20.3% of tariff lines, covering 2.9% of India's exports, will witness duty elimination over a period of 3–5 years, while 6.1% of tariff lines, covering 6% of exports, will receive preferential access through tariff reductions or Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs). On the other hand, India has offered duty concessions on 92.1% of its tariff lines, covering 97.5% of EU exports to India, with immediate elimination on 49.6% of tariff lines and phased reductions over 5–10 years on a substantial portion thereof, while maintaining calibrated treatment for sensitive sectors in line with domestic priorities.

(b) The assessment of impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is a continuous process. A Joint Study Group (JSG) is normally set up to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industry, especially small and medium enterprises. Stakeholders including industry representatives, Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments are consulted from time to time. The FTA Monitoring Committee under the Department of Commerce (DoC) oversees the impact of FTAs through regular industry feedback on employment and industrial growth. This helps address import-related issues such as rule violations and unfair trade practices, as well as export challenges like FTA underutilization and non-trade barriers.

Additionally, the DoC conducts FTA assessment studies as needed for review and to guide future negotiations.

(c) The Agreement provides in-built mitigation measures to address potential adverse impact on domestic sectors. Sensitive sectors such as dairy, cereals, poultry, soymeal, certain fruits and vegetables, etc., have been appropriately safeguarded, balancing export opportunities with domestic priorities. The tariff liberalisation schedule has been calibrated, with phased elimination extending up to 10 years for identified products and the use of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) for select items. Further, Product Specific Rules (PSRs) have been agreed to ensure adequate domestic value addition while providing necessary flexibility aligned with existing supply chains.The Agreement also provides for trade remedies in form of bilateral safeguards in case surge in imports due to tariff liberalization causes or threatens to cause injury to domestic industry.

(d) India has secured unprecedented market access for more than 99% of Indian exports by trade value to the EU. Of this 90.7% of India’s exports will enter zero duty into the EU market from entry into force of the FTA. More specifically, exports worth more than USD 33 billion in key labour-intensive sectors (such as textiles, apparel, marine, leather, footwear, chemicals, plastics/rubber, sports goods, toys, gems, and jewellery) that are currently subjected to import duty between 4% to 26% in the EU and are crucial for employment generation, will enter zero duty from entry into force of the FTA and thus gain enhanced competitiveness in the EU market. These sectors are poised to benefit from tariff liberalisation and enhanced competitiveness,

enabling deeper integration into global and European value chains and simultaneously creating job opportunities. Under the FTA, broader and deeper commitments have been secured from the EU across 144 services subsectors, including IT/ITeS, professional services, education, and other business services. This covers a vast range of services sectors spectrum in which Indian service providers will get a stable and business friendly regime in the EU market to supply their services. India's competitive, knowledge intensive services are expected to drive India's exports while benefitting EU businesses and consumers. The FTA establishes an assured regime for temporary entry and stay for professionals, including Business Visitors, Intra-Corporate Transferees, Contractual Service Suppliers, and Independent Professionals. Through a comprehensive mobility framework, India strengthens its position as a global hub for talent. The framework eases movement of employees (and their spouses and dependents) of Indian Corporates established in the EU in all services sectors. For business entities aiming to provide services under a contract to EU clients, India can access 37 sub-sectors including IT, business, and professional services. Independent professionals intending to provide services to EU clients get certainty in 17 subsectors for Independent Professionals, covering IT, RandD, and higher education, creating expanded opportunities for Indian professionals and knowledge-driven trade. Commitments by EU for digitally delivered services will provide a significant boost to expanding India's Global Capability Centres (GCCs) footprint and expand its dominant digitally delivered services. The agreement creates

predictable regimes for trade and investment, encouraging EU investments into India in high-technology areas fostering innovation and deeper integration of Indian enterprises, including MSMEs, into European value chains. Enhanced market access under the FTA is expected to strengthen export competitiveness in labour-intensive sectors and MSMEs. As these sectors employ a large workforce, including women and rural workers, increased trade and investment flows are likely to generate substantial direct and indirect employment across the value chain, supporting inclusive and sustainable growth.

बहु-राज्य सहकारी ऋण समितियाँ

2771. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणेः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि महाराष्ट्र में बीड और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में जिजाऊ, ज्ञानराधा,जीजामाता, शुभ कल्याण, साईराम और राजस्थानी बहु-राज्य सहकारी ऋण समितियों ने हजारों जमाकर्ताओं की जमा राशि के करोड़ों रुपये वापस नहीं किए हैं जिससे किसानों, मजदूरों, छोटे व्यापारियों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को गंभीर वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संस्थानों के विरुद्ध की गई जांचों, परिसमापन/विघटन की कार्यवाही और परिसमापकों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) अब तक कितनी संपत्ति जब्त की गई है और जमाकर्ताओं को कितनी राशि वापस की गई है;

(घ) दोषी प्रचालकों/अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या आपराधिक कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ङ) सरकार की शेष जमाकर्ताओं को राशि लौटाने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के उपबंधों के अधीन पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियां स्वायत्त सहकारी संगठनों के रूप में कार्य करती हैं और अपने सदस्यों के प्रति जवाबदेह होती हैं। बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियां, बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 और उसके अधीन निर्मित नियमों के उपबंधों के साथ पठित समिति की अनुमोदित उपविधियों के अनुसार कार्य करते हैं, जिसमें सदस्य, बोर्ड, समिति के साधारण निकाय और सहकारी समितियों के केंद्रीय रजिस्ट्रार (सीआरसीएस) की भूमिका और शक्तियां शामिल हैं। बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 49 के उपबंधों के अनुसार सदस्यों को प्रवेश देने, जमाकर्ताओं से जमाराशि स्वीकरण और उन्हें रिफंड, आदि जैसे व्यावसायिक मामले समिति के बोर्ड की शक्तियों और कार्यों के अधीन आते हैं और समिति का दैनंदिन प्रबंधन बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 52 के उपबंधों के अनुसार समिति के मुख्य कार्यपालक की शक्तियों और कार्यों के अधीन आता है।

जीजाऊ मां साहेब मल्टी स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, ज्ञानराधा मल्टी स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, शुभ कल्याण मल्टी स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, श्री साईराम अर्बन मल्टीस्टेट कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड और राजस्थानी मल्टी स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध प्राप्त विभिन्न शिकायतों के आधार पर सहकारी समितियों के केंद्रीय पंजीयक ने सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार, महाराष्ट्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि वे बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 108 के अधीन निरीक्षण करे। निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों के आधार पर, बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 के उपबंधों के अधीन परिसमापन प्रक्रिया शुरू करने के लिए आपत्तियां मांगने हेतु इन समितियों को नोटिस भेजे गए हैं। चूंकि, इन समितियों से कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए इसलिए, बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 86 के अधीन परिसमापन के

आदेश पारित किए गए और इन समितियों में बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 89 के अधीन परिसमापक नियुक्त किए गए।

परिसमापक को समिति की परिसंपत्तियों को परिसमाप्त करने और बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 90 के उपबंधों के अधीन निहित परिसमापक की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, समयबद्ध रीति से बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी नियम, 2002 के नियम 28 और 29 के अनुसार प्रक्रियाओं को अपनाकर निवेशकों/सदस्यों को भुगतान सुनिश्चित करना होगा।

मूल्य समर्थन योजना

2772. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादवः

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

(क) यदि बाजार मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) से कम हो जाता है तब उस स्थिति में क्या सरकार ने दलहन, तिलहन और नारियल गड़ी आदि की खरीद के लिए 'मूल्य समर्थन योजना' (पीएसएस) शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान केंद्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अंतर्गत खरीदे गए दलहन, तिलहन और नारियल गड़ी का अब तक का राज्य-वार, वर्ष-वार और अनाज-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान पीएसएस के अंतर्गत तिलहन, दलहन और नारियल गड़ी की खरीद के लिए आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का अब तक का राज्य और वर्ष-वार विवरण क्या है;

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई उक्त योजना ने अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और योजना के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार के लिए क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) जी हाँ, सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) के अंतर्गत मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम (पीएसएस) शुरू की है, जिसके तहत राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकार की मांग पर, कटाई के चरम अवधि के दौरान जब दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा के बाजार मूल्य अधिसूचित एमएसपी से नीचे गिर जाते हैं, तो उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) की दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा की न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीद की जाती है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीएसएस के तहत केंद्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीदे गए दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा का राज्यवार और अनाजवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है;

(ग) पीएसएस के तहत, राज्य सरकारों को धनराशि जारी नहीं की जाती है। यह धनराशि खरीद कार्यों को करने के लिए नामित कार्यान्वयन नोडल एजेंसियों को प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीएसएस के तहत आवंटित और जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) जी हाँ, पीएसएस के लागू होने से किसानों को उपज की आवक बढ़ने के समय ही उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हो रहा है, जिससे उन्हें मजबूरी में कम कीमत पर फसल बेचने से रोका जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) की घोषणा और राज्य सरकार की मांग पर केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों (सीएनए) द्वारा एमएसपी पर खरीद की मंजूरी से बाजारों पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, जिससे बाजार मूल्य में सुधार हो रहा है, यहां तक कि यह एमएसपी के बराबर या उससे अधिक भी रहा है। खरीद में भाग लेने वाले किसान और खुले बाजार में बेचने वाले किसान, दोनों ही एमएसपी की घोषणा से लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं।

विवरण-I

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (दिनांक 02.03.2026 तक) के दौरान खरीदे गए दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा का ब्यौरा

(मात्रा मीट्रिक टन में) (करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष/श्रेणी/वस्तु/राज्य	मात्रा	एमएसपी मूल्य	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
2022-23	**40,02,057.73**	**22,728.23**	**17,27,663**
तिलहन	**11,70,656.63**	**6,599.51**	**4,83,640**
कोपरा	**40,849.36**	**432.59**	**19,413**
केरल	255.85	2.71	631
तमिलनाडु	40,593.51	429.89	18,782
मूंगफली	**7,194.11**	**42.09**	**3,668**
ओडिशा	116.97	0.68	152
राजस्थान	1,012.72	5.92	571
उत्तर प्रदेश	6,064.42	35.48	2,945
सरसों	**11,14,395.76**	**6,073.46**	**4,53,897**
असम	3,273.30	17.84	1,066
गुजरात	84,336.97	459.64	24,252
हरियाणा	3,41,758.49	1,862.58	1,83,758
मध्य प्रदेश	1,67,090.96	910.65	48,964
राजस्थान	4,85,567.67	2,646.34	1,83,209
उत्तर प्रदेश	32,368.37	176.41	12,648
कुसुम	**1,629.68**	**9.21**	**1,292**
कर्नाटक	1,629.68	9.21	1,292
सूरजमुखी	**6,587.72**	**42.16**	**5,370**
ओडिशा	87.72	0.56	156
तेलंगाना	6,500.00	41.60	5,214
दलहन	**28,31,401.10**	**16,128.72**	**12,44,023**
चना	**23,53,114.66**	**12,553.87**	**10,29,390**
आंध्र प्रदेश	63,132.10	336.81	37,563
गुजरात	3,28,449.83	1,752.28	1,68,797
कर्नाटक	79,536.65	424.33	66,043
मध्य प्रदेश	7,95,997.03	4,246.64	2,23,818

महाराष्ट्र	7,72,857.96	4,123.20	3,92,768
राजस्थान	2,47,318.15	1,319.44	97,967
तेलंगाना	50,238.00	268.02	35,164
उत्तर प्रदेश	15,584.94	83.15	7,270
मसूर	**76,474.57**	**458.85**	**44,799**
मध्य प्रदेश	64,460.92	386.77	39,107
उत्तर प्रदेश	12,013.65	72.08	5,692
मूंग	**4,01,775.42**	**3,115.77**	**1,69,807**
गुजरात	30.60	0.24	39
हरियाणा	812.33	6.30	531
कर्नाटक	25,308.70	196.27	22,181
मध्य प्रदेश	2,75,645.01	2,137.63	91,491
महाराष्ट्र	183.90	1.43	194
ओडिशा	1,878.88	14.57	2,815
पंजाब	2,019.01	15.66	1,122
राजस्थान	93,703.44	726.67	49,441
तमिलनाडु	2,135.20	16.56	1,907
तेलंगाना	58.35	0.45	86
उड़द	**35.80**	**0.24**	**26**
महाराष्ट्र	35.80	0.24	26

2023-24	**21,35,125.54**	**14,226.46**	**9,57,336**
तिलहन	**14,41,356.22**	**8,953.79**	**6,56,669**
कोपरा	**1,34,341.36**	**1,503.61**	**91,031**
आंध्र प्रदेश	4,035.95	43.83	2,562
कर्नाटक	50,184.08	589.66	35,235
केरल	1,118.30	12.14	6,209
तमिलनाडु	79,003.03	857.97	47,025
मूंगफली	**76,153.78**	**485.63**	**27,711**
गुजरात	1,224.31	7.81	539
ओडिशा	1,329.18	8.48	1,063
राजस्थान	46,452.83	296.23	19,272
उत्तर प्रदेश	27,147.46	173.12	6,837

सरसों	**12,07,809.59**	**6,824.12**	**5,21,946**
असम	11,102.05	62.73	3,540
गुजरात	1,15,225.80	651.03	60,068
हरियाणा	3,25,938.06	1,841.55	1,72,874
मध्य प्रदेश	3,58,649.99	2,026.37	98,105
राजस्थान	3,51,846.63	1,987.93	1,67,005
उत्तर प्रदेश	45,047.06	254.52	20,354
कुसुम बीज	**376.92**	**2.19**	**280**
कर्नाटक	376.92	2.19	280
सोया बीन	**6,963.22**	**32.03**	**4,086**
गुजरात	111.50	0.51	75
महाराष्ट्र	769.47	3.54	577
तेलंगाना	6,082.25	27.98	3,434
सूरजमुखी के बीज	**15,711.35**	**106.21**	**11,615**
हरियाणा	7,163.03	48.42	3,870
कर्नाटक	4,749.24	32.10	4,696
ओडिशा	69.10	0.47	132
तेलंगाना	3,729.98	25.21	2,917
दलहन	**6,93,769.32**	**5,272.67**	**3,00,667**
चना	**43,120.95**	**234.58**	**15,409**
गुजरात	139.15	0.76	84
मध्य प्रदेश	41,168.52	223.96	14,322
राजस्थान	1,248.93	6.79	643
तेलंगाना	564.35	3.07	360
मसूर	**2,48,551.25**	**1,596.94**	**1,16,907**
मध्य प्रदेश	2,05,739.96	1,321.88	97,796
उत्तर प्रदेश	42,811.29	275.06	19,111
मूंग	**4,02,097.12**	**3,441.15**	**1,68,351**
गुजरात	1,269.70	10.87	611
हरियाणा	741.00	6.34	574
मध्य प्रदेश	3,30,212.50	2,825.96	1,31,395
ओडिशा	3,757.57	32.16	4,197
राजस्थान	53,045.20	453.96	26,174

तमिलनाडु	1,924.15	16.47	1,856
उत्तर प्रदेश	11,147.00	95.40	3,544

2024-25	**62,52,564.18**	**40,031.73**	**26,63,522**
तिलहन	**44,13,059.41**	**26,235.70**	**17,28,452**
कोपरा	**97,334.56**	**1,143.47**	**78,361**
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,036.80	11.57	350
कर्नाटक	68,108.11	817.30	58,502
तमिलनाडु	28,189.65	314.60	19,509
मूंगफली	**18,02,513.56**	**12,226.45**	**5,48,773**
गुजरात	12,22,937.34	8,295.18	3,67,750
कर्नाटक	2,053.52	13.93	2,366
ओडिशा	2,041.75	13.85	1,633
राजस्थान	4,38,252.36	2,972.67	1,22,956
तेलंगाना	2,737.88	18.57	1,117
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,34,490.71	912.25	52,951
सरसों के बीज	**5,00,725.80**	**2,979.32**	**2,42,426**
असम	3,133.80	18.65	785
छत्तीसगढ़	106.75	0.64	89
गुजरात	54,211.10	322.56	41,643
हरियाणा	3,22,370.00	1,918.10	1,54,954
मध्य प्रदेश	50,551.67	300.78	17,680
राजस्थान	70,095.18	417.07	27,123
उत्तर प्रदेश	257.30	1.53	152
सोया बीन	**19,95,156.51**	**9,760.31**	**8,46,920**
छत्तीसगढ़	11.10	0.05	5
गुजरात	55,211.05	270.09	22,056
कर्नाटक	18,199.85	89.03	14,906
मध्य प्रदेश	6,21,879.35	3,042.23	2,12,568
महाराष्ट्र	11,20,014.50	5,479.11	5,12,321
राजस्थान	98,718.63	482.93	36,931
तेलंगाना	81,122.03	396.85	48,133
सूरजमुखी के बीज	**17,328.98**	**126.15**	**11,972**

हरियाणा	8,862.88	64.52	4,013
कर्नाटक	5,898.00	42.94	5,584
ओडिशा	48.10	0.35	91
तेलंगाना	2,520.00	18.35	2,284
दलहन	**18,39,504.77**	**13,796.03**	**9,35,070**
चना	**3,17,091.41**	**1,791.57**	**1,54,680**
आंध्र प्रदेश	175.55	0.99	92
छत्तीसगढ़	2,075.70	11.73	2,231
गुजरात	1,50,447.60	850.03	95,108
हरियाणा	5.30	0.03	3
मध्य प्रदेश	98,978.98	559.23	29,660
महाराष्ट्र	5,246.81	29.64	2,658
राजस्थान	54,334.37	306.99	21,233
तेलंगाना	5,815.90	32.86	3,689
उत्तर प्रदेश	11.20	0.06	6
मसूर	**2,48,051.79**	**1,661.95**	**1,10,137**
मध्य प्रदेश	2,12,319.82	1,422.54	94,709
उत्तर प्रदेश	35,731.97	239.40	15,428
मूंग	**6,38,388.90**	**5,542.49**	**2,78,512**
आंध्र प्रदेश	6,002.50	52.11	2,742
गुजरात	18,288.65	158.78	13,721
हरियाणा	2,664.15	23.13	2,249
कर्नाटक	26,728.35	232.06	37,648
मध्य प्रदेश	3,93,123.79	3,413.10	1,22,776
महाराष्ट्र	583.02	5.06	526
ओडिशा	10,312.35	89.53	11,863
राजस्थान	1,45,884.84	1,266.57	72,445
तमिलनाडु	2,886.80	25.06	2,393
तेलंगाना	990.44	8.60	1,607
उत्तर प्रदेश	30,924.01	268.48	10,542
तुर	**6,25,489.46**	**4,722.45**	**3,84,633**
आंध्र प्रदेश	79,993.10	603.95	53,640
गुजरात	1,56,466.27	1,181.32	76,341

कर्नाटक	2,16,303.55	1,633.09	1,43,027
मध्य प्रदेश	7,418.00	56.01	3,689
महाराष्ट्र	1,33,229.90	1,005.89	85,973
तेलंगाना	13,177.88	99.49	13,858
उत्तर प्रदेश	18,900.76	142.70	8,105
उड़द	**10,483.21**	**77.58**	**7,108**
आंध्र प्रदेश	95.30	0.71	98
मध्य प्रदेश	8,778.30	64.96	5,952
महाराष्ट्र	250.95	1.86	243
ओडिशा	317.15	2.35	256
राजस्थान	35.71	0.26	40
तमिलनाडु	1,005.80	7.44	519

2025-26	**32,85,918.64**	**22,72,863.68**	**14,11,258**
तिलहन	**28,95,738.86**	**19,52,058.77**	**12,42,034**
मूंगफली	**21,04,561.93**	**15,28,543.33**	**8,75,672**
गुजरात	17,41,518.86	12,64,865.15	7,73,290
कर्नाटक	808.61	587.29	923
राजस्थान	3,13,287.86	2,27,540.97	89,595
उत्तर प्रदेश	48,946.60	35,549.92	11,864
सोया बीन	**7,82,917.96**	**4,17,138.69**	**3,60,032**
छत्तीसगढ़	28.50	15.18	32
गुजरात	78,419.78	41,782.06	55,366
कर्नाटक	42,571.60	22,682.15	35,136
महाराष्ट्र	6,02,048.48	3,20,771.43	2,38,916
राजस्थान	17,390.44	9,265.63	9,609
तेलंगाना	42,459.16	22,622.24	20,973
सूरजमुखी के बीज	**8,258.97**	**6,376.75**	**6,330**
कर्नाटक	8,258.97	6,376.75	6,330
दलहन	**3,90,179.78**	**3,20,804.91**	**1,69,224**
चना	**13,698.57**	**8,047.91**	**4,953**
आंध्र प्रदेश	8,438.65	4,957.71	1,905
कर्नाटक	5,085.05	2,987.47	1,014

महाराष्ट्र	174.87	102.74	2,034
मूंग	**1,71,817.19**	**1,50,649.31**	**78,314**
आंध्र प्रदेश	895.15	784.87	592
गुजरात	792.95	695.26	615
कर्नाटक	6,013.65	5,272.77	6,383
राजस्थान	1,62,913.09	1,42,842.20	70,412
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,202.35	1,054.22	312
तुर	**1,23,487.59**	**98,790.07**	**59,987**
आंध्र प्रदेश	49,745.60	39,796.48	23,371
गुजरात	36,200.50	28,960.40	14,094
कर्नाटक	20,123.93	16,099.14	12,624
महाराष्ट्र	16,099.81	12,879.85	8,607
तेलंगाना	1,317.75	1,054.20	1,291
उड़द	**81,176.43**	**63,317.62**	**25,970**
गुजरात	3,044.10	2,374.40	3,290
कर्नाटक	9,308.35	7,260.51	7,244
महाराष्ट्र	1,429.07	1,114.67	1,182
राजस्थान	492.45	384.11	290
उत्तर प्रदेश	66,902.46	52,183.92	13,964

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पीएसएस के तहत आवंटित और जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(रुपए करोड़ में)

वर्ष	आवंटन	व्यय
2020-21	1,681.10	1,357.91
2021-22	3,595.61	2,249.54
2022-23	4,500.00	4,007.00
2023-24	2200.00	2200.00
2024-25	6,476.13	5,437.99
2025-26	6941.36	3710.12

MSP BONUS FOR PADDY FARMERS

2773. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:
SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Government of Kerala to discontinue the additional bonus over Minimum Support Price (MSP) being paid to paddy farmers and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that paddy cultivation in the state is steadily declining and the paddy farmers are struggling to continue cultivation

(c) whether the move to discontinue the MSP bonus will further worsen the situation, and if so, the Government will give exemption to the State of Kerala;

(d) the number and the details of the states where the additional bonus over MSP is provided for paddy and wheat, and

(e) the details of the growth rate of paddy cultivation in the State Kerala, and if there is a declining trend during the last few years?

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

(a) to (e) A letter dated 9th January 2026 was written by Secretary (Expenditure) to the Chief Secretaries of the States containing certain suggestions for the State Governments to align their bonus policies with national priorities.

As per information received from Kerala Government, the Government of Kerala has no proposal to review or withdraw the existing policy of providing an incentive bonus over and above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy.

Various state governments have declared bonus over Minimum Support Price (MSP) including Government of Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Telangana, West Bengal, Odisha and Assam for paddy for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2024-25 and Government of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for wheat for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2025-26.

Rice production in Kerala shows a fluctuating trend during the period 2021–22 to 2024–25. Production increased from 4.87 lakh tonnes in 2021–22 to 5.96 lakh tonnes in 2022–23 and declined to 4.98 lakh tonnes in 2023–24 and then increased to 5.16 lakh tonnes in 2024–25.

FUNDING STRUCTURE OF VB-G RAM-G

2774. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the concerns raised by several States regarding the funding structure of the Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM-G), which has replaced the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether any pilot study or pilot implementation of the said scheme was conducted prior to its nationwide rollout, if so, the details and outcomes thereof;

(c) the issues arising from revised funding pattern and the shift from a demand-driven to an allocation-based model, including its impact on effective employment days, increased fiscal burden on States, and constraints on timely wage payments; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government, in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development, to address these issues and to review the funding structure so as to ensure adequate Union support, protection of rural livelihoods, and fiscal sustainability of States?

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

(a) to (d) Regarding the concerns about Centre–State financial sharing pattern under the Viksit Bharat G RAM G Act, it is stated that, historically,many major rural employment schemes in the country have operated on shared funding models between the Centre and the States. For example:

I. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) followed a 75:25 sharing pattern.

II. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) adopted a 50:50 model.

III. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) operated on an 80:20 basis.

IV. Schemes such as SGRY, EAS, and JGSY were also implemented on a Centre–State sharing pattern, generally in the ratio of 75:25.

Presently, almost all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) across sectors are being implemented on the 60:40 sharing model. The 60:40 pattern adopted under this Act is therefore consistent with the broader framework of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Here it is also stated that for the financial year 2026–27, a Central share provision of ₹95,692.31 crore has been made for the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) , representing the largest allocationever, for rural employment progamme at Budget Estimate Stage. With the inclusion of the corresponding estimated State share, the total programme outlay is likely to exceed ₹1.51 lakh crore, which is expected to significantly accelerate rural transformation, large-scale employment generation and income enhancement in rural areas.

This model promotes cooperative federalism by making States active partners in rural development.

Further, special protective provisions have been made for North-Eastern and Himalayan States and Union Territory (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir), where a 90:10 Centre–State sharing pattern applies.

In addition, the Act clearly provides that in the event of natural disasters, pandemics, or other extraordinary circumstances, State Governments may recommend special operational relaxations to the Centre. The Central Government is empowered to allow expansion of permissible works, relaxation

in documentation procedures, and temporary enhancement of employment provisions in such situations. The framework is thus responsive, flexible, and sensitive to emerging needs.

Overall, the funding pattern is designed to balance fiscal responsibility, State participation, and national rural development priorities.

Here, it is stated that, in the past twenty years, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) has contributed in providing guaranteed wage-employment to rural households ensuring wage income. However, further strengthening had become necessary in view of the significant socio-economic transformation witnessed in the rural landscape driven by widespread coverage of the social security interventions and saturation-oriented implementation of major Government schemes. Similarly, rural connectivity, rural housing, electrification, financial inclusion and digital access have deepened, the workforce has diversified, and aspirations have shifted towards better incomes, growth-oriented infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods and greater climate resilience.

Over the years, a range of administrative and technological reforms had also been introduced by the Ministry to strengthen the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, resulting in notable improvements in participation, transparency and digital governance.

However, deeper structural issues persisted. Monitoring in several states revealed gaps, including work not being done on the ground, expenditure not matching physical progress, the use of machines in labour-intensive work, and

frequent bypassing of digital attendance systems. Since the overall architecture of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS had reached its limits, it warranted re-assessment in light of evolving rural realities.

Against this backdrop and to cater to the changing aspirations, the requirement for stronger convergence was felt to establish an integrated, Whole-of-Government rural development framework covering several complementary Government schemes. Additionally, it was felt essential that rural infrastructure creation must transition from fragmented provisioning to a coherent and future-oriented approach which also necessitated that resources are distributed in a fair manner to reduce disparities and promote inclusive growth across all rural areas of the country based on objective parameters.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILES MISSION

2775. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned 20 new research projects for the development of "Smart Textiles" and especially designed biodegradable fibres in February 2026;

(b) whether the National Technical Textiles Mission has successfully replaced the import of high-strength carbon fibres used in the Indian aerospace industry;

(c) whether the Government has launched a dedicated "Start-up Scheme for Technical Textiles" (GREAT) to provide grants of up to 50 lakh for young innovators;

(d) whether the Government in collaboration with different departments to mandate the use of indigenous Geotextiles in all new hill-road constructions;

(e) whether the Government has emerged successfully as a net exporter of Technical Textiles in the current financial year for the first time; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) A total of 16 new research projects focusing on areas such as, indigenous development of advanced technical textile products, high-performance fibres, smart and functional textiles, protective gear, textile machinery, and composite systems for infrastructure and industrial applications etc. have been approved under National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) in February, 2026.

(b) One of the key objectives of Component-I of NTTM is to support fundamental research for the development of specialty fibres such as carbon fibre, aramid fibre, nylon fibre and Ultra High Molecular Weight Poly Ethylene (UHMWPE), etc. Under this component, a project for indigenous development of intermediate modulus grade carbon fibre has been approved to CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL).

(c) Under NTTM, a dedicated intervention titled “Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT)”

has been implemented with an objective to support start-up ecosystem of Technical Textiles in the country by assisting young innovators, scientists/technologists, and start-up ventures in the field of Technical Textiles to translate their ideas into commercial technologies/products. Under the GREAT guidelines, a maximum support of Rs. 50 lakh is provided to each approved start-up. A total of 31 Start-ups have been approved under NTTM at a cost of Rs. 15.40 crore.

(d) The Ministry of Textiles is promoting the mandatory use of indigenous geotextiles in infrastructure development, including road construction in hilly and difficult terrains, through coordinated efforts among various Ministries / Departments such as the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the Ministry of Jal Shakti, etc. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Jal Shakti have issued guidelines and codal provisions encouraging the use of various geosynthetic products such as Geocell, Geocomposites, Geogrid, etc. in highway construction and maintenance.

(e) and (f) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) trade data, during the current financial year (till December 2025), total export of technical textiles from the country stands at Rs. 21,970 crore as against the import of Rs. 18,953 crore. The details of export and import of Technical Textiles in the last three financial years and current financial year as per the DGCIS data are given below:

F.Y.	Exports (INR Cr)	Imports (INR Cr)	Trade Balance (INR Cr)
2022-23	23,050	21,809	+1,241
2023-24	24,724	21,132	+3,592
2024-25	28,392	22,865	+5,527
2025-26 (April - December 2025)	21,970	18,953	+3,017

Source: DGCIS, Ministry of Commerce.

पीएम-किसान योजना

2776. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंहः

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत किसानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक संवितरित की गई निधियों की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ग) लाभार्थियों का 100 प्रतिशत आधार सीडिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत किसानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और अब तक वितरित की गई कुल राशि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) पीएम-किसान योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसका शुभारंभ फरवरी 2019 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा कृषि योग्य भूमि वाले किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं पूरा करने के लिए किया गया था। इस योजना के तहत प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से किसानों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में तीन समान किस्तों में 6,000/- रुपए प्रति वर्ष का वित्तीय लाभ अंतरित किया जाता है। पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि का होना प्राथमिक पात्रता मानदंड है, जो उच्च आर्थिक स्थिति से संबंधित कुछ अपवर्जनों के अधीन हैं।

किसान-केंद्रित डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि योजना का लाभ देश भर के सभी किसानों को बिना किसी बिचौलिए के हस्तक्षेप के प्राप्त हो। लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण और सत्यापन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता बनाए रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने योजना के आरंभ से अब तक 21 किस्तों में ₹4.09 लाख करोड़ से अधिक का वितरण किया है। योजना के अंतर्गत, देश भर में 21वीं किस्त (अगस्त 2025 - नवम्बर 2025) का लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या 9,35,55,232 है।

(ग) पीएम-किसान के सभी लाभार्थी आधार सत्यापित होते हैं। इसके अलावा, सभी भुगतान आधार संबद्ध भुगतान प्रणाली के माध्यम से सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में किए जाते हैं। इस भुगतान प्रक्रिया में बैंक खाता संख्या का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है। विभाग राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों, सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) और इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) के समन्वय से नियमित रूप से लक्षित सघन अभियान चलाता है ताकि बैंक खातों को आधार से जोड़ा जा सके। साथ ही, पीएम-किसान स्कीम के तहत लाभ का निर्बाध वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किसानों को एसएमएस के माध्यम से उनके बैंक खातों को आधार से जोड़ने की सूचना दी जाती है।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में, 21वीं किस्त अवधि (अगस्त 2025-नवंबर 2025) का लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या 2,15,54,124 है। इसके अलावा, योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के लाभार्थियों को ₹94,673 करोड़ की राशि वितरित की जा चुकी है। 05/03/2026 तक, जिलेवार वितरित कुल राशि संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलेवार वितरित की गई कुल राशि

क्र.सं.	जिला	कुल वितरित राशि (करोड़ रुपये में) 05/03/2026 तक
1	आगरा	1,244.22
2	अलीगढ़	1,321.32
3	अम्बेडकर नगर	1,451.84
4	अमेठी	1,030.61

5	अमरोहा	811.53
6	औरैया	842.11
7	अयोध्या	1,362.99
8	आजमगढ़	2,711.03
9	बागपत	413.16
10	बहराइच	1,984.15
11	बलिया	1,568.72
12	बलरामपुर	1,054.64
13	बांदा	939.76
14	बाराबंकी	1,848.64
15	बरेली	1,871.98
16	बस्ती	1,646.06
17	भदोही	771.99
18	बिजनौर	1,364.68
19	बदायूं	1,767.07
20	बुलंदशहर	1,413.23
21	चंदौली	851.04
22	चित्रकूट	543.35
23	देवरिया	1,805.84
24	एटा	1,009.93
25	इटावा	891.96
26	फर्रुखाबाद	824.58
27	फतेहपुर	1,292.27
28	फिरोजाबाद	958.23
29	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	205.95
30	गाजियाबाद	211.05
31	गाजीपुर	1,802.05
32	गोंडा	1,892.60
33	गोरखपुर	1,909.97
34	हमीरपुर	680.56
35	हापुड़	439.96
36	हरदोई	2,724.97

37	हाथरस	712.41
38	जालौन	795.50
39	जौनपुर	2,745.77
40	झांसी	889.20
41	कन्नौज	975.13
42	कानपुर देहात	1,148.15
43	कानपुर नगर	971.96
44	कासगंज	786.52
45	कौशाम्बी	792.41
46	खीरी	2,401.08
47	कुशीनगर	2,141.03
48	ललितपुर	829.72
49	लखनऊ	812.50
50	महोबा	505.08
51	महाराजगंज	1,717.07
52	मैनपुरी	1,256.28
53	मथुरा	1,003.69
54	मऊ	1,016.22
55	मेरठ	760.68
56	मिर्जापुर	1,277.91
57	मुरादाबाद	1,058.67
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	851.76
59	पीलीभीत	1,173.79
60	प्रतापगढ़	2,244.31
61	प्रयागराज	2,410.06
62	रायबरेली	1,725.43
63	रामपुर	999.02
64	सहारनपुर	1,154.77
65	संभल	1,151.56
66	संत कबीर नगर	950.65
67	शाहजहांपुर	1,717.94
68	शामली	481.42
69	श्रावस्ती	667.46

70	सिद्धार्थनगर	1,336.40
71	सीतापुर	2,568.52
72	सोनभद्र	746.69
73	सुल्तानपुर	1,636.60
74	उन्नाव	1,856.05
75	वाराणसी	939.54
	कुल	**94,673.00**

PRADHAN MANTRI ANUSUCHIT JAATI ABHYUDAY YOJANA

2777. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:
SHRIMATI SANJNA JATAV:
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:
DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI NALIN SOREN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:
SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the progress made so far under the three components of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY);

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilized under the said scheme, State, year and district-wise, particularly in respect of Himachal Pradesh including Shimla Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh including Chhindwara district and Chhattisgarh;

(c) the total number of Scheduled Caste-dominated villages developed as Adarsh Grams under the said scheme so far along with the number of such villages situated, State, year and district-wise, particularly in Himachal Pradesh, Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh and Kanker, Balod, Dhamtari and Kondagaon districts under Kanked Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact thereof on poverty reduction, improvement in school enrollment and livelihood generation among Scheduled Caste communities, particularly in Aspirational Districts and Scheduled Caste-dominated blocks;

(e) if so, the details and the key findings of the said assessment, State, year and district-wise including Palghar district;

(f) the future action plan proposed for expanding the scheme and increasing grants thereunder, State-wise, particularly in Himachal Pradesh including Shimla Parliamentary Constituency; and

(g) the future action plan for expanding coverage with increased grants for comprehensive livelihood projects and infrastructure development?

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

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) has been evaluated through the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog. The evaluation covered all three components of the scheme i.e. Adarsh Gram, Grants-in-aid to Districts/States level projects for socio-economic betterment of Scheduled Caste communities and Hostel, across multiple States and assessed its relevance, effectiveness and outcomes. The study found that PM-AJAY has contributed to improvement in basic infrastructure, educational access and socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Caste communities.

(b) The PM-AJAY scheme was launched in 2021–22 and the allocation as well as funds released under the PM-AJAY scheme is as follows:

(figures in Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Total fund Utilised
1.	2021-22	1800.00	1818.25
2.	2022-23	1950.00	163.137
3.	2023-24	2050.00	465.64
4.	2024-25	2140.00	729.45
5.	2025-26 (upto 6th March, 2026)	2140.00	332.35
Total		**10080.00**	**3508.82**

The funds are released to the States/UTs, not district-wise under the scheme. The details of State/UT wise fund released under the Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) Under the Adarsh Gram component of the scheme, a total number of 13,955 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram since 2021-22. The details of such villages State, year and district-wise including Himachal Pradesh, Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh and Kanker, Balod, Dhamtari and Kondagaon districts under Kanked Lok Sabha Constituency is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) and (e)The Evaluation study, conducted by NITI Aayog, assessed the scheme's outcomes relating to socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. The evaluation covered 13 States including several Aspirational districts such as Dhalai (Tripura), Gaya (Bihar) and Rajnandgaon (Chhattisgarh) among others. The findings indicate improvement in access to basic amenities and social services in SC dominated villages, including high coverage of electricity connections, institutional deliveries and bank accounts. The findings also indicate improvement in school enrolment among SC communities and positive livelihood outcomes. The evaluation findings are not available State, year and district-wise, and the study was conducted on a sample basis. Palghar district in Maharashtra was not covered in the evaluation sample.

(f) and (g) The Department has proposed continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) for the period 2026–27 to 2030–

31 with an enhanced outlay to further expand the coverage and strengthen livelihood and infrastructure interventions for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT-I

Fund released under PM-AJAY scheme since 2021-22

S.No	State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.93	0	8.79	40.07	19.66
2	Assam	0	0.05	15.90	25.31	13.29
3	Bihar	0	56.535	0	8.72	0
4	Chhatisgarh	39.87	0	0	0	10.32
5	Gujarat	3.19	0	0	0	1.26
6	Haryana	0	0	0	7.19	0.9
7	Himachal Pradesh	30.75	0	0	2.02	1.84
8	Jammu and Kashmir	6.15	0	5.13	8.58	1.64
9	Jharkhand	68.8	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	194.04	23.7749	4.5	24.24	56.43
11	Kerala	1.35	1.3507	3.86	2.27	2.14
12	Madhya Pradesh	51.02	0	3.75	18.86	3.01
13	Maharashtra	11.70	28.6107	2.16	27.24	28.54
14	Manipur	0	7	0.032	5.33	0
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0.17
16	Mizoram	0	0	0	3.93	0
17	Nagaland	21.82	1.8	21	0	0
18	Odisha	91.84	1.49	48.34	46.85	51.14
19	Punjab	0	41.2603	0	45.87	0.19
20	Rajasthan	80.37	0	7.5	0	4.87
21	Sikkim	5.10	0.1645	3.72	1.91	0.17
22	Tamil Nadu	299.76	0	280.80	321.87	65.83
23	Telangana	25.2	0	13.99	4.92	3.8
24	Tripura	49.87	1.1048	4.73	5.09	4.49
25	Uttar Pradesh	553.50	0	3.07	65.76	9.1
26	Uttarakhand	13.87	0	4.89	4.84	5.42

27	West Bengal	195	0	33.21	58.29	47.96
28	Chandigarh	0	0	0.2	0.24	0.24
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	0.03895	0	0	0	0
	Total	**1818.25**	**163.14**	**465.65**	**729.49**	**332.41**

STATEMENT-II

District -wise details of villages declared as Adarsh Grams

State Name	District Name	Adarsh Gram Declared In Financial Year	No. of Villages
Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya	2022-2023	2
Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya	2025-2026	2
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	2024-2025	4
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	2025-2026	48
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	2023-2024	4
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	2022-2023	1
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	2025-2026	43
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	2024-2025	1
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	2022-2023	2
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	2023-2024	1
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	2025-2026	14
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	2024-2025	13
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	2023-2024	3
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	2022-2023	8
Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema	2022-2023	3
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2024-2025	27
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2025-2026	51
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2022-2023	7
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2023-2024	3
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	2025-2026	9
Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	2025-2026	29
Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	2024-2025	1

Andhra Pradesh	Ntr	2024-2025	21
Andhra Pradesh	Ntr	2022-2023	3
Andhra Pradesh	Ntr	2025-2026	59
Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	2024-2025	6
Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	2025-2026	5
Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	2022-2023	1
Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	2023-2024	1
Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam	2025-2026	8
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	2023-2024	16
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	2024-2025	13
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	2025-2026	64
Andhra Pradesh	Spsr Nellore	2025-2026	36
Andhra Pradesh	Spsr Nellore	2024-2025	9
Andhra Pradesh	Spsr Nellore	2023-2024	3
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	2023-2024	1
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	2025-2026	3
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2023-2024	6
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2024-2025	18
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2025-2026	74
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	2022-2023	1
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	2025-2026	4
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	2024-2025	6
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	2022-2023	4
Assam	Barpeta	2025-2026	15
Assam	Biswanath	2024-2025	1
Assam	Biswanath	2025-2026	1
Assam	Bongaigaon	2023-2024	3
Assam	Cachar	2025-2026	1
Assam	Cachar	2022-2023	11
Assam	Cachar	2023-2024	33
Assam	Cachar	2024-2025	17
Assam	Darrang	2024-2025	6

Assam	Dhemaji	2024-2025	1
Assam	Dibrugarh	2025-2026	18
Assam	Goalpara	2024-2025	3
Assam	Goalpara	2025-2026	9
Assam	Hailakandi	2024-2025	10
Assam	Hojai	2024-2025	1
Assam	Hojai	2025-2026	1
Assam	Hojai	2023-2024	3
Assam	Jorhat	2025-2026	1
Assam	Kamrup	2025-2026	13
Assam	Kamrup Metro	2024-2025	4
Assam	Karbi Anglong	2025-2026	15
Assam	Majuli	2025-2026	5
Assam	Marigaon	2024-2025	1
Assam	Nalbari	2023-2024	4
Assam	Sivasagar	2025-2026	14
Assam	Sonitpur	2023-2024	1
Assam	Sonitpur	2025-2026	2
Assam	Sribhumi	2023-2024	4
Assam	Sribhumi	2025-2026	18
Assam	Sribhumi	2024-2025	1
Assam	Tamulpur	2025-2026	4
Assam	Tinsukia	2023-2024	1
Assam	Udalguri	2025-2026	13
Assam	West Karbi Anglong	2025-2026	3
Chhattisgarh	Balod	2022-2023	7
Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	2024-2025	46
Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	2022-2023	10
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	2022-2023	48
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	2024-2025	13
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	2024-2025	11
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	2022-2023	51

Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	2022-2023	8
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	2023-2024	1
Chhattisgarh	Durg	2022-2023	19
Chhattisgarh	Gaurella Pendra Marwahi	2022-2023	2
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	2022-2023	34
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	2024-2025	5
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	2022-2023	2
Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	2022-2023	44
Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	2023-2024	4
Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	2024-2025	2
Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	2025-2026	1
Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai	2022-2023	10
Chhattisgarh	Korba	2022-2023	4
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	2023-2024	10
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	2022-2023	6
Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur	2024-2025	1
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	2024-2025	2
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	2022-2023	65
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	2023-2024	15
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	2022-2023	5
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2024-2025	9
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2022-2023	57
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	2022-2023	7
Chhattisgarh	Sakti	2024-2025	8
Chhattisgarh	Sakti	2022-2023	40
Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	2022-2023	51
Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	2023-2024	1

Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	2024-2025	30
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	2022-2023	2
Gujarat	Anand	2023-2024	1
Gujarat	Arvalli	2023-2024	2
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	2023-2024	3
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	2023-2024	1
Gujarat	Gir Somnath	2023-2024	3
Gujarat	Jamnagar	2023-2024	2
Gujarat	Junagadh	2023-2024	1
Gujarat	Kachchh	2023-2024	5
Gujarat	Porbandar	2023-2024	1
Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	2023-2024	5
Gujarat	Surat	2023-2024	1
Haryana	Ambala	2025-2026	74
Haryana	Bhiwani	2024-2025	4
Haryana	Charki Dadri	2025-2026	1
Haryana	Charki Dadri	2022-2023	1
Haryana	Faridabad	2024-2025	1
Haryana	Faridabad	2022-2023	2
Haryana	Faridabad	2023-2024	2
Haryana	Fatehabad	2025-2026	58
Haryana	Gurugram	2025-2026	6
Haryana	Hisar	2024-2025	2
Haryana	Hisar	2023-2024	7
Haryana	Jhajjar	2022-2023	1
Haryana	Jhajjar	2025-2026	4
Haryana	Jind	2024-2025	3
Haryana	Jind	2022-2023	1
Haryana	Jind	2025-2026	5
Haryana	Kaithal	2025-2026	4
Haryana	Karnal	2022-2023	3
Haryana	Karnal	2025-2026	7

Haryana	Kurukshetra	2022-2023	4
Haryana	Kurukshetra	2024-2025	6
Haryana	Kurukshetra	2025-2026	14
Haryana	Mahendragarh	2024-2025	1
Haryana	Nuh	2025-2026	1
Haryana	Nuh	2024-2025	1
Haryana	Palwal	2025-2026	12
Haryana	Panchkula	2025-2026	3
Haryana	Panipat	2024-2025	1
Haryana	Panipat	2025-2026	8
Haryana	Rewari	2024-2025	5
Haryana	Rewari	2025-2026	10
Haryana	Rohtak	2025-2026	8
Haryana	Sirsa	2025-2026	60
Haryana	Sonipat	2022-2023	2
Haryana	Yamunanagar	2025-2026	21
Haryana	Yamunanagar	2022-2023	2
Haryana	Yamunanagar	2024-2025	1
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	2021-2022	4
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	2025-2026	11
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	2023-2024	6
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	2021-2022	30
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	2022-2023	6
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	2025-2026	4
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	2024-2025	6
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	2025-2026	5
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	2021-2022	14
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	2023-2024	3
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	2025-2026	35
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	2021-2022	16
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	2022-2023	11
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	2024-2025	2
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	2025-2026	2

Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	2021-2022	6
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	2023-2024	1
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	2024-2025	24
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	2025-2026	44
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	2024-2025	44
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	2022-2023	9
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	2023-2024	44
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2025-2026	13
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2022-2023	20
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	2021-2022	1
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	2023-2024	3
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	2024-2025	22
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	2025-2026	3
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	2024-2025	3
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	2022-2023	2
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	2021-2022	7
Himachal Pradesh	Una	2022-2023	8
Himachal Pradesh	Una	2024-2025	11
Himachal Pradesh	Una	2025-2026	17
Jammu And Kashmir	Doda	2024-2025	10
Jammu And Kashmir	Doda	2025-2026	2
Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	2025-2026	4
Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	2024-2025	124
Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	2024-2025	24
Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	2025-2026	27
Jammu And Kashmir	Kishtwar	2024-2025	2
Jammu And Kashmir	Rajauri	2024-2025	10
Jammu And Kashmir	Ramban	2024-2025	1
Jammu And Kashmir	Reasi	2025-2026	6
Jammu And Kashmir	Samba	2024-2025	21
Jammu And Kashmir	Samba	2025-2026	3
Jammu And Kashmir	Udhampur	2024-2025	29
Jammu And Kashmir	Udhampur	2025-2026	2

Jharkhand	Bokaro	2025-2026	5
Karnataka	Bagalkot	2025-2026	9
Karnataka	Bagalkot	2023-2024	3
Karnataka	Bagalkot	2024-2025	5
Karnataka	Bagalkot	2022-2023	11
Karnataka	Ballari	2025-2026	11
Karnataka	Ballari	2023-2024	4
Karnataka	Belagavi	2025-2026	7
Karnataka	Belagavi	2023-2024	3
Karnataka	Belagavi	2024-2025	10
Karnataka	Belagavi	2022-2023	5
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	2023-2024	3
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	2025-2026	14
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	2022-2023	8
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	2024-2025	14
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	2024-2025	6
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	2025-2026	13
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	2023-2024	8
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	2022-2023	12
Karnataka	Bidar	2025-2026	21
Karnataka	Bidar	2024-2025	13
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	2023-2024	6
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	2022-2023	8
Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	2025-2026	38
Karnataka	Chikballapur	2025-2026	24
Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	2024-2025	35
Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	2025-2026	4
Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	2022-2023	15
Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	2023-2024	8
Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	2022-2023	42
Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	2024-2025	3
Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	2025-2026	33
Karnataka	Chitradurga	2022-2023	26

Karnataka	Chitradurga	2025-2026	37
Karnataka	Chitradurga	2024-2025	9
Karnataka	Davangere	2023-2024	39
Karnataka	Davangere	2022-2023	17
Karnataka	Davangere	2025-2026	35
Karnataka	Gadag	2022-2023	6
Karnataka	Gadag	2023-2024	2
Karnataka	Gadag	2025-2026	28
Karnataka	Hassan	2022-2023	36
Karnataka	Hassan	2023-2024	36
Karnataka	Hassan	2024-2025	10
Karnataka	Hassan	2025-2026	18
Karnataka	Haveri	2025-2026	12
Karnataka	Haveri	2022-2023	25
Karnataka	Haveri	2024-2025	13
Karnataka	Haveri	2023-2024	10
Karnataka	Kalaburagi	2025-2026	65
Karnataka	Kalaburagi	2022-2023	11
Karnataka	Kalaburagi	2024-2025	17
Karnataka	Kalaburagi	2023-2024	12
Karnataka	Kodagu	2025-2026	3
Karnataka	Kodagu	2022-2023	3
Karnataka	Kolar	2025-2026	117
Karnataka	Koppal	2024-2025	3
Karnataka	Koppal	2025-2026	15
Karnataka	Koppal	2023-2024	16
Karnataka	Mandya	2022-2023	7
Karnataka	Mandya	2025-2026	23
Karnataka	Mysuru	2023-2024	22
Karnataka	Mysuru	2022-2023	12
Karnataka	Mysuru	2025-2026	51
Karnataka	Mysuru	2024-2025	6
Karnataka	Raichur	2022-2023	20

Karnataka	Raichur	2025-2026	6
Karnataka	Ramanagara	2024-2025	15
Karnataka	Ramanagara	2023-2024	1
Karnataka	Ramanagara	2025-2026	29
Karnataka	Shivamogga	2025-2026	87
Karnataka	Shivamogga	2022-2023	17
Karnataka	Tumakuru	2023-2024	17
Karnataka	Tumakuru	2024-2025	5
Karnataka	Tumakuru	2025-2026	9
Karnataka	Tumakuru	2022-2023	26
Karnataka	Uttar Kannad	2022-2023	7
Karnataka	Vijayanagar	2024-2025	6
Karnataka	Vijayanagar	2025-2026	16
Karnataka	Vijayanagar	2022-2023	11
Karnataka	Vijayanagar	2023-2024	10
Karnataka	Vijayapura	2022-2023	6
Karnataka	Vijayapura	2025-2026	16
Karnataka	Vijayapura	2024-2025	1
Karnataka	Yadgir	2022-2023	20
Karnataka	Yadgir	2023-2024	7
Karnataka	Yadgir	2025-2026	14
Kerala	Idukki	2025-2026	1
Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	2022-2023	15
Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	2021-2022	6
Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	2025-2026	2
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	2022-2023	1
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	2023-2024	1
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	2025-2026	3
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	2022-2023	5
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	2023-2024	3
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	2025-2026	12
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	2022-2023	7
Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	2021-2022	12

Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	2022-2023	1
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	2023-2024	4
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	2022-2023	67
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2023-2024	1
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2022-2023	15
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	2022-2023	3
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	2024-2025	2
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2025-2026	39
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2024-2025	2
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2022-2023	17
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2023-2024	19
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	2022-2023	12
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	2024-2025	7
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	2023-2024	2
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	2022-2023	10
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	2024-2025	2
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	2025-2026	18
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	2021-2022	9
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	2022-2023	17
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2022-2023	11
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2021-2022	6
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2024-2025	17
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2023-2024	11
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	2023-2024	4
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	2021-2022	11
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	2024-2025	3
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	2022-2023	12
Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	2025-2026	4
Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	2023-2024	3
Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	2022-2023	3
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2025-2026	6
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2022-2023	15
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2022-2023	4

Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2024-2025	9
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2023-2024	21
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	2022-2023	2
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	2022-2023	5
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	2021-2022	5
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	2022-2023	9
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	2025-2026	31
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2023-2024	11
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	2022-2023	18
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	2022-2023	5
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	2021-2022	17
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	2025-2026	18
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	2022-2023	23
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	2022-2023	18
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	2023-2024	16
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	2022-2023	6
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	2022-2023	1
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	2024-2025	5
Madhya Pradesh	Niwari	2022-2023	5
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	2023-2024	3
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	2025-2026	5
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	2021-2022	12
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	2022-2023	4
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	2024-2025	12
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	2022-2023	16
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	2023-2024	1
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2025-2026	42
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2023-2024	32
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2021-2022	4
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	2022-2023	22
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	2025-2026	2
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	2024-2025	14
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	2023-2024	1

Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	2022-2023	15
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	2023-2024	23
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2024-2025	21
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2023-2024	1
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2022-2023	31
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	2021-2022	7
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2024-2025	29
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2022-2023	27
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2023-2024	15
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	2023-2024	44
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	2024-2025	22
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	2023-2024	1
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	2021-2022	13
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	2024-2025	28
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	2021-2022	3
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	2022-2023	9
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	2022-2023	11
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	2024-2025	2
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	2022-2023	24
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	2023-2024	1
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	2025-2026	5
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	2022-2023	3
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	2024-2025	57
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2024-2025	2
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2022-2023	15
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2025-2026	66
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2021-2022	16
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2023-2024	71
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2022-2023	20
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2024-2025	12
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2023-2024	15
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2022-2023	2
Maharashtra	Akola	2024-2025	22

Maharashtra	Akola	2025-2026	6
Maharashtra	Akola	2022-2023	16
Maharashtra	Akola	2023-2024	21
Maharashtra	Amravati	2023-2024	22
Maharashtra	Amravati	2025-2026	8
Maharashtra	Amravati	2022-2023	20
Maharashtra	Bhandara	2022-2023	6
Maharashtra	Bhandara	2021-2022	4
Maharashtra	Buldhana	2022-2023	14
Maharashtra	Buldhana	2024-2025	5
Maharashtra	Buldhana	2023-2024	6
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	2022-2023	20
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	2022-2023	14
Maharashtra	Gondia	2022-2023	3
Maharashtra	Hingoli	2025-2026	4
Maharashtra	Hingoli	2024-2025	2
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	2022-2023	1
Maharashtra	Jalna	2022-2023	2
Maharashtra	Latur	2022-2023	3
Maharashtra	Nagpur	2022-2023	11
Maharashtra	Nagpur	2025-2026	2
Maharashtra	Nanded	2022-2023	3
Maharashtra	Nanded	2024-2025	5
Maharashtra	Nanded	2023-2024	1
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	2023-2024	1
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	2024-2025	2
Maharashtra	Parbhani	2022-2023	1
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	2022-2023	2
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	2024-2025	1
Maharashtra	Satara	2022-2023	1
Maharashtra	Satara	2025-2026	1
Maharashtra	Solapur	2022-2023	3
Maharashtra	Thane	2025-2026	1

Maharashtra	Wardha	2024-2025	1
Maharashtra	Wardha	2022-2023	2
Maharashtra	Washim	2024-2025	8
Maharashtra	Washim	2022-2023	2
Maharashtra	Washim	2023-2024	15
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	2022-2023	13
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	2023-2024	4
Manipur	Bishnupur	2023-2024	6
Manipur	Bishnupur	2024-2025	1
Manipur	Imphal West	2022-2023	4
Manipur	Jiribam	2025-2026	1
Manipur	Jiribam	2022-2023	5
Manipur	Kakching	2024-2025	2
Manipur	Thoubal	2022-2023	1
Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	2025-2026	1
Odisha	Anugul	2024-2025	8
Odisha	Anugul	2025-2026	9
Odisha	Anugul	2023-2024	15
Odisha	Balangir	2022-2023	3
Odisha	Balangir	2023-2024	7
Odisha	Balangir	2025-2026	7
Odisha	Balangir	2024-2025	6
Odisha	Baleshwar	2025-2026	97
Odisha	Baleshwar	2024-2025	19
Odisha	Baleshwar	2022-2023	13
Odisha	Baleshwar	2023-2024	33
Odisha	Bargarh	2025-2026	2
Odisha	Bargarh	2024-2025	6
Odisha	Bargarh	2022-2023	2
Odisha	Bhadrak	2024-2025	11
Odisha	Bhadrak	2023-2024	10
Odisha	Bhadrak	2025-2026	29

Odisha	Bhadrak	2022-2023	21
Odisha	Boudh	2022-2023	10
Odisha	Boudh	2024-2025	1
Odisha	Cuttack	2022-2023	35
Odisha	Cuttack	2024-2025	22
Odisha	Cuttack	2025-2026	29
Odisha	Cuttack	2023-2024	10
Odisha	Deogarh	2025-2026	6
Odisha	Dhenkanal	2023-2024	10
Odisha	Dhenkanal	2022-2023	13
Odisha	Dhenkanal	2025-2026	12
Odisha	Gajapati	2025-2026	2
Odisha	Gajapati	2024-2025	2
Odisha	Ganjam	2023-2024	25
Odisha	Ganjam	2022-2023	23
Odisha	Ganjam	2025-2026	34
Odisha	Ganjam	2024-2025	61
Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	2022-2023	28
Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	2025-2026	2
Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	2024-2025	5
Odisha	Jajapur	2022-2023	6
Odisha	Jajapur	2024-2025	47
Odisha	Jajapur	2025-2026	19
Odisha	Jajapur	2023-2024	50
Odisha	Jharsuguda	2022-2023	2
Odisha	Kalahandi	2022-2023	9
Odisha	Kalahandi	2024-2025	1
Odisha	Kalahandi	2025-2026	10
Odisha	Kalahandi	2023-2024	7
Odisha	Kandhamal	2023-2024	15
Odisha	Kandhamal	2024-2025	2
Odisha	Kendrapara	2024-2025	5
Odisha	Kendrapara	2022-2023	13

Odisha	Kendrapara	2023-2024	10
Odisha	Kendrapara	2025-2026	50
Odisha	Kendujhar	2023-2024	1
Odisha	Kendujhar	2025-2026	18
Odisha	Kendujhar	2022-2023	2
Odisha	Khordha	2024-2025	10
Odisha	Khordha	2025-2026	20
Odisha	Khordha	2023-2024	6
Odisha	Khordha	2022-2023	4
Odisha	Koraput	2023-2024	5
Odisha	Koraput	2025-2026	5
Odisha	Koraput	2022-2023	2
Odisha	Koraput	2024-2025	1
Odisha	Malkangiri	2024-2025	9
Odisha	Malkangiri	2023-2024	5
Odisha	Malkangiri	2025-2026	10
Odisha	Malkangiri	2022-2023	20
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	2024-2025	2
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	2022-2023	3
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	2023-2024	9
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	2025-2026	13
Odisha	Nayagarh	2025-2026	5
Odisha	Nayagarh	2022-2023	14
Odisha	Nuapada	2023-2024	3
Odisha	Nuapada	2022-2023	2
Odisha	Puri	2024-2025	5
Odisha	Puri	2022-2023	14
Odisha	Puri	2023-2024	25
Odisha	Puri	2025-2026	29
Odisha	Rayagada	2024-2025	10
Odisha	Rayagada	2022-2023	6
Odisha	Rayagada	2025-2026	5
Odisha	Rayagada	2023-2024	8

Odisha	Sambalpur	2025-2026	4
Odisha	Sambalpur	2024-2025	1
Odisha	Sambalpur	2022-2023	7
Odisha	Sonepur	2024-2025	3
Odisha	Sonepur	2023-2024	18
Odisha	Sonepur	2022-2023	3
Odisha	Sundargarh	2022-2023	3
Odisha	Sundargarh	2025-2026	1
Punjab	Barnala	2023-2024	5
Punjab	Barnala	2022-2023	2
Punjab	Bathinda	2025-2026	11
Punjab	Bathinda	2024-2025	9
Punjab	Faridkot	2024-2025	1
Punjab	Faridkot	2023-2024	18
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	2022-2023	20
Punjab	Firozepur	2024-2025	14
Punjab	Gurdaspur	2024-2025	5
Punjab	Gurdaspur	2023-2024	10
Punjab	Gurdaspur	2025-2026	4
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	2025-2026	18
Punjab	Kapurthala	2025-2026	11
Punjab	Malerkotla	2024-2025	1
Punjab	Malerkotla	2023-2024	6
Punjab	Mansa	2024-2025	16
Punjab	Patiala	2022-2023	8
Punjab	Patiala	2023-2024	8
Punjab	Patiala	2024-2025	1
Punjab	Rupnagar	2024-2025	4
Punjab	Rupnagar	2025-2026	14
Punjab	S.A.S Nagar	2023-2024	11
Punjab	S.A.S Nagar	2022-2023	9
Punjab	Sangrur	2023-2024	13
Punjab	Shahid Bhagat	2025-2026	18

	Singh Nagar		
Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	2024-2025	1
Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	2023-2024	12
Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	2024-2025	3
Rajasthan	Ajmer	2024-2025	8
Rajasthan	Alwar	2024-2025	55
Rajasthan	Alwar	2022-2023	4
Rajasthan	Alwar	2025-2026	46
Rajasthan	Banswara	2022-2023	1
Rajasthan	Baran	2024-2025	2
Rajasthan	Baran	2022-2023	12
Rajasthan	Barmer	2023-2024	2
Rajasthan	Barmer	2024-2025	63
Rajasthan	Barmer	2022-2023	24
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	2024-2025	6
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	2022-2023	67
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	2023-2024	2
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	2022-2023	5
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	2024-2025	3
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	2023-2024	3
Rajasthan	Bikaner	2024-2025	45
Rajasthan	Bikaner	2022-2023	5
Rajasthan	Bikaner	2023-2024	46
Rajasthan	Bundi	2022-2023	20
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	2022-2023	18
Rajasthan	Churu	2024-2025	8
Rajasthan	Churu	2025-2026	62
Rajasthan	Churu	2022-2023	14
Rajasthan	Dausa	2023-2024	4
Rajasthan	Dausa	2025-2026	12
Rajasthan	Dausa	2022-2023	44
Rajasthan	Dholpur	2023-2024	49

Rajasthan	Dholpur	2022-2023	1
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	2022-2023	11
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	2024-2025	63
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	2023-2024	103
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	2025-2026	29
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	2022-2023	10
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	2024-2025	17
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2022-2023	2
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2025-2026	17
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2024-2025	13
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2025-2026	7
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2024-2025	19
Rajasthan	Jalore	2024-2025	1
Rajasthan	Jalore	2022-2023	13
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	2024-2025	5
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	2022-2023	7
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	2022-2023	1
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	2024-2025	41
Rajasthan	Karauli	2024-2025	18
Rajasthan	Karauli	2022-2023	15
Rajasthan	Kota	2022-2023	3
Rajasthan	Kota	2024-2025	10
Rajasthan	Nagaur	2023-2024	7
Rajasthan	Nagaur	2022-2023	29
Rajasthan	Pali	2025-2026	22
Rajasthan	Pali	2024-2025	3
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	2022-2023	2
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	2024-2025	3
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	2024-2025	25
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	2022-2023	2
Rajasthan	Sikar	2022-2023	2
Rajasthan	Sikar	2023-2024	1
Rajasthan	Sikar	2024-2025	4

Rajasthan	Sirohi	2024-2025	11
Rajasthan	Tonk	2025-2026	10
Rajasthan	Tonk	2022-2023	2
Rajasthan	Tonk	2023-2024	18
Rajasthan	Udaipur	2022-2023	1
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2022-2023	8
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2024-2025	4
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2023-2024	9
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	2022-2023	13
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	2023-2024	35
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	2024-2025	175
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2024-2025	12
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2022-2023	2
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2023-2024	46
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2022-2023	20
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2024-2025	207
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	2022-2023	20
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	2023-2024	10
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	2024-2025	29
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	2023-2024	2
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	2022-2023	15
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	2024-2025	15
Tamil Nadu	Erode	2024-2025	6
Tamil Nadu	Erode	2022-2023	3
Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	2024-2025	156
Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	2022-2023	3
Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	2023-2024	20
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	2022-2023	6
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	2023-2024	108
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	2024-2025	12
Tamil Nadu	Karur	2024-2025	7
Tamil Nadu	Karur	2022-2023	9
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	2022-2023	20

Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	2023-2024	17
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2022-2023	20
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2024-2025	26
Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	2024-2025	59
Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	2023-2024	58
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	2022-2023	19
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	2024-2025	62
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	2023-2024	52
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	2024-2025	16
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	2022-2023	17
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	2023-2024	3
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	2024-2025	20
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	2022-2023	20
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	2022-2023	10
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	2024-2025	21
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	2022-2023	19
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	2024-2025	3
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	2023-2024	37
Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	2024-2025	51
Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	2022-2023	6
Tamil Nadu	Salem	2022-2023	19
Tamil Nadu	Salem	2024-2025	24
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	2024-2025	16
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	2022-2023	18
Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	2024-2025	22
Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	2022-2023	14
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2023-2024	64
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2024-2025	54
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2025-2026	1
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2022-2023	20
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	2022-2023	3
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	2024-2025	5
Tamil Nadu	Theni	2024-2025	4

Tamil Nadu	Theni	2022-2023	6
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	2023-2024	46
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	2024-2025	150
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	2022-2023	7
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	2022-2023	20
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	2024-2025	118
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2022-2023	12
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	2024-2025	35
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2023-2024	1
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2024-2025	26
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	2022-2023	6
Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	2024-2025	29
Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	2022-2023	3
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	2024-2025	7
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	2022-2023	7
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	2022-2023	20
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	2024-2025	181
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	2023-2024	2
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2025-2026	1
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2024-2025	32
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2023-2024	37
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2022-2023	16
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2022-2023	9
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2024-2025	49
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2025-2026	1
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	2022-2023	14
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	2024-2025	231
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	2022-2023	17
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	2023-2024	28
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	2024-2025	32
Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	2024-2025	6
Telangana	Jagitial	2024-2025	5

Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	2024-2025	1
Telangana	Karimnagar	2024-2025	2
Telangana	Khammam	2024-2025	8
Telangana	Mahabubabad	2024-2025	1
Telangana	Mancherial	2024-2025	7
Telangana	Peddapalli	2024-2025	4
Telangana	Ranga Reddy	2024-2025	8
Telangana	Sangareddy	2024-2025	2
Tripura	Dhalai	2024-2025	1
Tripura	Dhalai	2022-2023	9
Tripura	Gomati	2022-2023	2
Tripura	Khowai	2022-2023	4
Tripura	North Tripura	2022-2023	2
Tripura	Sepahijala	2022-2023	5
Tripura	South Tripura	2022-2023	3
Tripura	Unakoti	2022-2023	3
Tripura	West Tripura	2022-2023	1
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2022-2023	10
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2023-2024	6
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	2022-2023	18
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	2025-2026	4
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	2022-2023	18
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	2023-2024	2
Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	2022-2023	15
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	2024-2025	15
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	2023-2024	43
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	2022-2023	6
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	2024-2025	5
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	2023-2024	15
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	2022-2023	6

Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	2022-2023	3
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	2025-2026	9
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	2024-2025	18
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	2022-2023	19
Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	2022-2023	14
Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	2024-2025	13
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	2023-2024	48
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	2024-2025	197
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	2024-2025	6
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	2023-2024	23
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	2025-2026	8
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	2023-2024	18
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	2025-2026	29
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	2025-2026	38
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	2025-2026	18
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	2022-2023	1
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	2024-2025	23
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	2024-2025	3
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	2023-2024	13
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	2024-2025	3
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	2022-2023	8
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	2025-2026	12
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	2022-2023	5
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	2025-2026	7
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	2023-2024	20
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	2022-2023	19
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2024-2025	92

Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2022-2023	18
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2025-2026	9
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	2022-2023	6
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	2025-2026	18
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	2023-2024	16
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	2022-2023	5
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	2022-2023	2
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	2024-2025	6
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	2024-2025	17
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	2025-2026	9
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	2024-2025	7
Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	2023-2024	20
Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	2025-2026	7
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	2023-2024	1
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	2024-2025	45
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	2022-2023	21
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	2022-2023	13
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	2025-2026	1
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	2024-2025	25
Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	2022-2023	18
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2024-2025	74
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2022-2023	17
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	2022-2023	17
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	2023-2024	1
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	2022-2023	2
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	2024-2025	24
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	2022-2023	3
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	2024-2025	25
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	2025-2026	1
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	2024-2025	15
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	2025-2026	8
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2024-2025	5

Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	2022-2023	7
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	2025-2026	102
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	2024-2025	79
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2022-2023	18
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	2022-2023	19
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	2024-2025	5
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	2025-2026	19
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	2025-2026	11
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	2022-2023	17
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	2023-2024	1
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	2022-2023	14
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	2025-2026	43
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	2024-2025	5
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	2022-2023	6
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	2022-2023	4
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	2025-2026	66
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	2022-2023	57
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	2024-2025	12
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	2022-2023	14
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabeer Nagar	2024-2025	49
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2022-2023	8
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2024-2025	41
Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	2025-2026	10
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	2023-2024	5
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	2024-2025	4
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	2022-2023	7
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	2023-2024	12
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	2022-2023	15
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	2022-2023	1
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	2024-2025	16

Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	2023-2024	19
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	2022-2023	7
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	2024-2025	3
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	2023-2024	27
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2022-2023	20
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2024-2025	6
Uttarakhand	Almora	2024-2025	19
Uttarakhand	Almora	2025-2026	16
Uttarakhand	Almora	2023-2024	14
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	2023-2024	4
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	2025-2026	2
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	2024-2025	11
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	2023-2024	5
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	2024-2025	4
Uttarakhand	Champawat	2023-2024	4
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2025-2026	5
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2024-2025	8
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2023-2024	8
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2025-2026	74
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2023-2024	16
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2024-2025	5
Uttarakhand	Nainital	2025-2026	10
Uttarakhand	Nainital	2023-2024	6
Uttarakhand	Nainital	2024-2025	22
Uttarakhand	Nainital	2022-2023	7
Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	2023-2024	1
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	2023-2024	5
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	2025-2026	15
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	2024-2025	4
Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	2023-2024	5
Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	2025-2026	2
Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	2024-2025	7

Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	2024-2025	6
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	2023-2024	4
Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	2023-2024	9
Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	2024-2025	4
Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	2025-2026	7
Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	2024-2025	2
Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi	2023-2024	4

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

2778. SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:
DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:
SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NALIN SOREN:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:
DR. HEMANG JOSHI:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:
DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:
SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) the progress under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as of January 2026, State and district-wise including Karnataka and Dakshina Kannada;

(b) the details of beneficiaries covered under the five sub-schemes—Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), and the Annapurna Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether Gram Panchayats and Municipalities are correctly identifying eligible beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are any plans to increase pension amounts or expand coverage, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has assessed the impact of the scheme on poverty reduction especially for vulnerable sections, including the district-level assessment conducted in Dakshina Kannada; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) caters to 3.09 crore BPL beneficiaries with scheme-wise ceiling/cap on the number of beneficiaries for each State/UT. Scheme-wise and State-wise ceiling of number of beneficiaries and State-wise fund released under NSAP, including

Karnataka, during the last year and current year (as on 31st January, 2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement.** The Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs and the States/UTs further release funds to the beneficiaries.

(c) Under NSAP, the identification of eligible beneficiaries is carried out by Gram Panchayats and Municipalities in accordance with the scheme guidelines. Local bodies play a central role in proactively identifying eligible persons. Applications are verified by designated State/UT authorities with reference to eligibility criteria, and the list of applicants is discussed in the Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha before sanction by the competent authority.

(d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the coverage/rate of assistance under NSAP.

(e) and (f) From time to time, various impact assessment and evaluation studies have been carried out to assess the impact of NSAP schemes by the Ministry and NITI Aayog. The assessments indicate satisfactory implementation at the grassroots level, with most beneficiaries expressing overall satisfaction with the processes of selection, sanction, and disbursement of pensions. The studies also find that pensions are primarily used to meet essential needs such as food and healthcare. At the same time, they have recommended further strengthening of the programme through measures such as improving adequacy of assistance, ensuring timely and regular payments, enhancing beneficiary verification and monitoring systems etc.

A third-party evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including NSAP conducted by NITI Aayog finds that the NSAP remains highly relevant in

its present form, as it aligns with national priorities and international commitments by providing a social safety net for vulnerable category of persons. The programme contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Social Protection (SDG 1.3), Reducing Inequalities (SDG 10), and Ending Hunger (SDG 2.1).

STATEMENT

Scheme-wise and State-wise ceiling of number of beneficiaries under NSAP

Sr.No.	States/UTs	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	Andhra Pradesh	663736	246832	24412	10906	54354
2	Bihar	3157256	635091	127100	35859	166600
3	Chhattisgarh	644429	203628	32085	12801	24196
4	Goa	7308	5886	466	225	420
5	Gujarat	620548	276078	20327	10695	35377
6	Haryana	259865	70808	16583	4154	
7	Himachal Pradesh	93178	21974	853	684	2644
8	Jharkhand	985094	266077	26349	14148	54939
9	Karnataka	899422	452027	44825	18312	
10	Kerala	458813	368358	19285	4358	36904
11	Madhya Pradesh	1575079	546920	101470	30826	
12	Maharashtra	1122920	80725	9322	34987	108000
13	Odisha	1418631	525045	90283	24697	64800
14	Punjab	112955	19294	5982	2673	
15	Rajasthan	823972	315048	30513	12347	47500
16	Tamilnadu	1282504	574258	64096	18445	66388
17	Telangana	480315	180720	20578	7794	38846
18	Uttar Pradesh	4722613	1025236	85773	73075	
19	Uttarakhand	204557	23898	2880	4808	

20	West Bengal	1281159	726172	59941	21553	65068
21	Arunachal Pradesh	5893	288	112	346	1840
22	Assam	695997	119955	34579	8524	25308
23	Manipur	55891	7075	1005	669	3320
24	Meghalaya	55734	8024	1558	781	3580
25	Mizoram	24524	2278	722	197	1000
26	Nagaland	45941	3827	1011	535	2600
27	Sikkim	16928	1469	457	175	960
28	Tripura	135232	17537	2131	984	5740
29	AandN Islands	585	3	2	86	560
30	Chandigarh	2378	2486	100	80	440
31	DandN Haveli and DandD	8754	2109	310	119	358
32	NCT Delhi	113824	36361	4635	2270	8040
33	JandK	130298	7631	2465	323	10220
34	Ladakh	6486	443	219	112	7260
35	Lakshadweep	155	87	51	9	60
36	Puducherry	17713	9821	1271	283	1580
GRAND TOTAL		**22130687**	**6783469**	**833751**	**358840**	**831642**

State-wise fund released under NSAP (excluding Annapurna scheme) during the last year and current year (as on 31st January, 2026)

(Rs. in crore)

	States/UTs	**FY 2024-25**	**FY 2025-26 (As on 31.01.2026)**
1	Andhra Pradesh	354.49	273.10
2	Bihar	1390.68	691.80
3	Chhattisgarh	375.26	154.17
4	Goa	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	207.55	85.51
6	Haryana	10.70	39.95
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	77.28

8	Jharkhand	324.79	237.63
9	Karnataka	113.93	631.12
10	Kerala	131.24	273.85
11	Madhya Pradesh	889.77	553.75
12	Maharashtra	534.13	0.00
13	Odisha	549.53	147.96
14	Punjab	22.88	10.94
15	Rajasthan	608.67	148.93
16	Tamilnadu	640.77	326.34
17	Telangana	0.00	171.19
18	Uttar Pradesh	1947.38	813.48
19	Uttarakhand	111.85	78.67
20	West Bengal	796.40	612.45
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
22	Assam	319.19	96.98
23	Manipur	21.94	0.00
24	Meghalaya	21.81	17.14
25	Mizoram	14.01	2.00
26	Nagaland	30.58	18.62
27	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
28	Tripura	56.13	44.07
29	AandN Islands	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
31	DandN Haveli and DandD	0.00	0.00
32	NCT Delhi	117.83	13.48
33	JandK	34.64	24.13
34	Ladakh	5.74	1.49
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	9631.89	5546.02

Note: Annapurna scheme is demand driven. There was no demand under scheme.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS ASSESSMENT

2779. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:
SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:
ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of rural indebtedness among small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, landless agricultural labourers and migrant agricultural workers since 2014, State and district-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the total outstanding institutional and non-institutional debt owed by these categories, including borrowings from moneylenders and microfinance institutions, state-wise since 2014, State and district-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a structured, long-term rural debt relief or resolution mechanism for existing debt, not in the nature of crop insurance, fresh credit-linked schemes, liability-creating restructuring or one-time grants;

(d) if so, the details including eligibility, funding pattern and implementation timeline; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and alternative measures to address chronic rural indebtedness beyond credit expansion?

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

(a) to (e) As far as any assessment of rural indebtedness among small and marginal farmers, tenant farmers, landless agricultural labourers and migrant agricultural workers are concerned, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) does not conduct such assessment. However, MoRD is implementing a number of welfare schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAYG), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country, including in the State of Maharashtra. These schemes/programmes aim to alleviate poverty and to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country by strengthening livelihood opportunities, providing minimum guaranteed employment, promoting self-employment, skilling of youths in various useful trades and entrepreneurship qualities, infrastructure development and provision of social assistance.

REVIEW OF POLICY OF BONUS OVER MSP

2780. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala to review its existing policy of providing incentive bonus over and above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy and wheat, if so, the details and reasons therefor,

(b) whether the said communication was issued in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, if so, the details thererof,

(c) whether the Government recognises the higher cost of cultivation due to unique agro-ecological conditions of paddy cultivation in Kerala, particularly in Kuttanad region, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government will clarify that States are free to provide additional bonuses over MSP without any adverse fiscal consequences or policy restrictions, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) A letter dated 9th January 2026 was written by Secretary (Expenditure) to the Chief Secretaries of the States containing certain suggestions for the State Governments to align their bonus policies with national priorities.

As per the information received from the Government of Kerala, the State Government has no proposal to review or withdraw the existing policy of providing an incentive bonus over and above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy.

Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the

recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production,(including Kerala) from year 2018-19 onwards.

UTILISATION OF FUNDS BY PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

2781. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the norms and rules governing the utilization of funds allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under different programmes;

(b) whether the funds allocated to the States under these programmes which have been utilized fully by them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure full utilization of funds allocated under these programmes?

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

(a) The Central Finance Commission's devolved funds are allocated, presently under the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC), for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through the States. The FFC Grants have two components—Tied and Untied.

The untied grant, which is 40% of the total grant, can be used by RLBs for their location-specific felt needs under the 29 subjects enshrined in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, except for salary or other establishment expenditure. The tied grant, which is 60% of total grants, can be used for providing basic services of (a) sanitation and maintenance of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, which includes management and treatment of household waste, human excreta and faecal sludge management and (b) supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. If any local body has fully saturated the needs of one category, it can utilise the funds for the other category.

(b) to (d) A state-wise statement indicating allocation, release and utilization of funds under the FFC grants is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise Allocation, Release and Utilization of Funds to/by Rural Local Bodies under the Fifteenth Finance Commission

(Rs. in crore)

State	Allocation	Release (as on 05.03.2026)	Utilization (as on 05.03.2026)
Andhra Pradesh	12,856.00	12,680.82	6,404.17
Arunachal Pradesh	1,131.00	436.40	295.26
Assam	7,857.00	7,108.76	3,724.85
Bihar	24,579.00	23,339.65	17,068.30
Chhattisgarh	7,123.00	6,514.69	6,903.87
Goa	368.00	214.59	77.72
Gujarat	15,650.00	14,367.68	11,248.14
Haryana	6,193.00	5,820.35	4,377.36
Himachal Pradesh	2,102.00	1,983.57	1,632.74
Jharkhand	8,274.00	6,500.94	5,344.92
Karnataka	15,756.00	11,905.89	11,053.51
Kerala	7,972.00	7,321.50	4,093.90
Madhya Pradesh	19,511.00	16,059.99	13,405.33
Maharashtra	28,540.00	23,097.05	19,411.29
Manipur	867.00	242.50	96.95
Meghalaya	893.00	276.50	14.70
Mizoram	455.00	395.80	371.84
Nagaland	611.00	265.00	0.00
Odisha	11,058.00	10,965.89	8,054.71
Punjab	6,798.00	5,884.22	6,221.17
Rajasthan	18,915.00	16,442.90	13,015.47
Sikkim	207.00	194.63	138.37
Tamil Nadu	17,666.00	15,419.93	12,125.58
Telangana	9,048.00	6,697.07	2,669.31
Tripura	937.00	936.31	963.83
Uttar Pradesh	47,764.00	45,408.38	42,968.96
Uttarakhand	2,813.00	2,435.74	1,837.90

West Bengal	21,611.00	20,320.85	18,865.21
Total	**297,555.00**	**263,237.61**	**212,385.33**

*Includes interim award of the FFC for the year 2020-21

Note: The utilisation is as reported by the RLBs on eGramSwaraj Portal.

महिला हथकरघा बुनकर

2782. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:
श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:
श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:
श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली और दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में विशेषकर महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाओं अथवा कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा महिला बुनकरों के लिए कौशल विकास, क्षमता निर्माण या उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान लातूर, अहिल्यानगर, औरंगाबाद (संभाजी नगर), खंडबा, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित महिलाओं की संख्या का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):

(क) से (ग) वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार हथकरघा को बढ़ावा देने और देश भर में महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों सहित हथकरघा बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए (i) राष्ट्रीय

हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) और (ii) कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना (आरएमएसएस) जैसी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं के तहत महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों सहित पात्र हथकरघा एजेंसियों/बुनकरों को कच्चा माल, उन्नत करघे और सहायक उपकरणों की खरीद, सोलर लाइटिंग यूनिट्स, वर्कशेड के निर्माण, कौशल विकास और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए समर्थ प्रशिक्षण, उत्पाद और डिजाइन विकास, तकनीकी और सामान्य अवसंरचना, उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए घरेलू/विदेशी बाजारों में हथकरघा उत्पादों की मार्केटिंग, बुनकर मुद्रा योजना के तहत ऋण, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, पुरस्कार विजेता बुनकरों को आवश्यकता आधारित वित्तीय सहायता, हथकरघा कामगारों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इन योजनाओं के तहत महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए अलग से कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। हालांकि, एनएचडीपी के तहत वर्कशेड के निर्माण के लिए महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों को 100% सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान समर्थ योजना के तहत कौशल प्राप्त महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान समर्थ योजना के तहत कौशल प्राप्त महिला हथकरघा बुनकरों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान कौशल प्राप्त महिला बुनकरों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	425
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	328
3	असम	1,327
4	बिहार	431
5	छत्तीसगढ	353
6	गुजरात	379
7	हरियाणा	197
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	451

9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	361
10	झारखंड	567
11	कर्नाटक	474
12	केरल	1,056
13	मध्य प्रदेश	393
14	महाराष्ट्र	1,027
15	मणिपुर	579
16	मेघालय	133
17	मिजोरम	498
18	नागालैंड	396
19	ओडिशा	727
20	पंजाब	98
21	राजस्थान	331
22	तमिलनाडु	1,027
23	तेलंगाना	697
24	त्रिपुरा	475
25	उत्तर प्रदेश	727
26	उत्तराखंड	269
27	पश्चिम बंगाल	451
	कुल	**14,177**

ईवी विनिर्माता

2783. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः
श्रीमती मालविका देवीः

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) मार्च 2024 में आज की तिथि तक एसएमईसी योजना के अंतर्गत आवेदन करने वाले वैश्विक ईवी विनिर्माताओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख इनमें में अब तक कितनी कंपनियों ने भूमि अधिग्रहण अथवा संयंत्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रमुख ईवी केन्द्रों के रूप में उभरने वाले राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या निगरानी तंत्र अपनाया गया है कि अनुमोदित कंपनियां तीसरे वर्ष तक अनिवार्य 25 प्रतिशत घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन (डीवीए) और पांचवें वर्ष तक 50 प्रतिशत डीवीए प्राप्त कर लें; और

(ङ) मंत्रालय द्वारा एसएमईसी योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित कंपनियों को घरेलू एमएसएमई इकाइयों से जोड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग) भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक यात्री कारों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की स्कीम (एसपीएमईपीसीआई) के विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश 02.06.2025 को अधिसूचित किए गए थे। इस स्कीम के लिए आवेदन करने की अंतिम तिथि 21.10.2025 थी, लेकिन कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

(घ) स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, अनुमोदित आवेदक को अपने सुविधा केंद्रों में विनिर्मित ई-चौपहिया के लिए तीसरे वर्ष के अंत तक न्यूनतम 25% और पांचवें वर्ष के अंत तक न्यूनतम 50% घरेलू मूल्य संवर्धन (डीवीए) प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। अनुमोदित आवेदकों द्वारा प्राप्त घरेलू मूल्य संवर्धन प्रमाणपत्र की निगरानी भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय की परीक्षण एजेंसियों द्वारा की जाती है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

REPEALING OF MGNREGS

2784. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) the details of amount (in Rs.) due to States under the Admin, Material and Wage Components, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was repealed by the Union Government;

(c) the timeline by which the due amount is likely to be paid to the States; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Rs. 52,000/- crore is due to the State of West Bengal alone, if so, the time by which the amount likely to be disbursed?

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

(a) State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for Wage, Material and Admin component under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) as on 04.03.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) As per sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025 the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, together with all rules, notifications, Schemes, orders and guidelines made thereunder, shall stand repealed on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint in accordance with Sub-Section (2) of Section 1 of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025. Central government has not yet appointed the date of commencement of the Viksit Bharat- G RAM G Act.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand-driven wage employment scheme. Under the Scheme, the Wage payments are directly credited by the

Central Government to the accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol. Sanctions for Wage payments are issued daily by the Ministry through the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) based on fund transfer orders received from the States/ UTs after following due procedures. At the beginning of each financial year, admissible pending liabilities of the previous years, if any, are duly reimbursed by the Government of India. Accordingly, all due and admissible pending wage liabilities upto FY 2024-25 have already been cleared (except in case of State West Bengal).

With regard to Material and Admin components, States/UTs are required to furnish fund release proposals to the Government of India. The Central Government releases funds periodically in two tranches with each tranche consisting of one or more installments, keeping in view the “agreed to” Labour Budget, demand for works, opening balance, pace of utilization of funds, pending liabilities, overall performance and subject to submission of relevant documents by the States/UTs.

Under the Scheme, in the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 04.03.2026), an amount of Rs. 80,616.39 crore has been released to the States/Union Territories, which includes Rs.65,519.35 crore for wage component and an amount of Rs.15,097.03 crore for Material and Admin. As Sanction for payment of wages are issued by Ministry on a daily basis through PFMS (Public Finance Management System), after receipt of funds transfer orders from States/UTs after following the due procedures, the fund release status keeps updating on a daily basis. Here it is also stated that release of

fund under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a continuous process and the Government of India is committed to reimburse all due and admissible pending liabilities, if any, to States/UTs as per prescribed procedure.

(d) The release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State.

However, in compliance with the order of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court dated 18.06.2025, this Department has issued orders dated 06.12.2025 for the resumption of the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the State of West Bengal, which is subject to mandatory compliance with the special conditions, so as to facilitate the effective and lawful implementation of the Scheme in the State. Accordingly, State Government has been requested to submit the Labour Budget proposal for the current Financial Year 2025-26 for consideration of the Empowered Committee, Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, which is awaited despite reminders.

As per NREGASoft, the total pending liability pertaining to the State of West Bengal (as on 08.03.2022) stands at ₹3082.52 crore, comprising ₹1457.22 crore under the wage component, ₹1607.68 crore under the material component, and ₹17.62 crore under the administrative component. The

admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of pending liabilities for Wage, Material and Admin component under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 04.03.2026 (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Wage	Material	Admin
1	Andhra Pradesh	302.92	1776.60	108.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	139.84	21.84	1.54
3	Assam	211.39	469.78	31.56
4	Bihar	678.05	1021.44	19.87
5	Chhattisgarh	542.56	12.54	12.59
6	Goa	0.13	0.54	0.02
7	Gujarat	99.39	37.93	5.44
8	Haryana	15.72	11.01	1.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	72.65	18.16	5.60
10	Jammu and Kashmir	193.95	272.94	18.37
11	Jharkhand	387.80	240.23	7.70
12	Karnataka	261.60	725.95	61.92
13	Kerala	378.06	251.69	58.18
14	Ladakh	4.29	6.95	0.36
15	Madhya Pradesh	554.70	467.28	46.94
16	Maharashtra	411.42	0.00	39.94
17	Manipur	129.16	271.99	6.69
18	Meghalaya	179.84	129.05	2.39
19	Mizoram	63.84	0.00	6.00
20	Nagaland	28.93	97.12	0.28
21	Odisha	481.14	18.79	13.48
22	Punjab	64.53	137.48	4.00
23	Rajasthan	754.66	0.00	13.18

24	Sikkim	2.81	0.00	0.04
25	Tamil Nadu	634.25	547.33	29.93
26	Telangana	229.27	161.39	17.38
27	Tripura	20.33	107.89	21.57
28	Uttar Pradesh	909.53	1799.25	144.83
29	Uttarakhand	90.55	9.00	2.91
30	West Bengal*	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Andaman and Nicobar	0.943	0.14	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.83	0.02	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.15	0.22	0.86
Total		7846.25	8614.55	683.33

Note: The data as per PFMS/MIS and Pending liability of the previous year for the material component.

*The proposal for upward revision of the Labour Budget for FY 2021-22 for the State of West Bengal was not approved by the Empowered Committee, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Department of Rural Development due to non-compliance with the directives issued by this Department. Subsequently, the release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was also stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State.

As per NREGASoft, the pending liability pertaining to the State of West Bengal (as on 08.03.2022) stands at ₹3082.52 crore, comprising ₹1457.22 crore under the wage component, ₹1607.68 crore under the material

component, and ₹17.62 crore under the administrative component. The admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government

LAUNCHING OF BHARAT TAXI

2785. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:
SHRI SELVARAJ V.:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:
DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the government has launched Bharat Taxi, India's first Cooperative led mobility platform registered under Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act 2002, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this platform will be rolled out in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that Bharat Taxi aims to expand to all States and cities in the country during the next two years;

(d) whether it is also true that many Memoranda of Understandings have been exchanged with key public and private stakeholders, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manner in which the said platform is likely to benefit the local youth and the unemployed people;

(f) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the employment opportunities likely to be generated with the launch of the said platform, if so, the details thereof;

(g) the salient features of the said platform as compared to private taxi aggregators; and

(h) whether any provisions have been made to encourage the participation of women drivers under the said scheme, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Ministry of Cooperation is committed to empowering cooperatives as instruments of employment generation, social security, and grassroots economic participation. Bharat Taxi is envisaged as a transformative intervention in the mobility sector by placing drivers—referred to as *Sarathis*—at the centre of ownership, governance, and value creation, thereby offering a sustainable and dignified alternative to aggregator-driven models. *"Bharat Taxi"* is India's first cooperative-led ride-hailing platform. This is a major milestone in the Government of India's ongoing efforts to strengthen the cooperative sector and promote inclusive, citizen-centric mobility solutions, in line with the vision of *'Sahkar se Samriddhi'*. Registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, Bharat Taxi was established on 6 June 2025 by 8 national level institutions working in field of cooperatives and officially launched on 5th February, 2026.

(b) and (c) As of now the Bharat Taxi service is functional in Delhi NCR – Delhi, Gurugram, Noida, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and in Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Somnath and Dwarka of Gujarat. Bharat Taxi targets to expand its service in a phased manner across the country over the next two years.

(d) Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed by Bharat Taxi with Paytm, Airports Authority of India, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Delhi Traffic Police, National e-Governance Division, Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation, IFFCO Tokio General Insurance, GMR Group, and State Bank of India. These partnerships are intended to facilitate collaboration across multiple areas, including digital payments, airport and metro connectivity, traffic and transport coordination, e-governance systems, tourism-related travel facilitation, insurance coverage, infrastructure integration, and institutional banking support. Collectively, these initiatives are expected to contribute to the development of a more coordinated and citizen-friendly mobility ecosystem.

(e) and (f) The platform aims to provide livelihood and self-employment opportunities, especially for driver-owners, unemployed people, and youth, through a cooperative model. It encourages inclusive growth by strengthens local economies. The initiative is expected to create both direct and indirect employment opportunities. As it grows, it will engage various stakeholders in implementation, logistics, community engagement, and service delivery, thereby creating avenues for livelihood and self-employment, depending on the scale of participation and the pace of its growth.

(g) The Bharat Taxi platform operates on zero-commission model, with direct distribution of profits to drivers, offering a homegrown and indigenous alternative to investment-driven aggregator platforms. Bharat Taxi has transparent fare structure, a user-friendly mobile ride-booking interface, real-

time vehicle tracking, and support for multilingual interfaces, along with 24/7 customer support to enhance accessibility. The platform also provides secure and verified onboarding promoting inclusive mobility.

(h) Bharat Taxi has launched women-focused initiatives such as 'Bike Didi' and 'Sarthi Didi' to promote greater participation of women in India's first cooperative ride-hailing service. Women's participation is further encouraged through targeted outreach, skill development and training, financial assistance, safety measures, and preferential onboarding, along with collaboration with women self-help groups and cooperative institutions.

EXPANSION OF QUICK COMMERCE DELIVERY PLATFORM

2786. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE- PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the impact of the rapid expansion of e-commerce and quick-commerce delivery platforms on traditional kirana shops in Maharashtra, particularly with regard to deep discounting, pricing practices and unfair competition;

(b) if so, whether any study or assessment has been conducted on their impact on small retailers, employment and local supply chains in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take regulatory measures under e-commerce rules, FDI policy or the Competition Act to prevent predatory pricing and market concentration and ensure a level playing field, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the support mechanisms being implemented or proposed to help kirana shops in Maharashtra modernize, digitally integrate and remain competitive; and

(e) the timeline and monitoring mechanism proposed to ensure effective implementation of these measures in the State?

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

(a) and (b) Pricing and discounting of products are business decisions driven by market forces. However, imposition of unfair or discriminatory prices (including predatory pricing) by a dominant enterprise or group is prohibited under provisions of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) established under the said Act decides matters of anti-competitive practices, including predatory pricing, on a reference by the aggrieved party. Action is taken as and when such allegations of anomalies and violations of existing laws are brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) The Government has been focusing on protecting the interests of small retailers and traditional kirana stores, safeguarding local business interests

and promoting fair competition. Various measures in the form of Acts, Rules, and Policies have been put in place to ensure fair trade practices and a level playing field and act against anti-competitive practices by e-commerce platforms. Some of the Acts applicable to e-Commerce Sector are Consumer Protection Act, 2019; Consumer Protection (E- commerce) Rules, 2020; Competition Act, 2002; Central Goods and Services (CGST) Act, 2017; Information Technology Act, 2000; Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; Income Tax Act, 1961; Companies Act, 2013; Copyright Act, 1957 etc. FDI policy and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 contain provisions related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-Commerce Sector.

The Competition Act, 2002 was enacted to prevent practices having adverse effects on competition, to promote and sustain competition in markets, to protect interests of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in the markets. The Act prohibits anti-competitive agreements (Section 3), abuse of dominant position (Section 4) and provides for regulation of combinations i.e, mergers and acquisitions (Section 5and 6). The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been established under the Act to enforce these provisions and empowers CCI to issue appropriate remedies for such anti-competitive behavior.

Additionally, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on e-commerce and retail sectors reflects the Government's intent to safeguard local business interests. Para 5.2.15.2 of the FDI Policy on e-commerce [as amended vide Press Note 2 (2018 Series) dated 26.12.2018 issued by the

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)], prohibits FDI in inventory based models of e-commerce, where the inventory of goods and services is owned by the e-commerce entity and sold directly to consumers. To safeguard and promote local business interests, the FDI Policy for Single Brand Retail Trade (SBRT) mandates that for foreign investment beyond 51%, 30% of the value of goods purchased should be sourced from India, preferably from Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), village and cottage industries, artisans, and craftsmen across all sectors. Similarly, the FDI Policy on MultiBrand Retail Trading (MBRT) outlines several conditions to ensure that the benefits of FDI in the sector create commensurate forward and backward linkages. Furthermore, to curb opportunistic takeovers or acquisitions of Indian companies, amendments were made to the FDI policy via Press Note 3 (2020 Series). According to these amendments, an entity of a country, which shares land border with India or where the beneficial owner of an investment into India is situated in or is a citizen of any such country, can invest only under the Government route.

(d) and (e) The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has pioneered the initiative of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). The initiative aims at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital or electronic networks. ONDC protocols standardize operations like cataloguing, inventory management, order management and order fulfilment. Small and medium sized businesses can use any ONDC compatible applications instead of being governed by

specific platform centric policies. This provides multiple options to them to be discoverable over network and conduct business. It also encourages easy adoption of digital means by those currently not on digital commerce networks. The open network model enables scalable, cost-effective and inclusive digital market access for small retailers.

Training, handholding and onboarding support are being provided through network participants, industry associations and State-level engagements to build digital capacity among kirana stores. ONDC also provides access to on-demand digital logistics services, improving hyperlocal delivery capabilities in neighbourhood areas. The network follows a technology-driven, market-based approach that empowers kirana stores, MSMEs, SHGs, farmers and artisans to participate effectively in digital commerce while ensuring fair and non-discriminatory access without dependence on any single platform.

ONDC has entered into an MOU with Directorate of Industries, Govt of Maharashtra. There are 28196 sellers from Maharashtra registered with ONDC with 6,934,848 transactions carried out till date.

The Government continues to strengthen the ONDC ecosystem through targeted initiatives to enhance digital capabilities and market access for kirana stores, including those in Maharashtra. Implementation of the above measures is an ongoing process. For regular review of the progress and functioning of the network and its initiatives, ONDC has put in place dedicated governance

and monitoring mechanisms, including a Board of Directors and various Committees.

CROP PRODUCTIVITY STRATEGY

2787. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any State-specific crop productivity strategy for Andhra Pradesh, particularly for major crops such as paddy, in light of evidence that yields remain below the national average;

(b) whether yield gap assessments have been undertaken and shared with the State Government, including identification of priority interventions such as micro-irrigation, improved seed adoption, extension services and FPO integration, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to support diversification towards high-value crops and value-chain development in Andhra Pradesh to improve farm incomes and reduce productivity gaps?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) across 28 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs) including Andhra Pradesh with the objective of enhancing the production of various crops including Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals, Nutri Cereals and

Commercial Crops (Cotton, Jute and Sugarcane), through area expansion and productivity improvement. States/UTs are given flexibility to identify districts with low productivity and high production potential.

In addition, the Government is also implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and increasing farmers' income across all States, including Andhra Pradesh. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture, including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops (including horticulture), seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers at minimum support prices and digital agriculture. The list of agriculture related schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DAandFW) across all States, including Andhra Pradesh, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

In order to ensure availability of quality seeds to the farmers, the DAandFW assess the requirement and availability of seeds with the States/UTs and other agencies through Zonal Seeds Meetings organised periodically prior to each cropping season (viz. Rabi and Kharif). The Department advises the States/UTs from time to time to include newly released High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), stress tolerant bio- fortified and short and medium duration varieties of various agricultural crops in their State Seed Plan to enhance agricultural productivity and production in the Country.

The Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP) was implemented during 2014-15 to 2023-24 to promote production and multiplication of quality seeds of agricultural crops in the country. Now SMSP has now been subsumed under National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) during the year 2023-24. Accordingly, the interventions of erstwhile SMSP are now operational as NFSNM: Seed Components. Under the NFSNM: Seed Components, Annual Action Plan of ₹8.585 crore of Andhra Pradesh State has been approved and financial assistance of ₹2.8078 crore released so far during current year.

The Government is also implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) from the year 2015-16 in the Country including Andhra Pradesh. PDMC scheme focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided @ 55% of the unit cost to Small and Marginal farmers and @ 45% to other farmers for installation of Micro Irrigation systems. From 2015-16 to 28.02.2026, an area of 108 lakh ha has been covered in the Country through PDMC scheme which includes 11.49 lakh ha in Andhra Pradesh. District wise area covered under Micro-irrigation in Andhra Pradesh through PDMC is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

For crop diversification and higher farm incomes, the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), a sub-scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM- RKVY) is also being implemented in which CDP paddy replacement component has been implemented since 2013-14 in the original Green Revolution States of Haryana and Punjab, and western Uttar Pradesh to divert area from paddy cultivation to alternative crops such as pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutria-cereals, cotton etc. Under this programme, assistance is provided for alternative crop demonstrations, farm mechanization and value addition, site-specific interventions and contingency activities related to awareness generation and capacity building.

The Crop Diversification Programme was extended w.e.f 2015-16 to major tobacco-growing States, including Andhra Pradesh, with the objective of encouraging tobacco growers to shift to alternative crops of cropping system. Under this extension, States may undertake suitable activities and interventions in accordance with approved cost norms.

Further, the PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (DDKY) has been launched on 11th October, 2025 for a period of six years, beginning with 2025-26 to cover 100 districts identified on the basis of three key indicators of low productivity, low cropping intensity, and less agricultural credit disbursement. The districts selected under PM DDKY in Andhra Pradesh state are Sri Sathya Sai, Anantapur, Alluri Sitharama Raju, and Annamayya.

The Union Cabinet has also approved a centrally sponsored scheme namely “Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses' on 1st October, 2025 aimed at

boosting domestic production and achieving self-sufficiency in pulses. The Mission is being implemented across the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

Further, the Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilseeds (NMEOOS) on 3rd October, 2024 to boost domestic oilseed production and to strive toward self-sufficiency in edible oils.

Under the National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), Andhra Pradesh has covered 94,890 Ha. till date during the Mission period (2021-22 to 2025-26).

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew and cocoa etc. MIDH offers not only a wide range of options to the farmers for crop diversification towards high-value horticulture for orchards and plantation crops, vineyards, vegetable and flower gardens, Bee Keeping, Mushroom cultivation, off season vegetables and value chain management, but also provides ample scope for sustaining large number of Agro industries. All States and UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, are covered under MIDH.

Further, strengthening of extension services, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation across the country, including Andhra Pradesh, since 2005 aimed at creating awareness among large number of farmers about new technologies.

Additionally, a total of 716 FPOs registered under the Central Sector Scheme for formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh. An equity grant amounting to Rs. 20.84 crore has been disbursed to 318 FPOs. Additionally, as of date, fertilizer licenses have been issued to 384 FPOs, seed licenses to 198 FPOs and pesticide licenses to 198 FPOs. Further, 355 FPOs have been onboarded onto the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) platform as on date.

The interventions under the above schemes have contributed to improvement in agricultural productivity and enhancement of farmers' income. The crop-wise productivity levels in Andhra Pradesh is as under:

(Kg./Hectare)

Crop	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Rice	3434	3485	3583
Maize	4046	4007	4524
Bajra	2027	2096	2320
Ragi	1185	1261	1456
Tur	323	413	475
Groundnut	661	660	937
Castorseed	309	385	510
Cotton	372	297	476

Source: DA&FW

STATEMENT- I

The list of the schemes implemented by the Government to support States in agriculture

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

2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)

4. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)

5. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

6. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)

7. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

8. Namo Drone Didi

9. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

10. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)

11. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

12. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

13. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

14. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

15. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)

16. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)

17. Agroforestry

18. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)

19. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)

20. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)

21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)

22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)

23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm

25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds

26. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region

27. Digital Agriculture Mission

28. National Bamboo Mission

29. Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana

30. Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses

STATEMENT-II

Area covered under Micro irrigation in Andhra Pradesh through PDMC (2015-16 to 28.02.2026)

Sr. No.	District	Area covered under Micro Irrigation (ha)
1	ANANTAPUR	214863
2	CHITTOOR	147674
3	Y.S.R. Kadapa	167519
4	EAST GODAVARI	34734
5	GUNTUR	28141
6	KRISHNA	27387
7	KURNOOL	102431
8	SPSR NELLORE	44706
9	PRAKASAM	106693
10	SRIKAKULAM	19633
11	VISAKHAPATANAM	16063
12	VIZIANAGARAM	17242
13	WEST GODAVARI	61987
14	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	3384
15	ANAKAPALLI	4011

16	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	1678
17	KAKINADA	4288
18	DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	280
19	ELURU	21367
20	NTR	7581
21	BAPATLA	4333
22	PALNADU	8248
23	TIRUPATI	7246
24	ANNAMAYYA	40111
25	SRI SATHYA SAI	41004
26	NANDYAL	17204
	Total	**1149808**

पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना

2788. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में और विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणियों के लाखों छात्रों को वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि विलंब के कारण कई छात्रों को महाविद्यालय शुल्क का भुगतान करने, परीक्षा में शामिल होने या उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में गंभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे शिक्षा में असमानता बढ़ रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक किए गए उपचारात्मक उपाय क्या हैं, लंबित भुगतानों की स्थिति क्या है और छात्रवृत्ति संवितरण की राज्यवार समयसीमा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का छात्रवृत्ति वितरण के लिए एक केंद्रीकृत ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली, स्वचालित भुगतान तंत्र और समयबद्ध जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किसी नई नीति का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) से (घ) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति नामक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना कार्यान्वित करता है। यह योजना ओपन एंडेड और मांग आधारित है। इस योजना के तहत, छात्रवृत्ति प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में जारी की जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति का केंद्रीय हिस्सा राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा अपने राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के हिस्से के किए गए भुगतान संबंधी डेटा को राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल पर साझा करने के उपरांत जारी किया जाता है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार लाभार्थियों और वितरित राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

सरल और त्वरित संवितरण के लिए और लाभार्थियों के प्रभावी लक्ष्यीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, योजना के तहत डीबीटी मोड के माध्यम से वितरण किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, फंड का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विभाग राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देने, सोशल मीडिया पर अभियान चलाने और राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने जैसे विभिन्न कदम उठाता है। साथ ही, हितधारकों और राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों के साथ राष्ट्रीय स्तर के चिंतन शिविरों, क्षेत्रीय बैठकों और राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से योजना की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है।

इस योजना में सुधार इसलिए किया गया ताकि सबसे गरीब अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों पर व्यापक प्रभाव डाला जा सके और यह समय पर भुगतान, पूरी जवाबदेही, निरंतर निगरानी और

बिना किसी मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के पूर्ण पारदर्शिता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित था। इसके अलावा, योजना के लिए निगरानी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल पर उचित नियंत्रण और संतुलन मौजूद है और लाभार्थियों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डीबीटी के माध्यम से सीधे लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में केंद्र/राज्य स्तर पर छात्रवृत्ति का भुगतान किया जाता है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना नामक एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना कार्यान्वित करता है। आवेदनों के आमंत्रण और सत्यापन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की होती है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति और वास्तविक प्रगति के सत्यापन के बाद, व्यय विवरण (एसओई), उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र (यूसी) आदि प्रस्तुत करने पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय हिस्सा जारी करता है। 2024-25 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और राजस्थान राज्यों को समय पर प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत न करने, एसओई, यूसी जमा न करने और लंबित एकल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए) अनुपालन के कारण धनराशि जारी नहीं की गई है। हालांकि, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वितरित राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के दिशानिर्देश 31.03.2026 तक प्रभावी हैं। योजना दिशानिर्देशों में संशोधन एक निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद किया जाता है।

विवरण- I

अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति (रुपये करोड़ में) के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश भर में राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार लाभार्थियों और वितरित राशि का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	
		जारी की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (सीए) (रुपये करोड़ में)	लाभार्थी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	605.71	303298
2	असम	8.74	12073
3	बिहार	23.97	73615
4	चंडीगढ़	2.70	1253
5	छत्तीसगढ़	39.96	87675
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव*	0.00	0
7	दिल्ली	22.19	4692
8	गोवा	0.08	58
9	गुजरात	399.93	157584
10	हरियाणा	94.89	55444
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	35.64	33149
12	जम्मू-कश्मीर	4.09	6567
13	झारखंड	45.04	57784
14	कर्नाटक	422.90	404008
15	केरल	160.70	147531
16	मध्य प्रदेश	486.74	636303
17	महाराष्ट्र	929.92	362808
18	मणिपुर	6.76	7938
19	मेघालय	0.10	25
20	ओडिशा	181.51	191873
21	पुडुचेरी	3.20	2694
22	पंजाब	410.42	294284
23	राजस्थान	180.59	229002

24	सिक्किम	0.44	172
25	तमिलनाडु	1032.09	934793
26	तेलंगाना*	0.00	0
27	त्रिपुरा	51.61	19849
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	366.02	644827
29	उत्तराखंड	19.69	26216
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	26.63	108693
	कुल	5562.24	4804208

* केंद्रीय पोर्टल पर तेलंगाना राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव (डीएनएच और डीडी) से किसी भी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा किए गए भुगतान संबंधी डेटा को साझा नहीं किया गया है।

विवरण-II

अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संवितरण (रुपये करोड़ में)

(₹ करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम**	**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए जारी निधि**
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	98.09
2	छत्तीसगढ़	71.99
3	गोवा	6.23
4	गुजरात	504.5
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.5
6	जम्मू-कश्मीर	2.99
7	कर्नाटक	168.09
8	केरल	36
9	लद्दाख	28.05
10	मध्य प्रदेश	257.26
11	महाराष्ट्र	142.85
12	मणिपुर	30.32
13	मेघालय	147.85

14	मिजोरम	42.35
15	नागालैंड	50.74
16	ओडिशा	154.64
17	सिक्किम	6.91
18	तमिलनाडु	31.99
19	त्रिपुरा	50.69
20	उत्तराखंड	4.07
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	27.04

NEW CRIMINAL LAWS

2789. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) Whether the new criminal laws (Nyaya Sanhitas) include provisions for the examination of witnesses through video conferencing; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement such new criminal laws?

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

(a) and (b) Section 254 and Section 265 for Evidence for Prosecution and Section 266 for Evidence for Defence of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 provide for use of audio-video electronic means for recording of evidence and examination of witnesses. Further, section 530 of BNSS provides that all trials, inquiries and proceedings under BNSS may be held in electronic mode, by use of electronic communication or use of audio-video electronic means. Government has developed Nyaya-Shruti application

which facilitates virtual appearance of accused persons, witnesses, police officials, prosecutors, scientific experts, prisoners etc. through video conferencing.

नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान

2790. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:
डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) के तीसरे चरण के लिए निर्धारित नए परिणाम-आधारित लक्ष्य क्या हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा लक्षित नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) अंतःक्षेपों के लिए उच्च जोखिम वाले जिलों की पहचान करने हेतु कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) आधारित डेटा विश्लेषण का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में चिह्नित ऐसे उच्च जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या देश के सभी सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त नशामुक्ति केंद्रों के लिए कोई अनिवार्य प्रमाणन प्रक्रिया कार्यान्वित की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कौशल प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार के अवसरों के माध्यम से नशामुक्त व्यक्तियों को मुख्यधारा में पुनः शामिल करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ङ) मादक पदार्थों की मांग में कमी लाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीडीडीआर) के पुनर्गठन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) के 5वें वर्ष के आयोजन के लिए सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नागरिकों को एकत्रित करने के लिए, प्रतिस्पर्धी और भागीदारी गतिविधियों की श्रृंखला के साथ एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान (1 अगस्त 2025 से नवंबर 2025 तक) आयोजित किया गया था जो सामूहिक रूप से 6.5 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों तक पहुंचा। जागरूकता सृजन संबंधी गतिविधियों की गति को आगे बनाए रखने के लिए, एनएमबीए के अगस्त, 2025 के बाद निर्धारित नए परिणाम-आधारित लक्ष्यों में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है:

- नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान के युवाओं/मास्टर स्वयंसेवकों का सुदृढ़ीकरण, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण
- साक्ष्य-आधारित सामग्री के साथ आईईसी उपकरणों और तकनीकों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना
- संवेदनशील और जोखिम वाले समूहों के लिए लक्षित हस्तक्षेप का दृष्टिकोण।
- निरंतर प्रयासों के लिए नए विश्वास-आधारित/आध्यात्मिक संगठनों की भागीदारी
- संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ अंतर-मंत्रालयी सहयोग और समन्वय
- गुणवत्तापूर्ण नशामुक्ति, उपचार, पुनर्वास और टेलीमेडिसिन सेवाएं।

(ख) इस विभाग ने नेशनल ड्रग्स डिपेंडेंस ट्रीटमेंट सेंटर (एनडीडीटीसी), एम्स को भारत में नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग की सीमा और पैटर्न पर दूसरा राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्य सौंपा है ताकि भारत में विभिन्न नशीले पदार्थों का दुरुपयोग करने वाले लोगों और ऐसे लोगों की संख्या के अनुपात और निरपेक्ष संख्या का राष्ट्रीय, राज्य-स्तरीय और जिला-स्तरीय अनुमान लगाया जा सके जो भारत में नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग संबंधी विकारों (हानिकारक प्रयोक्ता और विभिन्न नशीले पदार्थों पर निर्भरता) से पीड़ित हैं और विशिष्ट जनसंख्या समूहों में नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग और इसके परिणाम के बारे में भी पता लगाया जा सके।

नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए) के तहत लक्षित हस्तक्षेपों के लिए उच्च जोखिम वाले जिलों की पहचान करने के लिए एआई-आधारित विश्लेषण एनडीडीटीसी, एम्स द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) देश में नशीले पदार्थों के दुरुपयोग की समस्या की भयावहता का आकलन करने और जानने के लिए, भारत में नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन की भयावहता पर सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग द्वारा नेशनल ड्रग्स डिपेंडेंस ट्रीटमेंट सेंटर (एनडीडीटीसी), एम्स के माध्यम से एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, जिसे 2019 में प्रकाशित किया गया था। हालांकि, इसने राज्यों के स्तर पर और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर साइकोएक्टिव पदार्थों का दुरुपयोग करने वाले लोगों और नशीले पदार्थों से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या/प्रतिशत के अनुमान के संदर्भ में परिणाम दिए थे। यह कार्यप्रणाली जिलों के स्तर या किसी अन्य उप-राज्य स्तर पर डेटा प्रदान करने के लिए नहीं थी।

देश भर में नशीले पदार्थों की लत के उपचार की सुविधाओं के मानकीकरण और गुणवत्ता में सुधार के उद्देश्य से, सरकार से अनुदान मांगने या प्राप्त करने वाले किसी भी संगठन को नीति आयोग के एनजीओ दर्पण पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण करना अनिवार्य है और संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सिफारिश प्राप्त करनी होगी। यह सिफारिश केवल तभी जारी की जाती है जब संगठन ने सभी लागू कानूनों, नियमों और विनियमों का पूरी तरह से पालन किया हो।

इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक सहायता अनुदान संस्थान (जीआईए) को एनएपीडीडीआर दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मंत्रालय द्वारा चिह्नित संगठनों से मान्यता प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। ऐसे संगठनों के लिए प्रत्यायन प्रक्रिया वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय अस्पताल प्रत्यायन बोर्ड (एनएबीएच) के माध्यम से चल रही है।

(घ) सार्थक आजीविका कार्यकलापों और रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नशीले पदार्थ के दुरुपयोग के पीड़ितों हेतु एकीकृत पुनर्वास केन्द्र (आईआरसीए) और जिला नशामुक्ति केन्द्र (डीडीएसी) सहित सहायता अनुदान संस्था (जीआईए) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास,

व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन करने वालों की आजीविका सहायता के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं। विभाग कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता विभाग और अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों और अन्य एजेंसियों/संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान से जुड़े आध्यात्मिक संगठनों सहित उपरोक्त गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभाग द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त नशामुक्ति केन्द्रों के लाभार्थियों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) नशीले पदार्थों की मांग में कमी की राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के पुनर्गठन के लिए, विभाग द्वारा कई हितधारकों- राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/सीबीओ और जीआईए, विशेषज्ञों तथा स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और कारागार आदि सहित संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ चिंतन शिविरों और क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा/परामर्श सहित परामर्श की एक श्रृंखला आयोजित की गई थी। सतत प्रयासों के लिए, एनएपीडीडीआर दिशानिर्देशों के पुनर्निमाण के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का भी गठन किया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभाग द्वारा समर्थित नशामुक्ति केंद्रों के लाभार्थियों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	20036	48094	76061
2	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	0	0
4	असम	26869	40328	36674
5	बिहार	1487	1639	29429
6	चंडीगढ़	1145	5440	5465
7	छत्तीसगढ़	17262	16742	16848
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और	182	187	192

	दीव			
9	दिल्ली	26635	44454	41000
10	गोवा	0	0	0
11	गुजरात	1607	17658	20824
12	हरियाणा	6893	6790	6550
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3207	2683	3218
14	जम्मू-कश्मीर	9774	31432	35948
15	झारखंड	194	190	11515
16	कर्नाटक	7179	7501	8248
17	केरल	10385	12747	12943
18	लद्दाख	0	0	1138
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	55461	78015	100472
21	महाराष्ट्र	8705	10347	28739
22	मणिपुर	10313	18920	32528
23	मेघालय	196	417	627
24	मिजोरम	2196	8790	8931
25	नागालैंड	1293	2556	6757
26	उड़ीसा	32241	39965	48306
27	पुडुचेरी	463	4628	4571
28	पंजाब	11239	11486	11603
29	राजस्थान	28982	52713	71355
30	सिक्किम	165	114	294
31	तमिलनाडु	3668	15938	44271
32	तेलंगाना	6174	6995	12032
33	त्रिपुरा	416	0	0
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	31041	71721	96749
35	उत्तराखंड	5230	5537	5472
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	8942	17786	20133
	कुल	**339585**	**581813**	**798893**

COMPUTERISATION OF REGISTRAR OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OFFICES

2791. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:
SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:
SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:
SHRI NALIN SOREN:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR:
SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has completed the computerization of the offices of the Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCSs) in all the States/UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total funds allocated, released and utilized as of January 2026, State and UT-wise including Palghar district in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether any State/UT particularly Jharkhand has reported delays or implementation challenges in the computerization initiative;

(d) if so, the details of the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has completed the computerization of the offices of the RCS in all States as well UTs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the computerization initiative has led to measurable improvements in the operations of the said RCS offices and if so, the details thereof, including the reduction in time taken for registration, approvals, and regulatory compliance of cooperative societies;

(g) whether cooperative societies in Bulandshahr district have been integrated into the digital cooperative governance framework and National Cooperative Database, the details of cooperative societies registered, digitized and monitored through the National Cooperative Database, State and district-wise; and

(h) the extent to which such initiatives have improved transparency, compliance efficiency and service delivery in the cooperative sector?

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

(a) to (e) No. The project is in progress in 30 States/UTs and has been completed in 5 States/UTs. The State of Kerala has not shown interest in the project.

The total funds allocated under the Government of India’s share for the project are ₹82.85 crore (including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh). Out of

this, a total amount of ₹29.02 crore has been released to the States/UTs so far. Under the project, the States/UTs have utilized approximately ₹18 crore for activities such as procurement of hardware, development of software, and other implementation-related requirements for the computerization of the offices of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS).

The delay in achieving the target under the Computerization of Offices of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of States/UTs (including Jharkhand) project is due to the following reasons: -

(i) Paucity of time during the initial phase of implementation, as only a limited period was available for execution, and many States/UTs were not ready with the mapping of their SNA accounts with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

(ii) Introduction of the new CSNA model in PFMS for the disbursement of funds and delays in mapping States/UTs as child agencies under the system.

(iii) Delay by several States/UTs in utilizing the released funds due to pending administrative approvals for projects, non-finalization of vendors for software development, delays in hardware procurement, and delay in release of matching grants by the States/UTs, resulting in non-release of subsequent instalments.

(iv) Further procedural changes, such as the introduction of the SNA SPARSH model and the Treasury Single Account (TSA) model, under

which RBI accounts of States/UTs are required to be opened at the regional branch of the Reserve Bank of India in Delhi, which required considerable time to complete the necessary formalities.

States have been actively engaged to ensure the smooth and timely implementation of the initiatives of the Ministry. Monthly meetings are organised under the chairmanship of Secretary Cooperation through video conferencing with the States/UTs to review the progress of initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Cooperation. In addition, quarterly review meetings are conducted in physical mode with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the Cooperative Departments of the States and the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of the States/UTs. Recently, the 'Manthan Baithak' was held on 17th February 2026 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister, with the participation of the Hon'ble Cooperation Ministers of States/UTs.

(f) The implementation of the project by the majority of the States/UTs is currently in progress. A few States/UTs have only recently completed the project; therefore, it is too early to assess the measurable improvements in the functioning of the RCS offices.

(g) The Ministry does not maintain district-level data on the Computerization of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS). However, out of the total sanctioned PACS of 6,257 in Uttar Pradesh, 3,057 PACS have been computerized. The count of cooperative societies registered in the National

Cooperative Database (NCD), state-wise and district-wise (including Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh), is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(h) As the implementation of the projects is currently in progress in the majority of States/UTs, it is too early to assess the impact of these initiatives on transparency, compliance efficiency, and service delivery in the cooperative sector.

STATEMENT

State-wise and District-wise total Number of cooperative societies
(As on 06-03-2025)

S. N.	STATES/UTs	DISTRICT	TOTAL SOCIETIES
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	NICOBARS	149
2	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN	751
3	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	SOUTH ANDAMANS	1341
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	Alluri Sitharama Raju	90
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	Anakapalli	1025
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	1901
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	Annamayya	425
8	ANDHRA PRADESH	Bapatla	662
9	ANDHRA PRADESH	CHITTOOR	387
10	ANDHRA PRADESH	EAST GODAVARI	688
11	ANDHRA PRADESH	Eluru	881
12	ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	445
13	ANDHRA PRADESH	Kakinada	698
14	ANDHRA PRADESH	Konaseema	884
15	ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	712

16	ANDHRA PRADESH	KURNOOL	532
17	ANDHRA PRADESH	Nandyal	640
18	ANDHRA PRADESH	NTR	766
19	ANDHRA PRADESH	Palnadu	567
20	ANDHRA PRADESH	Parvathipuram Manyam	156
21	ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM	994
22	ANDHRA PRADESH	SPSR NELLORE	1810
23	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Sathya Sai	364
24	ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM	463
25	ANDHRA PRADESH	Tirupati	793
26	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATANAM	577
27	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZIANAGARAM	390
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	692
29	ANDHRA PRADESH	Y.S.R.	653
30	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ANJAW	11
31	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CHANGLANG	48
32	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	DIBANG VALLEY	8
33	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST KAMENG	81
34	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST SIANG	79
35	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	KAMLE	20
36	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	KRA DAADI	49
37	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	KURUNG KUMEY	121
38	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LEPARADA	17
39	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOHIT	16
40	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LONGDING	17
41	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	39
42	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOWER SIANG	18
43	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	LOWER SUBANSIRI	164
44	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NAMSAI	40
45	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PAKKE KESSANG	22
46	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PAPUM PARE	366
47	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	SHI YOMI	9
48	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	SIANG	14

49	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TAWANG	11
50	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TIRAP	17
51	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	UPPER SIANG	49
52	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	UPPER SUBANSIRI	157
53	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	WEST KAMENG	70
54	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	WEST SIANG	74
55	ASSAM	BAJALI	208
56	ASSAM	BAKSA	570
57	ASSAM	BARPETA	723
58	ASSAM	Biswanath	336
59	ASSAM	BONGAIGAON	204
60	ASSAM	CACHAR	439
61	ASSAM	CHARAIDEO	206
62	ASSAM	CHIRANG	275
63	ASSAM	DARRANG	332
64	ASSAM	DHEMAJI	471
65	ASSAM	DHUBRI	391
66	ASSAM	DIBRUGARH	506
67	ASSAM	DIMA HASAO	85
68	ASSAM	GOALPARA	391
69	ASSAM	GOLAGHAT	317
70	ASSAM	HAILAKANDI	120
71	ASSAM	HOJAI	373
72	ASSAM	JORHAT	311
73	ASSAM	KAMRUP	556
74	ASSAM	KAMRUP METRO	392
75	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	437
76	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	314
77	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	488
78	ASSAM	MAJULI	180
79	ASSAM	MARIGAON	373
80	ASSAM	NAGAON	854
81	ASSAM	NALBARI	394

82	ASSAM	SIVASAGAR	429
83	ASSAM	SONITPUR	438
84	ASSAM	SOUTH SALMARA MANCACHAR	44
85	ASSAM	SRIBHUMI	178
86	ASSAM	TAMULPUR	165
87	ASSAM	TINSUKIA	389
88	ASSAM	UDALGURI	634
89	ASSAM	WEST KARBI ANGLONG	68
90	BIHAR	ARARIA	325
91	BIHAR	ARWAL	213
92	BIHAR	AURANGABAD	707
93	BIHAR	BANKA	526
94	BIHAR	BEGUSARAI	1351
95	BIHAR	BHAGALPUR	779
96	BIHAR	BHOJPUR	846
97	BIHAR	BUXAR	613
98	BIHAR	DARBHANGA	1884
99	BIHAR	GAYA	718
100	BIHAR	GOPALGANJ	530
101	BIHAR	JAMUI	570
102	BIHAR	JEHANABAD	208
103	BIHAR	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	643
104	BIHAR	KATIHAR	419
105	BIHAR	KHAGARIA	607
106	BIHAR	KISHANGANJ	159
107	BIHAR	LAKHISARAI	355
108	BIHAR	MADHEPURA	420
109	BIHAR	MADHUBANI	641
110	BIHAR	MUNGER	328
111	BIHAR	MUZAFFARPUR	1299
112	BIHAR	NALANDA	1146
113	BIHAR	NAWADA	420

114	BIHAR	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	558
115	BIHAR	PATNA	1394
116	BIHAR	PURBI CHAMPARAN	1012
117	BIHAR	PURNIA	631
118	BIHAR	ROHTAS	822
119	BIHAR	SAHARSA	489
120	BIHAR	SAMASTIPUR	1896
121	BIHAR	SARAN	777
122	BIHAR	SHEIKHPURA	170
123	BIHAR	SHEOHAR	201
124	BIHAR	SITAMARHI	1263
125	BIHAR	SIWAN	595
126	BIHAR	SUPAUL	430
127	BIHAR	VAISHALI	1445
128	CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	476
129	CHHATTISGARH	BALOD	496
130	CHHATTISGARH	BALODA BAZAR	599
131	CHHATTISGARH	BALRAMPUR	374
132	CHHATTISGARH	BASTAR	340
133	CHHATTISGARH	BEMETARA	425
134	CHHATTISGARH	BIJAPUR	85
135	CHHATTISGARH	BILASPUR	894
136	CHHATTISGARH	DANTEWADA	85
137	CHHATTISGARH	DHAMTARI	397
138	CHHATTISGARH	DURG	801
139	CHHATTISGARH	GARIYABAND	267
140	CHHATTISGARH	Gaurella Pendra Marwahi	98
141	CHHATTISGARH	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	326
142	CHHATTISGARH	JASHPUR	233
143	CHHATTISGARH	KABIRDHAM	382
144	CHHATTISGARH	KANKER	514
145	CHHATTISGARH	KHAIRGARH CHHUIKHADAN GANDAI	130

146	CHHATTISGARH	KONDAGAON	220
147	CHHATTISGARH	KORBA	425
148	CHHATTISGARH	KOREA	201
149	CHHATTISGARH	MAHASAMUND	735
150	CHHATTISGARH	MANENDRAGARH CHIRIMIRI BHARATPUR	192
151	CHHATTISGARH	MOHLA MANPUR AMBAGARH CHOUKI	124
152	CHHATTISGARH	MUNGELI	237
153	CHHATTISGARH	NARAYANPUR	59
154	CHHATTISGARH	RAIGARH	352
155	CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	1023
156	CHHATTISGARH	RAJNANDGAON	392
157	CHHATTISGARH	SAKTI	243
158	CHHATTISGARH	SARANGARH BILAIGARH	434
159	CHHATTISGARH	SUKMA	76
160	CHHATTISGARH	SURAJPUR	286
161	CHHATTISGARH	SURGUJA	392
162	DELHI	CENTRAL	673
163	DELHI	EAST	966
164	DELHI	NEW DELHI	369
165	DELHI	NORTH	679
166	DELHI	NORTH EAST	393
167	DELHI	NORTH WEST	920
168	DELHI	SHAHDARA	65
169	DELHI	SOUTH	652
170	DELHI	South East	98
171	DELHI	SOUTH WEST	671
172	DELHI	WEST	458
173	GOA	NORTH GOA	2427
174	GOA	SOUTH GOA	3176
175	GUJARAT	AHMADABAD	16712
176	GUJARAT	AMRELI	1120

177	GUJARAT	ANAND	1676
178	GUJARAT	ARVALLI	2001
179	GUJARAT	BANAS KANTHA	5880
180	GUJARAT	BHARUCH	3079
181	GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR	2521
182	GUJARAT	BOTAD	633
183	GUJARAT	CHHOTAUDEPUR	1364
184	GUJARAT	DANG	829
185	GUJARAT	DEVBHUMI DWARKA	721
186	GUJARAT	DOHAD	1830
187	GUJARAT	GANDHINAGAR	2500
188	GUJARAT	GIR SOMNATH	1764
189	GUJARAT	JAMNAGAR	961
190	GUJARAT	JUNAGADH	2044
191	GUJARAT	KACHCHH	2288
192	GUJARAT	KHEDA	1762
193	GUJARAT	MAHESANA	2559
194	GUJARAT	Mahisagar	1442
195	GUJARAT	MORBI	791
196	GUJARAT	NARMADA	1099
197	GUJARAT	NAVSARI	2478
198	GUJARAT	PANCH MAHALS	1701
199	GUJARAT	PATAN	2297
200	GUJARAT	PORBANDAR	696
201	GUJARAT	RAJKOT	2635
202	GUJARAT	SABAR KANTHA	2179
203	GUJARAT	SURAT	7113
204	GUJARAT	SURENDRANAGAR	1611
205	GUJARAT	TAPI	1256
206	GUJARAT	VADODARA	6643
207	GUJARAT	VALSAD	2928
208	HARYANA	AMBALA	1575
209	HARYANA	BHIWANI	1686

210	HARYANA	CHARKI DADRI	756
211	HARYANA	FARIDABAD	629
212	HARYANA	FATEHABAD	1420
213	HARYANA	GURUGRAM	1075
214	HARYANA	HISAR	2645
215	HARYANA	JHAJJAR	996
216	HARYANA	JIND	1970
217	HARYANA	KAITHAL	2075
218	HARYANA	KARNAL	1496
219	HARYANA	KURUKSHETRA	1086
220	HARYANA	MAHENDRAGARH	931
221	HARYANA	NUH	962
222	HARYANA	PALWAL	975
223	HARYANA	PANCHKULA	4904
224	HARYANA	PANIPAT	1307
225	HARYANA	REWARI	1466
226	HARYANA	ROHTAK	1296
227	HARYANA	SIRSA	2169
228	HARYANA	SONIPAT	1604
229	HARYANA	YAMUNANAGAR	1804
230	HIMACHAL PRADESH	BILASPUR	230
231	HIMACHAL PRADESH	CHAMBA	276
232	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HAMIRPUR	347
233	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KANGRA	1171
234	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KINNAUR	97
235	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KULLU	739
236	HIMACHAL PRADESH	LAHUL AND SPITI	128
237	HIMACHAL PRADESH	MANDI	908
238	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	758
239	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SIRMAUR	322
240	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SOLAN	454
241	HIMACHAL PRADESH	UNA	388
242	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ANANTNAG	704

243	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	BANDIPORA	1000
244	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	BARAMULLA	899
245	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Budgam	1120
246	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	DODA	184
247	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	GANDERBAL	503
248	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	JAMMU	693
249	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	KATHUA	333
250	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	KISHTWAR	131
251	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	KULGAM	546
252	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	KUPWARA	510
253	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	POONCH	238
254	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	PULWAMA	733
255	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	RAJOURI	263
256	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	RAMBAN	156
257	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	REASI	110
258	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	SAMBA	193
259	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	SHOPIAN	423
260	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	SRINAGAR	1685
261	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	UDHAMPUR	241
262	JHARKHAND	BOKARO	855
263	JHARKHAND	CHATRA	315
264	JHARKHAND	DEOGHAR	661
265	JHARKHAND	DHANBAD	709
266	JHARKHAND	DUMKA	607
267	JHARKHAND	EAST SINGHBUM	601
268	JHARKHAND	GARHWA	327
269	JHARKHAND	GIRIDIH	544
270	JHARKHAND	GODDA	352
271	JHARKHAND	GUMLA	368
272	JHARKHAND	HAZARIBAGH	582
273	JHARKHAND	JAMTARA	213
274	JHARKHAND	KHUNTI	170
275	JHARKHAND	KODERMA	335

276	JHARKHAND	LATEHAR	291
277	JHARKHAND	LOHARDAGA	247
278	JHARKHAND	PAKUR	397
279	JHARKHAND	PALAMU	631
280	JHARKHAND	RAMGARH	351
281	JHARKHAND	RANCHI	2063
282	JHARKHAND	SAHEBGANJ	591
283	JHARKHAND	SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN	341
284	JHARKHAND	SIMDEGA	192
285	JHARKHAND	WEST SINGHBHUM	369
286	KARNATAKA	BAGALKOTE	1854
287	KARNATAKA	BALLARI	708
288	KARNATAKA	BELAGAVI	6677
289	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU RURAL	1221
290	KARNATAKA	Bengaluru South	1374
291	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU URBAN	2821
292	KARNATAKA	BIDAR	1107
293	KARNATAKA	CHAMARAJANAGARA	850
294	KARNATAKA	CHIKKABALLAPURA	1615
295	KARNATAKA	CHIKKAMAGALURU	692
296	KARNATAKA	CHITRADURGA	1112
297	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	747
298	KARNATAKA	DAVANGERE	1548
299	KARNATAKA	DHARWAD	1147
300	KARNATAKA	GADAG	1187
301	KARNATAKA	HASSAN	2123
302	KARNATAKA	HAVERI	1432
303	KARNATAKA	KALABURAGI	1559
304	KARNATAKA	KODAGU	345
305	KARNATAKA	KOLAR	1683
306	KARNATAKA	KOPPAL	915
307	KARNATAKA	MANDYA	2064
308	KARNATAKA	MYSURU	2540

309	KARNATAKA	RAICHUR	1285
310	KARNATAKA	SHIVAMOGGA	1350
311	KARNATAKA	TUMAKURU	2188
312	KARNATAKA	UDUPI	727
313	KARNATAKA	UTTARA KANNADA	1005
314	KARNATAKA	VIJAYANAGAR	796
315	KARNATAKA	VIJAYAPURA	1646
316	KARNATAKA	YADGIR	890
317	KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	1437
318	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	1843
319	KERALA	IDUKKI	1023
320	KERALA	KANNUR	1536
321	KERALA	KASARAGOD	819
322	KERALA	KOLLAM	1780
323	KERALA	KOTTAYAM	1346
324	KERALA	KOZHIKODE	1788
325	KERALA	MALAPPURAM	1457
326	KERALA	PALAKKAD	1242
327	KERALA	PATHANAMTHITTA	837
328	KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	2177
329	KERALA	THRISSUR	1858
330	KERALA	WAYANAD	509
331	LADAKH	KARGIL	164
332	LADAKH	LEH LADAKH	134
333	LAKSHADWEEP	LAKSHADWEEP DISTRICT	43
334	MADHYA PRADESH	AGAR MALWA	721
335	MADHYA PRADESH	ALIRAJPUR	550
336	MADHYA PRADESH	ANUPPUR	519
337	MADHYA PRADESH	ASHOKNAGAR	368
338	MADHYA PRADESH	BALAGHAT	1037
339	MADHYA PRADESH	BARWANI	1292
340	MADHYA PRADESH	BETUL	1330
341	MADHYA PRADESH	BHIND	775

342	MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	2138
343	MADHYA PRADESH	BURHANPUR	869
344	MADHYA PRADESH	CHHATARPUR	1271
345	MADHYA PRADESH	CHHINDWARA	1175
346	MADHYA PRADESH	DAMOH	823
347	MADHYA PRADESH	DATIA	653
348	MADHYA PRADESH	DEWAS	1458
349	MADHYA PRADESH	DHAR	1794
350	MADHYA PRADESH	DINDORI	554
351	MADHYA PRADESH	GUNA	660
352	MADHYA PRADESH	GWALIOR	1526
353	MADHYA PRADESH	HARDA	449
354	MADHYA PRADESH	INDORE	3560
355	MADHYA PRADESH	JABALPUR	1787
356	MADHYA PRADESH	JHABUA	515
357	MADHYA PRADESH	KATNI	497
358	MADHYA PRADESH	Khandwa (East Nimar)	766
359	MADHYA PRADESH	KHARGONE (WEST NIMAR)	1335
360	MADHYA PRADESH	MANDLA	934
361	MADHYA PRADESH	MANDSAUR	1126
362	MADHYA PRADESH	MORENA	1251
363	MADHYA PRADESH	NARMADAPURAM	1111
364	MADHYA PRADESH	NARSINGHPUR	781
365	MADHYA PRADESH	NEEMUCH	762
366	MADHYA PRADESH	Niwari	234
367	MADHYA PRADESH	PANNA	532
368	MADHYA PRADESH	RAISEN	1088
369	MADHYA PRADESH	RAJGARH	1924
370	MADHYA PRADESH	RATLAM	797
371	MADHYA PRADESH	REWA	1005
372	MADHYA PRADESH	SAGAR	1573
373	MADHYA PRADESH	SATNA	1572
374	MADHYA PRADESH	SEHORE	1045

375	MADHYA PRADESH	SEONI	903
376	MADHYA PRADESH	SHAHDOL	780
377	MADHYA PRADESH	SHAJAPUR	832
378	MADHYA PRADESH	SHEOPUR	596
379	MADHYA PRADESH	SHIVPURI	1279
380	MADHYA PRADESH	SIDHI	519
381	MADHYA PRADESH	SINGRAULI	988
382	MADHYA PRADESH	TIKAMGARH	843
383	MADHYA PRADESH	UJJAIN	1645
384	MADHYA PRADESH	UMARIA	286
385	MADHYA PRADESH	VIDISHA	1027
386	MAHARASHTRA	AHMEDNAGAR	6096
387	MAHARASHTRA	AKOLA	1055
388	MAHARASHTRA	AMRAVATI	2025
389	MAHARASHTRA	AURANGABAD	5056
390	MAHARASHTRA	BEED	3418
391	MAHARASHTRA	BHANDARA	1934
392	MAHARASHTRA	BULDHANA	2245
393	MAHARASHTRA	CHANDRAPUR	1583
394	MAHARASHTRA	DHULE	1384
395	MAHARASHTRA	GADCHIROLI	670
396	MAHARASHTRA	GONDIA	1713
397	MAHARASHTRA	HINGOLI	1071
398	MAHARASHTRA	JALGAON	3531
399	MAHARASHTRA	JALNA	1934
400	MAHARASHTRA	KOLHAPUR	13654
401	MAHARASHTRA	LATUR	2309
402	MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	9447
403	MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	32086
404	MAHARASHTRA	NAGPUR	3803
405	MAHARASHTRA	NANDED	2628
406	MAHARASHTRA	NANDURBAR	866
407	MAHARASHTRA	NASHIK	8315

408	MAHARASHTRA	OSMANABAD	2072
409	MAHARASHTRA	PALGHAR	10498
410	MAHARASHTRA	PARBHANI	2066
411	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	33401
412	MAHARASHTRA	RAIGAD	12033
413	MAHARASHTRA	RATNAGIRI	3403
414	MAHARASHTRA	SANGLI	4826
415	MAHARASHTRA	SATARA	4484
416	MAHARASHTRA	SINDHUDURG	1652
417	MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR	5885
418	MAHARASHTRA	THANE	36344
419	MAHARASHTRA	WARDHA	955
420	MAHARASHTRA	WASHIM	1044
421	MAHARASHTRA	YAVATMAL	1769
422	MANIPUR	BISHNUPUR	2505
423	MANIPUR	CHANDEL	208
424	MANIPUR	CHURACHANDPUR	1070
425	MANIPUR	IMPHAL EAST	1320
426	MANIPUR	IMPHAL WEST	1210
427	MANIPUR	JIRIBAM	69
428	MANIPUR	KAKCHING	824
429	MANIPUR	KAMJONG	309
430	MANIPUR	KANGPOKPI	371
431	MANIPUR	NONEY	248
432	MANIPUR	PHERZAWL	122
433	MANIPUR	SENAPATI	216
434	MANIPUR	TAMENGLONG	280
435	MANIPUR	TENGNOUPAL	139
436	MANIPUR	THOUBAL	1965
437	MANIPUR	UKHRUL	773
438	MEGHALAYA	EAST GARO HILLS	176
439	MEGHALAYA	EAST JAINTIA HILLS	136
440	MEGHALAYA	EAST KHASI HILLS	687

441	MEGHALAYA	EASTERN WEST KHASI HILLS	147
442	MEGHALAYA	NORTH GARO HILLS	101
443	MEGHALAYA	RI BHOI	550
444	MEGHALAYA	SOUTH GARO HILLS	136
445	MEGHALAYA	SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS	168
446	MEGHALAYA	SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS	242
447	MEGHALAYA	WEST GARO HILLS	332
448	MEGHALAYA	WEST JAINTIA HILLS	547
449	MEGHALAYA	WEST KHASI HILLS	265
450	MIZORAM	AIZAWL	494
451	MIZORAM	CHAMPHAI	169
452	MIZORAM	Hnahthial	27
453	MIZORAM	KHAWZAWL	45
454	MIZORAM	KOLASIB	118
455	MIZORAM	LAWNGTLAI	1
456	MIZORAM	LUNGLEI	222
457	MIZORAM	MAMIT	124
458	MIZORAM	SAIHA	175
459	MIZORAM	SAITUAL	61
460	MIZORAM	SERCHHIP	121
461	NAGALAND	Chumoukedima	721
462	NAGALAND	DIMAPUR	663
463	NAGALAND	KIPHIRE	415
464	NAGALAND	KOHIMA	1133
465	NAGALAND	LONGLENG	189
466	NAGALAND	MOKOKCHUNG	1000
467	NAGALAND	MON	326
468	NAGALAND	Niuland	48
469	NAGALAND	Noklak	107
470	NAGALAND	PEREN	237
471	NAGALAND	PHEK	587
472	NAGALAND	Tseminyu	93

473	NAGALAND	TUENSANG	589
474	NAGALAND	WOKHA	656
475	NAGALAND	ZUNHEBOTO	870
476	ODISHA	ANUGUL	219
477	ODISHA	BALANGIR	327
478	ODISHA	BALESHWAR	408
479	ODISHA	BARGARH	441
480	ODISHA	BHADRAK	350
481	ODISHA	BOUDH	103
482	ODISHA	CUTTACK	730
483	ODISHA	DEOGARH	58
484	ODISHA	DHENKANAL	208
485	ODISHA	GAJAPATI	142
486	ODISHA	GANJAM	616
487	ODISHA	JAGATSINGHAPUR	560
488	ODISHA	JAJAPUR	256
489	ODISHA	JHARSUGUDA	110
490	ODISHA	KALAHANDI	257
491	ODISHA	KANDHAMAL	105
492	ODISHA	KENDRAPARA	366
493	ODISHA	KENDUJHAR	244
494	ODISHA	KHORDHA	409
495	ODISHA	KORAPUT	157
496	ODISHA	MALKANGIRI	82
497	ODISHA	MAYURBHANJ	275
498	ODISHA	NABARANGPUR	164
499	ODISHA	NAYAGARH	248
500	ODISHA	NUAPADA	98
501	ODISHA	PURI	756
502	ODISHA	RAYAGADA	120
503	ODISHA	SAMBALPUR	155
504	ODISHA	SONEPUR	211
505	ODISHA	SUNDARGARH	250

506	PUDUCHERRY	KARAIKAL	73
507	PUDUCHERRY	MAHE	8
508	PUDUCHERRY	PONDICHERRY	370
509	PUDUCHERRY	YANAM	13
510	PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	2021
511	PUNJAB	BARNALA	321
512	PUNJAB	BATHINDA	1134
513	PUNJAB	FARIDKOT	518
514	PUNJAB	FATEHGARH SAHIB	659
515	PUNJAB	FAZILKA	799
516	PUNJAB	FEROZEPUR	718
517	PUNJAB	GURDASPUR	1405
518	PUNJAB	HOSHIARPUR	931
519	PUNJAB	JALANDHAR	1329
520	PUNJAB	KAPURTHALA	536
521	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA	1727
522	PUNJAB	MALERKOTLA	189
523	PUNJAB	MANSA	701
524	PUNJAB	MOGA	536
525	PUNJAB	PATHANKOT	289
526	PUNJAB	PATIALA	1276
527	PUNJAB	RUPNAGAR	1003
528	PUNJAB	S.A.S Nagar	894
529	PUNJAB	SANGRUR	934
530	PUNJAB	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	710
531	PUNJAB	SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB	772
532	PUNJAB	Tarn Taran	817
533	RAJASTHAN	AJMER	1673
534	RAJASTHAN	ALWAR	2939
535	RAJASTHAN	BANSWARA	919
536	RAJASTHAN	BARAN	697
537	RAJASTHAN	BARMER	1146
538	RAJASTHAN	BHARATPUR	1264

539	RAJASTHAN	BHILWARA	1939
540	RAJASTHAN	BIKANER	1897
541	RAJASTHAN	BUNDI	1060
542	RAJASTHAN	CHITTORGARH	1182
543	RAJASTHAN	CHURU	1142
544	RAJASTHAN	DAUSA	1646
545	RAJASTHAN	DHOLPUR	612
546	RAJASTHAN	DUNGARPUR	650
547	RAJASTHAN	GANGANAGAR	1550
548	RAJASTHAN	HANUMANGARH	1028
549	RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	5060
550	RAJASTHAN	JAISALMER	563
551	RAJASTHAN	JALORE	1073
552	RAJASTHAN	JHALAWAR	776
553	RAJASTHAN	JHUNJHUNU	940
554	RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	1803
555	RAJASTHAN	KARAULI	728
556	RAJASTHAN	KHAIRTHAL-TIJARA	1
557	RAJASTHAN	KOTA	1272
558	RAJASTHAN	NAGAUR	1577
559	RAJASTHAN	PALI	1318
560	RAJASTHAN	PHALODI	1
561	RAJASTHAN	PRATAPGARH	510
562	RAJASTHAN	RAJSAMAND	649
563	RAJASTHAN	SAWAI MADHOPUR	683
564	RAJASTHAN	SIKAR	1285
565	RAJASTHAN	SIROHI	358
566	RAJASTHAN	TONK	1085
567	RAJASTHAN	UDAIPUR	1428
568	SIKKIM	Gangtok	497
569	SIKKIM	Gyalshing	556
570	SIKKIM	Mangan	309
571	SIKKIM	Namchi	1159

572	SIKKIM	Pakyong	589
573	SIKKIM	Soreng	635
574	TAMIL NADU	Ariyalur	265
575	TAMIL NADU	CHENGALPATTU	584
576	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	549
577	TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	887
578	TAMIL NADU	CUDDALORE	766
579	TAMIL NADU	DHARMAPURI	559
580	TAMIL NADU	DINDIGUL	592
581	TAMIL NADU	ERODE	1139
582	TAMIL NADU	KALLAKURICHI	541
583	TAMIL NADU	KANCHIPURAM	297
584	TAMIL NADU	KANNIYAKUMARI	487
585	TAMIL NADU	KARUR	410
586	TAMIL NADU	KRISHNAGIRI	528
587	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	1241
588	TAMIL NADU	Mayiladuthurai	262
589	TAMIL NADU	NAGAPATTINAM	219
590	TAMIL NADU	NAMAKKAL	1003
591	TAMIL NADU	PERAMBALUR	284
592	TAMIL NADU	PUDUKKOTTAI	655
593	TAMIL NADU	RAMANATHAPURAM	775
594	TAMIL NADU	Ranipet	279
595	TAMIL NADU	SALEM	1452
596	TAMIL NADU	SIVAGANGA	772
597	TAMIL NADU	TENKASI	301
598	TAMIL NADU	THANJAVUR	892
599	TAMIL NADU	THE NILGIRIS	260
600	TAMIL NADU	THENI	762
601	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR	735
602	TAMIL NADU	THIRUVARUR	312
603	TAMIL NADU	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	805
604	TAMIL NADU	TIRUNELVELI	540

605	TAMIL NADU	Tirupathur	198
606	TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	789
607	TAMIL NADU	TIRUVANNAMALAI	935
608	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN	616
609	TAMIL NADU	VELLORE	348
610	TAMIL NADU	VILLUPURAM	597
611	TAMIL NADU	VIRUDHUNAGAR	593
612	TELANGANA	ADILABAD	1343
613	TELANGANA	BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	2199
614	TELANGANA	HANUMAKONDA	1357
615	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD	3391
616	TELANGANA	Jagitial	2156
617	TELANGANA	JANGOAN	1319
618	TELANGANA	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	918
619	TELANGANA	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	983
620	TELANGANA	KAMAREDDY	2058
621	TELANGANA	KARIMNAGAR	2477
622	TELANGANA	KHAMMAM	3220
623	TELANGANA	KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	774
624	TELANGANA	MAHABUBABAD	1473
625	TELANGANA	MAHABUBNAGAR	1451
626	TELANGANA	MANCHERIAL	1619
627	TELANGANA	MEDAK	1453
628	TELANGANA	MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI	2193
629	TELANGANA	Mulugu	608
630	TELANGANA	NAGARKURNOOL	1763
631	TELANGANA	NALGONDA	3147
632	TELANGANA	Narayanpet	945
633	TELANGANA	Nirmal	1537
634	TELANGANA	NIZAMABAD	3185
635	TELANGANA	PEDDAPALLI	1786

636	TELANGANA	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	1557
637	TELANGANA	RANGA REDDY	2706
638	TELANGANA	SANGAREDDY	2823
639	TELANGANA	SIDDIPET	2629
640	TELANGANA	SURYAPET	1530
641	TELANGANA	VIKARABAD	1410
642	TELANGANA	WANAPARTHY	897
643	TELANGANA	WARANGAL	2007
644	TELANGANA	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	1989
645	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	450
646	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	DAMAN	68
647	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	DIU	52
648	TRIPURA	Dhalai	364
649	TRIPURA	Gomati	395
650	TRIPURA	Khowai	196
651	TRIPURA	North Tripura	321
652	TRIPURA	Sepahijala	463
653	TRIPURA	South Tripura	382
654	TRIPURA	Unakoti	223
655	TRIPURA	West Tripura	940
656	UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA	1294
657	UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH	526
658	UTTAR PRADESH	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	644
659	UTTAR PRADESH	Amethi	348
660	UTTAR PRADESH	AMROHA	352
661	UTTAR PRADESH	AURAIYA	416
662	UTTAR PRADESH	AYODHYA	620

663	UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH	1051
664	UTTAR PRADESH	BAGHPAT	267
665	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	541
666	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	486
667	UTTAR PRADESH	BALRAMPUR	215
668	UTTAR PRADESH	BANDA	370
669	UTTAR PRADESH	BARABANKI	773
670	UTTAR PRADESH	BAREILLY	821
671	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	570
672	UTTAR PRADESH	BHADOHI	227
673	UTTAR PRADESH	BIJNOR	771
674	UTTAR PRADESH	BUDAUN	572
675	UTTAR PRADESH	BULANDSHAHR	605
676	UTTAR PRADESH	CHANDAULI	544
677	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT	341
678	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	405
679	UTTAR PRADESH	ETAH	430
680	UTTAR PRADESH	ETAWAH	508
681	UTTAR PRADESH	FARRUKHABAD	515
682	UTTAR PRADESH	FATEHPUR	716
683	UTTAR PRADESH	FIROZABAD	303
684	UTTAR PRADESH	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	537
685	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIABAD	714
686	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	863
687	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	741
688	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	793
689	UTTAR PRADESH	HAMIRPUR	352
690	UTTAR PRADESH	HAPUR	265
691	UTTAR PRADESH	HARDOI	622
692	UTTAR PRADESH	HATHRAS	222
693	UTTAR PRADESH	JALAUN	596
694	UTTAR PRADESH	JAUNPUR	687
695	UTTAR PRADESH	JHANSI	727

696	UTTAR PRADESH	KANNAUJ	366
697	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR DEHAT	477
698	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR NAGAR	969
699	UTTAR PRADESH	Kasganj	151
700	UTTAR PRADESH	KAUSHAMBI	472
701	UTTAR PRADESH	KHERI	466
702	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHI NAGAR	350
703	UTTAR PRADESH	LALITPUR	350
704	UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	1381
705	UTTAR PRADESH	MAHARAJGANJ	377
706	UTTAR PRADESH	MAHOBA	208
707	UTTAR PRADESH	MAINPURI	258
708	UTTAR PRADESH	MATHURA	532
709	UTTAR PRADESH	MAU	445
710	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	854
711	UTTAR PRADESH	MIRZAPUR	669
712	UTTAR PRADESH	MORADABAD	776
713	UTTAR PRADESH	MUZAFFARNAGAR	421
714	UTTAR PRADESH	PILIBHIT	382
715	UTTAR PRADESH	PRATAPGARH	531
716	UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ	1341
717	UTTAR PRADESH	RAE BARELI	745
718	UTTAR PRADESH	RAMPUR	382
719	UTTAR PRADESH	SAHARANPUR	748
720	UTTAR PRADESH	SAMBHAL	254
721	UTTAR PRADESH	SANT KABEER NAGAR	219
722	UTTAR PRADESH	SHAHJAHANPUR	591
723	UTTAR PRADESH	SHAMLI	175
724	UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAVASTI	244
725	UTTAR PRADESH	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	382
726	UTTAR PRADESH	SITAPUR	699
727	UTTAR PRADESH	SONBHADRA	222
728	UTTAR PRADESH	SULTANPUR	524

729	UTTAR PRADESH	UNNAO	587
730	UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI	972
731	UTTARAKHAND	ALMORA	686
732	UTTARAKHAND	BAGESHWAR	188
733	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMOLI	319
734	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMPAWAT	336
735	UTTARAKHAND	DEHRADUN	709
736	UTTARAKHAND	HARIDWAR	692
737	UTTARAKHAND	NAINITAL	857
738	UTTARAKHAND	PAURI GARHWAL	396
739	UTTARAKHAND	PITHORAGARH	415
740	UTTARAKHAND	RUDRA PRAYAG	138
741	UTTARAKHAND	TEHRI GARHWAL	380
742	UTTARAKHAND	UDAM SINGH NAGAR	889
743	UTTARAKHAND	UTTAR KASHI	390
744	WEST BENGAL	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	5596
745	WEST BENGAL	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	1770
746	WEST BENGAL	Alipurduar	333
747	WEST BENGAL	BANKURA	1150
748	WEST BENGAL	BIRBHUM	970
749	WEST BENGAL	COOCHBEHAR	862
750	WEST BENGAL	DARJEELING	773
751	WEST BENGAL	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	533
752	WEST BENGAL	DINAJPUR UTTAR	621
753	WEST BENGAL	HOOGHLY	2052
754	WEST BENGAL	HOWRAH	813
755	WEST BENGAL	JALPAIGURI	637
756	WEST BENGAL	Jhargram	453
757	WEST BENGAL	KALIMPONG	233
758	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA	2439
759	WEST BENGAL	MALDAH	674
760	WEST BENGAL	MEDINIPUR EAST	1615
761	WEST BENGAL	MEDINIPUR WEST	1647

762	WEST BENGAL	MURSHIDABAD	2592
763	WEST BENGAL	NADIA	1924
764	WEST BENGAL	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	1170
765	WEST BENGAL	PURBA BARDHAMAN	2381
766	WEST BENGAL	PURULIA	914
Total			**851657**

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS UNDER SAMARTH-2.0

2792. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:
DR. LATA WANKHEDE:
SHRI ATUL GARG:
SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) whether any collaboration between industry and academic institutions under Samarth-2.0 will ensure skill development aligned with market demand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether upgrading of training infrastructure and its curriculum will improve the productivity of workforce across the textile value chain;

(c) whether enhanced skilling initiatives will increase employment opportunities, particularly amongst youth especially women in labour-intensive textile sector;

(d) whether modernised certification and industry-linked training models will enhance standards of global employability of Indian textile workers employed in Sagar Parliamentary Constituency;

(e) whether strengthening human capital through Samarth-2.0 will contribute to increased value addition and long-term competitiveness in global textile markets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (f) Yes, Samarth-2.0 has been announced in budget speech in financial year 2025-26 by Hon'ble Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman under para 22 (e) "to modernize and upgrade the textile skilling ecosystem through collaboration with industry and academic institutions." so that skill development remains aligned with market demand, while training infrastructure and curricula are upgraded to improve productivity across the textile value chain. The skilling initiatives prioritize women to expand employment opportunities in the labor-intensive textile sector.

Samarth-2.0 aims to integrate the organized sector, traditional sector and academic institutions under a unified framework to support end-to-end skilling in the textile sector.

The key objectives of Samarth-2.0 include:

i. Developing a demand-driven skilling ecosystem aligned with evolving industry requirements and global standards.
ii. Upskilling and reskilling the workforce across the textile value chain through technology-enabled and outcome-based training.
iii. Strengthening industry-academia collaboration through structured capacity-building programmes.

iv. Promoting adoption of modern technologies to enhance productivity and quality while preserving traditional textile practices.

v. Upgrading training infrastructure in academic and training institutions with modern machinery, digital classrooms and laboratories.

vi. Enhancing employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, particularly in labour-intensive and traditional textile sectors, with special focus on women.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES

2793. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the frequent technical glitches and prolonged downtime of the National Helpline for Senior Citizens ‘Elderline’ (14567) in the State of Kerala, specifically affecting the residents of the Kannur;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to upgrade the infrastructure and ensure 24/7 reliability of this toll-free service;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries in the Kannur district who have received assistive devices under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) during the last three years, categorized by the type of device (e.g., dentures, walking sticks, etc.); and

(d) whether there is a proposal to include medical diagnostic tools like glucometers and blood pressure monitors under the list of subsidized/free assistive devices provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) senior citizens, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Directorate of Social Justice, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, is the implementing agency for the National Helpline for Senior Citizens (Elderline), (Toll Free Number: 14657) in the State of Kerala. The Directorate has informed that there have been no instances of frequent technical glitches or prolonged downtime of the helpline number 14567 in the State of Kerala, including Kannur district. The helpline is functioning smoothly without major technical interruptions and its operations are being carried out effectively.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No camp has been conducted in the Kannur district in the State of Kerala during the last three years under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY). No beneficiary has been provided with assistive living devices either through camp mode or walk-in mode during the last three years in the Kannur district.

(d) No proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to include medical diagnostic tools such as glucometers and

blood pressure monitors in the list of assistive devices provided under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.

NEW NATIONAL COOPERATIVE POLICY

2794. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the New National Cooperative Policy, already announced by the Government, has been formally notified and operationalized in all States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether detailed implementation guidelines, timelines and measurable targets have been issued under the Policy, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments and cooperative institutions are being actively consulted during its rollout, in keeping with the federal and constitutional framework, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Policy has led to tangible improvements in governance, audits, access to credit and digitization of cooperatives, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism in place to assess outcomes and address concerns raised by stakeholders?

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

(a) Yes. The National Cooperation Policy (NCP), 2025 was launched on 24th July 2025 by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister. The formulation of this policy has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of

Cooperation - "Sahkar se Samriddhi." The policy provides a roadmap for the systematic and holistic development of the cooperative sector. It has 6 strategic pillars, 16 objectives, and 83 recommendations. The policy encourages States to formulate/reformulate their State Cooperative Policy, in a manner that both State and Central Governments work towards common goals for the development of cooperatives.

(b) The policy enunciates a vision, a mission, and 16 specific objectives to be achieved over the next 10 years, organized under six strategic mission pillars, as mentioned below:

I. **Strengthening the Foundation:** Creating a strong foundation for the cooperative movement.
II. **Promoting Vibrancy:** creating a vibrant and self-sustaining ecosystem.
III. **Making Cooperatives Future Ready:** Transforming cooperatives into professional and sustainable economic entities.
IV. **Promoting Inclusivity and Deepening Reach:** promoting Cooperative-led inclusive development and cooperatives as a people’s movement.
V. **Entering New and Emerging Sectors:** promoting the entry of cooperatives into new and emerging sectors.
VI. **Shaping Young Generation for Cooperative Growth:** Inspiring the young generation and providing them with cooperative-oriented experiential learning that develops connect with the rural cooperative milieu.

A series of initiatives have been undertaken by the Ministry in furtherance of

the objectives of the NCP, 2025. Many of them have been taken prior to the launch of the policy. The list is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The Ministry of Cooperation has been pursuing State/UT Governments to formulate their State-level Cooperation Policy in line with the NCP, 2025, so that the Central and State Governments can work together in a synergistic manner to effectively implement the policy recommendations.

During the formulation stage also, the NCP 2025 was drafted after multi-level consultations and regional workshops with stakeholders from the cooperative sector and State/UT Governments. A 48-member National Level Committee, chaired by Sri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu (former Union Cabinet Minister), was constituted to draft the new National Cooperation Policy. The Committee held 17 meetings and four regional workshops (in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Gurugram, and Patna) and received a total of 648 inputs through the consultation process. The Committee comprised members from national and state cooperative federations and societies across various levels and sectors, representatives from related Central and State Government Ministries/Departments, and members from academia.

States have been actively engaged in the smooth and timely implementation of the Ministry's initiatives. Monthly meetings are organised under the chairmanship of Secretary, Cooperation through video conferencing with the States/UTs to review the progress of initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Cooperation. In addition, quarterly review meetings are conducted in physical mode with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the Cooperative

Departments of the States and the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of the States/UTs. Recently, the 'Manthan Baithak' was held on 17th February 2026 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister, with the participation of the Hon'ble Cooperation Ministers of States/UTs.

(d) The Policy has been unveiled on 24.07.2025 and it is too early to assess its tangible improvements.

(e) The Implementation Cell and the Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee under the NCP, 2025 have been set up.

STATEMENT

Initiatives Taken by the Ministry of Cooperation

Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 6th July, 2021, has undertaken several initiatives to realize the vision of "Sahakar-se-Samriddhi" and to strengthen and deepen the cooperative movement from Primary to apex-level Cooperatives in the country. The list of initiatives taken, including progress made so far is as follows:

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

1. Model Bye-Laws for Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS), making them multipurpose, multidimensional, and transparent entities: Government, in consultation with all the stakeholders, including States/ UTs, National Level Federations, State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), etc., has prepared and circulated Model Bye-laws for PACS to all the States/ UTs, which enable PACS to undertake more

than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency, and accountability in their operations. Provisions have also been made to make the membership of PACS more inclusive and broad-based, giving adequate representation to women and the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. So far, 32 States/ UTs have adopted Model Bye-laws or their existing bye-laws are in line with Model Bye-laws.

2. Strengthening of PACS through Computerization: To strengthen PACS, a project for the Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2925.39 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP-based national software, linking them with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 79,630 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 61,025 PACS have been onboarded on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software, and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.

3. Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives to cover all the Panchayats: The Government of India has approved the plan to establish new multipurpose PACS/dairy/fisheries cooperatives, aiming to cover all panchayats and villages in the country over the next five years. This initiative is supported by NABARD, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), and State/UT Governments. As per the National Cooperative Database, a total of 32,802 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered;

and 15,793 Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been strengthened as on 20.01.2026 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

4. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for Establishing New Multipurpose PACS/ Dairy/ Fishery Cooperatives in covering all the Panchayats: To ensure effective and timely implementation of the plan, the Ministry of Cooperation, in coordination with NABARD, NDDB, and NFDB, has launched a Standard Operating Procedure (Margdarshika) on 19.9.2024, indicating the targets and timelines for all stakeholders concerned

5. World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector: Government has approved a plan to create warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level, through convergence of various Government of India (GOI) schemes, including Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc. This will reduce wastage of food grains and transportation costs, enable farmers to realize better prices for their produce and meet various agricultural needs at the PACS level itself. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 500 PACS across the country have been identified for the construction of godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector.

Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), and National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited (NCCF) have given hiring assurance for godowns to be constructed in 287 PACS, and construction work has commenced in 208 PACS, out of which construction completed in 109 PACS (Rajasthan. -90, Maharashtra- 15 and Gujarat - 4)

6. Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - "Margdarshika" has been developed and shared with the States/ UTs for the smooth and uniform implementation of the Plan. The Margdarshika includes: formation of various committees under the scheme, decisions taken in the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), introduction and benefits of various converged schemes under the plan, application procedure, phase-wise implementation flowchart of the grain storage project, expected outcomes and defined timelines, roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Cooperation and other stakeholders, Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) guidelines for the construction of godowns, criteria for the selection of PACS under the scheme.

7. Amendments made under AMI Scheme with regard to World's Largest Grain Storage Plan: Based on the decisions taken in the 2nd IMC meeting of World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector, held on 23.10.2024, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has made the following amendments under the AMI scheme:

- To enhance the financial viability of the scheme, the margin money requirement has been reduced from 20% to 10%.
- The construction cost has been revised from ₹3000–3500/MT to ₹6000 - 7000/MT for plain areas and from ₹4000/MT to ₹8000/MT for northeastern states.
- The subsidy has been increased from 25% to 33.33% (from ₹875/MT to ₹2333/MT for plain areas and from ₹1333.33/MT to ₹2666/MT for northeastern states).
- For PACS, a provision has been made to provide an additional subsidy of 1/3 (one third) of the total admissible subsidy for ancillary infrastructure such as internal roads, weighbridges, boundary walls, etc.

8. Developments pertaining to FCI regarding identification and issuance of Hiring Assurance to Godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector: Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 2.6.2025 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been entrusted to identify PACS, provide hiring assurance, and ensure the annual hiring of these warehouses. The following progress has been made:

- In Phase I, FCI has identified 216 potential locations for hiring of godowns of 2500 MT and above (1671 MT and above for North Eastern and Hilly areas)
- About 26.03 LMT Storage requirement has been mapped by FCI in these potential 216 locations in 18 States /UTs.

- States have identified 173 PACS/Cooperative Societies and are actively identifying additional PACS/Cooperative Societies

9. PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-services: An MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Cooperation, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), NABARD, and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited for providing more than 300 e-services such as banking, insurance, Aadhar enrolment/ updation, health services, PAN card, and IRCTC/ Bus/ Air ticket, etc., through PACS. So far, 52,018 PACS have started providing CSC services to rural citizens.

10. Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS: Under the Central Sector Scheme - Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is one of the Implementing Agencies designated by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, towards the formation and promotion of FPOs under the Cooperative Societies Act. The target for the formation and promotion of 746 FPOs was assigned by DAandFW to NCDC, and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector.

Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and

registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will help provide farmers with necessary market linkages and a fair and remunerative process for their produce. NCDC has disbursed ₹245 crore to FPOs/Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) under the scheme as of 15.01.2026.

11. PACS given priority for Retail Petrol/ Diesel outlets: The Government has allowed PACS to be included in the Combined Category 2 (CC2) for allotment of retail petrol/ diesel outlets. As per information received from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 394 PACS from 28 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/ diesel outlets.

12. PACS permitted to convert bulk consumer petrol pumps into retail outlets: The existing bulk consumer licensee PACS have been given a one-time option by Oil Marketing Companies to convert into retail outlets. As per information shared by OMCs, 115 wholesale consumer pump licensee PACS from 5 States have given consent for conversion into Retail Outlets, out of which 62 PACS have been commissioned by the OMCs.

13. PACS eligible for LPG Distributorship for diversifying its activities: The Government has now allowed PACS to apply for LPG Distributorships. This will give PACS an option to increase their economic activities and diversify their income stream.

14. PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic medicines at the rural level: PACS have been allowed to operate Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs), which will provide

an additional income source to them and ease the access to quality generic medicines for rural citizens. So far, 4,192 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,177 PACS have been given initial approval by the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), and 814 PACS have received store codes from PMBI, which are ready to function as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK): PACS have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer and related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by the States/ UTs, as on 27th November, 2025, a total of 38,190 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. PACS to carry out OandM of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS): PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations and Maintenance (OandM) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 762 PACS have been identified/ selected by 10 States/ UTs to provide OandM services at the Panchayat/ Village level.

17. Convergence of PM-KUSUM at PACS level: Farmers associated with PACS can adopt solar agricultural water pumps and install photovoltaic modules in their farms.

18. Convergence of PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG–MBY) at the Cooperative Societies level: The initiative seeks to accelerate the adoption of clean and low-cost rooftop solar energy while leveraging the

extensive grassroots presence of cooperative societies. 100 towns have been shortlisted for focused implementation of this initiative.

19. 19. Micro-ATMs to Bank Mitra Cooperative Societies for providing doorstep financial services: Dairy and Fisheries cooperative societies can be made Bank Mitras of DCCBs and StCBs. To ensure their ease of doing business, transparency and financial inclusion, Micro-ATMs are also being given to these Bank Mitra Co-operative Societies with support from NABARD to provide 'Door-step Financial Services'. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024 and 12,624 Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

20. 20. Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives: To expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024 and 16,48,105 Rupay KCC have been distributed in the State of Gujarat.

21. Formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organization (FFPO): To provide market linkage and processing facilities to fishermen, NCDC registered 70 FFPOs in the initial phase. In addition, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, allocated the work of converting 1000 existing fisheries

cooperative societies into FFPOs to the National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has identified 1000 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives Societies to strengthen as FFPOs, with an approved outlay of Rs 280.65 crore. A business plan for the selected societies is being prepared by the CBBOs. NCDC has disbursed ₹105 crore to FFPOs/CBBOs under the scheme.

22. White Revolution 2.0: The Ministry of Cooperation has launched an initiative to usher Cooperative-led "White Revolution 2.0" aimed at expanding cooperative coverage, employment generation and women's empowerment with an objective "To increase the milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% from the present level over next five years by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024, the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister, in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, inaugurated 6,600 newly set up Dairy Cooperative Societies. So far, 21,768 DCSs have been registered in 31 states/UTs.

23. Atmanirbharta Abhiyan: Ministry of Cooperation has launched the initiative to incentivize production of pulses (tur, masur and urad) to reduce dependency on imports, and production of maize to be used for production of ethanol for meeting the goal of Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) through

National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). Both have developed their own web portal, i.e., e-Samyukti and e-Samridhi, respectively, for registration of farmers through cooperatives. Both have assured pre-registered farmers of tur, urad, masur, and maize to procure 100% of their produce at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 42,87,484 farmers have already registered on the e-Samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 13,90,862 farmers have registered themselves on the e-Samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. <u>Strengthening the Cooperative Banks</u>

24. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been allowed to open new branches to expand their business: UCBs can now open new branches up to 15% (maximum 10 branches) of the existing number of branches in the previous financial year without prior approval of the RBI.

25. UCBs have been allowed by the RBI to offer doorstep services to their customers: Doorstep banking facility can now be provided by UCBs. Account holders of these banks can now avail various banking facilities at home, such as cash withdrawal, cash deposit, KYC, demand draft, and life certificate for pensioners, etc.

26. Notification of Scheduling norms for including Urban Cooperative Banks: UCBs that are in compliance with the Eligibility Criteria for Business Authorisation and have maintained the minimum deposits required for

classification as Tier 3 for the last two years are now eligible to be included in Schedule II of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and get 'Scheduled' status.

27. A Nodal Officer designated in RBI for regular interaction with UCBs: To meet the long-pending demand of the cooperative sector for closer coordination and focused interaction, RBI has notified a nodal officer.

28. Relief for Urban Cooperative Societies (UCBs) by reducing PSL target from 75% to 60%: The Reserve Bank of India has provided relief to Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) by reducing the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) target from the earlier level of 75 per cent to 60 per cent. This relaxation has eased compliance pressures on UCBs and provided them with greater operational flexibility in managing their lending portfolios.

29. Housing loan limit for Urban Cooperative Banks increased from 10% to 25%: Housing loan limit for members of Urban Cooperative Banks has been increased from 10% of assets to 25% (up to Rs 3 crore) of their total loans and advances.

30. Relief in sub-limit of 12% sub-limit (weaker sections) by withdrawing of target of ₹ 2 lakh for women loan repayment: Removal of the target of ₹2 lakh for women borrowers under the 12% sub-limit for weaker sections simplifies PSL compliance and provides UCBs greater operational freedom in meeting PSL obligations.

31. Relief to Urban Cooperative Institutions by increasing 50% loan limit from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 3 crore: The loan and advances exposure limit for Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) at 50% of loans and advances has been

increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore, which helps them meet the higher credit demands of individual borrowers, supports business growth and improves their competitiveness in the retail and SME lending segments.

32. Monetary ceiling for Gold Loan has been removed by RBI: RBI has removed the monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs for cooperative Banks at par with Commercial Banks.

33. Umbrella Organization for Urban Cooperative Banks: National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) has been established on the approval of the RBI as an Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector, which is providing necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs. It has launched various services like Digi Loan and Digi Pay.

34. RBI extended the glide path for Security Receipts from FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28: RBI, vide circular dated 24.02.2025, has provided an additional two years for provisioning of non-performing assets through Asset Reconstruction Company for better management of capital and liquidity in urban co-operative banks so that these banks can minimize the losses on stressed assets.

35. Cooperative banks have been allowed to make one-time settlement of outstanding loans, like Commercial Banks: Co-operative banks, through board-approved policies, can now provide the process for settlement with borrowers, along with technical write-off.

36. Higher Housing Loan Limits: Reserve Bank of India has increased the individual housing loan limit for rural co-operative banks by two and a half times to Rs. 75 lakh and enabled them to lend to real estate up to 5% of total exposure.

37. License fee reduced for Cooperative Banks for AePS: License fee for onboarding Cooperative Banks to 'Aadhaar Enabled Payment System' (AePS) has been reduced by linking it to the number of transactions. Cooperative financial institutions are now to get the facility free of cost for the first three months of the pre-production phase. With this, members of onboarded Banks are now able to get the facility of banking at their home through biometrics.

38. UIDAI on 01.08.2025 has introduced a new framework for onboarding of Cooperative Banks on the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS). Now, only StCBs are required to onboard as Authentication User Agencies (AUA)/eKYC User Agencies (KUA); DCCBs will be allowed to use it through State Cooperative Bank as sub AUA/KUA.

39. Non-scheduled UCBs, StCBs, and DCCBs notified as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in the CGTMSE Scheme to increase the share of cooperatives in lending: Cooperative banks are now able to take advantage of risk coverage up to 85 percent on the loans given. Also, cooperative sector enterprises are able to get collateral-free loans from cooperative banks now. CGTMSE rationalized the eligibility criteria from 5% Gross NPA or less to 7%

Gross NPA or less for registration of Cooperative Banks as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the Scheme.

40. Banking Regulation Act is amended by the Government to make the **term of the Board of Directors of Cooperative Banks as per the constitution** (maximum 10 consecutive years).

41. Limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) under Priority Sector Guidelines increased from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore: RBI has increased the priority sector lending limit for Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy) from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore vide Master Direction dated 24.03.2025. This move enables banks to provide more credit support to Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Dairy), thereby strengthening agricultural infrastructure and boosting rural credit flow.

42. Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity): Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity) Private Limited has been established after approval of the RBI to provide technological services to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) and their strengthening. This has launched 13 services for the Rural Cooperative Banking Sector.

43. RBI vide its Notification dated 07.10.2025, has included rural cooperative banks in its **Integrated Ombudsman Scheme**. This will bring more transparency and accountability to the functions of rural cooperative banks.

44. RBI vide Master Direction dated 04.12 2025, has allowed **State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks**

(DCCBs) to open new branches (maximum 10) through an **automatic route**. StCBs and DCCBs, subject to eligibility, will now be able to open new branches without delay and can expand their business.

45. RBI vide Master Direction dated 28.11.2025, has granted relaxation to the **Rural and Urban cooperative banks in financial norms for providing modern banking services**. The previous requirements of Gross NPA being less than 7% and Net NPA not exceeding 3%, and the net profit criterion have been removed. Now the cooperative banks can easily provide modern banking services to their customers.

46. RBI vide Master Direction dated 04.12.2025, has issued **Eligibility Criteria norms for Business Authorisation (ECBA), which will supersede the previous FSWM provisions**. The clause regarding no penalties in the last two years has been removed from these norms. Now the Cooperative Banks will be able to easily open new branches and expand their business.

47. RBI vide letter dated 07.01.2026 has issued clarification in reference to **Section 20 of the BR Act,** due to which the **Directors of Rural Cooperative Banks and their related Cooperative Societies are now eligible to avail loans** from their concerned State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks, subject to stipulated conditions.

48. RBI vide Notification dated 19.01.2026 has included **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) as an eligible entity under the on-lending provisions of the PSL framework**. Now the loan extended by the Banks to NCDC for on-lending to cooperative societies for purposes like

Agriculture, Housing, Social Infrastructure, etc., will fall under the PSL category.

49. RBI has granted **relaxation to specified borrowers like IFFCO** to borrow more than 50% of their working capital requirements (incremental funds) from the banks.

50. The Committee of Secretaries, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, has recommended the **inclusion of Cooperative Banks as participant institutions under various schemes** of the Government of India. Various Ministries/Departments, like the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has also revised their scheme guidelines to include cooperative banks.

51. With a view to onboarding co-operative banks **as Corporate Agents for undertaking insurance business**, the Ministry of Cooperation has requested all States/Union Territories and co-operative banks to associate as Corporate Agents of the IFFCO joint venture company.

52. With a view to mitigating cyber fraud and ensuring prompt reporting and response, the Ministry of Cooperation has requested all States/Union Territories and co-operative banks to **onboard the I4C and NCRP portals.** More than 600 cooperative banks have onboarded on I4C.

53. A **Task Force has been constituted under NABARD**, in accordance with the mandate of the National Cooperation Policy, 2025, to provide necessary inputs for policy formulation and to address issues and challenges faced by the Rural Co-operative Banking sector.

54. The Ministry has constituted **a Task Force under NAFCUB on 'Transformation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies'**. The task force has submitted three reports.

55. On the request of the Ministry, NABARD has submitted a **report on Reforms, Restructuring, and innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs).**

56. The Ministry has completed **a detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks'** Federation Ltd. (NAFCARD), resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.

57. The Ministry has completed **a strategic study to elevate NAFSCOB's role in Amrit Kaal (2022–2047).** It outlines reforms for cooperative credit, digital integration, financial service diversification, and institutional strengthening. With emphasis on governance, state-level capacity building, and inclusive outreach, the roadmap positions NAFSCOB to lead cooperative banking and drive sustainable rural development across India.

C. Relief to Cooperative Societies in the Income Tax Act

58. Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.: This will reduce the burden of Income Tax on Cooperative Societies, and more capital will be available with them to work for the benefit of their members.

59. MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%: With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

60. Relief in cash transactions under section 269ST of the Income Tax Act: To remove difficulties in cash transactions by cooperatives under Section 269ST of IT Act, Government has issued a clarification that cash transaction of less than Rs. 2 lakhs done by a cooperative society with its distributor in a day will be considered separately, and will not be charged with income tax penalty.

61. Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies: The Government has decided that a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge, for new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.

62. Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs: The Government has enhanced the limit for Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This provision will facilitate their activities, increase the business, and benefit members of their societies.

63. Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs: The Government has enhanced the limit for Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member.

This provision will facilitate their activities, increase the business, and benefit members of their societies.

64. Increase in the limit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) in Cash Withdrawal

The Government, through the Budget 2023-24, has increased the cash withdrawal limit of cooperative societies without deduction of tax at source from Rs.1 crore to Rs.3 crore per year. This provision will save Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) for cooperative societies, which they will be able to use to work for the benefit of their members.

65. Enabling cooperatives to obtain low or nil TDS certificates

W.e.f. 01.10.2024, the S.194Q has been brought under the ambit of S. 197, enabling the taxpayers to apply for a lower/nil deduction certificate in respect of transactions that require TDS compliance u/s. 194Q.

66. TCS on the sale of goods under S.206C(1H) has been made ineffective

A sunset clause has been inserted in Section 206C(1H), rendering the provisions of the said section inapplicable with effect from 1st April 2025.

D. <u>Revival of Cooperative Sugar MillsMinistry, updated</u>

67. Relief from Income Tax to Sugar Cooperative Mills:

The Government has issued a clarification that cooperative sugar mills would not be subjected to additional income tax for paying higher sugarcane prices to farmers up to a Fair and Remunerative or State Advised Price, from April 2016 onwards.

68. Resolution of decades-old pending issues related to Income Tax of Sugar Cooperative Mills: The Government has made a provision in its Union Budget 2023-24, wherein Sugar cooperatives have been allowed to claim as expenditure their payments to sugarcane farmers for the period before the assessment year 2016–17, giving them a relief of more than Rs.46,000 crore.

69. Rs.10,000 crore loan scheme for strengthening of Sugar Cooperative Mills: The Government launched a scheme through NCDC for setting up ethanol plants, cogeneration plants, or for working capital, or for all three purposes. The Ministry has released Rs.1000 crore to NCDC (Rs.500 crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs.500 crore in FY 2024-25) under the scheme, and NCDC has released Rs.10,005 crore to 56 CSMs.

70. Preference to Cooperative Sugar Mills in purchase of ethanol: Cooperative Sugar Mills have now been put at par with private companies for ethanol procurement by the Government of India under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP).

71. Strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills by converting their molasses-based ethanol plants into multi-feed ethanol plants:

Ministry of Cooperation has taken the initiative in consultation with the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFCSFL) for the conversion of existing molasses-based ethanol plants of CSMs into multi-feed ethanol plants. The Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs) also produce ethanol from molasses and sugar syrup by installing ethanol production plants. However, the availability of raw material, i.e., molasses and sugar syrup for production of

ethanol, is limited by many factors, viz, Government Policy on diversion of sugarcane syrup, B heavy molasses for production of ethanol, and duration of sugar cane crushing season and availability of sugarcane depending on rainfall, etc. On account of these limiting factors, the CSMs having ethanol plants are not able to operate them at full capacity throughout the year. The Government of India has prioritized maize for the production of ethanol; therefore, it is prudent for CSMs to convert their existing ethanol production units into multi-feed ethanol production units so that they are able to produce ethanol by using maize as raw material. While NCDC has agreed to provide a loan for this purpose, DFPD has launched a scheme exclusively for cooperative sugar mills to provide interest subvention at the rate of 6% per annum or 50% of the actual interest, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 years on their loan. Further, OMCs shall give Priority-1 to CSMs, who will benefit from the Interest Subvention Scheme, for ethanol procurement, enabling transition from single feedstock to multi-feedstock.

72. Reduction in GST on molasses from 28% to 5%: The Government has decided to reduce the GST on molasses from 28% to 5%, which will enable cooperative sugar mills to earn more profits for their members by selling molasses to distilleries with higher margins.

73. Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills:

Indian Potash Limited, on the suggestions of the Ministry of Cooperation, has taken an initiative for the revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills. On 08.03.2025, Hon’ble Home and Cooperation Minister performed the “Bhoomi

Pujan" ceremony for the revival and modernization of Shri Bileshwar Khand Udyog Khedut Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Kodinar, and Shri Talala Taluka Sahakari Khand Udhyog Mandali Ltd., Talala. In addition to this, IPL is also taking steps for the revival of Shri Valsad Sahakari Khand Udhyog Mandali, Ltd., Valsad. These steps will benefit thousands of farmers in the area where the above cooperative Sugar Mills are located.

E. <u>Three new National Level Multi-State Societies</u>

74. New National Multi-State Cooperative Seed Society for certified seeds:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative seed society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) as an umbrella organization to focus on production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, labelling and packaging of all two generations of seeds i.e. foundation and certified, through PACS by leveraging various schemes and policies of different ministries of the Government of India. BBSSL has launched its seed under the brand 'Bharat Beej'. So far, 33,077 PACS/ Cooperative Societies have become members of BBSSL

75. New National Multi-State Cooperative Organic Society for organic farming:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative organic society under the MSCS Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) as an umbrella organization to provide institutional support for

aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, labelling, packaging, logistic facilities, marketing of organic products and facilitate in arranging financial assistance to the organic farmers through its member Cooperatives including PACS/FPOs along with promotional and developmental activities of organic products with the help of various schemes and agencies of the Government. So far, 11,823 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under the brand name of “Bharat Organics”. So far 28 organic products (Arhar Dal, Brown Chana, Chana Dal, Kabuli Chana, Masoor Malka, Masoor Split, Masoor Whole, Moong Dhuli, Moong Split, Moong Whole, Rajma Chitra, Urad Dal, Urad Gota, Urad Split, Urad Whole, Wheat Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsari Sugar, Coriander Powder, Turmeric Powder, Fenugreek, Coriander Whole, Apple Cider Vinegar, Organic Goan Cashews, Organic Kashmiri Almonds, Organic Kashmiri Walnuts) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR and Bangaluru. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

76. New National Multi-State Cooperative Export Society for promoting exports:

Government has established a new apex multi-state cooperative export society under the Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, namely National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) as an umbrella organization to focus on exporting the surpluses available in the Indian cooperative sector by accessing wider markets beyond the geographical contours of the country,

thereby, increasing the demand of Indian Cooperative products/services across the globe and fetch best possible prices for such products/services. It will promote exports through various activities, including procurement, storage, processing, marketing, branding, labelling, packaging, certification, research and development, etc, and trading of all types of goods and services produced by cooperative societies. So far, 13,890 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 13.84 LMT of 40 Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 5,577.84 crore to 29 countries. During the financial year 2023-24, a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

77. Establishment of Beej Anusandhan Kendra (BAK):

Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 6th April 2025 laid the foundation stone for the Beej Anusandhan Kendra, a state-of-the-art research center in Kalol, Gujarat. "Beej Anusandhan Kendra" will play a pivotal role in enhancing farmers' economic prosperity while also actively promoting innovation and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), and Bhartiya Beej Sahkari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) have formally entered into a Tripartite Service Agreement on 3rd June 2025 to establish the Beej Anusandhan Kendra.

78. Initiative to set up tissue culture facilities for Bananas: Due to the availability of bananas throughout the year, affordability, taste, nutritional

value, and medicinal properties, bananas are in high demand both domestically and internationally, with significant export potential. Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Limited (BBSSL) has decided to set up a Tissue Culture Facility (TCF) for banana in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh. Through these facilities, BBSSL will maintain ‘true to the type’ mother plants, produce tissue-cultured banana saplings/plantlets, and distribute 100% disease-free saplings/plantlets to farmers. This will ensure high-quality planting materials are available to farmers and that sustainable growth in their income is ensured.

79. Initiative to set up tissue culture facilities for Potato: An MoU was signed between BBSSL and Banas Dairy to promote potato tissue culture in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

80. Initiative to conserve and preserve traditional natural seeds: Growing interest of farmers towards chemical-free Indian traditional natural farming methods, in all likelihood, will increase the demand for traditional natural seeds. Therefore, concerted effort is required for the conservation, reproduction, and promotion of these seeds. "Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL)" has taken the initiative to identify natural seeds of indigenous plant variants, including but not restricted to seeds of food grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., and to develop a system for their preservation, conservation, breeding, production, distribution, promotion, and all other activities needed. State Governments and Technical institutions engaged in the area of promotion of natural indigenous seeds have been requested to provide every

possible administrative, institutional, and technical support to BBSSL to advance this important work at the national level.

F. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

81. Establishment of Cooperative University:

The Ministry of Cooperation has established a national-level university in the cooperative sector, namely, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University (TSU), by converting the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). It has been established and declared as an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament.

In this regard, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University Bill, 2025 was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 26th March,2025 and 1st April,2025 respectively. Further, the Gazette notification for commencement of the Act and for establishment of the university was issued on 4th April, 2025, establishing the university w.e.f. 6th April 2025.

Since the University was established after converting an existing institute, it has become functional immediately. Further, the appointment of the officiating Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Finance Officer has been made. The Governing Board of the University and the Executive Council have also been constituted, and Statutes of the University have been notified by the Ministry. Ordinances of the University have also been notified by the TSU.

Moreover, the land for the construction of additional infrastructure has also been allotted by the Government of Gujarat on a lease basis for 50 years,

and the foundation stone laying has also been done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

82. Launch of New Courses by TSU and Affiliation: TSU has launched three new MBA programs (Agribusiness Management, Cooperative Management and Cooperative Banking and Finance) from the current academic year.

Regarding the affiliation with the University, seven institutes, including Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) Pune, have been affiliated, and over 25 applications are currently under review by the University.

83. The Ministry has completed a comprehensive national-level study on the National Labour Cooperative Federation (NLCF) through AFC India Ltd., generating strategic recommendations to reposition NLCF as a business-driven entity with improved infrastructure, diversified services, and robust training initiatives.

84. The Ministry has completed an Impact Assessment Study to evaluate the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the Ministry, generating actionable insights to further enhance cooperative sector resilience and inclusivity through LINAC.

85. The Ministry of Cooperation has commissioned a strategic study to assess NCUI's (National Cooperative Union of India) growth potential during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047), to be conducted by Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) India Ltd. The study aims to ensure compliance with Section 24 of the

MSCS Act, modernize cooperative education, develop a 25-year growth roadmap, and strengthen NCUI's governance, outreach, training infrastructure, and role in cooperative sector development nationwide.

86. The Ministry of Cooperation has launched a national study through AFC India Ltd. to boost FISHCOPFED's (National Federation of Fishers Coop. Ltd) business growth during Amrit Kaal (2022–2047). It aims to achieve 25% growth via diversification, governance reforms, digital outreach, and cooperative strengthening. Covering six states and multiple stakeholder levels, the study will generate strategic plans to modernize fisheries cooperatives and enhance their socio-economic impact nationwide.

87. Special Module on Cooperatives in India:

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Cooperation, and in consultation with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) has designed and prepared a Special Module on Cooperation which aims to bring awareness among school students about the role of cooperatives in nation building so that they are encouraged to choose cooperatives as a career. The Special Module will be introduced for the Secondary stage students of NCERT Schools.

88. Cooperatives in Schools:

NCERT has included a chapter on cooperatives for Class 6 in its school curriculum, under persuasion by NCCT with the direction of the Ministry of Cooperation, which helps the class students to be aware of the cooperative movement in brief.

On the directions of the MoC, the NCCT has constituted a committee for the development of NEP-aligned, age-appropriate, grade-specific Special Modules on Cooperation for the students of Classes VI to X.

89. Strengthening of Finance: A new Object Head “Grants-in-Aid General” for NCCT has been opened by the Ministry of Cooperation, which will enable NCCT to continue crucial work in Cooperative Training and Education to fulfill the mission of strengthening cooperation. Earlier, most of the funds for training purposes were met out of the Training and Development Fund (TDF), which is meant for meeting the liabilities on repair and infrastructure development. Since this was not feasible in the long run, opening a new head will ease the pressure on the TDF Fund, and it will be available for the purposes it is meant.

90. Constitution of Building Sub-Committee for each Institute of NCCT to ensure timely Building infrastructure Development.

91. Utilisation of Training Development Fund/ Building Fund: Sanction accorded to various Institutes to utilise their Training Development Fund/ Building Fund for renovation / Repair of Building infrastructure and purchase of Fixed Assets (office equipment, etc).

92. A new 3-storied International Hostel has been added to the existing infrastructure at Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) with a capacity of 50 twin-sharing rooms for participants and 3 no. of VIP suites. The hostel also has a Kitchen, a Dining Hall, a Reading room, a classroom of 50 capacity, a discussion room, a gymnasium, and an

office space. This building has been constructed out of the Capital Grant of Rs.30 crore received from the Ministry of Cooperation, Govt. of India.

93. New Course:

VAMNICOM has initiated the launch of a new programme, PGDM-Cooperation, for the Academic year 2025, affiliated to AICTE, New Delhi, with an intake capacity of 30 students.

94. Pilot Project – comprehensive training for PACS:

Pilot Project was undertaken for the training of Members, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officers/ Secretaries of PACS in four districts of four states, namely: Una (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Sambalpur (Odisha), and Theni (Tamil Nadu). The contents of the training included topics like concept and benefits of cooperatives, roles and responsibilities of the above-mentioned categories of cooperative personnel, Model Bye-Laws with opportunities for business diversification, etc. Under the project, a total of 85,219 participants belonging to 284 PACS were trained in 4 States. Wide publicity was given by posting the photographs and content on all social media platforms.

95. Training Programme for PACS for CSC Portal:

NCCT, in collaboration with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, conducted Training Programmes for PACS on-boarded into the CSC Portal. The objective of the Training programmes was to train the Secretaries/ Computer operators of 30,000 PACS for diversifying the business activities of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies through 300 Services of the CSC

portal. A total of 648 programmes were conducted and trained 30210 PACS participants from 564 districts spread across 25 states.

Recently, a meeting was held by Secretary, MoC, in which it was decided that the CSC, in collaboration with the NCCT, may undertake another training project for the activation of 9007 PACS already on-boarded on the CSC Portal and also train 15548 PACS for their on-boarding on the CSC Portal. The initiative is at the discussion stage with CSC, identification of PACS is underway, and other modalities of training programmes are being worked out in consultation with CSC.

96. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies:

During July 2025, the NCCT started conducting the training programmes for newly established M-PACS at the direction of the Ministry. As of 20.06.2025, a total of 22283 MPCS have been established in the country (As per the NCD Portal), all of which may be covered for training purposes.

As on 31.12.2025, a total of 222 training programmes have been conducted in which 10038 participants have been trained.

97. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT) and the Crop Insurance Division of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAandFW), GoI, New Delhi, on 20.01.2025. The objective

of the MoU is to enable a larger ecosystem for creating a capacity-building and knowledge management framework under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) Schemes. Accordingly, NCCT has submitted a proposal to MoAandFW for conducting 200 training programmes and to train 10,000 participants of PACS, which is under their consideration at present. The MoAandFW has approved the proposal of NCCT to be implemented in phases.

98. Launch of Academic Journal –

RICM, Chandigarh, has launched a biannual peer-reviewed journal titled "Sahkarita Anusandhan – A Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Science" to promote research and knowledge dissemination in the field of cooperatives and social sciences.

The 1st issue of the Journal has been released in April, 2025. The 2nd issue of the journal was released in December, 2025.

99. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme:

RICM, Chandigarh, has taken the initiative to revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE. Process for starting 1st Batch of the PGDM-ABM programme, like advertisement, admission, etc., has been started in December, 2025.

100. Recently, a meeting was held in which it was decided that the PMBI, in collaboration with the NCCT, may undertake a training project to operationalise

300 new PMBJKs through PACS with Store codes. Further action in the matter has been initiated at the NCCT level.

G. Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'

101. Computerization of the Central Registrar's Office:

The Central Registrar's office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which is assisting in processing applications and service requests in a time-bound manner.

102. Scheme for computerization of the office of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCSs) in States/ Union Territories:

Centrally sponsored project for computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions" of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent, paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance and upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 (up to 20th January, 2026), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 26.82 crore has been released as the Government of India's share to States/UTs.

103. Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs): To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,867 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 10.11 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24, FY 24-25, and FY 2025-26 for procurement of hardware, digitization, and setting up of support system.

H. <u>Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)</u>

104. Increase in loan disbursement: Disbursement of financial assistance by NCDC has increased almost 4 times from ₹24,733.20 crore in FY 2020-21 to ₹95,182.84 crore in FY 2024-25. NCDC has achieved more than 40% CAGR in disbursement during these four years. During FY 2025-26, NCDC has sanctioned Rs.1,40,082 crore and disbursed Rs. 1,00,000 crore as on 15.01.2026.

105. Introduction of Floating Interest Rate: NCDC took a significant step in reforming its financial system by introducing a floating interest rate. This step resulted in a reduction of the term loan interest rate by about 2%. A floating interest rate means that the interest rate changes depending on the market conditions and other financial factors, thereby providing the benefit of a lower interest rate to the end borrowers.

106. Adoption of Differential Rate: NCDC adopted the differential rate mechanism, under which different interest rates are provided to different loan borrowers. This mechanism customizes the loan rate, keeping in view the financial status of the borrowers and their capacity, so that the borrowers get financial assistance at better rates according to their situation.

107. Registration under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Guarantee Scheme for FPO (CGSFPO)andCredit Guarantee Fund Trust for Animal Husbandry and Dairying (CGFT-AHD): This step enables cooperatives to get collateral-free loans from NCDC.

108. MoU between NDDB and NCDC:

NCDC and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on financing, training, and capacity building of dairy cooperatives. Under this agreement, both institutions will together provide financial and technical assistance to empower small producers in the dairy sector, thereby increasing the income of farmers and strengthening dairy societies.

109. Appraisal of large projects of other lenders by NCDC: NCDC has started the appraisal of large projects of other lenders who do not have the required expertise. For instance, NCDC appraised three dairy projects for Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, wherein a detailed review and evaluation of the projects was done.

110. Expansion of geographical reach: NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and new 9 Sub-offices in Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

111. Appointment of Young Professionals: NCDC has appointed young professionals with expertise in various fields. This includes 11 CA/CMA/Inter, 30 MBA, and other young professionals. This move is designed to enhance the Corporation's efficiency.

112. Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (India's first cooperative-led Mobility platform): Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, cooperative-based mobility solution designed to empower drivers and provide affordable, reliable transportation to the public. Rooted in the principles of cooperation, transparency, and shared ownership, Sahakar Taxi stands as a people-centric alternative to traditional ride-hailing platforms. The project is promoted by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) alongwith seven other leading organisations: Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL), and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This project has been named "Bharat Taxi". After completing the requisite formalities, "Bharat Taxi" will be launched in February 2026.

113. Grant-in-aid to NCDC: The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 31.07.2025, has approved a grant of ₹2000 crore to NCDC. Based on receipt of ₹2000 crore from the Government over 4 years, NCDC will be able to raise ₹20,000 crore from the market. These funds will be used by NCDC for providing long-term and working capital loans to cooperative sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, sugar, textiles, food processing, storage and cold chain, labour cooperatives, women cooperatives, etc. Under the scheme, NCDC provides financial assistance at competitive interest rates. Till 16.01.2026, the Ministry has assigned Rs. 375 crore to NDC under the Scheme. NCDC has disbursed more than Rs.5700 crore under the said scheme.

114. Cooperative Intern: 385 cooperative interns are being recruited, covering all Rural Cooperative Banks (State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks). The scheme aims to develop the overall capacity of cooperative organisations and promote digital and business skills at the grassroots level. The interns are being given a monthly remuneration of ₹25,000, which is reimbursed from the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF). NCDC is monitoring the implementation of the scheme. So far, 232 trainees have joined as on 31.12.2025.

I. <u>Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)</u>

115. New National Cooperative Database for an authentic and updated data repository: A comprehensive database of cooperatives in the country has been developed with the support of State Governments to facilitate stakeholders in policy making and implementation of programmes/ schemes

related to cooperatives across the country. So far, the database includes data on around 8.4 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

116. Cooperative Ranking Framework: The Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives, State-wise and sector-wise. This ranking framework enables State RCS to assess Cooperative Societies' performance based on key parameters, including audit compliance, operational activities, financial performance, infrastructure, and basic identity information. The States/ UTs can generate rankings of Cooperative Societies, initially of 12 major sectors, namely PACS, Dairy, Fishery, Urban Cooperative Banks, Housing, Credit and Thrift, and Khadi and Gram Udyog, Agro processing / Industrial, Handicraft, Handloom, Textile and Weavers, Multipurpose and Sugar at State, district, and block levels, through the NCD portal. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability, and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth.

117. Facility for States / UTs to integrate State RCS portal with NCD portal through API: The Ministry of Cooperation (MoC) developed a standard API for States to fetch the entire data of cooperative societies of the State from the NCD portal to their respective RCS portals, and shared the Standard API Specification Document and database schema with States on 27.05.2025. Subsequently, the Ministry shared a document on Push APIs (End Point APIs) for live, event-driven data pushing from RCS portals to the NCD Portal,

enabling real-time updates and new registration data, on 22.09.2025. To further clarify the process, an advisory along with a comprehensive checklist was issued to all States / UTs on 14.11.2025. As per the integration plan, States/UTs need to ensure the development of reverse/pull API at their end and complete RCS computerization in accordance with the checklist for successful integration with the NCD portal. As of 20.01.2026, the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and Mizoram have completed integration with the NCD portal. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. Policy and Outreach

118. National Cooperation Policy (NCP): The formulation of the New National Cooperation Policy (NCP) has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "Sahakar se Samriddhi." It provides a roadmap for the systematic and holistic development of the cooperative sector. The National Cooperation Policy was unveiled on 24 July 2025 by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister. It has 6 strategic pillars, 16 objectives, and 83 recommendations. A 'National Steering Committee on Cooperation Policy' has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Cooperation. Further, a national-level 'Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee' has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation.

119. International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India: The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC

2025) to highlight the role of cooperatives in economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainability. The Ministry of Cooperation has developed an action plan in collaboration with all the stakeholders of the cooperative sector, emphasizing transparency, policy reforms, and rural economic transformation through PACS. This Action Plan was launched by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 24.01.2025. For coordinated planning and implementation, the Ministry constituted the IYC-National Cooperative Committee, the IYC-National Execution Committee, and the IYC-State Apex Committees.

A wide range of activities were organized throughout the year with the objective of increasing transparency and accountability, improving operational efficiency, promoting cooperation among cooperatives, engagement of youth and women in cooperatives and strengthening cooperative governance through Model Bye-laws. These include organization of various workshops, tree plantation drives, training programs, capacity-building sessions, exhibitions, sports events, walkathons, and awareness campaigns. These activities were being conducted at various stages including the level of individual cooperative societies, district level, state level and national level.

During IYC-2025, extensive awareness and outreach campaigns were also carried out, ensuring nationwide visibility of the IYC logo through Indian Railways E-tickets, cooperative product packaging, official websites and official communications. Key national-level initiatives included the successful organization of the National Conference of Cooperation Ministers States/UTs

on 30th June, 2025 and a national event on 06th July, 2025, on the occasion of the 4th Foundation Day of the Ministry of Cooperation at Anand, Gujarat.

120. Strengthening Media Outreach of the Ministry: Over the past four years, the Ministry of Cooperation has significantly strengthened its digital and media outreach to enhance public engagement and awareness about the cooperative sector. Leveraging both traditional and digital platforms, the Ministry, in collaboration with PIB, has consistently published press releases and articles in leading newspapers, while simultaneously expanding its presence across social media. All national-level events chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister are live-streamed on the Ministry's YouTube channel. Press releases, news updates, and achievements are regularly shared on the official website, with multilingual access for wider inclusion.

Today, the Ministry's combined following across platforms, including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp, stands at over 6 lakh followers/subscribers, with total video viewership crossing 1.46 crore views on YouTube. Notably, the Ministry of Cooperation ranks top 10 among all Ministries on YouTube and website engagement and traffic, reflecting its growing digital impact.

In addition, the Ministry is actively encouraging State Governments, Registrars of Cooperative Societies (RCSs), and National Cooperative Federations to amplify the Ministry's initiatives by sharing its posts and content through their respective social media handles, thereby ensuring broader and

more coordinated communication outreach across the cooperative ecosystem. A dedicated portal has been also launched on 24.12.2025 for data repository of IYC activities and media outreach activities of the Ministry and its stakeholders.

121. Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications: To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is publishing two monthly magazines—Sahakar Uday (through IFFCO) and Sahakar Jagran (through NCUI)—since April 2023. Published in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages, these magazines serve as vital platforms for disseminating information about key policies, schemes, initiatives, and success stories of the Ministry and the wider cooperative movement. Sahakar Uday has been publishing nearly 3 lakh copies monthly, while Sahakar Jagran has a circulation of about 2.75 lakh copies every month. These publications help inform and empower cooperative members at the grassroots level by providing timely, relevant, and inspirational content.

K. <u>Multi-State Cooperative Societies</u>

122. Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023: Amendment has been brought in the MSCS Act, 2002, to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability, reform the electoral process, and incorporate provisions of the 97th Constitutional Amendment in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies.

123. Cooperative Ombudsman: Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, Cooperative Ombudsman has been appointed under Section 85A of the said Act vide gazette notification dated 05.03.2024. The Ombudsman office is fully functional and deals with complaints or appeals from members of the MSCS regarding their deposits, equitable benefits of the Multi–State Co-operative Society's functioning, or any other issue affecting the individual rights of the concerned member.

124. Cooperative Election Authority (CEA): Following the amendment in the Multi–State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, the Cooperative Election Authority has been set up to strengthen governance and accountability, with a mandate to conduct free and fair elections in all MSCSs. Elections in more than 222 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to 31.12.2025.

125. Inclusion of Cooperatives as 'buyers' on GeM (Government e-Marketplace) portal: The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as 'buyer' on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 102.5 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 727 cooperative societies have been onboarded on GeM as buyers.

126. Refund to Investors of Sahara Group of Societies: A portal has been launched for making payments to the genuine depositors of the cooperative societies of Sahara Group transparently. Disbursements have already started

after proper identification and submission of proof of their deposits and claims. So far, Rs. 8340.75 crore have been disbursed to 39,28,648 applicants.

L. <u>Other Initiatives</u>

127. Enhancing market access to cooperative products through quick commerce platform of Swiggy Instamart: The Ministry of Cooperation has entered into an MoU with Swiggy Limited on 25.04.2025 to collaborate to enhance the digital and market integration of cooperative products, facilitate policy discussions, and drive consumer engagement with the cooperative sector, with an aim to promote the Indian cooperative sector and realize the vision of 'Sahkar se Samriddhi'. The purpose of this MoU is to establish a strategic partnership between MoC and Swiggy to enhance digital integration and market access for cooperative products, particularly in the dairy and organic sector, and facilitate capacity building for cooperatives in areas such as digital marketing, logistics, and consumer technology. The Scope of the MoU includes the following:

- Swiggy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperation, would engage in an awareness campaign for cooperative movement/ organisations/ products in India.
- Encourage onboarding of cooperative dairy products and support for preferred access through Swiggy's Instamart platform for cooperatives.
- Swiggy, in collaboration with the ministry, will support the cooperative brands in the areas of marketing, promotion, consumer technology and capacity building efforts.

- Swiggy will create a separate cooperative category on its platform, with a focus on brands promoted by cooperative organisations for products such as Organics, Dairy, Millets, Handicrafts, etc.
- The initiative will enhance digital access, create sustainable growth opportunities, maximize the impact of cooperatives in the digital economy, and build capacity for cooperatives through mutually agreed-upon projects.

128. Ministry of Cooperation is committed to the redressal of grievances in an effective and time-bound manner. During 2024-2025 Ministry of Cooperation has disposed of more than 33,821 grievances received through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal, with the lowest average closing time of 2 days.

129. The Ministry has successfully transferred the Cooperative Education Fund (CEF) account from NCUI to the Ministry of Cooperation following the enactment of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2023, and instituted a dedicated framework for its management and utilization.

130. Sustainability and Circularity in the Dairy Sector: An important objective added to White Revolution 2.0 is the promotion of sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector. The strategy to achieve the objective would be to embed sustainability and circularity across the dairy value chain by promoting climate-smart practices, efficient resource use, and renewable solutions to build a low-emission, income-generating ecosystem. A workshop on sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 03.03.2025. The action for sustainability

and circularity in the dairy sector is guided by the vision of “Gold out of Garbage (कचरे से कंचन)”.

131. Under sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector, a multi-state cooperative society, namely Cooperative Inputs and Services Delivery Multi-State Limited, has been registered on 31.12.2025. This society aims to enhance the productivity of dairy animals and improve the profitability of dairy farmers by ensuring timely access to affordable, quality inputs and essential support services.

132. Under sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector, another multi-state cooperative society, namely Gomay Sahkari Samiti Multi-State Limited, has been registered on 31.12.2025. This society aims to promote manure management practices that generate employment and income opportunities for rural communities, while supporting renewable energy goals and the sustainable use of organic fertilizers.

133. Under the initiative of sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector, a new multi-state cooperative society for the management of hides, bones, and horns of fallen cattle and buffaloes is envisaged to be set up.

134. Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF): A new Multi-state Cooperative Society by the name Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by the Hon’ble Home and Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh,

Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Telangana) to become direct members of an organized cooperative structure. Through SPCDF, farmers will benefit from assured milk procurement, improved veterinary care, enhanced cattle nutrition, and modern dairy practices. Investments in robust cold chain infrastructure, chilling centers, and efficient processing facilities will further strengthen quality standards and support the rising demand for safe, hygienic dairy products.

135. Cooperative Milk Producers' Organization Multi-State Limited for MPOs: A new Multi-state Cooperative Society by the name Cooperative Milk Producers' Organization Multi-State Limited has been registered on 31.12.2025. The society aims to integrate existing milk pooling points across 9 states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal) under cooperative societies as Multi-Purpose Village Cooperative Societies (around 20,000 VCS)

136. Enabling Participation of Cooperative Federations in PESB Selection Process for CPSEs: With the intervention of the Ministry, the applicants from National and State Level Cooperative Federations have now been permitted to apply under the "Private Category" for Board-level posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) advertised by PESB, subject to fulfillment of the prescribed eligibility conditions, as applicable giving them equal treatment at par with applicants from other business entities.

137. International Cooperation for Promotion of Cooperatives: With the approval of the Cabinet, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of the Republic of India, and the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MoSMED), Government of the Republic of Zambia. Another MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Mongolia, for promoting cooperative principles and collaboration among cooperatives of the respective countries. These arrangements are intended to foster friendly and mutually beneficial relations and to provide the necessary facilities and mechanisms for developing trade alliances between cooperatives

TRANSITIONING FROM MGNREGS TO VB-G RAM G

2795. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI TAPIR GAO:
SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:
SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:
SHRI DULU MAHATO:
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
DR. HEMANG JOSHI:
SHRI NALIN SOREN:
SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

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

(a) the details of roadmap prepared for transitioning from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission Gramin (VB–G RAM G);

(b) the timeline and phased implementation plan of VB–G RAM G, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether any feedback or pilot assessments have been conducted in the selected districts to identify challenges in transitioning from MGNREGS to VB–G RAM G;

(d) if so, the details of the findings and corrective measures proposed, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Ministry has put in place a mechanism to ensure that existing MGNREGS beneficiaries continue to receive guaranteed employment and timely wages during the transition and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Section 37 of the Viksit Bharat—Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) Act, 2025 deals with the transitional provisions which cover works, liabilities, assets, records, funds, obligations etc. arising under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

The Ministry is in the process of framing detailed rules relating to the transitional provisions to facilitate a smooth and orderly transition from MGNREGA to the VB-G RAM G framework.

The transitional provisions have been incorporated to ensure that workers who are currently receiving wage employment under MGNREGS continue to receive guaranteed wage employment under the VB-G RAM G Act without disruption.

DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

2796. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:
SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:
SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

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

(a) the district-wise statistics of the 6,600 Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCSs) that were inaugurated in December 2024;

(b) the number of newly registered DCSs that have started regular milk collection routes as of December 2025 in the country including west bangal; and

(c) whether a comparison has been made and extent to which marginal farmer's average monthly income has increased after joining a White Revolution 2.0 cooperative, compared to their earlier income from the unorganised sector and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the National Cooperative Database, as of **24.12.2024** (a day before inauguration of White Revolution 2.0), there are a total of **9,429** Multipurpose Dairy Cooperative Societies (M-DCS) registered across the country since 15.02.2023**.** The district-wise number of such M-DCS is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) As per the National Cooperative Database, as of **31.12.2025**, out of total **22,332** Multipurpose Dairy Cooperative Societies (M-DCS) registered across the country including West Bengal since 15.02.2023**, 20,104** M-DCS are functional.

(c) No. At present, no separate study carried out making comparison on extent to which a marginal farmer's average monthly income has increased

after joining a White Revolution 2.0 cooperative, compared to their earlier income from the unorganised sector.

However, the unorganised dairy sector is affected by multiple challenges such as adulteration, exploitation of dairy farmers, and lack of value addition, which adversely impact farmers' incomes. With a view to addressing these issues and strengthening the cooperative dairy ecosystem, the Ministry of Cooperation has launched White Revolution 2.0, a cooperative-based initiative aimed at enhancing sustainability and circularity in the dairy sector. The initiative focuses on expansion of cooperative coverage, improvement in milk procurement mechanisms, value addition, employment generation, and women empowerment, all of which are expected to contribute to better and more stable incomes for dairy farmers, including marginal farmers.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of Multipurpose Dairy Cooperative Societies (M-DCS) registered during 15.02.2023 to 24.12.2024

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	North And Middle Andaman	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	76
3		Anantapur	1
4		Annamayya	96
5		Bapatla	11
6		Chittoor	21
7		East Godavari	22
8		Eluru	102

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
9		Guntur	14
10		Kakinada	66
11		Krishna	5
12		Ntr	54
13		Palnadu	149
14		Prakasam	105
15		Spsr Nellore	1
16		Sri Sathya Sai	48
17		Tirupati	27
18		West Godavari	30
19		Y.S.R.	66
20	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	4
21		Kurung Kumey	1
22		Lower Dibang Valley	2
23		Papum Pare	1
24		Shi Yomi	2
25		Siang	1
26		Tawang	1
27		Upper Subansiri	1
28		West Kameng	1
29	Assam	Bajali	23
30		Baksa	11
31		Barpeta	46
32		Biswanath	12
33		Bongaigaon	18
34		Cachar	1
35		Chirang	4
36		Darrang	4
37		Dhemaji	6
38		Dhubri	7
39		Dibrugarh	1
40		Goalpara	8
41		Golaghat	3
42		Hojai	7
43		Jorhat	7

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
44		Kamrup	23
45		Kamrup Metro	10
46		Karbi Anglong	1
47		Kokrajhar	11
48		Marigaon	35
49		Nagaon	30
50		Nalbari	13
51		Sivasagar	2
52		Sonitpur	15
53		Sribhumi	1
54		Tamulpur	1
55		Tinsukia	15
56		Udalguri	2
57	Bihar	Araria	1
58		Arwal	6
59		Aurangabad	6
60		Begusarai	2
61		Bhojpur	30
62		Buxar	13
63		Darbhanga	7
64		Gaya	37
65		Gopalganj	44
66		Jehanabad	7
67		Kaimur (Bhabua)	20
68		Katihar	2
69		Madhepura	9
70		Madhubani	1
71		Muzaffarpur	78
72		Pashchim Champaran	25
73		Purbi Champaran	61
74		Purnia	4
75		Rohtas	10
76		Saharsa	3
77		Samastipur	21
78		Saran	4

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
79		Sheohar	22
80		Sitamarhi	72
81		Siwan	67
82		Supaul	3
83		Vaishali	15
84	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	16
85		Gariyaband	3
86		Gaurella Pendra Marwahi	1
87		Janjgir-Champa	2
88		Jashpur	2
89		Kabirdham	4
90		Kanker	3
91		Kondagaon	2
92		Korba	6
93		Mahasamund	9
94		Mungeli	5
95		Narayanpur	1
96		Raigarh	5
97		Raipur	1
98		Sarangarh Bilaigarh	12
99		Surajpur	7
100		Surguja	1
101	Gujarat	Amreli	28
102		Anand	2
103		Arvalli	5
104		Banas Kantha	3
105		Bharuch	10
106		Bhavnagar	11
107		Botad	35
108		Chhotaudepur	2
109		Dang	5
110		Dohad	2
111		Gir Somnath	140
112		Jamnagar	12

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
113		Junagadh	9
114		Kachchh	157
115		Kheda	8
116		Mahisagar	11
117		Morbi	11
118		Narmada	10
119		Navsari	5
120		Rajkot	10
121		Sabar Kantha	2
122		Tapi	1
123		Valsad	17
124	Haryana	Ambala	3
125		Bhiwani	3
126		Fatehabad	5
127		Hisar	7
128		Jhajjar	1
129		Jind	25
130		Kaithal	1
131		Karnal	2
132		Kurukshetra	1
133		Panchkula	3
134		Rewari	1
135		Sirsa	6
136		Yamunanagar	3
137	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	3
138		Hamirpur	15
139		Kangra	63
140		Kullu	93
141		Mandi	104
142		Shimla	54
143		Sirmaur	5
144		Una	7
145	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	66
146		Bandipora	75
147		Baramulla	121

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
148		Budgam	85
149		Doda	2
150		Ganderbal	31
151		Jammu	113
152		Kathua	45
153		Kishtwar	6
154		Kulgam	71
155		Kupwara	56
156		Poonch	33
157		Pulwama	134
158		Rajouri	16
159		Ramban	7
160		Reasi	2
161		Samba	25
162		Shopian	89
163		Srinagar	7
164		Udhampur	5
165	Jharkhand	Bokaro	3
166		Chatra	8
167		Deoghar	5
168		Dumka	5
169		East Singhbum	1
170		Garhwa	3
171		Godda	11
172		Hazaribagh	3
173		Latehar	3
174		Lohardaga	21
175		Palamu	14
176		Ranchi	31
177		Sahebganj	15
178		Simdega	1
179	Karnataka	Bagalkote	34
180		Ballari	25
181		Belagavi	66
182		Bengaluru Rural	4

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
183		Bengaluru South	22
184		Bengaluru Urban	2
185		Bidar	39
186		Chamarajanagara	7
187		Chikkaballapura	17
188		Chikkamagaluru	29
189		Chitradurga	36
190		Dakshina Kannada	5
191		Davangere	23
192		Dharwad	11
193		Gadag	10
194		Hassan	23
195		Haveri	38
196		Kalaburagi	17
197		Kodagu	3
198		Kolar	16
199		Koppal	36
200		Mandya	19
201		Mysuru	55
202		Raichur	23
203		Shivamogga	19
204		Tumakuru	4
205		Udupi	5
206		Uttara Kannada	28
207		Vijayanagar	19
208		Vijayapura	28
209		Yadgir	6
210	Ladakh	Kargil	3
211	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	21
212		Alirajpur	1
213		Anuppur	6
214		Ashoknagar	6
215		Balaghat	20
216		Barwani	6
217		Betul	15

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
218		Bhopal	15
219		Chhatarpur	23
220		Chhindwara	8
221		Damoh	8
222		Dewas	9
223		Dhar	10
224		Dindori	2
225		Guna	5
226		Indore	40
227		Jabalpur	3
228		Jhabua	4
229		Katni	12
230		Khandwa (East Nimar)	9
231		Khargone (West Nimar)	9
232		Mandla	3
233		Mandsaur	27
234		Narmadapuram	6
235		Narsinghpur	9
236		Neemuch	4
237		Niwari	3
238		Raisen	10
239		Rajgarh	14
240		Ratlam	9
241		Rewa	9
242		Sagar	41
243		Satna	5
244		Sehore	16
245		Seoni	3
246		Shajapur	7
247		Shivpuri	1
248		Sidhi	2
249		Singrauli	5
250		Tikamgarh	3
251		Ujjain	12
252		Vidisha	12

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
253	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	16
254		Aurangabad	91
255		Beed	9
256		Jalgaon	21
257		Kolhapur	433
258		Nanded	1
259		Nashik	2
260		Palghar	1
261		Pune	175
262		Raigad	7
263		Ratnagiri	2
264		Sangli	19
265		Satara	1
266		Sindhudurg	17
267		Solapur	20
268		Thane	7
269	Manipur	Bishnupur	14
270		Churachandpur	1
271		Imphal East	2
272		Imphal West	1
273		Kakching	1
274	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	1
275		Eastern West Khasi Hills	2
276		Ri Bhoi	4
277		South West Garo Hills	2
278		South West Khasi Hills	1
279		West Garo Hills	1
280		West Khasi Hills	1
281	Mizoram	Aizawl	2
282	Nagaland	Mokokchung	1
283		Peren	2
284	Puducherry	Pondicherry	1
285	Punjab	Amritsar	11
286		Barnala	2

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
287		Fatehgarh Sahib	5
288		Fazilka	6
289		Ferozepur	4
290		Gurdaspur	8
291		Hoshiarpur	2
292		Jalandhar	4
293		Kapurthala	1
294		Ludhiana	4
295		Mansa	1
296		Moga	3
297		Rupnagar	10
298		S.A.S Nagar	1
299		Sangrur	3
300		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	6
301		Sri Muktsar Sahib	4
302		Tarn Taran	4
303	Rajasthan	Ajmer	27
304		Alwar	105
305		Banswara	10
306		Baran	58
307		Barmer	9
308		Bharatpur	39
309		Bhilwara	24
310		Bikaner	45
311		Bundi	17
312		Chittorgarh	98
313		Churu	13
314		Dausa	213
315		Dungarpur	8
316		Ganganagar	69
317		Hanumangarh	51
318		Jaipur	320
319		Jaisalmer	4
320		Jalore	8

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
321		Jhalawar	20
322		Jhunjhunu	50
323		Jodhpur	53
324		Karauli	4
325		Kota	1
326		Nagaur	66
327		Pali	28
328		Pratapgarh	8
329		Rajsamand	22
330		Sawai Madhopur	10
331		Sikar	33
332		Sirohi	3
333		Tonk	33
334		Udaipur	17
335	Sikkim	Gangtok	3
336		Gyalshing	15
337		Mangan	1
338		Namchi	16
339		Pakyong	7
340	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	18
341		Chengalpattu	9
342		Coimbatore	10
343		Cuddalore	44
344		Dharmapuri	12
345		Dindigul	15
346		Erode	9
347		Kallakurichi	16
348		Kanchipuram	6
349		Kanniyakumari	5
350		Karur	26
351		Krishnagiri	32
352		Madurai	33
353		Mayiladuthurai	5
354		Nagapattinam	3
355		Namakkal	23

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
356		Perambalur	3
357		Pudukkottai	25
358		Ramanathapuram	7
359		Salem	16
360		Sivaganga	28
361		Tenkasi	13
362		Thanjavur	45
363		The Nilgiris	1
364		Theni	32
365		Thiruvallur	15
366		Thiruvarur	7
367		Tiruchirappalli	26
368		Tirunelveli	8
369		Tirupathur	15
370		Tiruppur	10
371		Tiruvannamalai	1
372		Tuticorin	9
373		Vellore	4
374		Villupuram	1
375		Virudhunagar	11
376	Telangana	Adilabad	4
377		Jangoan	2
378		Kamareddy	2
379		Karimnagar	2
380		Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	15
381		Nirmal	5
382		Peddapalli	1
383		Ranga Reddy	1
384		Sangareddy	48
385		Siddipet	19
386		Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	1
387	Tripura	Sepahijala	1
388		West Tripura	1
389	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	17

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
390		Aligarh	21
391		Ambedkar Nagar	9
392		Amethi	12
393		Amroha	10
394		Auraiya	7
395		Ayodhya	13
396		Azamgarh	24
397		Baghpat	4
398		Bahraich	16
399		Ballia	12
400		Balrampur	14
401		Banda	30
402		Barabanki	16
403		Bareilly	84
404		Basti	23
405		Bhadohi	5
406		Bijnor	14
407		Budaun	43
408		Bulandshahr	19
409		Chandauli	27
410		Chitrakoot	24
411		Deoria	14
412		Etah	8
413		Etawah	9
414		Farrukhabad	9
415		Fatehpur	17
416		Firozabad	8
417		Gautam Buddha Nagar	1
418		Ghaziabad	2
419		Ghazipur	40
420		Gonda	39
421		Gorakhpur	26
422		Hamirpur	8
423		Hapur	4
424		Hardoi	20

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
425		Hathras	7
426		Jalaun	10
427		Jaunpur	29
428		Jhansi	14
429		Kannauj	8
430		Kanpur Dehat	13
431		Kanpur Nagar	12
432		Kasganj	7
433		Kaushambi	10
434		Kheri	16
435		Kushi Nagar	12
436		Lalitpur	6
437		Lucknow	26
438		Maharajganj	9
439		Mahoba	4
440		Mainpuri	8
441		Mathura	6
442		Mau	4
443		Meerut	15
444		Mirzapur	23
445		Moradabad	13
446		Muzaffarnagar	17
447		Pilibhit	6
448		Pratapgarh	17
449		Prayagraj	27
450		Rae Bareli	37
451		Rampur	7
452		Saharanpur	12
453		Sambhal	10
454		Sant Kabeer Nagar	8
455		Shahjahanpur	43
456		Shamli	6
457		Shravasti	5
458		Siddharth Nagar	14
459		Sitapur	18

S.No.	State	District	M-DCS Registered During 15.02.2023 To 24.12.2024
460		Sonbhadra	10
461		Sultanpur	15
462		Unnao	26
463		Varanasi	19
464	Uttarakhand	Almora	4
465		Bageshwar	3
466		Champawat	7
467		Dehradun	4
468		Nainital	12
469		Pauri Garhwal	1
470		Pithoragarh	7
471		Tehri Garhwal	5
472		Udam Singh Nagar	7
473	West Bengal	24 Paraganas North	30
474		Bankura	18
475		Birbhum	1
476		Jhargram	11
477		Medinipur West	28
478		Murshidabad	1
479		Purba Bardhaman	6
Total			**9429**

NEW INDUSTRIAL SMART CITIES

2797. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the development of 12 new industrial smart cities proves the government's vision of creating "pockets of excellence" for manufacturing particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the 74% land allotment in early-phase corridors reflects the high global confidence in India’s industrial infrastructure;

(c) whether the "Plug-and-Play" model has successfully addressed the primary pain point of land acquisition for new-age entrepreneurs;

(d) whether these corridors are effectively decentralising industrial growth and creating high-quality employment in tier-2 and tier-3 cities particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether the 24/7 power and world-class utilities in these cities ensure that Indian manufacturing remains globally cost-competitive;

(f) Whether the NICDP serves as the most robust foundation for achieving the "Zero Effect, Zero Defect" manufacturing vision; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g) Yes. The Government of India in August 2024 approved the development of 12 new industrial smart cities under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), which is intended to create

greenfield industrial smart cities/clusters of global standards to foster global manufacturing. These 12 industrial nodes are spread across 10 States, including Dighi in Maharashtra and Kopparthy and Orvakal in Andhra Pradesh. About 75% of the industrial land (4,436 acres) has been allotted to investors in four completed Industrial Smart Cities - Dholera, Shendra-Bidkin, IIT Greater Noida, and IIT Vikram Udyogpuri. Additionally, plots have been allotted in Tumakuru, Karnataka (260 acres), and Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh (40 acres). This reflects strong investor interest and growing confidence in India's industrial infrastructure.

The Plug-and-Play model has substantially reduced entry barriers for investors by addressing land acquisition challenges. Project proposals are considered for approval by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) only after the concerned State Government confirms that at least 80% of the required land has been acquired, thereby minimising land-related uncertainties. A Land Allotment Policy is also established at the project's inception to ensure transparent and time-bound allotment through the Electronic Land Management System (ELMS), enabling industries to commence operations without delays. Additionally, small- sized plots are earmarked for MSMEs, along with supportive incentives under State Government policies to encourage new-age entrepreneurs.

The Industrial Smart Cities under the Programme are strategically located across diverse regions of the country, including in and around Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities such as Dighi Port Industrial Area (Maharashtra), Orvakal and

Kopparthy (Andhra Pradesh) and IIT-Vikram Udyogpuri (Madhya Pradesh). Their development aims to promote balanced and decentralised industrial growth beyond traditional metropolitan centres and is expected to generate approximately 10 lakh direct jobs, including high-quality manufacturing and services employment, thereby strengthening economic activity in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities and catalysing regional economic development.

The industrial cities under the Programme are being developed with the provision of a 24×7 reliable power supply, integrated water management systems, ICT- enabled utilities and other world-class infrastructure. Common facilities such as Sewage Treatment Plants, Water Treatment Plants and Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being created as shared infrastructure, which reduces the need for individual units to set up captive utilities and thereby lowers initial capital expenditure and fixed costs, supporting global cost competitiveness of Indian manufacturing.

The Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) scheme, launched by India in 2016, enables Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to produce high-quality goods with no defects (Zero Defect) and minimal environmental impact (Zero Effect). The NICDP incorporates sustainability principles such as green building norms, renewable energy integration and efficient waste management, thereby providing a robust foundation to advance the “Zero Effect, Zero Defect” manufacturing vision of high-quality production with minimal environmental impact. Further, as part of quality assurance and certification initiatives, a

12,000 sq. ft. area at Shendra- Bidkin has been allotted to the National Test House (NTH) to establish a sample collection centre with test facilities.

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई

2798. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क)जल की कमी और भू-जल के अत्यधिक दोहन से प्रभावित दौसा क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों जैसे ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई विशेष योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) स्कीम प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के दौसा जिले सहित पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों, जैसे ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणालियों के उपयोग के माध्यम से खेती स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता को बढ़ाना है। वर्ष 2015-16 से दौसा जिले में पीडीएमसी के माध्यम से 13,046 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है (28.02.2026 तक)।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के साथ एक सूक्ष्म सिंचाई कोष (एमआईएफ) स्थापित किया है। एमआईएफ का मुख्य उद्देश्य राज्यों को पीडीएमसी स्कीम के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध सहायता के अतिरिक्त किसानों को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के लिए टॉप-अप/अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन राशि जुटाने में सहायता करना है। राज्य विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सूक्ष्म सिंचाई से संबंधित नवाचारी/एकीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए भी एमआईएफ का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। एमआईएफ के तहत, दौसा जिले सहित राज्य के किसानों को पीडीएमसी के माध्यम से

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणाली स्थापित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी प्रदान करने के उदेश्य से राजस्थान राज्य के लिए वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी गई है।

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DATABASE

2799. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:
SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:
SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:
SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA *ALIAS* RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) whether the National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been fully operationalised in all the States and UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the total number of cooperative societies that have been onboarded and registered on the NCD till January 2026, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the database has been integrated with other Government portals and digital platforms for purposes of verification, compliance monitoring, financial reporting, and regulatory oversight, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has assessed the impact of the NCD on improving transparency, monitoring and policy planning in the cooperative sector, if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the special efforts being made by the Government in Rajasamand district of Rajasthan?

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

(a) Yes. The National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been developed by Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, with the support of States / UTs. The NCD portal was launched on 08th March, 2024. This database was developed in three phases, and includes data on parameters such as location, membership, economic activities, infrastructure of the cooperatives, financial performance and Audit details of cooperatives. The National Cooperative Database is accessible at https://cooperatives.gov.in.

(b) The National Cooperative Database (NCD) provides a single-point access to information on over 8.4 lakh cooperatives across the country, having approximately 31 crore members across 30 Sectors. As per NCD, the State/UT-wise total no. of Cooperative Societies is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Yes. To ensure data accuracy and interoperability, the National Cooperative Database (NCD) portal is integrated with various Government portals and digital platforms such as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras (PMBJK) database of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Common Service Centres (CSC) database of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samruddhi Kendras (PMKSK) database of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Udyam Portal of the

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Computerization of PACS (e-PACS) portal.

Further, to maintain accurate and updated data on cooperatives, the NCD portal is also being integrated with Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCSs) portals of all State/UTs through APIs, enabling automatic data updates, synchronization, and efficient information management. As of 01.03.2026, the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Mizoram and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have completed integration with the NCD portal.

(d) and (e) The National Cooperative Database (NCD) can be used by policy makers, State Governments and other stakeholders to strengthen the cooperative movement, particularly in areas where societies are underperforming. The database is used for identification of gaps in the geographical spread of cooperatives, including both covered and uncovered gram panchayats across the country including Rajasamand district of Rajasthan.

Using the National Cooperative Database (NCD), the Government launched the Cooperative Ranking Framework on 24th January 2025 to assess and rank cooperatives, State / District / Block-wise and sector-wise. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) of State / UT can generate the ranking of primary cooperative societies of 12 major sectors through the NCD portal. This ranking system aims to enhance transparency, reliability, and competitiveness among cooperative societies, ultimately fostering their growth.

STATEMENT

State-wise total no. of Cooperative Societies

S.No	State / UT Name	Total no. of societies
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	2,239
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,183
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,461
4	Assam	12,427
5	Bihar	27,387
6	Chandigarh	476
7	Chhattisgarh	11,845
8	Delhi	5,944
9	Goa	5,593
10	Gujarat	86,519
11	Haryana	34,673
12	Himachal Pradesh	5,791
13	Jammu And Kashmir	10,620
14	Jharkhand	12,091
15	Karnataka	46,969
16	Kerala	19,652
17	Ladakh	275
18	Lakshadweep	43
19	Madhya Pradesh	53,965
20	Maharashtra	2,25,986
21	Manipur	11,627
22	Meghalaya	3,452
23	Mizoram	1,560
24	Nagaland	7,955
25	Odisha	8,362
26	Puducherry	464
27	Punjab	19,662
28	Rajasthan	41,969
29	Sikkim	3,768

30	Tamil Nadu	23,210
31	Telangana	60,858
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	597
33	Tripura	3,270
34	Uttar Pradesh	40,709
35	Uttarakhand	6,393
36	West Bengal	32,142
	Total	**8,48,137**

Source: NCD portal as of 20.01.2026

TRADE DEFICIT

2800. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether the trade deficit in the current financial year has increased to 25 billion USD which is 25 percent higher compared to 2024;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such a high jump in trade deficit; and

(d) the possible impacts on Indian economy and the manner the Government is going to address this disturbing trend?

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

(a) to (d) The trade deficit (merchandise and services) in the current financial year registered a moderate increase of 4.34%, amounting to US$ 92.27 billion

during April-December 2025 as compared to US$ 88.43 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year. This modest increase was accompanied by a healthy growth in exports. Total exports rose by 5.32%, from US$ 607.93 billion in April–December 2024 to US$ 640.30 billion in April–December 2025. Overall, India's trade performance during the current financial year (April–December 2025) reflects resilience and steady expansion in external trade.

The moderate rise in India's trade deficit is best understood as a reflection of robust domestic demand and the continued import of critical inputs, particularly energy and advanced technology, that underpin the nation's growth trajectory. Imports remain indispensable for sustaining industrial expansion and developmental priorities, while the steady expansion of exports provides a strong counterbalance, ensuring that the overall deficit remains within manageable bounds.

Importantly, India continues to maintain comfortable levels of foreign exchange reserves, which serve as a strategic buffer to support sustainable import requirements and safeguard the economy against external shocks. This resilience underscores the country's ability to finance its trade needs while pursuing long-term objectives of industrial modernization, export diversification, and global competitiveness.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION FOR FISHERMEN

2801. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) Whether the Government has any plans to establish a National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) regional centre in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, and if so, the details thereof, including funding and expected employment generation for fishermen;

(b) the status of the pilot project launched by the Government in August 2025 to revive diversified fish farming in Kuttanad and benefits for inland fisheries; and

(c) the total amount of funds sanctioned, allotted and utilized for Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last three years, State-wise including Kerala?

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

(a) Yes, the proposal for establishment of a Regional Centre of the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala has been taken with the Government of Kerala. The State Government has been requested to identify and allot suitable land at Thiruvananthapuram for setting up the proposed Centre and the response from State Government is awaited.

(b) No proposal for revival of diversified fish farming in Kuttanad has been received in the Department. However, based on representations received from the Government of Kerala in August 2025, a team of experts from the

Department of Fisheries, Government of India, ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), ICAR-Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA), and the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) conducted field visits to study the challenges faced by the paddy farmers and explore the potential for integration of aquaculture in the rice fields of Kuttanad agro-ecosystem.

(c) The details of year-wise and State-wise funds allocated and released under the scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last three years including Kerala are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of funds allocated and released under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total project cost approved			Central share approved			Funds released		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	500.00	405.25	892.80	386.20	0.00	0.00	500.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	19258	687.00	659.68	38514.40	2748.00	2457.00	19258.00	687.00	659.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3178.47	3566.38	3325.12	5801.98	2387.16	2550.10	3178.47	3566.38	3325.12
4	Assam	2654.18	7360.64	1028.20	8367.32	5479.23	6338.40	2654.18	7360.64	1028.20
5	Bihar	202.40	1573.75	865.59	809.60	6294.28	1713.18	202.40	1573.75	865.59
6	Chhattisgarh	7919.50	5155.13	4048.37	9607.89	10759.49	3965.27	7919.50	5155.13	4048.37
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12886.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	568.45	337.44	273.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	1059.00	1130.94	337.21	8533.74	2237.40	8370.72	1059.00	1130.94	337.21

10	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	3742.14	4090.02	16084.70	1168.14	0.00	0.00	3742.14
11	Haryana	3577.76	4000.00	1984.88	1424.31	1473.39	1709.56	3577.76	4000.00	1984.88
12	Himachal Pradesh	1126.96	900.00	1205.68	2075.10	1857.90	1119.19	1126.96	900.00	1205.68
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2020.00	1219.73	2239.83	2900.74	4256.63	385.54	2020.00	1219.73	2239.83
14	Jharkhand	1450.36	854.10	1036.98	13054.31	9691.23	1895.99	1450.36	854.10	1036.98
15	Karnataka	6608.00	2981.36	3793.06	15233.48	13327.98	13226.17	6608.00	2981.36	3793.06
16	Kerala	15316.38	7988.25	2499.66	442.20	867.72	294.84	15316.38	7988.25	2499.66
17	Ladakh	294.35	216.93	502.74	648.00	611.10	148.80	294.35	216.93	502.74
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	5499.40	8071.76	5907.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	3339.85	5038.41	5937.93	22616.63	10282.72	4235.40	3339.85	5038.41	5937.93
20	Maharashtra	10252.00	9999.67	2499.99	2144.39	4720.59	1264.64	10252.00	9999.67	2499.99
21	Manipur	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1939.22	3154.81	476.28	0.00	1000.00	0.00
22	Meghalaya	659.07	1380.80	999.97	1277.92	2521.95	723.87	659.07	1380.80	999.97
23	Mizoram	694.94	1967.76	1730.88	1488.16	1991.38	4281.29	694.94	1967.76	1730.88
24	Nagaland	1227.80	1665.63	2291.82	18559.20	6770.10	4166.16	1227.80	1665.63	2291.82
25	Odisha	6570.00	3882.00	7929.21	11242.79	1230.75	13445.35	6570.00	3882.00	7929.21
26	Puducherry	2841.00	0.00	1390.00	1615.55	468.16	391.99	2841.00	0.00	1390.00
27	Punjab	676.94	1231.49	219.65	489.12	686.34	272.04	676.94	1231.49	219.65
28	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	148.81	1215.54	1621.56	339.00	0.00	0.00	148.81
29	Sikkim	679.11	1084.51	999.80	17528.81	4377.10	6991.05	679.11	1084.51	999.80
30	Tamil Nadu	0.00	8748.61	1671.26	3759.78	1980.00	1075.20	0.00	8748.61	1671.26
31	Telangana	0.00	397.36	939.11	3781.26	1980.00	1075.20	0.00	397.36	939.11
32	Tripura	1061.19	2144.49	931.75	2411.87	4639.70	4293.38	1061.19	2144.49	931.75
33	Uttar Pradesh	3789.17	3888.62	6554.98	7877.43	11894.44	2398.68	3789.17	3888.62	6554.98

34	Uttarakhand	6181.02	2553.59	3709.89	6181.02	3197.80	1377.54	6181.02	2553.59	3709.89
35	West Bengal	5075.97	0.00	431.73	18230.39	2760.32	1557.74	5075.97	0.00	431.73

IMPORT OF FINISHED STEEL

2802. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that our country imports 5 million Tonnes of finished Steel during 2025-26 and spends around 1 lakh crores for the import of finished steel and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken Anti Dumping Duty (ADD) measures to address the concerns regarding increased dumping of steel from other countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to increase the domestic production of Steel and to reduce over dependence on imports?

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

(a) to (c) The details of finished steel imported during the current financial year is as under:-

Year	Finished Steel Import	
	Quantity (in Mt)	Value (Rs.crores)
April-February 2025-26*	5.62	52,627
Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); Mt=million tonnes, *provisional		

To address concerns regarding increased dumping of steel from other countries in India, Anti Dumping Duty (ADD) measures pertaining to some steel products like seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy, or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel) (from China PR), electro-galvanized steel (from Korea RP, Japan, Singapore), stainless-steel seamless tubes and pipes (from China PR), welded stainless steel pipes and tubes (from Vietnam and Thailand), hot rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel (from Vietnam), cold rolled non-oriented electrical steel (from China PR), are currently in place.

Steel is a deregulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of steel sector in the country. The decisions regarding import and export are taken by the steel companies based on techno-commercial considerations and market dynamics.

Government has taken following steps to increase the domestic production and to reduce dependency on imports:-

i. Implementation of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMIandSP) Policy for promoting ‘Made in India’ steel for Government procurement.

ii. Launch of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel to promote the manufacturing of 'Specialty Steel' within the country and reduce imports by attracting capital investments.

iii. Introduction of Steel Quality Control Order thereby banning sub-standard/ defective steel products in domestic market as well as imports

to ensure the availability of quality steel to the industry, users and public at large.

iv. In the Union Budget 2026-27, following measures were taken to support domestic manufacturers and boost domestic steel manufacturing:-

   a. Nil Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been continued on Ferro-Nickel.

   b. The custom duty exemption has been extended up to 31.03.2028 on Ferrous Scrap, Magnesium Oxide (MgO) coated cold rolled steel coils for use in manufacture of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Steel (CRGO), and specified goods for the manufacture of Cold Rolled Grain-Oriented Steel.

v. Countervailing Duty (CVD) is in place for Welded Stainless-Steel Pipes and Tubes from China and Vietnam.

vi. Government has imposed safeguard duties on import of “Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products” into India for a period of three years, on the subject goods falling under tariff headings 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225 and 7226 to safeguard the interests of domestic steel industry.

SVAMITVA SCHEME

2803. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) the details of the number of villages surveyed and property cards issued in the State of Gujarat under the Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA)Scheme, district-wise;

(b) whether drone mapping has been completed in all notified inhabited villages in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the number of property-linked loans or credit facilities availed by Gujarat households due to SVAMITVA property cards and examples of utilisation and the steps taken in this regard?

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

(a) Till 5thMarch 2026, Drone survey has been completed in 14,900 villages out of 15,025 notified villages and 12.3 lakh property cards have been distributed in 8910 villages in Gujarat. District wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) Drone survey has been completed in 14,900 villages out of 15,025 notified villages in Gujarat.

(c) The main objective of the SVAMITVA Scheme is to provide Record of Rights to property owners in rural inhabited areas. As per information available with the Ministry, 66 loans worth 5.2 crores have been availed based on SVAMITVA property cards. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain individual beneficiary wise data. However, as an example, a beneficiary in Dwarka district of Gujarat has availed loan of Rs 7.5 lakh on property card for

business purpose, another beneficiary from Mehsana district had availed bank loan of Rs 10 lakh to finance higher education for his daughter. Bank loan against SVAMITVA Property cards is an active agenda in the meetings of State Level Bankers Committee and is being monitored regularly by State.

STATEMENT

District wise details of villages in Gujarat where Drone survey has been completed and property cards have been distributed

District	Drone Survey Completed Villages	Property cards distributed Villages	Number of Property Cards Distributed
Ahmedabad	448	220	102702
Amreli	595	110	6371
Arvalli	480	358	35929
Anand	309	220	81357
Kachchh	837	321	31906
Kheda	498	302	72573
Gandhinagar	245	61	14726
Gir Somnath	334	186	18557
Chhotaudepur	275	172	16005
Jamnagar	403	343	23616
Junagadh	494	250	28730
Dang	297	275	16523
Tapi	409	201	7733
Dahod	108	68	1705
Devbhumi Dwarka	247	184	14228
Narmada	481	292	30792
Navsari	226	131	9210
Panchmahal	329	231	7301
Patan	505	314	60325
Porbandar	142	68	8832
Banaskantha	1192	716	117506
Botad	179	106	12812
Bharuch	639	361	56831

Bhavnagar	664	521	43048
Mahisagar	472	302	9809
Mahesana	586	428	124607
Morbi	328	146	23876
Rajkot	573	500	56882
Vadodara	574	459	65646
Valsad	304	91	3180
Sabarkantha	535	335	54448
Surat	633	279	27743
Surendranagar	559	359	46714
Total	14,900	8910	12,32,223

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के लिए अधिसूचित फसलें

2804. श्री अमरा रामः

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

(क) देश में किन-किन फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) इन फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा किस वर्ष से की गई है;

(ग) फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि और मात्रात्मक वृद्धि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इन वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों, बीजों और डीजल की कीमतों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) वर्ष 2014 से 2025 के दौरान फसलों के उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है, इनमें से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर कितनी फसलों की खरीद की गई है और बाजार में इन फसलों के मूल्य का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) वर्ष 2014 से 2025 तक न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करने के बाद सरकार द्वारा फसलों की खरीद न किए जाने के कारण किसानों को कितना नुकसान होने का अनुमान है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार का किसानों को कीमतों में होने वाले नुकसान को रोकने के लिए किसानों की पूरी फसल खरीदने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) प्रत्येक वर्ष, सरकार कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की अनुशंसाओं के आधार पर, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अभिमतों पर विचार करते हुए, पूरे देश के लिए 22 अधिसूचित कृषि फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है। इन 22 अधिसूचित फसलों में 14 खरीफ फसलें जैसे धान, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, रागी, अरहर, मूंग, उड़द, मूंगफली, पीली सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी, तिल, नाइजरसीड और कपास, और 6 रबी फसलें, जैसे गेहूं, जौ, चना, मसूर, सरसों, कुसुम, और दो वाणिज्यिक फसलें, जैसे जूट और कोपरा शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 1965 में कृषि मूल्य आयोग का गठन किया गया था, जिसे वर्ष 1985 में कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) के रूप में पूर्ननामति किया गया। सीएसीपी का दायित्व 22 कृषि उत्पादों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) और गन्ने के लिए उचित एवं लाभकारी मूल्य (एफआरपी) की अनुशंसा करना है। वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए एमएसपी और कुल वृद्धि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान यूरिया का एमआरपी 242 रुपये प्रति 45 किलोग्राम यूरिया बैग (केंद्रीय/राज्य कर/जीएसटी और नीम कोटिंग के शुल्क को छोड़कर) है। प्रमुख पी एंड के उर्वरकों जैसे डीएपी, एमओपी, एसएसपी, एनपीके 12-32-16, एनपीके 10-26-26 और एनपीके 20-20-0-13 के औसत एमआरपी (रुपये प्रति 50 किलोग्राम बैग में) का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

उत्पाद का नाम	**2024-25**	**2025-26 (फरवरी 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)**
डीएपी	1350.00	1350.00
10-26-26	1530.22	1814.82
12-32-16	1498.89	1711.87
20-20-0-13	1283.31	1414.57
एमओपी	1557.56	1710.54
एसएसपी-पाउडर	506.95	506.57

वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 (04.03.2026 तक) के दौरान, दिल्ली में डीजल का औसत खुदरा विक्रय मूल्य क्रमशः 87.64 रुपये प्रति लीटर और 87.67 रुपये प्रति लीटर था।

बीजों के खुदरा मूल्यों का डेटा सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय रूप से रखा नहीं जाता है। कुछ मामलों जैसे कि बीटी कपास के बीजों, जहां सरकार अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य अधिसूचित करती है, को छोड़कर बीजों की कीमतें फसल, किस्म/संकर किस्म, ब्रांड और स्थान के आधार पर भिन्न होती हैं और आमतौर पर बाजार की ताकतों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, बीटी कपास के बीजों की कीमत बीजी-I के लिए 635 रुपये प्रति पैकेट (450 ग्राम) और बीजी-II के लिए 901 रुपये प्रति पैकेट (450 ग्राम) निर्धारित की गई है।

(ङ) वर्ष 2014 से 2025 के दौरान 22 एमएसपी फसलों के उत्पादन, खरीद और अखिल भारतीय मंडी मूल्यों का वर्षवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(च) और (छ) वर्ष 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) को उत्पादन लागत के कम से कम डेढ़ गुना पर रखने का पूर्व-निर्धारित सिद्धांत घोषित किया गया था। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत रिटर्न के साथ सभी अधिसूचित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि की थी।

सरकार किसानों को मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) और अन्य नामित राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अनाज और मोटे अनाज की खरीद करती है। दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) की व्यापक योजना के मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम के अंतर्गत संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा की खरीद तब की जाती है जब इन उत्पादों का बाजार मूल्य एमएसपी से नीचे गिर जाता है। पीएम-आशा स्कीम के अंतर्गत खरीद एजेंसियां नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएएफईडी) और नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव कंज्यूमर्स फेडरेशन ऑफ

इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) हैं। कपास और जूट की खरीद भी सरकार द्वारा क्रमशः कॉटन कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (सीसीआई) और जूट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (जेसीआई) के माध्यम से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर की जाती है।

एमएसपी में वृद्धि होने से देश के किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं, जो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अखिल भारतीय खरीद और किसानों को भुगतान किए गए एमएसपी की राशि के विवरण से स्पष्ट है, जो नीचे दिए गए हैं:

एमएसपी फसलों की खरीद और एमएसपी मूल्य

सभी एमएसपी फसलें	**2014-15**	**2024-25**
कुल खरीद	779	1,175
(लाख मीट्रिक टन में)	1.27	3.33

<u>विवरण-I</u>

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (विपणन सीजन के अनुसार) (₹/क्विंटल)			
उत्पाद	**केएमएस 2024-25**	**केएमएस 2025-26**	**एमएसपी में पूर्ण वृद्धि**
<u>खरीफ फसलें</u>			
धान (सामान्य)	2300	2369	69
धान (ग्रेड 'ए')	2320	2389	69
ज्वार (हाइब्रिड)	3371	3699	328
ज्वार (मालदंडी)	3421	3749	328
बाजरा	2625	2775	150
रागी	4290	4886	596
मक्का	2225	2400	175
अरहर	7550	8000	450
मूंग	8682	8768	86
उड़द	7400	7800	400
कपास (मध्यम रेशा)	7121	7710	589

कपास (लंबे रेशा)	7521	8110	589
मूंगफली	6783	7263	480
सूरजमुखी के बीज	7280	7721	441
पीली सोयाबीन	4892	5328	436
तिल	9267	9846	579
नाइजर बीज	8717	9537	820
रबी फसलें	**आरएमएस 2025-26**	**आरएमएस 2026-27**	
गेहूं	2425	2585	160
जौ	1980	2150	170
चना	5650	5875	225
मसूर	6700	7000	300
रेपसीड एंड सरसों	5950	6200	250
कुसुम	5940	6540	600
वाणिज्यिक फसलें			
	2025-26	**2026-27**	
जूट	5650	5925	275
	2025	**2026**	
कोपरा (मिलिंग)	11582	12027	445
कोपरा (बॉल)	12100	12500	400

विवरण-II

एमएसपी फसलों के उत्पादन, खरीद और बाजार मूल्यों का ब्यौरा

उत्पादन (लाख टन में)											
फसल	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
कुल खाद्यान्न	2520.25	2515.42	2751.10	2850.14	2852.09	2975.04	3107.42	3156.16	3296.87	3322.98	3577.32
स्रोत-अग्रिम अनुमान, कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग											
खरीद (एलएमटी में)											
फसल	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**

सभी एमएसपी फसलें	778.51	743.93	883.28	993.85	1043.32	1227.17	1367.92	1083.35	1118.29	1089.05	1175.00

	एमएसपी वस्तुओं की वार्षिक मंडी कीमतें (रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में)											
उत्पाद	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
खरीफ फसलें												
धान (सामान्य)	1658	1498	1581	1791	1967	1862	1857	1933	2115	2248	2356	2368
ज्वार	1914	1984	1940	1885	2066	2393	2390	2250	2755	3783	3144	3039
बाजरा	1173	1233	1457	1212	1333	1818	1491	1469	1974	2188	2396	2348
रागी	1578	1573	1714	2185	2105	2314	2339	2688	2296	3316	3213	3252
मक्का	1191	1247	1383	1259	1290	1799	1436	1488	1955	1936	2172	1934
अरहर	4322	5902	8040	4404	3991	5007	4958	6035	6164	7828	9830	6867
मूंग	5933	7225	5493	4819	4823	5681	6151	6131	6327	7708	7512	6917
उड़द	4116	7897	7263	3775	3753	4685	6044	5852	6083	7323	7855	6591
कपास	4571	4245	4804	4699	5995	5156	2400	6616	8648	7317	7168	7032
मूंगफली	3565	4441	4474	4024	3965	4516	4802	5427	5724	6502	5635	5353
सूरजमुखी के बीज	3101	3154	3225	3037	3423	3924	4251	5696	5926	4751	5961	7118
सोयाबीन पीला	3311	3427	3110	2709	3186	3512	3808	5484	5532	4784	4277	4158
तिल	9276	7171	6506	6364	8983	10734	9195	9099	10886	13965	12604	9810
नाइजरसीड	3830	5550	5689	4690	4172	4483	4802	6051	6571	7070	7234	7957
रबी की फसलें												
गेहूं	1510	1496	1602	1648	1753	1886	1888	1927	2138	2258	2425	2518
जौ	1131	1102	1462	1446	1325	1594	1425	1594	2620	1937	1925	2105
चना	2860	3881	5619	5271	3715	4145	4168	4772	4706	5102	6098	5635
मसूर	4516	5326	5993	4240	3707	4135	4996	5763	6435	5878	6062	6389
रेपसीड और सरसों	3094	3639	3855	3447	3602	3572	4156	5817	6351	5099	5255	5921
कुसुम	2826	2596	2707	2945	3152	4258	3436	4448	5131	4326	5471	6224

वाणिज्यिक फसलें												
जूट	2577	3687	4166	3282	3689	4036	4634	6188	5847	5094	5178	6791
कोपरा	10873	12056	6225	8793	10719	11107	10040	13619	11381	8366	10041	15222

नोट: कोपरा को छोड़कर सभी एमएसपी फसलों की वार्षिक मंडी कीमतें यूपीए पोर्टल से ली गई हैं। कोपरा की वार्षिक मंडी कीमतें एगमार्कनेट पोर्टल से ली जाती हैं।

DAIRY PROCESSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

2805. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:
SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:
SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:
SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:
SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

(a) the total financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed under the Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) during 2023–2025, along with State and district-wise including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the assistance has led to modernization and expansion of dairy cooperative infrastructure, including milk processing plants, chilling centres and bulk milk coolers and the quantitative details thereof, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise including Karnataka, Bengaluru, Jharkhand and also in Hazaribagh and Ramgarh districts in Jharkhand;

(c) the extent to which in milk procurement and processing capacity achieved through DIDF-supported projects, State-wise including Karnataka;

(d) whether any delays, implementation bottlenecks or financial constraints have been reported in project approval, execution or loan disbursement and if so, the details of the measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan and its tehsils such as Nathdwara, Rajsamand and others;

(f) the measures taken to expedite pending projects and enhance dairy infrastructure development in Maharashtra, including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency, State-wise; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to expand DIDF support to strengthen urban and peri-urban dairy infrastructure and cold-chain networks in and around Bengaluru to support farmers and cooperatives, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) The State-wise total financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed under Dairy processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. No proposal from Odisha and Jharkhand were received under DIDF scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes, the assistance has led to modernization and expansion of dairy processing infrastructure in compliance to the scheme objectives. State-wise and project wise progress details of sanctioned projects including Karnataka under DIDF as of December 2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) Due to market borrowings at a higher rate, it became difficult for National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to disburse the loan at 6% per annum which was stipulated in the DIDF scheme guidelines. Hence, NABARD was forced to hold the disbursement of funds due to higher borrowing rate and requested DAHD for revision of interest subvention component under the scheme. Accordingly, the loan disbursement was delayed. The matter was considered by Central Project Steering Committee (CPSC) and accordingly, the funding period was revised to 2018-19 to 2022-23 and loan repayment period was revised upto 2030-31 with spill over to first quarter of 2031-32. The interest subvention was also revised upto 2.5%.

Furthermore, the projects of Milk Unions of Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, Thanjavur, Trichy and Sabarkantha (project at Rohtak) and Tamil Nadu Federation are delayed due to procedural delays in implementing the scheduled civil works and supply and installation of plant and machinery.

(e) Under DIDF, no project proposal has been received from Rajsamand Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan.

(f) and (g) DIDF has been subsumed under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) with effect from 01.02.2024 and there are no pending project proposals under DIDF from states including Maharashtra. Under AHIDF, individual entrepreneurs, private companies, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Section 8 companies, and dairy cooperatives are eligible to avail benefits as per the Operational Guidelines of the scheme. Hence, Dairy Cooperatives including those operating in urban and peri-urban Bengaluru, are now eligible to avail assistance under AHIDF, in accordance with its Operational Guidelines.

STATEMENT-I

Beneficiary-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds disbursed under DIDF since 2018-19

S No	State	No of Projects	Milk Union/ Organisation	(Rs in Crore)		
				Total Project Cost	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed
NDDB's projects						
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	1	Sangam Milk Producer Company	97.75	**78.20**	**34.73**
			Sub-Total	**97.75**	**78.20**	**34.73**
2	**Bihar**	1	Deshratna Dr Rajendra Pd Dugdh	113.27	**78.80**	**77.28**

S No	State	No of Projects	Milk Union/ Organisation	(Rs in Crore)		
				Total Project Cost	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed
			Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Ltd			
			Sub-Total	**113.27**	**78.80**	**77.28**
3	**Gujarat**	5	Banaskantha District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	599.83	**479.87**	**474.20**
			Sabarkantha District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	361.14	**288.42**	**184.48**
			Gandhinagar District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	109.39	**54.30**	**51.29**
			Sabarkantha Milk Union	600.00	**480.00**	**421.07**
			Sabarkantha Milk Union	208.75	**167.00**	**155.27**
			Sub-Total	**1879.11**	**1469.59**	**1286.31**
4	**Haryana**	4	Hiisar-Jind Cooperative	15.63	**12.50**	**7.81**
			Sirsa Cooperative	7.15	**5.72**	**2.88**
			Sabarkantha Milk Union	23.13	**18.50**	**17.24**
			Sabarkantha Milk Union	374.28	**299.42**	**232.52**
			Sub-Total	**420.19**	**336.14**	**260.45**
5	**Karnataka**	10	KMF at Chhanarayapatna	109.41	**87.53**	**58.08**
			Dakshina Kannada District Cooperative	86.42	**55.00**	**51.76**
			KMF Ramnagara	300.00	**210.00**	**205.29**
			Kolar-Chikkaballapur District Cooperative	158.90	**103.18**	**83.94**
			Mysore District Cooperative	121.66	**63.87**	**63.87**
			Bengaluru District Cooperative	499.73	**200.00**	**191.39**
			Chamrajanagar District Cooperatives	124.72	**60.00**	**55.83**
			Hasan District Cooperative	810.00	**350.00**	**297.63**
			Tumkur Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	154.03	**123.22**	**55.63**
			Mysore District Cooperative Milk Producer’s Union Ltd - UHT Plant	115.03	**92.03**	**41.98**
			Sub-Total	**2479.90**	**1344.83**	**1105.39**
6	**Kerala**	1	Ernakulam Milk Union	15.25	**12.20**	**12.20**
			Sub-Total	**15.25**	**12.20**	**12.20**
7	**Madhya**	1	Panchmahal District Cooperative	338.00	**270.40**	**252.64**

S No	State	No of Projects	Milk Union/ Organisation	(Rs in Crore)		
				Total Project Cost	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed
	Pradesh		Milk Producer's Union Ltd.			
			Sub-Total	**338.00**	**270.40**	**252.64**
8	**Maharashtra**	2	Panchmahal District Cooperative	319.08	**155.26**	**131.03**
			Panchmahal District Cooperative	169.25	**135.40**	**116.10**
			Sub-Total	**488.33**	**290.66**	**247.13**
9	**Punjab**	4	Ludhiana District Cooperative	104.54	**79.88**	**73.25**
			Ropar District Cooperative	109.01	**87.21**	**59.78**
			Doaba District Cooperative	84.01	**66.01**	**62.68**
			Patiala District Cooperative	20.85	**16.68**	**10.02**
			Sub-Total	**318.41**	**249.77**	**205.73**
10	**Rajasthan**	1	Bhilawara Dughdh Sangh	79.33	**59.77**	**55.35**
			Sub-Total	**79.33**	**59.77**	**55.35**
11	**Telangana**	3	Nalgonda- Ranga Reddy Milk Union, Telangana	3.25	**2.60**	**0.00**
			Mulukanoor Women's Milk Union, Telangana	12.00	**9.60**	**9.60**
			Telangana State Dairy Fed at Lalapet	246.26	**144.50**	**142.29**
			Sub-Total	**261.51**	**156.70**	**151.89**
12	**Tamil Nadu**	3	TNCMPF, Madhavram	142.19	**113.75**	**13.20**
			Tiruchirappalli District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited	43.42	**34.73**	**15.32**
			Thanjavur District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited	53.55	**42.84**	**5.14**
			Sub-Total	**239.16**	**191.32**	**33.66**
	TOTAL	**36**		**6730.21**	**4538.39**	**3722.76**
NCDC's projects						
1	**Tamil Nadu**	1	Thootukudi District Cooperative Milk Union	46.66	**37.33**	**24.83**
GRAND TOTAL		**37**		**6776.87**	**4575.72**	**3747.59**

STATEMENT-II

Physical progress made under DIDF as of December 2025

S No	State	Total Projects	Milk Union	Milk Procurement (LKgPD)		Milk Processing Capacity (LLPD)		Value Added Products (LLPD)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
NDDB's projects									
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Sangam Milk Producer Company	5.04	7.65	4.00	4.00	2.50	2.50
			Sub-total	5.04	7.65	4.00	4.00	2.50	2.50
2	Bihar	1	Deshratna Dr Rajendra Pd Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Ltd	6.60	4.63	-	-	1.31	0.00
			Sub-Total	6.60	4.63	0.00	0.00	1.31	0.00
3	Gujarat	5	Banaskantha District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	71.48	104.79	30.00	30.00	10.63	10.63
			Sabarkantha Milk Union (Powder and Dairy Plant)	39.62	43.69	10.00	10.00	-	-
			Sabarkantha Milk			-	-	7.37	0.00

S No	State	Total Projects	Milk Union	Milk Procurement (LKgPD)		Milk Processing Capacity (LLPD)		Value Added Products (LLPD)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
			Union (Cheese and Whey Powder Plant)						
			SabarkanthaM ilk Union (CFP)			-	-	-	-
			Gandhinagar District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	2.77	3.32	2.50	0.00	-	-
			Sub-total	113.88	151.80	42.50	40.00	18.00	10.63
4	Haryana	4	Hiisar-Jind Cooperative	1.54	2.51	-	-	-	-
			Sabarkantha Milk Union (ETP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Sabarkantha Milk Union (Milk Plant Expansion)			6.00	0.00	-	-
			Sirsa Cooperative	1.10	1.12	-	-	-	-
			Sub-total	2.64	3.63	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Karnataka	10	KMF at	-	-	3.00	3.00	-	-

S No	State	Total Projects	Milk Union	Milk Procurement (LKgPD)		Milk Processing Capacity (LLPD)		Value Added Products (LLPD)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
			Chhanarayapatna						
			Dakshina Kannada District Cooperative	4.69	4.34	2.50	2.50	0.54	0.54
			KMF Ramnagara	-	-	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
			Kolar-Chikkaballapur District Cooperative	10.86	11.96	5.00	5.00	-	-
			Mysore District Cooperative	-	-	6.00	6.00	-	-
			Bengaluru District Cooperative	16.89	17.04	6.00	6.00	3.18	3.18
			Chamrajanagar District Cooperatives	2.98	2.82	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
			Hasan District Cooperative	14.75	13.59	12.00	0.00	2.48	0.00
			Tumkur Cooperative Milk Producers Union	10.02	10.45	10.00	0.00	7.65	0.00

S No	State	Total Projects	Milk Union	Milk Procurement (LKgPD)		Milk Processing Capacity (LLPD)		Value Added Products (LLPD)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
			Mysore District Co-operative Milk Producer's Union Ltd - UHT Plant	7.14	9.22	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.00
			Sub-total	67.32	69.42	61.00	37.50	17.35	5.72
6	Kerala	1	Ernakulam Milk Union	3.70	2.85	-	-	0.04	0.00
			Sub-total	3.70	2.85	0	0	0.04	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	1	Panchmahal District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	-	-	3.00	0.00	1.46	0
			Sub-Total	-	-	3.00	0.00	1.46	0.00
8	Maharashtra	2	Panchmahal District Cooperative	35.09	27.91	7.50	7.50	1.04	1.04
			Panchmahal District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union			-	-	2.92	0.00

S No	State	Total Projects	Milk Union	Milk Procurement (LKgPD)		Milk Processing Capacity (LLPD)		Value Added Products (LLPD)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
			Ltd. (I/c Plant)						
			Sub-total	35.09	27.91	7.50	7.50	3.96	1.04
9	Punjab	4	Ludhiana District Cooperative	4.40	4.75	5.00	5.00	0.03	0.03
			Ropar District Cooperative	6.62	7.27	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
			Doaba District Cooperative	2.64	2.22	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
			Patiala District Cooperative	1.50	1.63	-	-	-	-
			Sub-total	15.16	15.88	9.95	9.95	4.98	4.98
10	Rajasthan	1	Bhilawara Dughdh Sangh	3.90	3.29	5.00	5.00	-	-
			Sub-total	3.90	3.29	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
11	Telangana	3	Nalagonda Milk Union	1.28	0.00	-	-	0.22	0.00
			Mulkanoor Milk Union	0.87	0.73	0.50	0.00	0.26	0.00
			Telangana State Dairy Fed	3.72	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.15	0.00
			Sub-total	5.87	0.73	5.50	0.00	1.63	0.00

S No	State	Total Projects	Milk Union	Milk Procurement (LKgPD)		Milk Processing Capacity (LLPD)		Value Added Products (LLPD)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
12	Tamil Nadu	3	TNCMPF, Madhavram	-	-	10	-	-	-
			Tiruchirapalli District	5.85	5.17	0.00	-	-	-
			Thanjavur District	0.98	0.78	1	-	-	-
			Sub-total	6.82	5.95	11.00	-	-	-
Total		36		266.02	293.75	155.45	103.95	51.22	24.87
NCDC's projects									
	Tamil Nadu	1	Thootukudi District Cooperative Milk Union	-	-	0.50	0	-	-
			Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		37		266.02	293.75	155.95	103.95	51.22	24.87

State	Milk Union	BMC (nos)		BMC Capacity (LLPD)		Drying Capacity (MTPD)	
		EOP	Achiev.	EOP	Achiev.	EOP	Achiev.
Gujarat	Sabarkantha Milk Union (Powder and Dairy Plant)	-	-	-	-	100	100
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	**100**	**100**
Haryana	Sirsa Cooperative	-	-	-	-	5.00	0.00
	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	**5.00**	**0.00**
Karnataka	KMF at Chhanarayapatna	-	-	-	-	30	30
	KMF Ramnagara	-	-	-	-	100	100
	Kolar-Chikkaballapur District Cooperative	118	113	3.54	3.40	-	-
	Bengaluru District Cooperative	-	-	-	-	35	35
	Hasan District Cooperative	-	-	-	-	60	0.00
	Sub-total	**118**	**113**	**3.54**	**3.40**	**225**	**165**
	Total	**118**	**113**	**3.54**	**3.40**	**330.00**	**265.00**

TEXTILE PARKS AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

2806. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details regarding progress under the PM MITRA Scheme;

(b) the details regarding number of Mega Textile Parks approved and their employment potential thereof;

(c) the details regarding support extended to handloom and powerloom sectors;

(d) whether export incentives for textile MSMEs have been strengthened by the Government;

(e) whether a textile cluster or garment manufacturing hub is proposed in Bhiwani– Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency by the Government to boost local employment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) With an aim to develop large scale and integrated world class industrial facilities in the shape of integrated textile parks and to help Indian textiles industry to build scale, reduce logistics costs and improve its competitiveness, the Government has approved 7 (Seven) sites for setting up of PM MITRA Parks, one each in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

Infrastructure works worth Rs 2,160.17 cr for providing external infrastructure till the park gates have been started by the state governments

and an expenditure of Rs. 564.72 cr has been incurred so far. Detailed Project Reports worth Rs. 7,145 cr for PM MITRA Parks in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Telangana have also been approved. In Madhya Pradesh, 1140 acres of land has been allotted to investors with a proposed investment of Rs 24,175 cr. In Tamil Nadu, 190.44 acres of land have been allotted with proposed investment of Rs 2192 cr. In Telangana, an investment of Rs 3862 cr has been grounded so far with 540 acres of land already allotted. The total investment interest received across all parks so far is Rs 63,177 Cr.

(b) In the Union Budget 2026-27, an announcement was made by Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding setting up of Mega Textile Parks in challenge mode along with a focus on bringing value addition to technical textiles.

In order to ensure early sanction and quick implementation of the Scheme, the Ministry has initiated a process of stakeholder consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders. It has also constituted a Joint Working Group to discuss eligibility criteria, selection process and evaluation parameters.

(c) The Government is administering the following schemes to modernize and strengthen the handloom sector and for welfare of handloom workers across the country:

1. National Handloom Development Programme;
2. Raw Material Supply Scheme;

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/workers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of work sheds, product diversification and design innovation, technical and common infrastructure, marketing of handloom products in domestic/overseas markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

In addition, Ministry is also implementing Handloom Marketing Assistance, a component of National Handloom Development Programme to develop and promote marketing channels in national as well as international markets so as to benefit all the stakeholders in a holistic and integrated manner.

For the upliftment of powerloom sector, PowerTex India Scheme was launched on a Pan India basis for the period 2017-20, which was extended upto 2021. The scheme has now been subsumed under Textile Custer Development Scheme (TCDS) and support is extended for completing ongoing projects for meeting committed liabilities only. Further, to ensure holistic development of powerloom sector in the country, a number of initiatives i.e. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), Group Workshed Scheme, PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers, In-situ Upgradation Fund Scheme and Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) have been taken by the Government of India.

(d) Government is also implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to

enhance competitiveness by adopting principle of zero-rated exports. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products.

(e) and (f) As of now, there is no such proposal pending with the Ministry.

PMGSY ROADS IN BIHAR

2807. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) the total length of roads constructed and the number of roads completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Bihar from 2024 till date, district-wise;

(b) the number of PMGSY roads in Bihar that are still under construction, district-wise status and timelines for completion; and

(c) the total funds allocated, released and utilised in this regard under PMGSY in Bihar since its inception, year-wise?

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

(a) The details of the number of roads and road length constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) district-wise in the state of Bihar from Financial Year 2024-25 till 05.03.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) In the state of Bihar, a total of 234 roads (857.30 km) and 338 bridges are pending for completion under various verticals of PMGSY since inception till 05.03.2026. The abstract vertical-wise details are as under:

Vertical	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges
PMGSY-I	133	289	44
PMGSY-II	1	0.3	4
RCPLWEA	4	25	4
PMGSY-III	96	543	286
Total	**234**	**857.3**	**338**

The district-wise and vertical-wise details of the number of roads pending under PMGSY in the state of Bihar since inception till 05.03.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The timeline for completion of PMGSY-I was March 2025 and for PMGSY-II, RCPLWEA and PMGSY-III, it is March 2026.

(c) The allocation of funds for implementation of PMGSY is based on the proposals received from the State/UT and depends, inter-alia, on works in hand, execution capacity of the State, and unspent balances of the previous release available with the State. The details of central share of funds released to the state of Bihar year-wise under PMGSY since inception are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. The year-wise details of expenditure incurred (including state share) by the state of Bihar may be seen at pmgsy.dord.gov.in -> Financial Progress -> Fund Position Report Live.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the works constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) district-wise in the state of Bihar from financial year 2024-25 till 05.03.2026

Sr.No.	District Name	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges
1	Araria	18	138	37
2	Arwal	9	55	2
3	Aurangabad	8	25	8
4	Banka	9	124	0
5	Begusarai	18	117	8
6	Bhagalpur	10	45	1
7	Bhojpur	6	27	0
8	Buxar	1	0	0
9	Chapra(Saran)	21	136	0
10	Darbhanga	37	182	37
11	East Champaran	17	107	16
12	Gaya	3	25	5
13	Gopalganj	4	31	0
14	Jahanabad	4	33	0
15	Jamui	5	11	0
16	Kaimur (Bhabhua)	5	67	1
17	Katihar	24	251	65
18	Khagaria	4	12	0
19	Kishanganj	27	212	81
20	Lakhisarai	1	0	0
21	Madhepura	11	106	12
22	Madhubani	10	89	8
23	Munger	0	0	0
24	Muzaffarpur	4	19	6
25	Nalanda	3	1	3
26	Nawada	1	2	0

27	Patna	5	28	0
28	Purnia	16	132	31
29	Rohtas	7	22	0
30	Saharsa	6	33	4
31	Samastipur	4	49	8
32	Sheikhpura	0	0	0
33	Sheohar	6	9	2
34	Sitamarhi	6	11	13
35	Siwan	0	0	0
36	Supaul	12	41	7
37	Vaishali	9	40	6
38	West Champaran	6	47	4
Total		**337**	**2,229**	**365**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise and vertical-wise details of the number of roads pending under PMGSY in the state of Bihar since inception till 05.03.2026

a) PMGSY-I

Sr.No.	District Name	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges
1	Araria	2	2	11
2	Arwal	2	1	0
3	Aurangabad	4	8	0
4	Banka	2	3	0
5	Begusarai	1	1	0
6	Bhagalpur	5	12	1
7	Bhojpur	3	7	0
8	Buxar	3	2	0
9	Chapra(Saran)	1	9	0
10	Darbhanga	7	3	1

11	East Champaran	2	4	0
12	Gaya	23	76	2
13	Gopalganj	0	0	0
14	Jahanabad	3	5	0
15	Jamui	8	12	2
16	Kaimur (Bhabhua)	2	0	0
17	Katihar	4	2	6
18	Khagaria	4	9	2
19	Kishanganj	0	0	1
20	Lakhisarai	10	33	0
21	Madhepura	2	0	0
22	Madhubani	5	6	1
23	Munger	0	0	0
24	Muzaffarpur	2	7	0
25	Nalanda	1	1	0
26	Nawada	4	5	1
27	Patna	5	15	0
28	Purnia	5	1	7
29	Rohtas	3	20	0
30	Saharsa	2	13	4
31	Samastipur	6	12	1
32	Sheikhpura	2	6	0
33	Sheohar	4	6	0
34	Sitamarhi	5	9	1
35	Siwan	0	0	0
36	Supaul	1	0	3
37	Vaishali	0	0	0
38	West Champaran	0	0	0
Total		**133**	**289**	**44**

b) PMGSY-II

Sr.No.	District Name	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges
1	Araria	0	0.00	4
2	Arwal	0	0.00	0
3	Aurangabad	0	0.00	0
4	Banka	0	0.00	0
5	Begusarai	0	0.00	0
6	Bhagalpur	0	0.00	0
7	Bhojpur	0	0.00	0
8	Buxar	0	0.00	0
9	Chapra(Saran)	0	0.00	0
10	Darbhanga	0	0.00	0
11	East Champaran	0	0.00	0
12	Gaya	0	0.00	0
13	Gopalganj	0	0.00	0
14	Jahanabad	0	0.00	0
15	Jamui	0	0.00	0
16	Kaimur (Bhabhua)	0	0.00	0
17	Katihar	0	0.00	0
18	Khagaria	0	0.00	0
19	Kishanganj	0	0.00	0
20	Lakhisarai	0	0.00	0
21	Madhepura	0	0.00	0
22	Madhubani	0	0.00	0
23	Munger	0	0.00	0
24	Muzaffarpur	0	0.00	0
25	Nalanda	0	0.00	0
26	Nawada	0	0.00	0
27	Patna	1	0.30	0
28	Purnia	0	0.00	0
29	Rohtas	0	0.00	0
30	Saharsa	0	0.00	0

31	Samastipur	0	0.00	0
32	Sheikhpura	0	0.00	0
33	Sitamarhi	0	0.00	0
34	Siwan	0	0.00	0
35	Supaul	0	0.00	0
36	Vaishali	0	0.00	0
37	West Champaran	0	0.00	0
Total		**1**	**0.30**	**4**

c) RCPLWEA

Sr.No.	District Name	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges
1	Aurangabad	3	17	1
2	Banka	0	0	0
3	Gaya	1	8	1
4	Jamui	0	0	0
5	Lakhisarai	0	0	0
6	Muzaffarpur	0	0	2
7	Nawada	0	0	0
8	Rohtas	0	0	0
		4	**25**	4

d) PMGSY-III

Sr.No.	District Name	No. of Roads	Road Length (km)	No. of Bridges
1	Araria	8	61	47
2	Arwal	1	1	3
3	Aurangabad	1	9	2
4	Banka	2	1	8
5	Begusarai	2	5	6
6	Bhagalpur	0	0	2
7	Bhojpur	4	36	2

8	Buxar	1	20	0
9	Chapra(Saran)	9	52	2
10	Darbhanga	12	46	56
11	East Champaran	1	5	5
12	Gaya	1	5	0
13	Gopalganj	0	0	7
14	Jahanabad	1	2	0
15	Jamui	0	0	0
16	Kaimur (Bhabhua)	0	0	1
17	Katihar	7	24	46
18	Khagaria	2	13	4
19	Kishanganj	24	194	27
20	Lakhisarai	0	0	0
21	Madhepura	7	6	8
22	Madhubani	4	28	6
23	Munger	0	0	0
24	Muzaffarpur	0	0	10
25	Nalanda	0	0	0
26	Nawada	0	0	0
27	Patna	1	5	1
28	Purnia	0	0	6
29	Rohtas	1	2	0
30	Saharsa	2	13	4
31	Samastipur	1	0	5
32	Sheikhpura	0	0	0
33	Sheohar	0	0	1
34	Sitamarhi	1	0	11
35	Siwan	0	0	0
36	Supaul	0	0	2
37	Vaishali	1	3	2
38	West Champaran	2	12	12
Total		**96**	**543**	**286**

STATEMENT-III

Details of central share of funds released to the state of Bihar year-wise under PMGSY since inception

Financial Year	Central share of funds released (Rs. in crore)
2000-01	149.90
2001-02	1.01
2002-03	0.00
2003-04	151.51
2004-05	29.58
2005-06	234.29
2006-07	570.50
2007-08	733.06
2008-09	1065.20
2009-10	1750.73
2010-11	3477.06
2011-12	3374.25
2012-13	1326.58
2013-14	850.83
2014-15	1548.16
2015-16	2781.00
2016-17	2958.34
2017-18	1592.26
2018-19	140.00
2019-20	286.70
2020-21	49.13
2021-22	375.00
2022-23	1443.23
2023-24	963.37
2024-25	1195.44
2025-26 (as on 03.03.2026)	349.86

FARMERS WELFARE INITIATIVES

2808.SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the status of a legal guarantee for MSP for all mandated crops, the effectiveness of current MSP infrastructure in States/UTs and the actual percentage of farmers benefiting from the current MSP regime;

(b) the details of the initiatives taken to address agricultural distress, data of the last three years year-wise on farmer suicides (State-wise/UT-wise) the major reasons identified and the sufficiency of government initiatives to protect farmers' interests;

(c) the details of the measures taken to improve the per capita income of farmers and details of income levels for last three years compared to minimum prescribed wages; and

(d) the availability of easy credit for farmers to reduce dependency on middlemen and the details of loan waivers or structural reforms in the agricultural credit policy during each of the last three years, year-wise?

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

(a) Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central

Ministries/Departments concerned. The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards.

Government extends price support for paddy and wheat at MSP through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. Additionally, Oilseeds, pulses and copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) are procured from registered farmers under Price Support Scheme (PSS) under Umbrella Scheme of PM-AASHA, as per its guidelines when market prices of these products fall below the MSP as per the demand by the state. Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market, whichever is advantageous to them. The year wise details of MSP amount paid to the farmers and number of farmers benefitted during last five years are given below.

Year	MSP Value (In ₹ Lakh Crore)	Number of Farmers benefitted (In Crore)
2021-22	2.25	1.63
2022-23	2.47	1.68
2023-24	2.63	1.52
2024-25	3.47	1.96
2025-26 (upto February 2026)*	2.27	1.44

*Procurement for the year 2025-26 is goingon.

(b) and (c)The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled ‘Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India’ (ADSI). The report is available on NCRB website (https://ncrb.gov.in).

Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. The important initiatives of the Government of India meant for the Welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers are given below.

1. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
2. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
3. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
4. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
5. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
6. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
7. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
8. Agroforestry
9. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
10. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
11. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
12. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
13. National Bamboo Mission
14. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

15. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region

16. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

17. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)

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

19. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

20. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)

21. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)

22. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)

23. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

24. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)

25. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)

26. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

27. Digital Agriculture Mission

The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is periodically estimated through the “Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households”, conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). As per the latest NSS 77th round of the Survey (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated at Rs. 10, 218/- per month. According to the SAS

findings, the average monthly income per agricultural household has increased from Rs. 6,426 in the agricultural year 2012- 13 to Rs. 10,218 in 2018-19, reflecting an increase of about 59 percent.

(d) The government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs in pan India. This scheme aims to make agriculture credit affordable by providing Interest Subvention (IS) and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements.It has been constant endeavour of the Government to boost agriculture sector through effective and hassle-free credit, for which the Government sets Ground Level Credit (GLC) Target for agriculture sector. The total amount of Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursed to farmers are as under:

(Values in Lakh Crores)

S. No.	Year	Disbursed amount
1.	2022-23	21.55
2.	2023-24	25.49
3.	2024-25	28.67

(Data source: NABARD)

PHONE SNATCHING CASES

2809. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) the total number of phone snatching cases occurred in Delhi which are reported and FIR registered by police helpline from January, 2024; and

(b) the total number of mobile phones recovered which are snatched or stolen from January 2024 till date in Delhi?

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

(a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, during the period from January, 2024 to 15.02.2026, the total number of reported cases of phone snatching and FIR registered are 9,460 and 9,436, respectively. The total number of mobile phones recovered out of snatched mobiles are 3,950 and out of stolen mobiles are 13,222.

FUNCTIONING OF DRDAs

2810. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of misuse diversion of funds by certain District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard, State and UT-wise;

(c) the details of the review of the functioning of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) conducted during the said period State and UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to improve the functioning of the DRDAs across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise including Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (e) The Government discontinued the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) Administration Scheme with effect from 01.04.2022 and the decision was communicated to the States/UTs with a request to take necessary action. States/UTs were advised to merge the DRDAs with the Zila Parishad/Zila Panchayats or, where such bodies do not exist, with District Councils or other appropriate district-level bodies, as decided by the respective State Governments.

Further, it was also communicated that staff working in DRDAs on deputation basis may be absorbed or repatriated to their parent departments, while the support staff on the rolls of DRDAs may be absorbed in appropriate line departments or district planning and monitoring bodies as per their qualifications. The accounts of funds released under the DRDA Administration Scheme are to be duly audited and the balance/unutilized funds as on 31.03.2022 are to be transferred to the concerned Zila Panchayats/Zila Councils or other designated district-level bodies and accounted for appropriately.

Subsequent to the discontinuation of the DRDA Administration Scheme, no Grants-in-Aid have been released by this Ministry to DRDAs since FY 2022-23. Accordingly, the question of monitoring, review of functioning, or taking

steps for improving the functioning of DRDAs by this Ministry during the last three years does not arise.

However, as informed by the Government of Maharashtra, no cases of misuse or diversion of funds have been reported in respect of DRDAs in the State during the period under reference. It has further been informed that the DRDA Administration Scheme was earlier implemented with Central and State funding in the ratio of 60:40 for meeting the salary and administrative expenses of DRDA officials and staff. Following the decision of the Government of India to discontinue the Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2022, the Government of Maharashtra, instead of closing the institutional arrangement, converted the DRDA Administration Scheme into a 100% State-funded Scheme and decided to continue it for a further period of five years from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2027. The input received from Government of Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Input received from Government of Maharashtra

Point	Reply
(a) Whether the Government has taken note of any misuse/ diversion of funds by certain District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in the country during the last three years and the current year;	(a) No misuse/ diversion of funds in DRDAs in Maharashtra.

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard, State and UT-wise;	(b) Question does not arise.
(c) The details of the review of the functioning of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) conducted during the said period State and UT-wise including Maharashtra; (d) Whether the Government proposes to take any steps to improve the functioning of the DRDAs across the country; and (e) If so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise including Maharashtra?	(c), (d) and (e) District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) Scheme grants were provided by the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 60:40 for the salaries of the officers and employees of the District Rural Development Agencies. However, as per the letter dated 01.11.2021 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, instructions were given to discontinue the scheme in Maharashtra from 01.04.2022. Instead of closing the scheme, vide Government Resolution dated 01.04.2022 the State Government converted it into 100% State Scheme and continued it for the next 5 years, i.e., from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2027.

FINANCIAL HEALTH OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

2811. SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:

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

(a) the number of cooperative societies in the country that are running in profit, in loss, or are inactive, State-wise;

(b) the number of institutions that have been provided technical assistance under the PACS (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies) Computerization Scheme, during the last four years, State wise;

(c) whether it is true that complaints of corruption and mismanagement have been received in several cooperative banks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to free cooperative banks from corruption and mismanagement?

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

(a) As per the National Cooperative Database (NCD), out of a total 8.48 lakh Cooperative Societies across the country, 6.59 lakh are functional, 1.41 lakh are non-functional and 47,688 are under liquidation. Among the 6.59 lakh functional cooperative societies, 3.49 lakh are in profit, 2.11 lakh are in loss and the profit / loss status is not available for 99,325 cooperative societies. The State-wise total no. of Cooperatives Societies, along with their functional, non-functional, and profit/loss status, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) To strengthen PACS, a project for the Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of Rs. 2925.39 crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP-based national software. Out of total 79,630 sanctioned PACS from 31 States/ UTs under the project, 61,478 PACS have been onboarded on ERP Software. The State-wise status of PACS computerization project is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d) Reviewing compliance and governance performance of Multi-State Cooperative Banks is a continuous exercise. Whenever instances of irregularities in any Multi-State Co-operative Banks come to notice, action is taken under the relevant provisions of Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 and rules made there under.

Further, the Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 has been amended in 2023 to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, increase accountability and reform electoral process, etc. in the Multi State Cooperative Societies (including MSCS Banks) by supplementing existing legislation and incorporating the provisions of Ninety-seventh Constitutional Amendment. Many provisions have been introduced via the above amendment to strengthen regulatory oversight and monitoring in the functioning of Multi-State Co-operative Banks and prevent financial irregularities therein, if any.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise total no. of Cooperatives along with profit/loss status

S. No.	State/UT	Total Societies	Non-functional	Status of Profit / Loss			
				Total Functional	In profit	In loss	Not Available
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,239	881	1,207	366	782	59
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,183	5,475	12,439	2,893	9,109	437
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,461	476	1,014	398	111	505
4	Assam	12,427	3,545	7,772	2,800	2,298	2,674
5	Bihar	27,387	4,881	22,344	13,191	6,730	2,423
6	Chandigarh	476	221	196	118	66	12
7	Chhattisgarh	11,845	1,026	10,245	6,073	2,975	1,197
8	Delhi	5,944	3,989	1,939	1,089	774	76

9	Goa	5,593	2,340	3,153	1,813	691	649
10	Gujarat	86,519	6,272	79,386	56,736	15,894	6,756
11	Haryana	34,673	2,853	15,604	7,231	6,461	1,912
12	Himachal Pradesh	5,791	538	4,985	3,849	854	282
13	Jammu And Kashmir	10,620	1,623	9,003	3,592	398	5,013
14	Jharkhand	12,091	3,897	8,016	2,620	4,541	855
15	Karnataka	46,969	3,539	40,368	27,339	10,453	2,576
16	Kerala	19,652	3,752	15,130	4,555	10,094	481
17	Ladakh	275	107	168	119	32	17
18	Lakshadweep	43	12	31	6	16	9
19	Madhya Pradesh	53,965	18,545	26,623	15,466	10,117	1,040
20	Maharashtra	2,25,986	2,739	2,19,941	1,07,783	68,502	43,656
21	Manipur	11,627	6,043	5,300	3,297	295	1,708
22	Meghalaya	3,452	472	2,975	1,245	1,182	548
23	Mizoram	1,560	195	1,270	600	625	45
24	Nagaland	7,955	5,785	1,830	1,255	271	304
25	Odisha	8,362	500	7,757	2,373	2,484	2,900
26	Puducherry	464	62	401	207	193	1
27	Punjab	19,662	2,670	11,906	7,201	4,475	230
28	Rajasthan	41,969	13,357	25,704	17,516	6,047	2,141
29	Sikkim	3,768	2,082	1,416	636	303	477
30	Tamil Nadu	23,210	1,200	21,240	11,949	7,504	1,787
31	Telangana	60,858	12,964	47,504	22,223	22,424	2,857
32	DNH and DD	597	157	379	128	33	218
33	Tripura	3,270	955	2,223	691	1,019	513
34	Uttar Pradesh	40,709	16,997	22,681	8,934	6,575	7,172
35	Uttarakhand	6,393	1,825	4,409	2,301	283	1,825
36	West Bengal	32,142	8,930	22,985	10,662	6,353	5,970
	Total	**8,48,137**	**1,40,905**	**6,59,544**	**3,49,255**	**2,10,964**	**99,325**

Source: NCD portal as on 01.03.2026

STATEMENT-II

State-wise status of Computerization of PACS Project

S. No	State/UTs	Total Sanctioned PACS	ERP Onboarded	ERP Go Live	Day End Completed	Audit Completed	Total amount released in Cr.
1	Maharashtra	12178	12028	12011	12000	11949	130.73
2	Bihar	4495	4478	4475	4471	4364	51.76
3	Gujarat	6216	5705	5575	5458	4724	93.97
4	Andhra Pradesh	2037	2021	2021	2017	2016	37.41
5	Chhattisgarh	2028	2028	2028	2028	1975	28.35
6	Rajasthan	8525	6157	6153	5860	3828	84.83
7	Jharkhand	2797	1479	1491	1461	1378	34.30
8	Punjab	3482	3172	2760	2385	786	32.94
9	Madhya Pradesh	5455	4532	4524	4530	4492	66.43
10	J andK	708	537	537	537	537	10.37
11	Himachal Pradesh	1885	1376	1234	1210	608	28.25
12	Haryana	710	624	580	568	454	8.79
13	Uttar Pradesh	6257	3061	3052	2922	2110	67.10
14	Karnataka	5894	4337	3690	3606	3252	67.83
15	Assam	850	577	576	569	566	17.02
16	Tripura	475	267	247	262	197	8.21
17	Sikkim	131	107	107	107	105	3.28
18	Goa	86	51	46	41	37	1.19
19	Puducherry	45	45	45	45	30	0.67
20	ANI	46	46	46	46	46	0.69
21	Mizoram	99	25	25	25	24	1.27
22	Ladakh	10	10	10	10	10	0.12
23	Nagaland	231	102	67	53	17	4.43

24	DNH and DD	9	4	4	4	4	0.12
25	Arunachal Pradesh	139	13	13	13	13	1.22
26	Uttarakhand	1216	669	668	589	469	5.69
27	Manipur	308	199	195	196	128	3.14
28	Meghalaya	330	11	9	10	4	2.34
29	Tamil Nadu	4561	4509	4508	4509	529	51.73
30	West Bengal	4187	3308	3145	2874	208	45.79
31	Odisha	4240	0	0	0	0	18.07
	Total	**79630**	**61478**	**59842**	**58406**	**44860**	**908.06**

SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAINS IN THE TEXTILE SECTOR

2812. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the details regarding the policy measures, innovation-driven initiatives, and schemes implemented so far by the Government to promote waste reduction, recycling/reuse, resource efficiency, and sustainable supply chains in the textile sector, particularly with respect to textile waste recycling, fibre-to-fibre technologies, and green manufacturing;

(b) whether the Government is preparing a roadmap to develop cluster-based circular textile models, keeping in view the growing ESG and sustainability requirements of global markets;

(c) whether the Government is considering initiating a circular economy–based textile pilot or cluster project in districts such as Satna in Madhya Pradesh, to

promote simultaneously local employment, export potential, and environmental sustainability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (c) The Government is implementing various initiatives throughout the country to promote waste reduction, recycling/reuse, resource efficiency, and sustainable supply chains in the textile sector. Details of some recent steps taken in this regard are as follows:

i. The Government is implementing a pilot project, across eight clusters and four fashion houses, titled “Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from Textile Fashion Supply Chain in India” which inter-alia aims at promoting resource efficiency, cleaner production, and green manufacturing.

ii. With respect to textile waste recovery and recycling, the Government has undertaken multiple initiatives including a study on "Mapping of Textile Waste Value Chain in India", an MoU among Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Textile Committee and others to develop a centre for processing of textile waste in Navi Mumbai, an MoU among Textile Committee, Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) and the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to promote the use of upcycled products in Government procurement. The Government has also enabled various industry centric programmes which focus on cluster-based circular textile models through platforms including Circular Samvaad and Cluster Exchange Mechanism.

iii. An ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Textiles provides a platform to stakeholders of the textile and apparel industry in ascertaining the current status and issues in transitioning the textile industry to a sustainable and resource-efficient production system.

iv. A Textiles Startup Grand Challenge was also conducted in collaboration with Startup India and DPIIT in 2024 which focused on transparency and traceability and end-of-life management of textiles. 9 winners were recognized and awarded at Bharat Tex 2025.

v. The Government has notified the Eco-Mark Scheme, 2024, which includes textiles as one of the identified product categories. Under this scheme, eco-labeling is intended to encourage environmentally sustainable production practices, use of environmentally benign raw materials, reduced use of hazardous chemicals, resource efficiency, waste water and emissions management, and compliance with applicable environmental standards.

(d) However, no specific proposal for Satna, Madhya Pradesh is currently pending consideration with the Government.

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

2813. SHRI KIRTI AZAD :

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

(a) the details of the fund allocation to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during each of last five Union Budgets;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the reasons for the observed decline in allocations, as noted by Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of average Own Source Revenue (OSR) per panchayat at national level during each of last five years, State-wise;

(d) whether the assessment of current OSR levels are adequate to support local development and fiscal autonomy, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken note that certain States such as West Bengal, Kerala and Goa have reported relatively higher OSR and stronger local governance performance, and if so, whether such models are being considered for replication; and

(f) the measures taken or proposed by the Government to strengthen fiscal devolution, enhance untied and performance-linked transfers and support capacity-building of PRIs to improve their financial self-reliance and service delivery?

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

(a) and (b) The year-wise funds allocated to the Rural Local Bodies during the last five Union Budgets are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates
2020-21	69,224.79
2021-22	44,901.00
2022-23	46,513.00
2023-24	47,018.00
2024-25	49,800.00

The fund allocation to the RLBs after 2020-21 has consistently increased.

(c) The details of average Own Sources of Revenue (OSR) per Panchayat at national level are not maintained centrally. However, details of OSR generated by Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) as compiled by the 16th Finance Commission for the period 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) In para. No. 10.50 of its Report, the 16th Finance Commission has observed that the own resources generated by the vast majority of local bodies, are minuscule. They remain heavily, if not entirely, dependent on the Union and State Governments to carry out their mandate. In para. No. 10.51, the Commission has further observed that successive Finance Commissions have stated that the primary responsibility for the provision of fiscal resources for local bodies rests with the State Governments.

(e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj shares study/survey reports on various aspects of the PRIs including study on status of devolution to Panchayats as also the scores of Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) with the States/UTs showing the comparative pictures that serves the principal sources of inspiration to low performing States/UTs to improve their position. Also, the best practices of the Award-winning Panchayats are disseminated through

various means with a view to adopting or replicating by low performing Panchayats to improve their lot. The State of West Bengal has not participated in the Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) exercise nor has it won any National Panchayat Awards on OSR.

(f) Panchayat is a State subject and therefore it is the responsibility of the State Government to devolve power including fiscal to their Panchayats in accordance with the provisions contained in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements and complements the efforts of State Governments, including financial support under its schemes towards strengthening and efficient functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) on a continuous basis. The Ministry has been advising the States to devolve more and more powers to their Panchayats to make them self-reliant in all matters, particularly generation of own sources of revenue (OSR) through transfer of financial power to them. In order to strengthen the financial autonomy and technical support to Panchayats to enable them to undertake local development projects effectively, all Finance Commission grants are deposited directly into the accounts of Panchayats by the States. The Ministry undertakes periodical studies like the Panchayat Devolution Index (PDI) which reviews the status of devolution to the Panchayats by the States/UTs in the areas of funds, functions and functionalities to foster competitiveness among the States to devolve more and more powers to the Panchayats.

The Ministry, through its memorandum to the Sixteenth Finance Commission (SFC), had recommend higher allocation to the RLBs in view of their roles and responsibilities and as a result of which the SFC has recommended a total grant of ₹4,35,236 crore for the RLBs, which is an increase of nearly 84% compared to the allocations made under the Fifteenth Finance Commission. Further, the SFC has recommended OSR generation performance-linked grants to Panchayats of all tiers. In addition, the Commission has also recommended performance grants to States provided they transfer funds to the RLBs out of their own resources. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

The Ministry has been focusing on the capacity building of the PRIs in various areas with due emphasis on mobilisation of own sources of revenue and service delivery having potential of generation of own revenue for attaining financial and self-reliance. For this the Ministry has been implementing Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme. During 2022-23 and till date 1.54 crore cumulative number of elected representatives of the PRIs and their functionaries have been imparted training. The Ministry, in collaboration with IIM Ahmedabad, has developed a training module on the generation of Own Sources Revenue (OSR) to strengthen the financial autonomy of Gram Panchayats. The module enables elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries to understand OSR generation through tax and non-tax sources. So far, 2,39,943 participants have been imparted training under OSR.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Own Sources of Revenue Generated by Rural Local Bodies

(₹ crore)

State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	1,536.75	1,413.05	1,385.19	1,712.05	1,315.01
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	42.08	81.03	35.95	42.22	44.79
Bihar	53.50	53.50	53.11	52.45	55.39
Chhattisgarh	71.86	50.49	58.32	78.01	89.46
Goa	53.18	52.24	67.91	85.26	96.60
Gujarat	348.61	325.38	363.87	347.90	435.70
Haryana	480.43	353.36	634.04	691.67	1,104.85
Himachal Pradesh	124.66	154.94	141.27	163.71	157.18
Karnataka	1,891.00	2,106.08	3,156.80	2,415.74	2,792.42
Kerala	816.71	821.43	1,674.10	1,831.82	2,330.09
Madhya Pradesh	160.47	132.69	182.50	148.68	233.78
Maharashtra	3,906.52	3,416.93	4,146.94	4,311.55	4,744.93
Manipur	0.39	0.51	0.24	0.18	0.08
Odisha	65.60	55.41	52.60	63.92	74.00
Punjab	511.30	531.93	522.26	539.89	559.01
Rajasthan	99.54	109.50	120.44	132.49	145.74
Sikkim	5.75	5.03	5.86	6.86	7.10
Tamil Nadu	855.74	1,152.64	1,396.31	1,520.67	1,195.81
Telangana	487.19	481.09	546.52	521.65	514.91
Tripura	3.12	4.25	3.47	4.15	4.63
Uttar Pradesh	176.67	229.08	243.26	276.00	294.91
Uttarakhand	41.63	37.96	151.15	57.96	56.17
West Bengal	1,503.68	987.12	1,138.06	1,104.68	1,029.48
Total	**13,236.37**	**12,555.64**	**16,080.17**	**16,109.50**	**17,282.01**

Source: Data provided by the States on Portal of Sixteenth Finance Commission (as on 31 August 2025)

Note: Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland reported NA and Meghalaya provided only ADCs OSR which have been excluded from the RLBs OSR

मध्य प्रदेश में पीएम-किसान योजना

2814. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश विशेषकर रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत लाभार्थी किसानों की जिला-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उक्त जनजाति-बहुल जिलों में बड़ी संख्या में पात्र किसानों के आवेदनों की ओर दिलाया गया है जो विभिन्न तकनीकी कारणों (जैसे आधार सीडिंग, ई-केवाईसी या भूमि अभिलेख मिलान में त्रुटियां) के कारण लंबित हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिलों में और राज्य में वर्तमान में कितने आवेदन लंबित हैं;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त तकनीकी बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इन दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों के किसानों के लिए विशेष सुधार शिविर आयोजित करने की योजना बना रही है ताकि उन्हें उक्त योजना का लाभ मिलता रहे?

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

(क) पीएम-किसान योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है जिसका शुभारंभ फरवरी 2019 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा कृषि योग्य भूमि वाले किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं पूरा करने के लिए किया गया था। इस योजना के तहत प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से किसानों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में तीन समान किस्तों में 6,000/- रुपए प्रति वर्ष का वित्तीय लाभ अंतरित किया जाता है। पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि का होना प्राथमिक पात्रता मानदंड है, जो उच्च आर्थिक स्थिति से संबंधित कुछ अपवर्जनों के अधीन हैं।

किसान-केंद्रित डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि योजना का लाभ देश भर के सभी किसानों को बिना किसी बिचौलिए के हस्तक्षेप के प्राप्त हो। लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण और सत्यापन में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता बनाए रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने योजना के आरंभ से अब तक 21 किस्तों में ₹4.09 लाख करोड़ से अधिक का वितरण किया है। मध्य प्रदेश में जिन लाभार्थियों

को योजना की 21वीं किस्त जारी होने के दौरान लाभ मिला, उनका जिलेवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) से (ङ) पीएम-किसान एक पात्रता आधारित योजना है जिसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को राज्यों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा पीएम-किसान पोर्टल के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए गए सत्यापित डेटा के आधार पर लाभ मिलता है। योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों का पंजीकरण और उनका सत्यापन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। किसान पीएम-किसान पोर्टल और कॉमन सर्विस सेंटरों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से अपना पंजीकरण करा सकते हैं। सभी आवेदनों को संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा समुचित सत्यापन के पश्चात अनुमोदित किया जाता है। राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात, विभाग द्वारा लाभ की प्रक्रिया तुरंत प्रारंभ की जाती है और उसे अगली किस्त में जारी किया जाता है।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लाभ केवल पात्र लाभार्थियों को ही मिले, निम्नलिखित को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है:-

I. योजना की 12वीं किस्त (अगस्त 2022 से आगे) जारी करने के दौरान लैंड सीडिंग अनिवार्य कर दिया गया था ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि लाभार्थी कृषि योग्य भूमि का वास्तविक भूस्वामी है।

II. लाभों को बिना किसी त्रुटि के लाभार्थी के खाते में सीधे समय पर अंतरित करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लाभ वास्तविक लाभार्थी को ही मिले, 13वीं किस्त (दिसंबर 2022 से आगे) से आधार-आधारित भुगतान अनिवार्य कर दिया गया था।

III. लाभार्थियों की प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित करने और यह पुष्टि करने के लिए कि जिस पात्र लाभार्थी का आधार अपलोड किया गया है, वह योजना के लाभों का वास्तविक प्राप्तकर्ता है, ई-केवाईसी को 15वीं किस्त (अगस्त 2023 से आगे) से अनिवार्य कर दिया गया था।

हालांकि, सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों के लिए इन अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना मुख्य रूप से राज्यों का दायित्व है, फिर भी कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग ने पीएम-किसान लाभार्थियों द्वारा अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई पहल की हैं:

- कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स (सीएससी) के सहयोग से ई-केवाईसी व्यापक अभियान चलाए गए। पंजीकरण को सुगम बनाने और ई-केवाईसी सहित अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए 5 लाख से अधिक कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स (सीएससी) को शामिल किया गया है।
- जून 2023 में पीएम-किसान मोबाइल ऐप में फेस ऑथेंटिकेशन आधारित ई-केवाईसी सुविधा जोड़ी गई, जिससे लाभार्थियों को घर बैठे ही अपना ई-केवाईसी पूर्ण करने के साथ-साथ 100 अन्य किसानों के लिए भी ई-केवाईसी करने की सुविधा मिली। इस सुविधा से विशेष रूप से बुजुर्ग लाभार्थियों और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लाभार्थियों को अपना ई-केवाईसी पूर्ण करने में सहायता मिली है।
- इस योजना के अंतर्गत, लाभार्थियों द्वारा अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं जैसे कि लैंड सीडिंग, आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते और ईकेवाईसी, को पूर्ण करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें भी की गई हैं, जैसे सीएससी, आईपीपीबी और बैंकों के समन्वय से किया गया।
- किसानों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा ग्राम नोडल अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जाती है और लगभग 1 लाख ग्राम नोडल अधिकारियों को 4 लाख से अधिक गांवों में नामित किया गया है ताकि किसानों को उनकी अनिवार्य औपचारिकताओं को पूर्ण करने में सहायता मिल सके। वे किसानों की भूमि के विवरण का सत्यापन कर सकते हैं और किसानों का ई-केवाईसी पूर्ण कर सकते हैं।

- सरकार द्वारा एक वॉयस आधारित पीएम-किसान एआई चैटबॉट (किसान-ई-मित्र) विकसित किया गया है। यह चैटबॉट किसानों के प्रश्नों के त्वरित, सटीक और स्पष्ट उत्तर चौबीसों घंटे उनकी मातृभाषा में प्रदान करता है, जिससे यह प्रणाली अधिक सुलभ और उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल बन जाती है। यह वेब, मोबाइल आदि सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर उपलब्ध है। किसान ई-मित्र चैटबॉट वर्तमान में 11 भाषाओं—अंग्रेजी, हिंदी, ओड़िया, तमिल, बंगाली, मलयालम, गुजराती, पंजाबी, कन्नड़, तेलुगु और मराठी में उपलब्ध है। यह चैटबॉट किसानों को उनकी अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए जानकारी भी प्रदान करता है।

इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, नवंबर 2025 में पीएम-किसान योजना की 21वीं किस्त जारी होने के दौरान, 9.35 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को, जिन्होंने अपनी अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर लिया है, लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना का दायरा बढ़ाने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कोई भी पात्र किसान इससे वंचित न रह जाए, भारत सरकार समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से सघन (सेचुरेशन) अभियान चलाती है। विकसित भारत संकल्प यात्रा (वीबीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत 15 नवंबर 2023 से एक बड़ा राष्ट्रव्यापी सघन (सेचुरेशन) अभियान चलाया गया, जिसके दौरान पीएम-किसान योजना में 1 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को शामिल किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, नई सरकार की 100 दिनों की पहल के तहत, पीएम-किसान योजना में 25 लाख से अधिक पात्र किसानों को जोड़ा गया। साथ ही, लंबित स्व-पंजीकरण मामलों का निपटान करने के लिए सितंबर 2024 में एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस योजना से 30 लाख से अधिक नए किसान जुड़े।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य और रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में ऐसे किसानों की संख्या, जिनकी लैंड सीडिंग, आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते और ई-केवाईसी अभी भी लंबित है, निम्नानुसार है:-

राज्य/जिले का नाम	ऐसे किसानों, जिनकी भूमि सीडिंग लंबित है, की संख्या	ऐसे किसानों की संख्या जिनकी ईकेवाईसी लंबित है	ऐसे किसानों की संख्या जो आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों के लिए लंबित है
मध्य प्रदेश	5,828	80,845	1,58,484
रतलाम	26	2,533	3,111
झाबुआ	125	895	1,613
अलीराजपुर	34	671	1,446

जैसे ही ये किसान अपनी अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण कर लेंगे, योजना के तहत उनके लाभ पुनः प्रारंभ हो जाएंगे।

<u>विवरण</u>

पीएम-किसान योजना की 21वीं किस्त जारी होने के समय (05/03/2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार) मध्य प्रदेश में जिलेवार लाभार्थियों की संख्या

क्रम सं.	जिले का नाम	लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	आगर-मालवा	93,626
2	अलीराजपुर	82,738
3	अनूपपुर	81,962
4	अशोकनगर	1,28,988
5	बालाघाट	3,14,588
6	बड़वानी	1,25,144
7	बेतुल	2,34,711
8	भिंड	1,85,419
9	भोपाल	55,134
10	बुरहानपुर	46,789
11	छतरपुर	2,47,227
12	छिंदवाड़ा	2,11,429
13	दामोह	1,73,316
14	दतिया	1,30,284
15	देवास	1,57,700
16	धार	2,19,197
17	डिण्डोरी	1,17,590

18	गुना	1,67,008
19	ग्वालियर	1,12,258
20	हरदा	59,212
21	इंदौर	73,923
22	जबलपुर	1,41,147
23	झाबुआ	1,24,124
24	कटनी	1,54,530
25	खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़)	1,40,806
26	खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	1,85,269
27	मैहर	69,270
28	मंडला	1,39,697
29	मन्दसौर	2,01,099
30	मऊगंज	65,856
31	मुरैना	2,23,892
32	नर्मदापुरम	1,30,532
33	नरसिंहपुर	1,38,997
34	नीमच	99,663
35	निवाड़ी	60,997
36	पंधुरना	43,717
37	पन्ना	1,51,841
38	रायसेन	1,56,963
39	राजगढ़	2,34,975
40	रतलाम	1,59,009
41	रीवा	1,70,686
42	सागर	2,87,941
43	सतना	1,43,924
44	सीहोर	1,62,548
45	सिवनी	2,37,446
46	शहडोल	1,11,308
47	शाजपुर	1,38,198
48	श्योपुर	90,840
49	शिवपुरी	2,72,257
50	सीधी	1,29,404

51	सिंगरौली	1,33,810
52	टीकमगढ़	1,61,346
53	उज्जैन	1,98,280
54	उमरिया	85,053
55	विदिशा	2,18,083
	कुल	**81,81,751**

INLAND FISHERIES

2815. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any comprehensive assessment of inland fisheries potential in Telangana, particularly in large reservoirs, irrigation tanks and water bodies developed under recent irrigation projects;

(b) whether the Government has any proposals to establish Integrated Inland Fisheries Clusters in Telangana under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY);

(c) the total funds sanctioned, released and utilized in the State under the scheme during the last three years, component-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to support value chain infrastructure including hatcheries, feed mills, cold storage, fish processing units and export facilitation centres in the State; and

(e) whether any special measures are being considered to promote cage culture, ornamental fisheries, women self-help group participation and digital marketing platforms to enhance fishermen incomes in the State?

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

(a) The Government of Telangana has informed that a baseline study on inland fisheries resources in the State was undertaken in 2018 by the Agriculture Finance Corporation Limited, Mumbai.

(b) The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAH andD), Government of India, is promoting integrated development of fisheries and aquaculture through 34 production and processing clusters across various subsectors under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), including in Telangana. A Murrel Cluster has been notified in Mancherial district. Additionally, a project for establishing a *Centre of Excellence for Murrel* in Mancherial district, Telengana has been approved under PMMSY at a cost of ₹250 lakh.

(c) PMMSY has been implemented in all States and UTs, including Telangana, since 2020–21. Under the scheme, the DoF has approved proposals of the Government of Telangana amounting to ₹347.20 crore, with a central share of ₹109.91 crore. Of this, ₹39.96 crore has been released to the State based on utilisation reported. Component-wise details of approvals are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) Under the PMMSY, DoF, GoI has approved several activities including support for value chain infrastructure including (i) 21 unit of hatcheries, (ii) 2 unit of feed mills, (iii) 2 unit of Live fish vending centres, (iv) 275 unit of Three

wheelers with Ice Box including e-rickshaws for fish vending, (v) 500 units of motor cycle with icebox, and (vi) State of Art whole sale fish market at Hyderabad for fish processing unit and export facilitation. The Department has also approved proposals for such support to the State as given in the **Statement** referenced in (c).

(e)The DoF has approved 89 cage-culture units in reservoirs under PMMSY. The Government of Telangana has further informed that 238 Mobile Fish Retail Units have been provided to Women Self-Help Groups for fish marketing. Additionally, 2,17,192 fishers and fish farmers in Telangana have been registered on the National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP).

STATEMENT

Component-wise details of approvals under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Components	Units/Ha	Total Project Cost	Central Share
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1	Establishment of New Freshwater Finfish Hatcheries	21	525.00	168.00
2	Construction of New Grow-out ponds	823.68	5765.76	1740.27
3	Inputs for fresh water Aquaculture	759.86	3039.44	912.13
4.	Stocking of Fingerlings in Reservoirs	140053.2	16096.00	3951.92
5.	Establishment of Medium RAS (with 6 tank of minimum 30m3/tank capacity 10ton/crop)	6	150	48
6.	Establishment of large RAS (with 8 tank of minimum 90m3/tank capacity 40ton/crop)	5	250	78

Sl. No.	Name of the Components	Units/Ha	Total Project Cost	Central Share
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
7.	Installation of cages in Reservoirs	89	267	64.08
8.	Insulated vehicles	6	120	40.8
9.	Three wheelers with Ice Box including e-rickshaws for fish vending	275	825.2	268.2
10.	Construction of fish kiosks	185	1850	576
11.	Mini Feed mill of production capacity 2 ton/day	2	60	18
12.	Live fish vending centres	2	40	14.4
13.	Motor cycle with ice box	500	375	108
14	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers	970	43.65	14.55
15.	Support for providing safety kits for fishermen of traditional fishing vessels	350	350	96
16.	Providing boats and nets for traditional fishermen	52	260	71.4
17.	State of Art whole sale fish market at Hyderabad	1	4703.52	2822.11

ECONOMIC GROWTH

2816. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken to accelerate and sustain economic growth, through scaling up manufacturing in seven strategic and frontier sectors and also through rejuvenating legacy industrial sectors; and

(b) the present status, funds sanctioned, spent, State-wise?

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

(a) In the Union Budget 2026-27, Government has announced a strategy for accelerating and sustaining economic growth through scaling up manufacturing in the seven strategic and frontier sectors. The initiatives are as under:

i. Biopharma SHAKTI (Strategy for Healthcare Advancement through Knowledge, Technology and Innovation) with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crores over the next 5 years to build the ecosystem for domestic production of biologics and biosimilars.

ii. Launch India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) 2.0 to produce equipment and materials, design full-stack Indian IP, and fortify supply chains; increase the outlay under the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme, launched in April 2025 with an outlay of ₹22,919 crore, to ₹40,000 crore; and support the mineral-rich States of Odisha, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to establish dedicated Rare Earth Corridors to promote mining, processing, research and manufacturing.

iii. Launch a scheme to support States in establishing 3 dedicated Chemical Parks, through challenge route, on a cluster-based plug-

and-play model to enhance domestic chemical production and reduce import-dependency.

iv. Towards building capacity of capital goods sector, the following is proposed: (a) Hi-Tech Tool Rooms will be established by CPSEs at 2 locations as digitally enabled automated service bureaus that locally design, test, and manufacture high-precision components at scale and at lower cost; (b) A Scheme for Enhancement of Construction and Infrastructure Equipment (CIE) will be introduced to strengthen domestic manufacturing of high-value and technologically-advanced CIE, ranging from lifts in a multi-story apartment, fire-fighting equipment, large and small, to tunnel-boring equipment for building metros and high-altitude roads; and (c) A Scheme for Container Manufacturing to create a globally competitive container manufacturing ecosystem, with a budgetary allocation of ₹10,000 crore over a 5 year period.

v. For the labour-intensive Textile sector, an integrated programme with the following 5 sub-parts are proposed: (a) National Fibre Scheme for self-reliance in natural fibres such as silk, wool and jute, man-made fibres, and new-age fibres; (b) Textile Expansion and Employment Scheme to modernise traditional clusters with capital support for machinery, technology upgradation and common testing and certification centres; (c) A National Handloom and Handicraft programme to integrate and strengthen existing schemes and

ensure targeted support for weavers and artisans; (d) Tex-Eco Initiative to promote globally competitive and sustainable textiles and apparels; and (e) Samarth 2.0 to modernize and upgrade the textile skilling ecosystem through collaboration with industry and academic institutions. Further, it is proposed to set up Mega Textile Parks in challenge mode to focus on bringing value addition to technical textiles.

vi. Launch the Mahatma Gandhi Gram Swaraj initiative to strengthen khadi, handloom and handicrafts. This will help in global market linkage, branding and streamlining and supporting training, skilling, quality of process and production.

vii. A dedicated initiative for sports goods that will promote manufacturing, research and innovation in equipment design as well as material sciences.

In addition, in the Union Budget 2026-27, introduction of a Scheme to revive 200 legacy industrial clusters has been announced to improve their cost competitiveness and efficiency through infrastructure and technology upgradation.

(b) The above initiatives have been announced in the Union Budget 2026-27 recently, and no State-wise details on funds sanctioned and spent are available.

REVIEW OF LIVELIHOOD MISSION

2817. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any recent review of livelihood missions, self-help groups and rural employment programmes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to improve transparency, timely payments and quality of rural infrastructure; and

(c) whether the Government proposes additional measures to promote digital services and skill development in rural regions, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has commissioned various impact evaluation studies to understand the overall impact of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) which is being implemented since 2011 in a mission mode with the objective of organizing the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them to take economic activities till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time to improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. The details of recent studies are given below

1. To evaluate the impact of NRLM, an evaluation study was conducted in 2024, which covered 9 states with around 23,000 respondents and 5000 SHGs across 9 states namely Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This was the first large-scale impact evaluation study commissioned by MoRD. Key findings from the impact evaluation (2024) indicate:

i. Expansion of SHG–Village Organisation (VO)–Cluster Level federations(CLF) increased household expenditure by 10.5%.
ii. Programme interventions raised household income by 27%, along with higher non-food spending, asset ownership, and enterprise investment.
iii. Model CLF clusters showed stronger outcomes, with 12–32% income growth and 10–17% consumption growth.
iv. Women's empowerment improved through better gender norms, wider social networks, and greater participation in decisions.
v. Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) approach enhanced income gains and strengthened market linkages.

2. The Government commissioned thematic evaluations in 2024 to assess the impact of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) and the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), which are sub-schemes under DAY-NRLM, with the objective of examining their effectiveness in improving livelihoods and promoting rural entrepreneurship. Key findings of the evaluation includes:

i. MKSP impact on sustainable agriculture reports that a majority of Mahila Kisans (79%) sustained adoption of climate-resilient practices, with collectivization emerging as a key driver (64% linked to producer collectives). The programme enhanced confidence (48%), agricultural knowledge (40%), and crop yields (52%), Kitchen gardens (63% adoption) emerged as the most preferred practice.

ii. SVEP Impact on Rural Entrepreneurship: The evaluation covered 1,159 enterprises across 17 states, highlighting SVEP's role in promoting decentralised entrepreneurship, strengthening enterprise support through CRPs-EP, and enabling income diversification and self-employment among rural households, particularly women and SHG members.

(b) As per the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, beneficiaries are entitled to receive wage payments within 15 days of work completion. In order to ensure timely payment, the Government of India has issued a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to all States/UTs, which defines fixed timelines for each stage of the wage payment process from muster roll uploading to FTO approval. The Ministry, along with the States/UTs, has been making concerted efforts to improve the timely payment of wages. States/UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. The Ministry has taken various steps to ensure timely payment of wages to workers under (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS). These include:

i. Improvement of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)

ii. Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders for ensuring timely payment of wages, verification of pending and delay compensation claims etc.

iii. Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of delay compensation.

iv. Reviewing the status of timely payment and payment of delay compensation with the States/ UTs during periodic meetings, Performance Review Committee meetings, Mid-term Reviews etc.

Further, continued efforts have been undertaken by the MoRD through various technological interventions to ensure timely payments of wages. Some of the key interventions include:

i. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Wages are transferred directly from the central account to workers' bank accounts, minimising the role of intermediaries and reducing fund misappropriation. This has proven to be effective in enhancing transparency and preventing leakages. Almost 100% of the funds are managed electronically, with the wage payment made entirely through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) protocol.

ii. Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS): APBS conversion is a major reform process where benefits are credited directly into the bank accounts based on the Aadhaar of the workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, preferably Aadhaar Based Payments, cutting several layers in

the delivery process. APBS helps in better targeting, increasing the efficiency of the system and reducing the delays in payments, ensuring greater inclusion by curbing leakages thereby promoting greater accountability and transparency.

iii. National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS): Real-time attendance capture through geo-tagged photographs at the worksite ensures accurate and timely recording of attendance, which helps in timely payment of wages.

To strengthen rural infrastructure, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Government of India to provide rural connectivity by way of a single all-weather road to eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. It was launched in the year 2000 as a measure towards alleviation of poverty in rural areas by providing access to basic services to the rural population by providing them good quality roads. PMGSY follows the established monitoring and quality protocols, which include:

i. **Digital Monitoring**: Implementation is tracked via the Online Management, Monitoring, and Accounting System (OMMAS) for real-time data sync, supplemented by the Project Management Information System (PMIS) for PMGSY-III.

ii. **Operational Transparency**: Mandatory GPS-enabled Vehicle Tracking Systems (VTS) are required on machinery to monitor deployment during construction.

iii. **Maintenance**: Routine maintenance during the Defect Liability Period is processed through eMARG. Payments are regulated by Performance-Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC), where disbursements are contingent upon the road meeting defined service levels.

iv. **Quality Control**: A three-tier Quality Assurance Mechanism is in place for quality control, comprising PIU-level in-house quality control as the first tier, Independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs) as the second tier, and Independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) empanelled by National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency(NRIDA) as the third tier.

The MoRD is also taking the following initiatives to ensure timely completion of the houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin(PMAY-G):

i. Regular review of progress at the level of the Ministry.

ii. Launch of PMAY-G Dashboard for monitoring and supervision of the scheme.

iii. Timely allocation of targets to the States/UTs and release of adequate funds.

iv. Regular follow-ups with the State to ensure release of the central and state share of funds and provision of land to landless beneficiaries in rural areas.

v. Awards to the best performing States/UTs, Districts based on performance index dashboard, thereby creating healthy competition and motivation among the States/UTs for achieving the set targets. The

PMAY-G guidelines provide that the States/UTs shall sensitise the selected beneficiaries, preferably at the block level, at the earliest possible date fixed by the State Government on different aspects of housing. This includes the quantum of assistance, stage-wise instalments thereof, different options of the available house type designs suitable to their area, the disaster resilient features, green housing designs, materials, technologies and elements (e.g. rainwater harvesting), cooking area, sanitation, water storage, etc. that need to be incorporated for houses in their locality. The beneficiaries are also sensitised on the need to take up construction of the core house initially, the approximate requirement of material for construction of each stage, the availability of the skilled mason / trained rural mason along with their contact details, source for procurement of the material at reasonable rates, sanitation of surrounding areas, etc.

(c) For skill development in rural regions, the project “UNNATI” intends to upgrade the skill base of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers, and thereby improve their livelihoods, so that they can move from partial employment to full employment. This project was launched in December 2019 and rolled out in April 2020, but its progress was impacted by COVID-19. The total achievement till 31st March 2025 is 90,894 candidates. The project has been further extended till 31st March 2026 with changes in the Guidelines framework.

Under PMAY-G, Rural Mason Training (RMT) is a key initiative aimed at ensuring quality construction and supporting sustainable livelihoods in rural

areas. The programme focuses on developing a pool of skilled and certified masons capable of constructing disaster-resilient, durable, and cost-effective pucca houses using locally available materials and appropriate technologies. These trained masons contribute significantly to improved construction quality, faster completion, and adherence to design and safety standards. So far, 3.81 lakh candidates have been enrolled, 3.48 lakh have been assessed, and 3.08 lakh individuals have been certified as trained rural masons under PMAY-G. These trainees have undergone structured on-site training modules, with certification conducted by the Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI). This systematic and practical training approach ensures that masons develop the hands-on skills required for high-quality, safe, and durable housing construction in rural areas

Also, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has taken several measures to promote digital services and skill development in rural areas which are as follows:

i. **DigiLocker:** DigiLocker has provided anytime access to authentic digital documents from original issuer for the common citizen. More than 67.17+ crore users are registered with DigiLocker to avail its services, and more than 967.01+ crore documents have been issued from 2456 issuers onboarded on the platform.

ii. **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG),** one mobile application for all government services. is operational and offers 2446+ services for individuals.

iii. **National Scholarship Portal (NSP):** The platform enables scheme-owning Ministries/Departments and States/UTs to process applications and disburse Scholarships/funds directly into the beneficiary's bank account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. The National Scholarship Portal (NSP) serves over 7.47 Crore beneficiaries, with a total disbursement exceeding Rs. 44,181+ Crore. So far, 153 schemes belonging to 13 Ministries/Departments and 21 States/UTs are onboarded on NSP.

iv. **MyGov**: MyGov is a Government of India's Citizen Engagement Platform which collaborates with multiple Government bodies/ Ministries to engage people in policy formulation and seeks the opinion of people on issues/ topics of public interest and welfare. Presently, over 6.11+ crore citizens are registered with MyGov. participating in various activities hosted on MyGov platform.

v. **Common Services Centres (CSCs):** CSCs are offering government and business services in digital mode enhancing last mile connectivity in rural areas through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs. As of January 2026, 5.54 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (in rural and urban areas), out of which 4.32 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level (rural).

vi. **The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):** PMGDISHA was initiated to reach digital literacy in 6

crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide. As against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country. The Scheme was implemented by CSC e- Governance Services India Limited through 4.39 Lakh Common Service Centres spread across 2.52 Lakh Gram Panchayats in the country.

PROJECTS UNDER PM GATI SHAKTI

2818. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:
SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:
SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI ARUN GOVIL:
SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) the estimated volume of steel demand generated from infrastructure projects as of January 2026 under PM Gati Shakti;

(b) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding participation of small and medium domestic steel producers in supplying steel for these projects;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the impact of domestic and global steel price fluctuations during 2024-2025 on project costs and supply timelines under PM Gati Shakti; and

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to align long-term infrastructure planning under PM Gati Shakti with domestic steel production capacity to ensure supply stability and price predictability, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)to(e) India's crude steel capacity increased from 102.26 Million Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) in 2013-14 to 200.33 MTPA in 2024-25 that is an increase of 95.90%. Production of crude steel has also increased from 81.69 MTPA in 2013-14 to 152.18 MTPA in 2024-25 (i.e. an increase of 86.28%) to meet surging needs in construction and housing, automobile and infrastructure sectors, etc. in both public and private domains. This robust demand underscores steel's pivotal role in India's Viksit Bharat goal.

Steel is a deregulated sector where prices are determined by demand and supply, global market conditions, raw material prices, logistics, and power and fuel costs. Steel companies including the small and medium domestic

steel producers supply steel to these infrastructure projects based on the techno-economic factors of market.

FISHERMEN REGISTERED UNDER WELFARE SCHEMES

2819. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) the details of central assistance released to various States for the welfare of fishermen of the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of fishermen registered through various welfare schemes across the country, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to resolve the Coastal Regulation Zone issue for the construction of dwelling units of fishermen and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, under the ongoing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) during the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25) has approved fisheries development proposals including for welfare measures worth Rs. 13,924.24 crore with central share of Rs.6,415.87 crore and a sum of Rs. 3,535.03 crore has been released. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya

Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has also been playing a vital role in promoting overall development of the fisheries sector with special emphasis on fishers' welfare and improving their livelihoods across the country. The State-wise details of the projects approved, central funds released during the last three years under PMMSY is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** while details of fishermen registered under National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP) for availing welfare measures is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) As reported by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India, the CRZ Notifications were issued with a view to conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas while ensuring livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and promoting sustainable development based on scientific principles. The CRZ Notification provides for livelihood security to the fisherman community. While there are strict regulations for construction, industrial, commercial setups and also residential buildings, the CRZ notification protects the interests of the fisher community by means of suitable enabling provisions even in the No Development Zone (NDZ) of the CRZ. Facilities associated with livelihoods of fishing community such as fish drying yards, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plants, ice crushing units, auction walls, fish curing facilities etc. have been permitted in the NDZ. Fisher communities and other local communities have also been permitted to repair or reconstruct their dwelling units, as per their traditional rights in the NDZ.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of total cost of projects approved and Central fund released under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana during the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	State/UT	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	Funds Released
1	A and N Island	2886.75	1684.25	0.00	1202.50	500.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	162788.20	31720.00	110588.40	20480.40	20604.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15411.39	10739.09	1192.96	3479.34	10069.97
4	Assam	33948.88	20184.79	2820.86	10905.21	11043.02
5	Bihar	27501.48	8817.39	5828.27	12792.82	2641.74
6	Chhattisgarh	71304.45	24333.23	16057.49	30512.73	17123.00
7	Daman and Diu andDNH	12885.69	12885.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	3127.00	1187.49	786.33	1146.18	2527.15
10	Gujarat	47334.50	19133.76	12755.84	15444.90	3742.14
11	Haryana	60087.75	21342.86	16005.24	22739.65	9562.64
12	Himachal Pradesh	8499.98	4616.16	545.76	3335.98	3232.64
13	Jammu and Kashmir	9621.87	5043.28	0.00	4578.59	5479.56
14	Jharkhand	22065.66	7916.91	5028.59	8802.16	3341.44
15	Karnataka	66378.62	24444.39	16599.28	25334.96	13382.42
16	Kerala	99446.51	44925.47	34947.29	19573.77	25804.29
17	Ladakh	2654.60	1604.76	0.00	1049.84	1014.02
18	Lakshadweep	2239.00	1343.40	99.20	796.40	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	59588.06	20579.82	13175.98	24897.27	14316.19
20	Maharashtra	98160.96	37488.28	27547.59	32678.09	22751.66
21	Manipur	16352.20	7605.42	845.05	7901.75	1000.00
22	Meghalaya	9826.40	5570.31	618.93	3637.17	3039.84
23	Mizoram	8380.80	4523.74	523.65	3333.41	4393.58
24	Nagaland	11718.58	7913.83	862.31	2925.44	5185.25
25	Odisha	67796.00	29341.10	23020.24	15434.70	18381.21
26	Puducherry	30367.18	26290.88	0.00	4074.30	4231.00
27	Punjab	7877.25	2475.70	1650.46	3751.09	2128.08

28	Rajasthan	4175.00	1447.52	964.90	1762.50	148.81
29	Sikkim	5039.28	3176.10	354.55	1508.63	2763.42
30	Tamil Nadu	79530.25	32292.84	34592.83	12644.58	10419.87
31	Telangana	19451.49	6836.46	4394.92	8220.12	1336.47
32	Tripura	18798.51	11345.22	1291.25	6141.05	4137.43
33	Uttar Pradesh	70165.40	22325.57	14888.71	32951.11	14232.77
34	Uttarakhand	20874.47	10756.35	1195.15	8922.97	12444.50
35	West Bengal	54439.44	22554.68	12848.30	19036.45	5507.70
36	Other Institutes	36400.00	21840.00	0.00	0.00	49780.40
37	Insurance Activities	6410.00	6410.00	0.00	3960.00	6410.00
38	PMMKSSY	1193.07	1193.07	0.00	0.00	1193.07
	Total (A)	**1274726.67**	**523889.81**	**362030.31**	**371996.05**	**313869.96**
	Central Sector Proposals (B)	117697.33	117697.33	0.00	115.55	39632.60
	Grand Total (A+B)	**1392424.00**	**641587.14**	**362030.31**	**331693.14**	**353502.56**

STATEMENT-II

The State-wise details of fishermen registered under National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP)

Sl. No	Name of the States/UTs	Total Registrations
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,535
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,79,578
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4,227
4	Assam	2,44,469
5	Bihar	1,72,724
6	Chandigarh	219
7	Chhattisgarh	58,951
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4,789
9	Delhi	940
10	Goa	2,834
11	Gujarat	1,15,682

12	Haryana	8,291
13	Himachal Pradesh	12,040
14	Jammu and Kashmir	30,853
15	Jharkhand	41,591
16	Karnataka	2,00,203
17	Kerala	2,51,378
18	Ladakh	101
19	Lakshadweep	3,292
20	Madhya Pradesh	89,445
21	Maharashtra	2,76,431
22	Manipur	25,412
23	Meghalaya	23,951
24	Mizoram	4,601
25	Nagaland	9,436
26	Odisha	2,39,363
27	Puducherry	14,544
28	Punjab	4,704
29	Rajasthan	6,032
30	Sikkim	2,031
31	Tamil Nadu	3,56,673
32	Telangana	2,63,054
33	Tripura	1,01,424
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,22,312
35	Uttarakhand	10,730
36	West Bengal	74,005
	Grand Total	**30,60,845**

NATIONAL TECHNICAL TEXTILE MISSION

2820. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) the details regarding amount of funds disbursed by the Government under National Technical Textile Mission as of December 2025;

(b) the details regarding number of approved Research and Development projects in speciality fibre and applications as on December 2025;

(c) the details regarding amount of funds allocated for the above approved projects;

(d) whether start-ups have been approved under the mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) With a view to boost the technical textiles sector in the country, the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) was launched in the year 2020 with a total outlay of Rs. 1,480 crore. Under the Mission, an amount of Rs. 517.96 crore has been released as of December 2025.

(b) and (c) A total of 168 research projects have been approved under NTTM upto December 2025, of which 33 projects at a cost of Rs 150.80 crore have been approved in the field of speciality fibres and their applications.

(d) and (e) Under NTTM, a dedicated intervention titled “Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT)” has been implemented with an objective to support start-up ecosystem of Technical Textiles in the country by assisting young innovators, scientists/technologists, and start-up ventures in the field of Technical Textiles to translate their ideas into commercial technologies/products. Under the GREAT guidelines, a maximum support of Rs. 50 lakh is provided to each approved start-up. A total of 31 Start-ups have been approved under NTTM at a cost of Rs. 15.40 crore.

AGRICULTURAL LAND

2821. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH:

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

(a) the measures to preserve agricultural land in States/UTs; and

(b) the status of crop insurance schemes being implemented in J andK?

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

(a) Land and agriculture are the state subjects, as per Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land falls under the jurisdiction of State Governments, which are responsible for taking appropriate measures to increase the area under cultivation and ensure optimal use of agricultural lands. However, the Government of India supports these efforts through policy initiatives and budgetary assistance.

Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) which primarily focuses on development rainfed/ degraded lands. The activities undertaken in the scheme, inter alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons etc. The measures taken under WDC-PMKSY supplements the effort of the Government to increase the area under cultivation. This scheme has been approved by the Government on 15th December, 2021.

Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed several technological measures to increase the area under cultivation. This includes location specific bio-engineering to check soil erosion due to run-off of rainwater, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion and reclamation technology for problem soils in the country. ICAR has also developed the gypsum technology package, consisting of land levelling, bunding, flushing, removal of excess water, good quality irrigation water, application of amendments, selection of crops and efficient nutrient management.

(b) Government has introduced yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc. Comprehensive risk insurance is provided under the scheme from pre-sowing to post-harvest losses. This scheme is voluntary for State/UTs as well as farmers. All willing farmers are eligible to enrol under the scheme. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir is implementing the scheme.

Extremely low premium rate is charged from the famers across the country, which is maximum 2% of sum insured for Kharif crops, maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi crops and maximum 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops. Remaining part of actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis except North Eastern

States (from Kharif 2020) and Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023), including Jammu and Kashmir where it is shared in the ratio of 90:10.

Under PMFBY, 11.6 lakh Farmer Applications have been enrolled and total claims of Rs.166.7 Crores have been paid to 2.8 lakh Farmer Applications in Jammu and Kashmir cumulatively, since the inception of the scheme until Kharif-2025 season (as on 31.12.2025)."

MAPPING OF RURAL INHABITED LANDS

2822. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the SVAMITVA Scheme nationally to map rural inhabited lands and provide property cards to rural households to improve asset security and credit access, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Gram Panchayats in the districts of Katni, Panna and town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha region have completed mapping and property-card issuance and the number of households covered;

(c) whether beneficiaries in these districts have used property cards to obtain credit, start enterprises or access Government schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether if, coverage or credit-uptake remains low locally, if so, the reasons therefor and remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to integrate SVAMITVA outcomes with livelihood programmes to raise incomes of rural poor in these districts, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing SVAMITVA Scheme nationally to map rural inhabited areas and provide property cards to rural households. As on 5thMarch 2026, drone survey has been completed in 3.29 lakh villages out of 3.44 lakh notified villages and 3.10 crore property cards have been prepared for 1.87 lakh villages.

(b) As per information available with the Ministry, in Panna district, drone survey has been completed in all 937 notified villages and 1,16,854 property cards have been prepared for 728 villages. In Katni district, drone survey has been completed in all 840 notified villages and 1,51,634 property cards have been prepared for 839 villages. However, Khajuraho town, falling under the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency, is governed as a Nagar Panchayat area. As per the provisions of the SVAMITVA Scheme, survey of urban abadi areas is not included; therefore, SVAMITVA Scheme has not been implemented in Khajuraho town.

(c) The main objective of the SVAMITVA Scheme is to provide Record of Rights to property owners in rural inhabited areas. As per information available with the Ministry, in Katni district, 59 beneficiaries have availed bank loan

worth Rs 2.37 crore using SVAMITVA property cards. No loan has been availed by any beneficiary in Panna district.

(d) Wide-scale awareness drives are being undertaken at the local level to enable beneficiaries to avail benefits under the SVAMITVA Scheme. Regular interaction with State Level Bankers Committee are being undertaken at the State level.

(e) The various success stories received from the State reflect that SVAMITVA property card is helpful in improving livelihood of rural people. The SVAMITVA scheme has played a significant role in increasing the incomes of the rural poor.

राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम

2823.श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः
श्री भोजराज नागः
डॉ. राजेश मिश्राः

क्या **वस्त्र** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) जनवरी 2026 तक राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए शिल्पकारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) एनएचडीपी के अंतर्गत शिल्पकारों और शिल्पकार समूहों को सीधे प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता सहित उपकरण, कच्चा माल, विपणन और बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस अवधि के दौरान अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों, मेलों और क्रेता-विक्रेता सम्मेलनों में भारतीय हस्तशिल्पकारों और निर्यातकों की भागीदारी में वृद्धि हुई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा तुलनात्मक आंकड़े एवं लक्षित प्रमुख बाजार क्या है; और

(ङ) सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसे लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए शिल्पकारों की कुल संख्या 4,82,678 है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) योजना के अंतर्गत, पात्र एजेंसियों/शिल्पकारों को कौशल विकास, डिजाइन विकास कार्यशालाएं, बुनियादी ढांचे, घरेलू एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में हस्तशिल्प उत्पादों के विपणन तथा शिल्पकार मुद्रा योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण रियायत और सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान एनएचडीपी योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 821.02 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किया गया।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) के विपणन सेवाएं एवं सहायता घटक के अंतर्गत, शिल्पकारों/निर्यातकों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मेलों, विषयगत प्रदर्शनियों, विदेशों में रोड शॉ, क्रेता विक्रेता बैठकों एवं रिवर्स क्रेता विक्रेता बैठकों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय शिल्प एक्सपोज़र कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों के तहत लाइव शिल्प प्रदर्शन हेतु पुरस्कार विजेता (जैसे पद्म श्री एवं शिल्प गुरु) भी प्रतिनियुक्त किए जाते हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान अंतरराष्ट्रीय विपणन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले शिल्पकारों/निर्यातकों की संख्या नीचे दी गई हैः

शीर्षवार ब्यौरा	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
शिल्पकार/निर्यातक	437	585	648	929	1114
मुख्य बाजार (देश)	2	8	7	16	13

(ङ) वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लाभान्वित कारीगरों की कुल संख्या 168 है।

सस्ते आयात का प्रभाव

2824. एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

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

(क) सस्ते आयात के प्रभाव से लघु स्तर के घरेलू उद्योगों की रक्षा के लिए किए गए सुरक्षात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के लाभ सूक्ष्म और लघु स्तर के उद्योगों तक समान रूप से पहुंच रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या विशेषकर ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई अलग योजना या बजटीय प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रावधानों का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या बंद पड़ी औद्योगिक इकाइयों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए किसी विशेष वित्तीय पैकेज को चिन्हित किया गया है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार व्यापार उपचारात्मक उपायों के माध्यम से लघु-स्तरीय घरेलू उद्योगों (एसएसआइ) की सुरक्षा और संवर्धन के लिए कई सुरक्षात्मक उपाय लागू कर रही है। इन उपायों में कम लागत के आयातों पर एंटी-डंपिंग शुल्क लगाना, आयात में अचानक वृद्धि को प्रबंधित करने के लिए सुरक्षा शुल्क, विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सब्सिडी को निष्प्रभाव करने के लिए प्रतिकारी शुल्क, घटिया, सस्ते सामानों की डंपिंग को रोकने के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश और सस्ते आयात के लिए एफटीए के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए मूल नियमों का सख्त प्रवर्तन शामिल है। जहां भी आवश्यक हो, संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में आयात लाइसेंस/पंजीकरण तंत्र के माध्यम से आयात की निगरानी भी की जाती है।

(ख) से (ङ) विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) कई प्रमुख निर्यात संवर्धन स्कीमों का संचालन करता है, अर्थात निर्यात संवर्धन पूंजीगत वस्तु स्कीम (ईपीसीजी), अग्रिम प्राधिकार पत्र (एए), शुल्क मुक्त आयात प्राधिकार पत्र (डीएफआइए), निर्यातित उत्पादों पर शुल्क एवं करों में छूट (आरओडीटीईपी) जो भारत के सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्योगों सहित हितधारकों के लिए समान रूप से उपलब्ध हैं।

ये स्कीमें राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्यातकों, विनिर्माताओं, व्यापारी निर्यातकों और अन्य पात्र हितधारकों के लिए सुलभ हैं, जिससे पूरे देश में व्यापार के लिए समान नीति कार्यान्वयन और समान अवसर सुनिश्चित होते हैं।

केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 12 नवंबर, 2025 को निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन (ईपीएम) को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ भारत की निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को मजबूत करना और वैश्विक बाजारों में निर्यातकों को लक्षित सहायता प्रदान करना है।

निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन दो एकीकृत उप-योजनाओं को लेकर बनाई गई है:

• निर्यात प्रोत्साहन - ब्याज सहायता, निर्यात फैक्टरिंग, निर्यात ऋण के लिए आनुषंगिक गारंटी, ई-कॉमर्स निर्यातकों के लिए ऋण और निर्यात विविधीकरण के लिए ऋण वृद्धि सहायता जैसे उपकरणों के माध्यम से व्यापार वित्त तक पहुंच में सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है; और

• निर्यात दिशा - निर्यात गुणवत्ता और अनुपालन सहायता, अंतरराष्ट्रीय ब्रांडिंग और पैकेजिंग, बाजार पहुंच पहल, निर्यात लॉजिस्टिक्स तथा भंडारण, अंतर्देशीय परिवहन सहायता और व्यापार आसूचना जैसे अन्य व्यापार एनेबलर्स पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्यातकों की क्षमता निर्माण हेतु पहल जैसी, निर्यात बंधु स्कीम और निर्यात हब के रूप में जिलों को विकसित करना भी लागू किया गया है।

भारत सरकार के पास विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई उपाय हैं, जो मुख्य रूप से सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई) एवं खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआइसी) द्वारा प्रबंधित किए जाते हैं।

इन उपायों में शामिल हैं:

• प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी): ग्रामीण (और शहरी) क्षेत्रों में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए एक प्रमुख क्रेडिट-लिंक सब्सिडी स्कीम है। यह विशेष श्रेणियों के लिए उच्च सब्सिडी (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35% तक) प्रदान करता है।

• पारंपरिक उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए निधि संबंधी स्कीम (स्फूर्ति): पारंपरिक कारीगरों को अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने के लिए कलस्टरों में संगठित करता है, प्रौद्योगिकी, प्रशिक्षण और कच्चे माल के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है।

• नवाचार, ग्रामीण उद्योग और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने संबंधी स्कीम (एस्पायर): कृषि-उद्योग में स्टार्टअप के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाने, टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर (टीबीआइ) और लाइवलीहुड बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर्स (एलबीआइ) सृजन करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

• ग्रामोदय विकास योजना (जीवीवाइ): कौशल विकास और आधुनिक उपकरणों के वितरण के माध्यम से पारंपरिक ग्रामीण उद्योगों को पुनर्जीवित करने का लक्ष्य है।

• कॉयर विकास योजना (सीवीवाइ) एवं महिला कॉयर योजना: ग्रामीण महिला कारीगरों को मोटर चालित उपकरण प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशिष्ट उप-स्कीम के साथ कॉयर उद्योग के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है।

• महात्मा गांधी ग्राम स्वराज पहल (2026): खादी, हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प के वैश्विक बाजार संपर्क, ब्रांडिंग और आधुनिकीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए शुरू की गई है।

• ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों सहित जिला-विशिष्ट उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) पहल।

बंद पड़ी औद्योगिक इकाइयों का पुनरुद्धार मुख्य रूप से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, वित्तीय संस्थानों और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित वित्तीय पुनर्गठन, पुनरुद्धार पैकेज और सहायता उपायों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। सहायता तंत्र में एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के एमएसएमई सहायता कार्यक्रमों के तहत सहायता, प्रभावित इकाइयों के लिए बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के माध्यम से वित्तीय पुनर्गठन तंत्र शामिल हैं।

MSME PARTICIPATION ON GeM

2825. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the growth in orders and Gross Merchandise Value on the Government e-Marketplace since 2016, including the share of services (7.94 lakh crore) and products (8.47 lakh crore) as on 30 November 2025, year-wise;

(b) the total number of active buyer organisations and profile-completed sellers currently transacting on GeM and the average time taken from order placement to payment release;

(c) the break-up of procurement across the 10,894 product and 348 service categories, identifying the top sectors by value, category-wise;

(d) the extent to which Micro and Small Enterprises, accounting for 44.8 per cent of cumulative order value, have benefited in terms of repeat orders and geographical spread; and

(e) the mechanisms in place to ensure transparency, prevent cartelisation and enable data-driven audit of procurement transactions on the platform?

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

(a) The Year-wise Order volume, Gross Merchandise Value (including breakup of Product and services GMV) and growth over previous years is placed below:-

FY	No. of Orders		GMV		Products GMV		Services GMV	
	Count	% increase	Value (₹ in crore)	% increase	Value (₹ in crore)	% increase	Value (₹ in crore)	% increase over
2016-17	6,284		422		420		2	
2017-18	3,72,537	5,828	5,876	1,292	5,833	1,289	43	2,050
2018-19	13,31,435	257	17,441	197	16,639	185	802	1,765
2019-20	21,74,178	63	22,886	31	19,817	19	3,069	283
2020-21	25,70,542	18	38,557	68	30,039	52	8,518	178
2021-22	33,15,533	29	1,06,605	176	81,954	173	24,651	189
2022-23	50,33,609	52	2,01,345	89	1,35,224	65	66,121	168
2023-24	62,84,944	25	4,03,547	100	1,95,927	45	2,07,620	214
2024-25	72,37,380	15	5,43,039	35	2,13,139	9	3,29,900	59
2025-26 (till 30th Nov 2025)	44,63,045		3,01,366		1,47,868		1,53,498	
Total	**3,27,89,487**		**16,41,084**		**8,46,860**		**7,94,224**	

(b) The total number of active buyer organisations and profile completed sellers currently transacting on GeM, and the average time taken from order placement to payment release is placed below:

Particulars	Details as of 5th March 2026
No of Buyer Organization (Primary Buyers)	1,35,887
No of Sellers with completed profiles	24,58,337
Average Time from Order Placement to Payment Release in current FY 2025-26.	114.27 days

(c) The list of product and service categories where transactions have happened may please be seen at https://gem.gov.in/business-opportunities.

(d) As on 5th March, 2026 a total of 1,96,911 number of Micro and Small Enterprises have received repeat order (more than one order) across all 28 States & 8 Union Territories of India.

(e) GeM has adequate mechanisms in place to ensure transparency, prevent cartelisation and enable data-driven audit of procurement transactions. GeM has fully online vendor registration process, online publishing from tender enquires to contracts. It provides Bid Representation and Challenge Rejection Window. The IP addresses of participating bidders are displayed to Buyer for examination of any possible collusion. GeM has also deployed advanced analytics tools to detect anomalies like order splitting, abnormal buy and potential collusion. The audit trail of all transactions is available on GeM Portal.

RURAL ROAD PROJECTS

2826. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that number of rural road projects have been recommended in Udupi and Chikkamagaluru districts, Karnataka, none have been sanctioned so far, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action for sanction and construction of Gram Sadak roads in Chikkamagaluru district, a Naxal-affected area;

(c) the number of village roads in kilometers have been sanctioned for construction in Chikkamagaluru district during the last three years; and

(d) whether additional roads will be sanctioned to Chikkamagaluru and Udupi districts damaged by heavy rains during 2025 and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a)and (b) "Rural road" is a State subject, and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented by the Government of India since the year 2000 as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of the designated population as laid out in the program guidelines.

Under various verticals of PMGSY, since its inception, the state of Karnataka has been sanctioned a total of 4,455 roads with 24,264 kms and

164 Long Span Bridges (LSB) out of which State has completed 4,398 roads with 23,987 kms. The timeline for completion of PMGSY-I works was March, 2025. All sanctioned works under various verticals of PMGSY-II & PMGSY-III have been completed and timeline for completion of already sanctioned work is March 2026.

Details of projects sanctioned under various verticals of PMGSY in Udupi and Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka are as follows:

District	Sanctioned			Completed		
	No. of road works	Road Length (in Km)	Bridges	No. of road works	Road Length (in Km)	Bridges
Udupi	142	596	12	138	587	12
Chikkamagaluru	155	867	15	155	867	14

As per the extent MHA classification of LWE, Chikkamagaluru district is not identified as naxal affected area.

(c) No rural road projects have been sanctioned under PMGSY in Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka during last three years. Road wise details of the district may be accessed at http://pmgsy.dord.gov.in ->Proposals ->State-wise List of Roads.

(d) The Ministry has launched a new vertical PMGSY-IV in September 2024 for providing new connectivity to 25000 unconnected habitations by March 2029. At present, the Ministry is considering rural road projects under PMGSY-

IV, and so far, no proposals have been received from the state of Karnataka under PMGSY-IV.

Further, Chikkamagaluru and Udupi districts have not reported any damage to PMGSY roads due to heavy rains in year 2025.

COMPLETION OF ROADS UNDER PMGSY-III

2827. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
DR. LATA WANKHEDE:
SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 99.6 per cent of eligible unconnected habitations have been provided with all-weather road connectivity as of January 2026, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has completed over 1.02 lakh kilometres of roads to link rural habitations to agricultural markets and hospitals under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-III), if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the budgetary allocation for rural roads has seen a significant increase to Rs. 19,000 crore in the 2026-27 fiscal year to maintain and upgrade the existing network under PMGSY-III, if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar;

(d) whether the Ministry has mandated the use of "Green Technologies" like plastic waste and cold mix technology in at least 25 per cent of new road constructions, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the improved connectivity has led to a documented increase in the average income of rural farmers by facilitating easier access to urban wholesale markets, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), launched in 2000, has achieved significant milestones in rural infrastructure by connecting 1,62,802 out of 1,63,288 eligible habitations, representing a 99.7% completion rate. This initiative primarily targets habitations with populations of 500 or more in plain areas and 250 or more in North-Eastern, Himalayan, and tribal regions, with further relaxations for Left Wing Extremism-affected areas based on the population norms of Census 2001. State-wise details of habitations connected is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) In the year 2019, the Government launched **PMGSY-III** for the consolidation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. Under PMGSY-III, a total of 122,323 Km of road length has been sanctioned, and out of this, 104,958 Km have been completed till date. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) For the Financial Year 2026-27, a Budget Estimate (BE) of ₹19,000 crore has been earmarked for PMGSY, intended to cover various verticals and interventions, including PMGSY-III. Final allocations are determined in

consultation with States and Union Territories, taking into account the Value of Projects (VoP) already sanctioned, the volume of pending works at the close of the previous financial year, expenditure trends of previous years, and the projected physical and financial milestones identified for the forthcoming annual cycle.

(d) In order to promote large scale adoption of New/Green Technology in rural roads in a systematic manner, NRIDA has brought "Vision Document on New Technology Initiatives and Guidelines-2022." Under New Technology Vision 2022, the following guidelines shall be applicable under PMGSY for surface course:

a. Compulsory use of waste plastic in at least 70% length out of the eligible proposed length involving Hot Mix process.
b. Cold Mix Technology shall be used in minimum 25% of the total eligible proposed length. The use of cold mix technology shall be prioritised in climatically suitable areas.

A total of 1,32,451 km of road length has been constructed using New and Green Technologies under various phases of PMGSY. Details of roads sanctioned and completed using Waste Plastic and Cold Mix are as follows:

Technology	**Road Length Sanctioned (in Km)**	**Road Length completed (in Km)**
Waste Plastic	61974	46581
Cold mix	30863	25923

(e) The documented impact of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on rural farmer income and market access has been validated by multiple national and international studies like the studies carried out by the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2015), the World Bank (Year: 2018), NITI Aayog-DMEO (2020), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER, 2025). Some of the findings are as follows:

i. Increased Market Participation: There has been a 8% increase in crops taken to markets, with farmers travelling 7 to 10 km farther to access urban wholesale markets where they can secure better prices for their produce.

ii. Reduced Transportation Costs: Improved road connectivity has directly lowered transport costs to the *mandi* (wholesale market) by an estimated ₹256 per trip.

iii. Income Diversification: Better connectivity has facilitated a shift toward non-farm sectors, with a 13% increase in non-farm primary employment. Consequently, connected households now earn less than 40% of their income from agriculture, indicating successful economic diversification.

iv. Shift in Cropping Patterns: Easier market access has encouraged farmers to transition toward more commercially viable agricultural products and high-value crops.

v. Poverty Reduction: The infrastructure has led to a lower Multi-dimensional Rural Deprivation Index (MRDI) in connected habitations

(32.3) compared to unconnected ones (43.7), demonstrating a significant reduction in rural poverty.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of habitations cleared and connected under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Sr. No.	State Name	No. of Habitations cleared	No. of Habitations connected
1	Andaman And Nicobar	7	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,435	1,422
3	Arunachal Pradesh	640	616
4	Assam	13,721	13,720
5	Bihar	31,389	31,284
6	Chhattisgarh	10,914	10,639
7	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0	0
8	Goa	0	1
9	Gujarat	3,047	3,047
10	Haryana	1	1
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,561	2,556
12	Jammu And Kashmir	2,140	2,132
13	Jharkhand	10,933	10,953
14	Karnataka	295	295
15	Kerala	402	401
16	Madhya Pradesh	17,493	17,493
17	Maharashtra	1,420	1,417
18	Manipur	652	622
19	Meghalaya	601	594
20	Mizoram	231	231
21	Nagaland	109	107
22	Odisha	16,998	16,991
23	Punjab	389	389
24	Rajasthan	15,963	15,970

25	Sikkim	350	350
26	Tamil Nadu	1,985	1,985
27	Tripura	2,005	1,979
28	Uttar Pradesh	11,749	11,748
29	Uttarakhand	1,864	1,860
30	West Bengal	13,224	13,224
31	Telangana	705	704
32	Ladakh	65	64
Total		**163,288**	**162,802**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of road length sanctioned and completed under PMGSY-III

Sr.No.	State Name	Road Length Sanctioned (in Km)	Road Length Completed (in Km)
1	Andaman And Nicobar	200	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,204	2,730
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,374	714
4	Assam	4,247	3,630
5	Bihar	6,162	5,466
6	Chhattisgarh	5,606	5,583
7	Goa	63	0
8	Gujarat	2,956	2,870
9	Haryana	2,496	2,462
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,123	1,613
11	Jammu And Kashmir	1,752	1,563
12	Jharkhand	4,090	3,128
13	Karnataka	5,600	5,406
14	Kerala	1,421	923
15	Ladakh	456	263
16	Madhya Pradesh	12,348	11,994
17	Maharashtra	6,409	5,163
18	Manipur	772	0

19	Meghalaya	1,206	433
20	Mizoram	488	215
21	Nagaland	545	2
22	Odisha	9,351	8,749
23	Puducherry	108	0
24	Punjab	3,365	2,443
25	Rajasthan	8,658	8,581
26	Sikkim	284	103
27	Tamil Nadu	7,377	7,158
28	Telangana	2,423	1,827
29	Tripura	777	176
30	Uttar Pradesh	18,938	18,196
31	Uttarakhand	2,288	1,767
32	West Bengal	4,236	1,801
	Total	**122,323**	**104,958**

पंचायतों के लिए निधियां

2828. श्री भोजराज नागः
श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाहः
श्री विष्णु दयाल रामः
श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:
श्री विजय बघेलः
श्री प्रवीण पटेलः
श्री शंकर लालवानीः
श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराईः

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) जनवरी 2026 तक पंचायतों को कोष, कार्य और कार्यकर्ताओं के हस्तांतरण (थ्री एफ) की सीमा का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वास्तविक हस्तांतरण की समय-समय पर समीक्षा या निगरानी के लिए कोई तंत्र स्थापित किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पंचायत स्तर पर 'अनटाइड फंड' के हस्तांतरण और कार्यकर्ताओं की तैनाती सहित उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पंचायतों की वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक स्वायत्तता बढ़ाने के लिए राज्यों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या प्रभावी हस्तांतरण के उच्च स्तर का प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों को पुरस्कृत करने के लिए कोई प्रदर्शन-आधारित प्रोत्साहन, रैंकिंग या अनुदान-संबद्ध तंत्र मौजूद है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में पंचायत, 'स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। पंचायतों को, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है। भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 243छ, आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए तथा आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय की ऐसी स्कीमों को, जो पंचायतों को सौंपी जा सके, जिनमें संविधान की ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध विषय भी शामिल है, के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, किसी भी राज्य के विधान मंडल को, निर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन, उचित स्तर पर पंचायतों को शक्तियों और उत्तरदायित्वों के हस्तांतरण के लिए, कानून द्वारा, प्रावधानों को बनाने का अधिकार देता है। राज्य के विधानमंडल को, पंचायतों को शक्तियों और उत्तरदायित्वों के हस्तांतरण के लिए, ग्यारहवी अनुसूची में वर्णित 29 विषयों पर विचार करना होता है। तदनुसार, पंचायतों को कोष, कार्य और कार्यकर्ताओं के हस्तांतरण (थ्री एफ) की सीमा, वास्तविक हस्तांतरण की समय-समय पर समीक्षा या निगरानी, पंचायत स्तर पर 'अनटाइड फंड' के हस्तांतरण और कार्यकर्ताओं की तैनाती और पंचायतों की वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक स्वायत्तता बढ़ाना सहित पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी मामले राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

हालाँकि, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय समय-समय पर अध्ययनों, समीक्षा बैठकों, क्षेत्रों के दौरे, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोगों, आदि के माध्यम से, पंचायतों के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा करता रहता है।

जमीनी स्तर पर लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने में स्थानीय सरकारों की भूमिका और अंतरण की प्रभावकारिता का आकलन करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने फरवरी, 2025 में "राज्यों में पंचायतों को अंतरण की स्थिति-एक सांकेतिक साक्ष्य आधारित रैंकिंग, 2024" नामक शीर्षक से रिपोर्ट जारी की है। यह रिपोर्ट अंतरण सूचकांक को प्रस्तुत करती है, जोकि संविधान के भाग-9 के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित किए गए छः आयामों, अर्थात् रूपरेखा, कार्य, वित्त, पदाधिकारी, क्षमता में वृद्धि और जवाबदेही के आधार पर उनको समग्र स्कोर और रैंक प्रदान करती है। इस रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि 2013-14 से 2021-22 के बीच अंतरण सूचकांक का दायरा 39.9% से बढ़कर 43.9% हो गया है। अंतरण सूचकांक और उप-सूचकांकों में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की रैंकिंग संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

मंत्रालय ने केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) को वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और अन्य हितधारकों को नेतृत्व क्षमता विकसित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके पंचायती राज संस्थाओं का समर्थन करना है, जिससे ग्राम पंचायतें सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर सकें। इस योजना के तहत, पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों, जैसे कि बुनियादी मार्गदर्शन और पुनरावलोकन कार्यक्रम, विषयगत हस्तक्षेप, विशेष प्रशिक्षण और पंचायत विकास योजना से संबंधित कार्यक्रम आदि, के अंतर्गत क्षमता निर्माण सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, यह योजना पंचायत प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा और सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के कार्यान्वयन हेतु भ्रमण को भी बढ़ावा देती है, साथ ही प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल और सामग्री आदि के विकास में भी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कौशल और ज्ञान को बढ़ाने के लिए, नेतृत्व/प्रबंधन विकास कार्यक्रम (एमडीपी) के तहत आईआईएम/आईआईटी जैसे उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों के माध्यम से पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और पदाधिकारियों की क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण हेतु एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया गया है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने आईआईएम अहमदाबाद के सहयोग से ग्राम पंचायतों की वित्तीय आत्मनिर्भरता को मजबूत करने के लिए स्व-स्रोत राजस्व (ओएसआर) पर एक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है। यह मॉड्यूल निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और पंचायत पदाधिकारियों को यह समझने में मदद करता है कि कर और गैर-कर स्रोतों से ओएसआर कैसे उत्पन्न होता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए एक विशेष प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल शुरू किया है। इस प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण शासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं में महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता का निर्माण करना और निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में अपनी भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए उनके ज्ञान और व्यावहारिक कौशल को बढ़ाना है, जिससे महिला नेतृत्व वाले शासन को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(ङ) और (च) जी नहीं, महोदय। हालांकि, 16वें वित्त आयोग (वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-31) ने प्रदर्शन अनुदान के रूप में 87,048 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं। इन प्रदर्शन अनुदानों को दो घटकों में विभाजित किया गया है – (i) स्थानीय निकाय प्रदर्शन अनुदान, जो ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा उत्पन्न और संवर्धित स्व-स्रोत राजस्व की मात्रा के आधार पर जारी किया जाएगा और (ii) राज्य प्रदर्शन अनुदान, जो राज्य द्वारा अपने संसाधनों से हस्तांतरित निधि की मात्रा पर निर्भर करेगा।

विवरण

अंतरण सूचकांक और उप-सूचकांक में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की रैंकिंग

श्रेणी	पीडीआई		रूपरेखा		कार्य		वित्त		पदाधिकारी		क्षमता निर्माण		जवाबदेही	
	राज्य	अंक	राज्य	अंक	राज्य	अंक	राज्य	अंक	राज्य	अंक	राज्य	अंक	राज्य	अंक
सामान्य श्रेणी के राज्य														
1	कर्नाटक	72.23	केरल	83.56	तमिलनाडु	60.24	कर्नाटक	70.65	गुजरात	90.94	तेलंगाना	86.19	कर्नाटक	81.33
2	केरल	70.59	महाराष्ट्र	74.74	कर्नाटक	57.62	केरल	62.89	तमिलनाडु	84.25	तमिलनाडु	84.29	केरल	81.18
3	तमिलनाडु	68.38	कर्नाटक	74.43	ओडिशा	57.46	तमिलनाडु	55.78	केरल	82.99	गुजरात	83.96	महाराष्ट्र	80.36
4	महाराष्ट्र	61.44	हरियाणा	73.3	राजस्थान	56.13	राजस्थान	54.56	कर्नाटक	80.11	गोवा	77.7	उत्तर प्रदेश	76.07
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	60.07	मध्य प्रदेश	70	केरल	53.86	ओडिशा	53.57	छत्तीसगढ	78.33	आंध्र प्रदेश	76.69	तमिलनाडु	71
6	गुजरात	58.26	ओडिशा	69.2	उत्तर प्रदेश	46.89	पश्चिम बंगाल	52.96	बिहार	75.13	उत्तर प्रदेश	74.44	आंध्र प्रदेश	60.49
7	राजस्थान	56.67	राजस्थान	68.54	महाराष्ट्र	46.52	उत्तर प्रदेश	51.76	महाराष्ट्र	73.63	महाराष्ट्र	73.35	तेलंगाना	60.43
8	पश्चिम बंगाल	56.52	छत्तीसगढ	68.51	छत्तीसगढ	42.39	छत्तीसगढ	51.45	आंध्र प्रदेश	68.78	कर्नाटक	71.59	छत्तीसगढ	58.17
9	छत्तीसगढ	56.26	तमिलनाडु	66.83	गुजरात	41.23	तेलंगाना	46.86	पश्चिम बंगाल	67.76	केरल	71.11	पश्चिम बंगाल	57.87
10	तेलंगाना	55.1	पश्चिम बंगाल	62.3	मध्य प्रदेश	39.47	बिहार	43.86	राजस्थान	64.03	पश्चिम बंगाल	70.63	ओडिशा	51.92
11	आंध्र प्रदेश	54.43	गुजरात	61.65	तेलंगाना	38.77	आंध्र प्रदेश	43.19	उत्तर प्रदेश	63.13	मध्य प्रदेश	70	बिहार	51.64
12	मध्य प्रदेश	50.94	आंध्र प्रदेश	60.08	पश्चिम बंगाल	33.07	महाराष्ट्र	42.96	मध्य प्रदेश	62.22	राजस्थान	61.43	गुजरात	47.9
13	ओडिशा	50.03	उत्तर प्रदेश	54.64	पंजाब	31.97	मध्य प्रदेश	42.34	तेलंगाना	58.01	बिहार	55.27	हरियाणा	41.93

14	बिहार	48.24	गोवा	52.88	आंध्र प्रदेश	30.5	गुजरात	41.63	गोवा	46.31	छत्तीसगढ	47.61	राजस्थान	41.43
15	हरियाणा	39.33	बिहार	49.76	झारखंड	27.56	हरियाणा	40.38	हरियाणा	38.48	ओडिशा	43.43	मध्य प्रदेश	36.55
16	गोवा	37.71	पंजाब	47.26	बिहार	18.69	पंजाब	36.36	झारखंड	27.83	हरियाणा	35.35	गोवा	31.75
17	पंजाब	29.34	तेलंगाना	45.35	हरियाणा	16.82	झारखंड	30.05	ओडिशा	27.42	पंजाब	26.34	पंजाब	24.87
18	झारखंड	27.73	झारखंड	42.3	गोवा	6.63	गोवा	26.88	पंजाब	8.2	झारखंड	24.72	झारखंड	16.47
पूर्वोत्तर / पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के राज्य														
1	त्रिपुरा	57.58	उत्तराखंड	70.95	सिक्किम	42.59	त्रिपुरा	59.16	हिमाचल प्रदेश	70.06	हिमाचल प्रदेश	83.68	त्रिपुरा	70.69
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	53.17	त्रिपुरा	66.5	असम	28.66	हिमाचल प्रदेश	48.41	असम	65.12	त्रिपुरा	76.82	असम	57.14
3	उत्तराखंड	49.11	सिक्किम	65.27	हिमाचल प्रदेश	23.01	उत्तराखंड	47.11	उत्तराखंड	60.49	असम	71.96	उत्तराखंड	52.72
4	असम	49.06	हिमाचल प्रदेश	62.22	त्रिपुरा	21.5	सिक्किम	43.5	त्रिपुरा	52.22	उत्तराखंड	56.02	हिमाचल प्रदेश	39.41
5	सिक्किम	43.81	असम	54.04	उत्तराखंड	16.68	असम	34.06	सिक्किम	31.42	सिक्किम	53.23	सिक्किम	34.94
6	अरुणाचल प्रदेश#	17.96	अरुणाचल प्रदेश#	41.5	अरुणाचल प्रदेश#	12.7	मणिपुर#	13.17	मणिपुर#	21.4	अरुणाचल प्रदेश#	37.4	मणिपुर#	28.75
7	मणिपुर#	17.13	मणिपुर#	34.05	मणिपुर#	11.23	अरुणाचल प्रदेश#	6.83	अरुणाचल प्रदेश#	5.74	मणिपुर#	3.75	अरुणाचल प्रदेश#	22.56
केंद्र शासित प्रदेश														
1	जम्मू और कश्मीर	27.85	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	55.21	जम्मू और कश्मीर	11.88	पुदुचेरी	16.16	लक्षद्वीप#	39.53	जम्मू और कश्मीर	55.08	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	45.73
2	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	27.15	लक्षद्वीप#	31.42	लद्दाख	11.08	जम्मू और कश्मीर	13.29	जम्मू और कश्मीर	36.97	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	54.82	जम्मू और कश्मीर	39.76

3	लक्षद्वीप#	18.32	जम्मू और कश्मीर	23.07	लक्षद्वीप#	10.36	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	9.09	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव#	31.69	लद्दाख	29.32	पुदुचेरी	29.33
4	लद्दाख	16.18	लद्दाख	22.21	पुदुचेरी	4.63	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव#	5.45	लद्दाख	25.25	लक्षद्वीप#	15.18	लक्षद्वीप#	28.13
5	पुदुचेरी	16.16	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव#	22.06	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.5	लक्षद्वीप#	3.99	पुदुचेरी	21.49	पुदुचेरी	13.75	लद्दाख	27.43
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव#	13.62	पुदुचेरी	9.31	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव#	0	लद्दाख	0	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	20.94	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव#	8.57	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव#	24.91
	राष्ट्रीय औसत	**43.89**		**54.29**		**29.18**		**37.04**		**50.96**		**54.63**		47.51

स्रोत: "राज्यों में पंचायतों को अंतरण की स्थिति-एक सांकेतिक साक्ष्य आधारित रैंकिंग, 2024" नामक शीर्षक से रिपोर्ट

नोट: #वे राज्य जिनके लिए पिछले आँकड़े इस्तेमाल किए गए हैं।

*भाग IX (पंचायत) के प्रावधान इन राज्यों पर लागू नहीं होते।

** इन केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पंचायतें कार्यरत नहीं है।

LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

2829. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether any post-vaccination impact assessment or disease-incidence review has been undertaken by the Government for livestock vaccinated under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programmes and if so, the key findings thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve last-mile vaccination coverage and monitoring?

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

(a) and (b) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India assess the post-vaccination impact through the sampling plan formulated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (ICAR-NIVEDI). As per the plan, the latest available report in respect to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) shows that average sero-conversion is 70% and average Non-Structural Protein (NSP) antibody prevalence has reduced to 7.8% from 16% during 2021-23. Presently, the number of outbreaks of FMD has reduced from 132 in 2019 to 32 during 2025. Similarly, the outbreaks of Brucellosis and Peste des

Petits Ruminants (PPR) also decreased from 22 in 2019 to 6 in 2025 and from 98 in 2019 to 29 during 2025 respectively.

The steps taken by the Government to improve last-mile vaccination coverage and monitoring are outlined as under:

i. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Vaccination against FMD, Brucellosis, PPR and CSF has been formulated for adoption by the States/UTs which include demand assessment, accessories/consumables, human resource and microplanning, sero-monitoring and outbreak management.
ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for registration and ear tagging of animals, administration of vaccine and uploading of data on NDLM are circulated to State/UTs for adoption.
iii. Procurement and supply of the quality ensured FMD, Brucella, PPR and CSF vaccine to the State and Union Territory is done centrally.
iv. The vaccination programs has been streamlined against FMD with regular quality testing, sero-surveillance, sero-monitoring and sampling plans.
v. Financial support is provided to States and Union Territories for procurement of vaccination accessories, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure and for awareness generation amongst stakeholders.
vi. Standard sampling plan has been developed in consultation with ICAR-NIVEDI on sero-surveillance and sero-monitoring.

vii. Guidelines for minimum standards of Veterinary Infrastructure in India has been framed and communicated to States/UT with the request for adoption and necessary action.

SANCTIONED SEZs

2830. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) sanctioned, operational and under construction in the country, State-wise particularly for Tamil Nadu;

(b) the investment attracted, employment generated and export performance of SEZs in Tamil Nadu since their establishment;

(c) whether any SEZ proposals from Tamil Nadu are pending for approval with the Government, and if so, the status of such proposals;

(d) the policy measures taken to ensure equitable development, local employment, and environmental compliance in SEZs, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any review or evaluation of the impact of SEZs on local industries, MSMEs and farmers in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The States/ Union Territories-wise detail of number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified, operational and non-operational (including under-construction) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) As on 31.03.2025, the cumulative investment in SEZs in Tamil Nadu is ₹72,041 crore and cumulative employment generated is 6,07,812 persons. The exports performance of SEZs in Tamil Nadu during the last five years is as under:

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Export from SEZs in Tamil Nadu (in ₹ crore)	1,16,844	1,36,329	1,72,580	1,77,930	2,03,304

(c) SEZs are primarily private investment driven initiatives which may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person. The Board of Approval constituted under SEZ Act, 2005 considers such proposals which have been duly recommended by respective State Governments. At present, no proposal for setting up of such SEZs in the State of Tamil Nadu is pending with the Central Government.

(d) and (e): The generation of economic activity, development of infrastructure facilities and creation of employment opportunity are the guiding principles laid

down under the SEZ Act, 2005 for all SEZs, including those in Tamil Nadu. The SEZ Act, 2005 and the SEZ Rules, 2006 also include provisions and guidelines for environmental compliances required to be adhered by all SEZs Developers and Units.

In addition to this, the performance and impact of all SEZs, including in Tamil Nadu, is assessed regularly in accordance with the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006. Additionally, Government of India evaluates the overall performance of all SEZs based on monthly performance reports submitted by the Development Commissioner of the SEZs.

STATEMENT

States/UTs	Total Notified SEZs	Total Operational SEZs	Non-Operational (incl. under construction) SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	30	25	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
Bihar	2	0	2
Chandigarh	2	2	0
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
Goa	3	0	3
Gujarat	27	22	5
Haryana	22	8	14
Jharkhand	2	1	1
Karnataka	50	38	12
Kerala	20	19	1
Madhya Pradesh	8	6	2
Maharashtra	41	36	5

Manipur	1	0	1
Nagaland	2	0	2
Odisha	5	5	0
Punjab	3	3	0
Rajasthan	6	3	3
Tamil Nadu	58	49	9
Telangana	51	37	14
Tripura	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	23	14	9
West Bengal	8	7	1
GRAND TOTAL	**368**	**276**	**92**

REDUCING COST OF ORGANIC PRODUCE

2831. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to identify solutions to reduce the cost of agricultural produce that is organically grown;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to reduce costs of organically grown produce over the last five years;

(c) the details regarding the steps taken to increase the use of agricultural produce that is organically grown by consumers in rural and urban areas across India, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to increase awareness of agricultural produce that is organically grown by citizens; and

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

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

(a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, has undertaken research studies to identify solutions for reducing the cost of organically grown agricultural produce. Under All India Network Programme on Natural Farming (AINP-NF) (earlier All India Network Programme on Organic Farming), organic farming packages for different cropping systems have been developed. These target reduction of cost of cultivation by promoting on-farm organic inputs such as nutrients, botanical formulations for pest and disease management, seed etc.

(b) Organic farming is promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in all the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh except North Eastern States. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States is operational in North Eastern states. Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Under PKVY scheme, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs,

financial assistance of ₹4,500 per ha for marketing and branding, ₹3,000 per ha for certification, and ₹9,000 per ha for training and capacity building.

(c) As informed by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1,089 farmer markets have been established. These reduce intermediaries and strengthen direct marketing channels for farmers. The state is also promoting value addition of Organic and Natural commodities through primary processing, grading, packaging, and small-scale to improve shelf life and minimize losses. State is organizing Buyer–seller meets for facilitation of direct connections between farmers, bulk buyers, retailers, and institutional consumers. A Food Basket model has been implemented in 59 Health and Nutrition villages through Self Help Groups (SHGs), supplying natural farming commodities for household needs and is being expanded to another 340 villages. Further, farmers are encouraged to participate in Organic melas, exhibitions, and conferences at regional, state, and national levels with farmer aggregators and natural farming farmer.

(d) and (e) Government has taken steps to increase awareness of agriculture produce i.e organically grown by citizens through schemes like PKVY and MOVCDNER. Under these scheme, financial supports are provided to farmers for capacity building, training, certification and promotion of organic farming practises. Awareness about organic produce is promoted through demonstration, farmers training, workshops, organic melas, exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets etc to create awareness among farmers as well as consumers about the benefits of organic produces.

USE OF ANNATTO IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

2832. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

Will the minister of **FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING** be peased to state:

(a) the initiatives being implemented by the Government in collaboration with National DairyDevelopment Board (NDDB), the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), theMinistry of Agriculture and State Governments, to promote the use of Annatto as a naturalcolouring agent in dairy products;

(b) the specific actions being taken by the Ministry, in partnership with State Governments andother stakeholders, to encourage cultivation of Annatto to ensure its sufficient supply for the dairy sector; and

(c) whether the Government recognizes that Annatto cultivation requires minimal water andfertilizers, making it an economically beneficial for farmers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As informed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the CSIR–Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR–CFTRI), Mysuru–a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) had undertaken four Grant-in-Aid projects related to the study and development of annatto. Out of the four projects, three were

funded by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) and one by Department of Biotechnology (DBT). The institute is also participating in the CSIR Mission Mode project titled “Bioresource Conservation and Prospection (CSIR-BioCap)” which envisages the development of Vitamin-E enriched annatto oil for use in food and cosmetic applications, among others. CSIR–CFTRI has developed and successfully demonstrated following post-harvest technologies related to annatto:

Annatto Dye Preparation – The developed process involves the batch type percolation technique using counter current extraction of annatto seeds with selective solvents and further solvent recovery and vacuum dehydration of concentrated dye to crystal like form. The crystal-like dye can be further used in the formulations in the form of water soluble, oil soluble and refined powder.

Annatto Seed Separator - A small, continuous power operated machine was designed and developed for the separation of annatto seeds from pods. The machine was conceived as a low-cost, easy-to-dismantle and easy-to-fabricate device for removing the seed from the annatto pod with the machine capacity of 100 kg/hr having seed output of 40 kg/hr.

In addition to the above, CSIR–CFTRI has undertaken studies by visiting relevant industries and by engaging experts in various commercial and traditional food sectors to explore the application of different annatto-based formulations such as oil-soluble, water-soluble, propylene glycol (PG)-based, sugar-based and acid-soluble colorants. Colour concentrations for these formulations were standardized to obtain the required shades across different

food sectors, and the dye concentration and suitability were evaluated for a variety of commercial and traditional food products. Tailor-made formulations based on water-soluble carbonate systems were found suitable for use in hard-boiled candies, vermicelli, gold fingers, and fast foods such as biriyani and vegetable manchurian. Similarly, PG-based tailor-made formulations were found suitable for traditional sweetmeats such as boondi laddu and motichoor laddu, as well as dairy and bakery products including butter, cheese, biscuit cream, bakery cream, and icing cream. The sugar-powder formulation was found convenient for application in hard-boiled candies, jalebi, jangri, and boondi laddu.

(c) As, informed by the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Annatto is a moderately drought tolerant and requires less water. Planting is done during the monsoon season (June to September). Forest college and Research Institute (FC and RI), Mettupalayam has developed precision silvicultural practices and canopy management practices for maximizing seed yield in Annatto.

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

2833. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether Government has undertaken a lifecycle assessment based national roadmap to reduce Scope-1, Scope-2, Scope-3 emissions across fibre production, wet processing, logistics, end-of-life textile disposal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with sectoral targets fixed till 2030;

(c) the details regarding regulatory standards, compliance architecture proposed for ZDHC, realtime effluent monitoring, chemical management protocols under ZDHC or equivalent frameworks for dyeing, processing clusters;

(d) the details regarding policy measures to operationalise Extended Producer Responsibility for post consumer textile waste, including digital product passports, fibre-traceability and recycling-content mandates;

(e) the details regarding incentives planned to mitigate microfibre shedding from synthetic textiles through material innovation, filtration technologies;

(f) the details regarding cluster-specific sustainability interventions and funding mechanisms proposed for Himachal Pradesh’s wool, handloom and sericulture ecosystems, including climate-resilient fibres, green certification and decentralised waste-recovery infrastructure; and

(g) the details regarding dedicated green-financing, viability gap funding and concessional credit mechanisms proposed to support sustainability retrofits in MSME clusters?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) and (b) The Government has notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets for carbon-intensive sectors including textiles under the Carbon

Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS). Under the CCTS, obligated entities are required to disclose their Scope-1 and Scope-2 emissions. Further, a pilot project for providing technical assistance and capacity building to SMEs, brands and manufacturers, on lifecycle approaches and Product Environmental Footprint is also currently under implementation.

(c) The Government, vide S.O. 108(E) dated 30.01.1990, has restricted the use of benzidine-based dyes and their salts in the dyeing and colour processing industries. Further, through a Notification dated 26.03.1997, the handling of 70 Azodyes was also prohibited. Additionally, on 13.01.2006, India ratified the Stockholm Convention, a global treaty aimed at protecting human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

The Government has also notified “Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries”, including the textile sector, under Schedule-I of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. As per these provisions, textile industries and clusters are required to install and operate Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) or Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to ensure that effluent discharge meets the prescribed environmental standards.

Moreover, the Government has notified the Eco-Mark Scheme, 2024, which includes textiles as one of the identified product categories. Under this scheme, eco-labelling is intended to encourage environmentally sustainable production practices, use of environmentally benign raw materials, reduced

use of hazardous chemicals, resource efficiency, wastewater and emissions management, and compliance with applicable environmental standards.

(d), (f) and (g) Hon'ble Finance Minister, in her budget speech 2026-27, announced an Integrated Programme for textiles, which may be applicable across India. This programme includes a National Fibre Scheme for self-reliance in natural fibres, man-made fibres, and new-age fibres, a Textile Expansion and Employment Scheme to modernise traditional clusters with capital support for machinery, technology upgradation and common testing and certification centres, National Handloom and Handicraft programme to ensure targeted support for weavers and artisans, Tex-Eco Initiative to promote globally competitive and sustainable textiles and apparels; and Samarth 2.0 to modernize and upgrade the textile skilling ecosystem through collaboration with industry and academic institutions. Additionally, during FYs 2021–22 to 2025–26, financial assistance of ₹548.09 lakh has been provided for 06 Small Cluster Development Programmes (SCDP) covering 979 beneficiaries in Himachal Pradesh. SCDP, a component of the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), provides need-based financial assistance for interventions such as upgraded looms and accessories, construction of worksheds, solar lighting units, and product and design development across the country, including Himachal Pradesh.

(e) As part of the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), 17 R andD projects are being undertaken with focus on promotion of natural and/or bio

fibres specially for agro- and geo-textiles with the objective of enabling partial substitution of synthetic fibre-based materials over a period of time.

ADVANCED CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

2834. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details regarding the list of new Advanced Centres of Excellence under Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector (SECICGS) proposed, sanctioned and presently functional in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details regarding the list of Common engineering facility centres proposed, sanctioned and presently functional in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the list of certification centres proposed, sanctioned and presently functional in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details regarding the list of Industry accelerators proposed, sanctioned and presently functional in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the details regarding the total number of individuals skilled to level 6 and qualification packages granted by the Government during the last five years in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) the details regarding total amount of funding allocated, released and utilised by such components of SECICGS during the last five years, State and component-wise and in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II is a pan India demand driven Scheme under which proposals are submitted by Project Implementing Organizations (PIOs) in association with Industry Partner(s) from any UT/ State of the country.

Details of Advanced Centres of Excellence under the Scheme, State-wise are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	State
1.	Setting up of CoE by IIT Roorkee	Uttarakhand
2.	Augmentation of CoE at IIT Delhi	Delhi
3.	Augmentation of Centre of Excellence by IISc, Bangalore	Karnataka
4.	Setting up of CoE at ARAI, Pune	Maharashtra
5.	Setting up of Centre of Excellence (CoE) by IIT BHU, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Augmentation of CoE at Si'Tarc Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
7.	Augmentation of Existing Centre of Excellence by AMTDC, IIT Madras	Tamil Nadu

(b) Details of Common Engineering Facility Centres, State-wise are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	State
1.	Augmentation of CEFC at Smart Factory, Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru	Karnataka
2.	Augmentation of Common Engineering Facility Centre by C4i4	Main centre of the project is at Pune (Maharashtra) and **one of the Experience centres is located at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**
3.	Setting up of CEFC at ARAI, Pune	Maharashtra
4.	Setting up of CEFC at BHEL Trichy	Tamil Nadu

(c) Details of Testing and Certification Centres, State-wise are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	State
1.	Augmentation of existing testing and certification facilities at ARAI	Maharashtra
2.	Augmentation of existing testing and certification centre at CMTI, Bangalore	Karnataka
3.	Augmentation of existing testing and certification facilities at BHEL	Madhya Pradesh/Telangana
4.	Augmentation of existing Testing and Certification Facility at (IAHT), Ludhiana	Punjab
5.	Augmentation of testing and certification facility at Institute of Machine Tools Technology (IMTT), Batala	
6.	Augmentation of testing and certification facility at Fluid Control Research Institute, Palakkad	Kerala

(d) Details of Industry Accelerators, State-wise are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	State
1.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator (CAMRAS) by ARTPARK (IISc), Bangalore	Karnataka
2.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator (SAMRIDHI) by (FSID), (IISc),	

	Bangaluru	
3.	Establishment Of Industry Accelerator by CMTI	Karnataka
4	Setting up of Industry Accelerator at ARAI, Pune	Maharastra
5.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by IIT Madras	Tamil Nadu
6.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by SASTRA University, Thanjavur	
7.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore	
8.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by Indian School of Business	Telangana
9.	Industry Accelerator at IIT Roorkee	Uttarakhand

(e) Details of Qualification Packages sanctioned, State-wise are as under:

Sr.no	**Name of Project**	**State**
1.	Development of 23 QPs by ASDC for automotive sector	Delhi
2.	Development of 23 Qualification Packs by (CGSC), Delhi	
3.	Creation of Qualification packages for skill levels 6 and above by Instrumentation, Automation, Surveillance and Communication Sector Skill Council (IASC SSC)	

(f) Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II has a total financial outlay of Rs. 1207 crores with budgetary support of Rs.975 crore. Total 29 projects with project cost of Rs. 891.37 crores and budgetary support of Rs. 714.64 crore have been sanctioned so far. Statement of funds for projects approved under all the components of the Scheme is as under:

(in Rs. crore)

Financial Year	**Allocation (RE)**	**Funds released/ utilized**
2021- 22	29.00	28.93

2022-23	199.60	199.24
2023-24	187.20	83.34
2024-25	184.00	171.63
2025-26	120.00	107.67 (as on 03.03.2026)

PMS-SC SCHEME

2835. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of Central and State share funds released and utilized, along with number of beneficiaries under Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students (PMS-SC) during the last ten years, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to non-implementation of Freeship Card and non-reimbursement of full fees as per PMS-SC Guidelines, 2021, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of arbitrary fee capping by Bihar State Government in the Central PMS-SC Scheme;

(d) whether Bihar received only 130 crore out of 21,363 crore of CA and 3,57,111 students benefited during the last five years; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure strict implementation of the Freeship Card and full fee reimbursement under PMS-

SC Guidelines, 2021 in Bihar and stop arbitrary fees capping, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE) implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste (SC) students through the State Government/Union territory Administration. Under this Scheme, scholarship is released through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode directly into the Aadhaar Seeded Bank Account of the beneficiaries. The State/UT-wise beneficiaries and disbursement during the last ten Financial Years (FYs) across the Country including State of Bihar is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

There is a provision of Freeship Card in the Scheme Guidelines of Post-Matric Scholarship scheme (PMS-SC) whereby State Government/Union territory administration issues Freeship Card to eligible students to study in the institution without pre-payment of the fees. The release of Central share of scholarship is contingent upon State Government/Administration of Union Territory to share the State/UT paid data to the National Scholarship Portal. This Scheme is open ended and demand driven. Further, compulsory non-refundable fees including tuition fee, as fixed by the Fee Fixation/Rationalization Committee of the State Government/Union territory administration is disbursed to the beneficiaries as per the funding pattern under the Scheme.

State Government of Bihar, vide resolution dated 03.02.2026 has made provision for prescribed compulsory fee and tuition fee with full payment under the Post Matric Scheme for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) studying in Central/ State Educational Institutions.

Representations regarding implementation of Schemes are immediately forwarded to the concerned State Government/Union territory Administration being the implementing agency for taking remedial action as per provisions of the scheme guidelines.

STATEMENT

No. of beneficiaries and amount disbursed {Central Assistance (CA) Released)} under Central Sponsored Scheme namely Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste (SC) students during Financial Year (FY) 2015-16 to 2024-25

(Rs. In Cr.)

S.No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133.4	600089	143.9	685102	317.4	658534	90.0	660193	287.6	369316
2.	Assam	8.1	40236	16.9	38366	0.00*	23874	15.0	7606	0.00*	6668
3.	Bihar	74.7	155000	40.8	NR	0.00*	89213	0.00*	96189	0.00*	109869
4.	Chandigarh	0.00*	2600	0.00*	3000	1.4	2203	7.9	1086	0.00*	769
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.2	86335	1.9	90871	39.0	95565	3.2	104900	3.2	96362
6.	DD& DNH	0.00*	156	0.00*	170	0.00*	NR	0.00*	NR	0.00*	-
7.	Delhi	0.00*	27064	4.7	NR	0.00*	20100	7.0	14057	1.9	19508
8.	Goa	0.1	247	0.00*	108	0.1	280	0.00*	280	0.00*	201
9.	Gujarat	59.6	159013	52.4	166582	143.4	131169	180.5	127102	0.00*	131284
10.	Haryana	68.6	76222	107.3	94377	0.00*	123062	58.0	123062	0.00*	91438
11.	Himachal Pradesh	27.0	48685	24.0	55213	74.2	33057	53.2	24949	0.00*	20758
12.	Jammu &	0.9	12452	2.0	4094	13.6	11040	0.00*	7159	0.00*	11995

	Kashmir										
13.	Jharkhand	9.1	33733	20.7	NR	8.9	20177	17.2	22629	0.00*	24038
14.	Karnataka	38.4	318125	33.0	297478	395.4	322606	29.1	302286	121.4	330000
15.	Kerala	16.4	120667	42.6	131314	83.9	132286	0.00*	146998	9.8	139821
16.	Madhya Pradesh	103.0	288358	33.0	323642	230.4	361268	0.00*	361268	0.00*	339676
17.	Maharashtra	279.8	524232	106.6	404656	504.9	540993	1433.9	426506	0.00*	325856
18.	Manipur	6.2	4041	5.8	7310	7.5	6566	7.5	5516	7.9	8163
19.	Meghalaya	0.00*	0.00	0.00*	0.00	0.00*	0.00	0.00*	0.00	0.00*	0.00
20.	Odisha	89.9	179454	198.8	106668	47.4	202125	208.9	202917	140.7	169666
21.	Puducherry	0.00*	5426	0.00*	NR	0.00*	6241	0.00*	6241	0.00*	6422
22.	Punjab	89.3	305822	280.0	309468	115.7	274730	631.3	200553	206.4	0
23.	Rajasthan	82.5	143602	200.5	310639	329.3	191184	77.6	339157	314.5	457915
24.	Sikkim	1.6	291	2.5	328	0.00*	361	1.0	387	1.0	464
25.	Tamil Nadu	460.6	758290	743.2	796206	434.4	761114	1407.3	761114	925.8	611434
26.	Telangana	124.5	265108	331.6	278363	140.2	212706	0.00*	272169	0.00*	220381
27.	Tripura	16.2	16765	19.0	14943	19.9	14652	25.9	16982	35.4	17992
28.	Uttar Pradesh	469.0	947622	270.0	1095469	254.2	1238139	1672.8	1274740	655.1	1360376
29.	Uttarakhand	25.1	20194	73.0	39864	39.6	69504	0.00*	73920	0.00*	38077
30.	West Bengal	22.8	540976	43.6	607744	212.5	382795	0.00*	450004	0.00*	518953
	Total	**2213.8**	**5680805**	**2798.7**	**5861975**	**3414.1**	**5925544**	**5928.1**	**6029970**	**2711.3**	**5427402**

* Funds could not be released due to non-receipt of requisite information from States/UTs

NR-Not reported

(Rs. In Cr.)

S.No.	States/UTs	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries	CA Released	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450.0	409678	298.5	243823	372.5	238915	200.5	195269	605.7	3,03,298
2.	Assam	18.0	7942	0.00	0.00	9.2	11140	13.9	8426	8.7	12,073
3.	Bihar	47.8	78181	0.00	0.00	37.5	136340	21.2	68975	23.9	73,615
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	1128	1.5	899	2.4	876	0.5	287	2.7	1,253
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.5	101987	29.0	87464	45.0	96267	36.1	79237	39.9	87,675
6.	DD and DNH	0.00	142	0.00	0.00	0.2	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	20709	0.00	0.00	13.6	7531	9.9	3,160	22.1	4,692
8.	Goa	0.00	66	0.00	0.00	0.00031	1	0.04	34	0.08	58
9.	Gujarat	170.3	145413	102.5	97697	220.2	113531	384.2	1,79,116	399.9	1,57,584
10.	Haryana	0.00	68183	0.00	0.00	131.5	87913	120.5	70,464	94.8	55,444
11.	Himachal Pradesh	11.3	16445	0.00	0.00	17.6	21502	22.4	23,959	35.6	33,149
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	9856	0.03	100	5.4	10097	4.6	7,370	4.0	6,567
13.	Jharkhand	13.4	30608	4.1	7805	18.1	33922	31.3	44,610	45.0	57,784
14.	Karnataka	252.7	318389	65.4	131448	342.0	458548	421.0	4,03,965	422.9	4,04,008
15.	Kerala	86.8	125898	45.7	90866	56.8	42521	119.1	1,55,319	160.7	1,47,531
16.	Madhya Pradesh	319.4	475993	8.2	48270	335.0	445319	366.8	3,46,289	486.7	6,36,303

17.	Maharashtra	558.0	391778	63.0	68576	359.4	148573	1652.9	7,49,317	929.9	3,62,808
18.	Manipur	6.8	6096	0.00	0.00	7.3	8988	1.9	2,125	6.7	7,938
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	25
20.	Odisha	130.6	173264	78.2	75530	338.3	299369	127.4	1,43,861	181.5	1,91,873
21.	Puducherry	2.2	4303	0.00	0.00	3.6	3904	2.8	2,564	3.2	2,694
22.	Punjab	191.5	176482	209.7	152157	62.8	40708	284.8	1,99,508	410.4	2,94,284
23.	Rajasthan	284.0	365604	95.6	217176	241.3	303252	147.1	1,51,922	180.5	2,29,002
24.	Sikkim	0.8	351	0.00	0.00	0.7	448	0.52	216	0.4	172
25.	Tamil Nadu	120.2	654131	278.8	441672	726.2	543772	713.7	6,43,761	1032.0	9,34,793
26.	Telangana	245.0	223613	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00#	0.00#
27.	Tripura	30.3	14721	0.00	0.00	38.9	22278	40.9	16,858	51.6	19,849
28.	Uttar Pradesh	892.3	802648	537.2	868554	926.0	1269634	674.8	9,49,934	366.0	6,44,827
29.	Uttarakhand	9.7	30530	0.00	0.00	12.5	27735	12.9	23,804	19.6	26,216
30.	West Bengal	128.1	361943	112.2	493099	63.3	273953	62.4	2,68,228	26.6	1,08,693
	Total	**4008.6**	**5016082**	**1930.3**	**3025136**	**4388.3**	**4647135**	**5475.4**	**4738578**	**5562.2**	**4804208**

CA-Central Assistance

State of Telangana has been on-boarded since 2024-25 and No State share paid data has been received from the State of Telangana on the central portal.

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत सड़क से जुड़ी ग्रामीण बस्तियां

2836. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सड़क नेटवर्क से जुड़ी ग्रामीण बस्तियों का राज्य-वार, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र के संदर्भ में इसके प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण सड़क संपर्क वाली ग्रामीण बस्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत मौजूदा सड़कों के उन्नयन के लिए प्रदान की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए निधि आवंटन बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) को वर्ष 2000 में शुरू किया गया था जिसका उद्देश्य जनगणना 2001 के अनुसार निर्धारित जनसंख्या आकार वाली सड़कों से न जुड़ी पात्र बसावटों को एकबारगी विशेष पहल के रूप में बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण संपर्क प्रदान करना है। पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान लक्षित बसावटों को तेजी से सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए गए हैं। निर्धारित लक्ष्य का लगभग 69% प्राप्त करते हुए देश भर में कुल 72,944 बसावटों के लक्ष्य की तुलना में महाराष्ट्र सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 50,463 बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया गया है। पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दो जिले रत्नागिरी और सिंधुदुर्ग शामिल हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत, रत्नागिरी जिले में सभी स्वीकृत 50 पात्र बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़कों से जोड़ते हुए 100% सड़क संपर्क का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है।

इसी प्रकार, सिंधुदुर्ग जिले में, सभी 29 पात्र बसावटों को इस कार्यक्रम के तहत सफलतापूर्वक सड़क संपर्क प्रदान किया गया है, जिससे इस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत स्वीकृत सभी पात्र बसावटों को पूर्ण रूप से शामिल करना सुनिश्चित हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) मंत्रालय द्वारा इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य को जिलेवार नहीं बल्कि समग्र रूप से निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। ये निधियां शेष कार्य, कार्य निष्पादन क्षमता और कार्य निष्पादन तथा जारी की गई पिछली राशि में से उनके पास उपलब्ध अव्ययित शेष राशि के आधार पर जारी की जाती हैं। अब तक, मंत्रालय द्वारा ये निधियां राज्य सरकार की समेकित निधि में जारी की जाती थीं। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार द्वारा जिला और उप-जिलावार निधियां जारी की गई थी। वर्ष 2025 के मध्य से, निधि जारी करने का कार्य एसएनए स्पर्श प्रणाली के माध्यम से किया जाता है। पिछले दस वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निधियां जारी करने का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पीएमजीवाई के तहत पिछले दस वर्षों में राज्य-वार लक्षित बसावटों की संख्या और उपलब्धि

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लक्षित बसावटें	सड़कों से जुड़ी बसावटें	सड़क संपर्कता का %
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	16	7	44%
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	659	459	70%
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	584	252	43%
4	असम	7969	5057	63%
5	बिहार	18083	14287	79%
6	छतीसगढ़	5025	2580	51%
7	गोवा	0	0	0%

8	गुजरात	106	66	62%
9	हरियाणा	0	0	0%
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1037	608	59%
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2078	1084	52%
12	झारखंड	7128	5502	77%
13	कर्नाटक	0	7	100%
14	केरल	51	43	84%
15	मध्य प्रदेश	8016	4765	59%
16	महाराष्ट्र	470	250	53%
17	मणिपुर	486	249	51%
18	मेघालय	1009	369	37%
19	मिजोरम	201	79	39%
20	नागालैंड	64	14	22%
21	ओडिशा	9439	6979	74%
22	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0%
23	पंजाब	0	0	0%
24	राजस्थान	2999	2706	90%
25	सिक्किम	204	134	66%
26	तमिलनाडु	39	9	23%
27	त्रिपुरा	478	225	47%
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	562	290	52%
29	उत्तराखंड	1838	1164	63%
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	3982	3064	77%
31	तेलंगाना	419	191	46%
32	लद्दाख	2	23	100%
कुल		**72944**	**50463**	**69%**

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा इस कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट ***https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/-> Progress Monitoring -> Habitation Coverage*** under PMGSY से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

विवरण-II

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत पिछले दस वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राज्य-वार महाराष्ट्र सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को जारी की गई कुल केंद्रीय निधियां

(रुपए करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जारी की गई केंद्रीय निधि
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	38.71
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,978.20
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8,049.01
4	असम	11,752.98
5	बिहार	12,134.33
6	छतीसगढ़	7,176.88
7	गोवा	-
8	गुजरात	1,614.98
9	हरियाणा	1,000.81
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6,917.03
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10,194.97
12	झारखंड	6,379.86
13	कर्नाटक	2,720.10
14	केरल	1,116.03
15	मध्य प्रदेश	12,360.86
16	महाराष्ट्र	4,615.57
17	मणिपुर	3,587.78
18	मेघालय	2,789.65
19	मिजोरम	1,919.24
20	नागालैंड	843.72
21	ओडिशा	13,450.56
22	गुजरात	61.65
23	पंजाब	1,797.99
24	राजस्थान	4,961.97
25	सिक्किम	1,545.93
26	तमिलनाडु	4,787.42
27	त्रिपुरा	1,699.97

28	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,992.56
29	उत्तराखंड	12,032.04
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	8,447.92
31	तेलंगाना	7,061.52
32	लद्दाख	519.98
कुल		**1,56,550.21**

INDIA-NEW ZEALAND FTA

2837. SHRI SAGAR ESHWAR KHANDRE:

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

(a) the key provisions and strategic objectives of the recently concluded India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the sectors expected to benefit most;

(b) whether the FTA provides duty-free market access for Indian exports to New Zealand and the details of tariff-liberalisation commitments made by both countries, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expected impact of the FTA on labour-intensive sectors, MSMEs, services exports and employment generation in India;

(d) the safeguards included to protect sensitive sectors such as agriculture and dairy, and the mechanism to address import surges or trade imbalances; and

(e) the steps being taken to help Indian exporters, farmers and small enterprises to effectively utilize opportunities under the FTA?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India successfully concluded negotiations for the India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (IN–NZ FTA) on 22 December 2025. The Agreement covers trade in goods, services and investment, along with provisions including on rules of origin, customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, intellectual property rights and economic cooperation.

Under the Agreement, New Zealand has provided zero-duty market access on 100% of India's exports upon entry into force, while India has provided tariff liberalisation on about 70% of tariff lines (entry into force and phased). Key sectors expected to benefit include textiles and apparel, leather and footwear, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals and medical devices, chemicals, electronics, agricultural and processed food products, and other labour-intensive and MSME-driven sectors.

In Services, New Zealand has extended market access commitments in about 118 services sectors/sub-sectors and Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) commitments in about 139 sub-sectors, covering key areas of interest to India including Computer Related Services, Professional Services, Telecommunication Services, Audio-Visual Services, Construction, Education, Tourism and other business services.The Agreement also provides improved

skilled mobility through a Temporary Employment Entry Visa pathway for Indian professionals, with a quota of 5,000 visas and stay of up to three years, minimum of 20 hours per week work for Indian students, post study work visa- for upto 3 years for STEM Bachelor's and Masters's graduates, and upto 4 years for Doctoral holders and 1000 Working holiday Visas for young Indians. India has extended market access in 106 services sectors/sub sectors and MFN in 45 services sectors / sub sectors to New Zealand.

Further, New Zealand has committed to facilitate investments of USD 20 billion into India over a period of fifteen years, thereby supporting manufacturing, infrastructure and innovation.

The FTA is expected to significantly benefit labour intensive and MSME sectors such as textiles, leather, footwear, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, marine products, agricultural and food processing products, through improved market access and Zero duty for goods from India to New Zealand. The Agreement is also expected to boost exports, enhance competitiveness, and generate employment, particularly in labour-intensive sectors.

(d) Adequate safeguards have been incorporated in the India–New Zealand FTA through a calibrated and responsible market access approach to protect sensitive sectors. Products such as dairy products (milk, cream, whey, yoghurt, cheese, etc.), animal products (other than sheep meat), selected vegetable products (including onions, chana, peas, maize/corn and almonds), sugar,

animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils, arms and ammunition have been kept in the exclusion list.

Further, market access for selected agricultural products from New Zealand, including apples, kiwifruit, Manuka honey and albumins, will be regulated through Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) along with Minimum Import Price and other safeguard measures. The TRQs in apples, Kiwifruit and Manuka Honey are linked to Agriculture Productivity Action Plans and will be monitored through a Joint Agriculture Productivity Council (JAPC), to enhance farm productivity and production of agri products generating higher farmer incomes while safeguarding the interests of domestic farmers and MSMEs.

Additionally, the agreement provided for Bilateral Safeguard Mechanism (BSM) to protect domestic industry from any surge in import due to reduction or elimination of tariff under these FTAs which is causing injury to the domestic industry.

(e) To enable effective utilisation of opportunities under the FTA, the Government undertakes real-time monitoring of trade trends and holds regular consultations with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry stakeholders and Indian Missions abroad to identify sector-specific opportunities and market access constraints.Institutional mechanisms under the Agreement, including Joint Committees and sectoral cooperation platforms, will facilitate resolution of trade-related issues and dissemination of information. Structured cooperation in areas such as MSME linkages, agriculture productivity, customs facilitation and

regulatory alignment will support exporters, farmers and small enterprises in leveraging the benefits of the Agreement.

PROTECTED CULTIVATION

2838. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:
SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the total area under protected cultivation in the country during the last five years, size-wise (classification of units: below 500 sqm, 500–1000 sqm, above 1000 sqm), State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries (categories: small, marginal, SC/ST, women farmers) under protected cultivation schemes along with average unit size and average subsidy provided,

category-wise;

(c) the cost norms per square metre prescribed under MIDH/NHB for poly houses, greenhouses and shade-net houses and whether such norms differentiate between large commercial and small-scale structures;

(d) whether Government has assessed affordability and financial viability of existing protected cultivation models for small and marginal farmers, including average farmer contribution and access to credit;

(e) whether proposals have been received from States or institutions for low-cost, small-size protected cultivation models and the Government's response thereto;

(f) the average subsidy amount per unit and average farmer contribution required under current norms, size-wise and State-wise; and

(g) the total funds allocated, released and utilised under protected cultivation components of MIDH during the last five years along with proportion of overall MIDH budget spent on this component, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme for holistic development of horticulture sector in the country. MIDH scheme is being implemented through States/UTs, therefore, category wise details of beneficiaries under protected cultivation schemes along with details of average unit size and average subsidy is maintained at State level. However, State/UT wise and size wise details of the total area covered under protected cultivation in the country during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Details of the cost norms per square metre prescribed under MIDH for poly houses, greenhouses and shade-net houses is as under for different sizes including small scale structures. In case of large commercial structures subsidy is provided through National Horticulture Board in the project mode with add on

components, however, cost calculated for various components under the project are as MIDH cost norms, wherever applicable.

Component	Cost Norms
1. Poly house/ Hybrid/ Retractable structures	
(a) Fan and Pad System	Rs. 1800/Sq.m. (up to area 500 Sq.m.) Rs. 1600/Sq.m. (>500 Sq.m. up to 1008 Sq.m.) Rs. 1500/Sq.m. (>1008 Sq.m. up to 2080 Sq.m.) Rs. 1450/Sq.m. (>2080 Sq.m. up to 4000 Sq.m.)
(b) Naturally ventilated system	
i.Tubular/ Rectangular Structure	Rs.1200/Sq.m.(up to area 500 Sq.m.) Rs. 1050/Sq.m. (>500 Sq.m. up to 1008 Sq. m) Rs. 1000/Sq.m. (>1008 Sq.m. up to 2080 Sq.m.) Rs. 950/Sq.m. (>2080 Sq.m. up to 4000 Sq.m.)
ii. Bamboo/Cable purlin structure	Rs 450/Sq.m.
2. Shade Net/Agro Textile Net House	
(a) Tubular /Rectangular structure	Rs 710/Sq.m.
(b) Bamboo /Cable purlin structure	Rs. 450/Sq.m.

Note: Above rates will be 15% higher in the case of NE and Himalayan States, TSP and Scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands

(d) The Government has assessed the affordability and financial viability of protected cultivation models for farmers, including small and marginal farmers, while designing and implementing interventions under MIDH and the schemes

of the National Horticulture Board. Experience from the implementation of these schemes indicates that the combined financing structure consisting of subsidy, institutional credit, and farmer contribution enables adoption of protected cultivation technologies in a financially sustainable manner.

Further, the cost norms and subsidy patterns under MIDH and NHB are periodically reviewed and revised, taking into account field experience, technological developments, and feedback from stakeholders to ensure continued affordability and viability for farmers, including small and marginal farmers.

(e) Under MIDH, requests have been received from States or institutions for low-cost, small-size protected cultivation models and accordingly under the scheme, provision has been made for promotion of low cost protected structures like bamboo/cable purlin based polyhouses and shadenet/agro textile net houses, plastic/non-woven cloth tunnels and walk in tunnels.

(f) Under MIDH scheme, subsidy is provided @50% of the maximum eligible cost for all sizes for all the States throughout the country and the remaining cost of the project i.e. 50% is borne by the beneficiary i.e. farmer contribution.

(g) Details of State-wise and year-wise funds allocated, released/utilised under protected cultivation components of MIDH during the last five years along with proportion of overall MIDH budget spent on this component is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise and size wise details of the total area covered under protected cultivation in the country during the last five years

Area in Hectare

State	Below 500 sq.m	500-1000 sq.m	>1000 sq.m
Andhra Pradesh	1.92	0.60	17.03
Arunachal Pradesh	4.95	0.00	0.00
Assam	4.50	4.10	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.25	11.06
Chhattisgarh	24.68	0.00	4.96
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.07
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	12.99
Haryana	0.00	0.00	18.80
Himachal Pradesh	4.17	1.88	0.94
Jammu And Kashmir	1.25	3.09	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	0.00	0.00	226.03
Kerala	4.68	0.00	0.12
Ladakh	4.60	0.00	2.29
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.71	22.86
Maharashtra	0.00	20.41	24.06
Manipur	0.65	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2.70	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	6.42	0.00	0.00

Nagaland	6.50	0.00	0.00
Odisha	1.31	0.00	3.70
Punjab	27.74	0.00	40.67
Rajasthan	0.00	0.10	184.79
Sikkim	8.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	17.10	91.38	29.46
Telangana	1.40	2.34	1.62
Tripura	2.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.25	0.87	122.55
Uttarakhand	27.47	1.65	0.50
West Bengal	32.75	0.00	1.11
Total	**185.05**	**127.38**	**725.61**

Source: as reported by States on web portal

STATEMENT II

Details of State-wise and year-wise funds allocated, released/utilised under protected cultivation components of MIDH during the last five years along with proportion of overall MIDH budget spent on this component

Rs. in Lakhs

States/UTs	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	% Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	% Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	% Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	% Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	% Utilized
And. and Nico. Island	10.00	1.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	4680.00	2277.00	48.65	4622.00	3504.00	75.81	1933.00	1195.00	61.82	2617.00	523.00	19.98	2568.00	2008.00	78.19
Arunachal Pradesh	901.00	0.00	0.00	1801.00	0.00	0.00	843.00	0.00	0.00	281.00	0.00	0.00	131.00	131.00	100.00
Assam	681.00	549.00	80.62	1500.00	1181.00	78.73	1106.00	1106.00	100.00	957.00	54.00	5.64	5796.00	861.00	14.86
Bihar	98.00	27.00	27.55	165.00	136.00	82.42	14.00	14.00	100.00	120.00	93.00	77.50	1102.00	949.00	86.12
Chhattisgarh	2209.00	1413.00	63.97	3174.00	2104.00	66.29	3799.00	3414.00	89.87	3567.00	1744.00	48.89	4155.00	3326.00	80.05
Goa	122.00	0.00	0.00	127.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	2.00	8.70	15.00	4.00	26.67	82.00	5.00	6.10
Gujarat	1391.00	1343.00	96.55	2012.00	1215.00	60.39	2423.00	1074.00	44.33	2226.00	761.00	34.19	2246.00	1176.00	52.36
Haryana	7240.00	4394.00	60.69	6980.00	3436.00	49.23	4389.00	3532.00	80.47	3952.00	2306.00	58.35	3010.00	1638.00	54.42
Himachal Pradesh	1713.00	501.00	29.25	852.00	96.00	11.27	876.00	184.00	21.00	1211.00	135.00	11.15	283.00	203.00	71.73
Jammu and Kashmir	394.00	0.00	0.00	4469.00	71.00	1.59	391.00	49.00	12.53	2850.00	47.00	1.65	653.00	237.00	36.29
Jharkhand	1651.00	203.00	12.30	1346.00	0.00	0.00	1352.00	0.00	0.00	434.00	0.00	0.00	1185.00	407.00	34.35
Karnataka	4864.00	3823.00	78.60	3286.00	1436.00	43.70	3273.00	2486.00	75.95	2033.00	1091.00	53.66	2364.00	6555.00	277.28

Kerala	457.00	299.00	65.43	289.00	187.00	64.71	457.00	75.00	16.41	556.00	58.00	10.43	780.00	411.00	52.69
Ladakh	583.00	254.00	43.57	1573.00	212.00	13.48	367.00	51.00	13.90	245.00	48.00	19.59	279.00	145.00	51.97
Madhya Pradesh	1766.00	313.00	17.72	1528.00	362.00	23.69	1294.00	432.00	33.38	1582.00	726.00	45.89	2644.00	1697.00	64.18
Maharashtra	4462.00	701.00	15.71	4627.00	281.00	6.07	2522.00	1555.00	61.66	3505.00	1969.00	56.18	9787.00	7780.00	79.49
Manipur	494.00	186.00	37.65	452.00	250.00	55.31	249.00	57.00	22.89	631.00	14.00	2.22	448.00	151.00	33.71
Meghalaya	3442.00	202.00	5.87	1058.00	140.00	13.23	225.00	0.00	0.00	1667.00	90.00	5.40	346.00	125.00	36.13
Mizoram	8212.00	676.00	8.23	1499.00	0.00	0.00	2196.00	112.00	5.10	2329.00	161.00	6.91	31.00	28.00	90.32
Nagaland	202.00	202.00	100.00	2183.00	0.00	0.00	351.00	0.00	0.00	6890.00	0.00	0.00	534.00	327.00	61.24
Odisha	1300.00	424.00	32.62	876.00	448.00	51.14	548.00	393.00	71.72	600.00	289.00	48.17	626.00	571.00	91.21
Puducherry	26.00	2.00	7.69	14.00	5.00	35.71	5.00	1.00	20.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	2.00	33.33
Punjab	1862.00	606.00	32.55	1273.00	329.00	25.84	1263.00	1179.00	93.35	617.00	0.00	0.00	867.00	902.00	104.04
Rajasthan	2417.00	2002.00	82.83	2499.00	510.00	20.41	2887.00	1755.00	60.79	2340.00	255.00	10.90	9375.00	3908.00	41.69
Sikkim	3838.00	560.00	14.59	10895.00	493.00	4.53	6560.00	275.00	4.19	6081.00	0.00	0.00	726.00	541.00	74.52
Tamil Nadu	3807.00	4731.00	124.27	2787.00	460.00	16.51	2163.00	2104.00	97.27	5002.00	1227.00	24.53	1483.00	1104.00	74.44
Telangana	704.00	121.00	17.19	561.00	61.00	10.87	481.00	291.00	60.50	553.00	0.00	0.00	1165.00	1041.00	89.36
Tripura	496.00	0.00	0.00	466.00	0.00	0.00	217.00	0.00	0.00	430.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	238.00	61.18
Uttar Pradesh	2846.00	2632.00	92.48	1734.00	1151.00	66.38	1906.00	1102.00	57.82	1716.00	573.00	33.39	1669.00	582.00	34.87
Uttarakhand	2047.00	861.00	42.06	2249.00	911.00	40.51	1790.00	1649.00	92.12	1082.00	315.00	29.11	1650.00	1036.00	62.79
West Bengal	1501.00	558.00	37.18	1670.00	300.00	17.96	1858.00	583.00	31.38	1633.00	549.00	33.62	2606.00	980.00	37.61
Total	**66416.00**	**29861.00**	**44.96**	**68567.00**	**19279.00**	**28.12**	**47771.00**	**24670.00**	**51.64**	**57743.00**	**13032.00**	**22.57**	**58986.00**	**39065.00**	**66.23**

Note: Funds utilized includes spill over funds of previous years

Source: as reported by States on web portal

UTILISATION OF GRANTS BY GRAM PANCHAYATS

2839. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:
SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the total Finance Commission grants released and utilised by Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies and the status of utilisation certificates furnished during the last five years, year and State-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of local bodies reporting delayed utilisation, substantial unutilised balances or incomplete works under these grants and the reasons identified in Central reviews, State-wise and particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the key findings of inspections or performance reviews regarding gaps in planning, technical sanction and execution capacity at the Panchayat level;

(d) the extent of integration of Panchayats with e-Gram Swaraj and Audit Online platforms and compliance with mandatory online accounting and audit requirements, State-wise and particularly for Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the corrective monitoring and capacity-building measures introduced to ensure transparency, timely utilisation and accountability of Finance Commission grants?

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

(a) and (b) The State-wise details of grants released under the Fifteenth Finance Commission to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) of all the States, including Uttar Pradesh, during the last five years (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

As per the Operational Guidelines for implementation of 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) issued by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide letter dated 14.07.2021, grants are released to the States in two instalments in every financial year. States are required to submit a Grant Transfer Certificate, in the prescribed proforma, in respect of the previous instalment released to the State for considering the release of the next instalment. Submission of separate Utilization Certificate is not required in this matter.

(c) In terms of Entry No. 5 of List-II (State List) of the 7th Schedule of Constitution of India, Panchayats, being local-government, are within the purview of the States. Accordingly, all matters relating to Panchayats come within the purview of State Governments and information related to inspections or performance reviews of Panchayats is not maintained centrally.

(d)and(e) Ministry manages eGramSwaraj webportal (https://egramswaraj.gov.in) since April 2020, which integrates all financial functions of Panchayats—from planning to payment in respect of all States and UTs including the State of Uttar Pradesh. The progress data obtained from this system is displayed on the portal for concurrent monitoring at the State/UT, District, and Block levels. Ministry has also integrated eGramSwaraj with the

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for Panchayats, facilitating real-time digital payments to vendors and service providers. Additionally, the AuditOnline application was launched in April 2020 to enable online auditing of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. This tool facilitates the transparent utilisation of Central Finance Commission funds and enhances Panchayat-level financial oversight. The State-wise adoption status of eGramSwaraj for the XV Finance Commission for FY 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and the State wise progress on Audit Online for the audit period 2023-24 and 2024-25 as on 05.03.2026 is given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV** respectively.

The Ministry has also been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with the major objective of Capacity Building and Training (CB andT) of Elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats across all States/UTs for improving overall Panchayat governance.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of funds released for Panchayats during the last five years

Sl. No.	States	Total (2020-21 to 2025-26)			
		Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Release (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure / Utilization (Rs. in crore)	% Utilization / Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,856	12,681	6,413	51%

2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,131	436	295	68%
3	Assam	7,857	7,109	3,730	52%
4	Bihar	24,579	23,340	17,074	73%
5	Chhattisgarh	7,123	6,515	6,906	106%*
6	Goa	368	215	78	36%
7	Gujarat	15,650	14,368	11,255	78%
8	Haryana	6,193	5,820	4,380	75%
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,102	1,984	1,635	82%
10	Jharkhand	8,274	6,501	5,346	82%
11	Karnataka	15,756	11,906	11,054	93%
12	Kerala	7,972	7,322	4,099	56%
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,511	16,060	13,412	84%
14	Maharashtra	28,540	23,097	19,418	84%
15	Manipur	867	243	97	40%
16	Meghalaya	893	277	324	117%*
17	Mizoram	455	396	374	94%
18	Nagaland	611	265	-	0%
19	Odisha	11,058	10,966	8,058	73%
20	Punjab	6,798	5,884	6,231	106%*
21	Rajasthan	18,915	16,443	13,024	79%
22	Sikkim	207	195	138	71%
23	Tamil Nadu	17,666	15,420	12,129	79%
24	Telangana	9,048	6,697	2,681	40%
25	Tripura	937	936	964	103%*
26	Uttar Pradesh	47,764	45,408	42,982	95%
27	Uttarakhand	2,813	2,436	1,839	75%
28	West Bengal	21,611	20,321	18,879	93%
	Total	2,97,555	2,63,238	2,12,817	81%

*Note: The percentage of utilization in respect of these State is reflecting more than 100% on account of the interest accrued on the grant amount and expenditure thereof.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise adoption status of eGramSwaraj for the XV Finance Commission for FY 2025-26

Sr. No.	State Name	Total Number of Village Panchayats and Equivalent	Village Panchayat onboard	Village Panchayats and Equivalent With Online Payment	Total Number of Block Panchayats and Equivalent	Block Panchayat onboard	Block Panchayats With Online Payment	Total Number of Zila Panchayats and Equivalent	Zila Panchayat onboard	Zila Panchayats With Online Payment
1	Andhra Pradesh	13327	13320	13025	660	660	649	13	13	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2108	2108	1486	0	0	0	27	26	22
3	Assam	2663	2186	2075	182	182	179	30	29	27
4	Bihar	8054	8054	8047	534	534	529	38	38	38
5	Chhattisgarh	11692	11687	11313	146	146	146	33	33	27
6	Goa	191	191	116	0	0	0	2	2	2
7	Gujarat	14619	14596	13800	248	248	248	33	33	33
8	Haryana	6227	6227	6010	143	143	141	22	22	22
9	Himachal Pradesh	3615	3615	3562	92	81	81	12	12	12
10	Jharkhand	4345	4345	4252	264	264	262	24	24	24
11	Karnataka	5949	5949	5938	238	232	93	31	31	23
12	Kerala	941	941	937	152	152	152	14	14	14
13	Madhya Pradesh	23011	23011	22194	313	313	309	52	52	52
14	Maharashtra	28002	27934	26438	351	351	265	34	34	33
15	Manipur	3175	161	113	0	0	0	12	6	4
16	Meghalaya	6884	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
17	Mizoram	855	841	817	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	1312	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	6794	6794	6785	314	314	313	30	30	30
20	Punjab	13236	13233	12341	155	152	150	23	23	22
21	Rajasthan	13128	11184	10774	361	353	351	37	33	33
22	Sikkim	199	199	196	0	0	0	6	6	6
23	Tamil Nadu	12482	12482	12437	388	388	388	36	36	36
24	Telangana	12760	12674	9570	565	547	400	32	32	27
25	Tripura	1194	1194	1192	75	75	75	9	9	9
26	Uttarakhand	7817	7790	6926	95	95	94	13	13	13

27	Uttar Pradesh	57695	57693	57579	826	826	820	75	75	74
28	West Bengal	3339	3339	3337	345	345	345	22	21	21
Total		265614	252732	241260	6447	6401	5990	663	650	620

STATEMENT – III

State wise progress on AuditOnline for the audit period 2023-24 as on 05.03.2026

S.No.	State Name	No. of PRIs	Audit Plans prepared	% progress	Audit Reports generated	% progress
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,001	13,999	99.99%	13,994	99.95%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,133	2,131	99.91%	2,125	99.62%
3	Assam	2,884	2,418	83.84%	2,418	83.84%
4	Bihar	8,627	8,626	99.99%	8,621	99.93%
5	Chhattisgarh	11,829	11,825	99.97%	11,809	99.83%
6	Goa	193	191	98.96%	191	98.96%
7	Gujarat	14,946	14,919	99.82%	14,880	99.56%
8	Haryana	6,393	6,384	99.86%	6,360	99.48%
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,708	3,708	100.00%	3,708	100.00%
10	Jharkhand	4,635	4,633	99.96%	3,504	75.60%
11	Karnataka	6,220	5,950	95.66%	5,950	95.66%
12	Kerala	1,107	1,107	100.00%	1,107	100.00%
13	Madhya Pradesh	23,377	23,376	100.00%	23,312	99.72%
14	Maharashtra	28,341	28,313	99.90%	28,069	99.04%
15	Manipur	3,823	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
16	Meghalaya	3	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
17	Mizoram	835	835	100.00%	810	97.01%
18	Nagaland	1,326	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
19	Odisha	7,138	7,138	100.00%	7,133	99.93%
20	Punjab	13,410	13,373	99.72%	13,307	99.23%
21	Rajasthan	11,650	11,633	99.85%	11,381	97.69%
22	Sikkim	205	205	100.00%	204	99.51%
23	Tamil Nadu	12,949	12,951	100.02%	12,949	100.00%

24	Telangana	13,344	13,341	99.98%	13,313	99.77%
25	Tripura	1,278	1,260	98.59%	1,260	98.59%
26	Uttarakhand	7,892	7,892	100.00%	7,890	99.97%
27	Uttar Pradesh	58,655	58,649	99.99%	58,598	99.90%
28	West Bengal	3,706	3,594	96.98%	3,581	96.63%
	Total	2,64,608	2,58,451	97.67%	2,56,474	96.93%

STATEMENT- IV

State wise progress on AuditOnline for the audit period 2024-25 as on 05.03.2026

S.No.	State Name	No. of PRIs	Audit Plans prepared	% progress	Audit Reports generated	% progress
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,000	13,942	99.59%	12,238	87.41%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,135	1,212	56.77%	504	23.61%
3	Assam	2,997	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
4	Bihar	8,625	7,599	88.10%	1,447	16.78%
5	Chhattisgarh	11,892	471	3.96%	-	0.00%
6	Goa	193	116	60.10%	-	0.00%
7	Gujarat	14,968	14,936	99.79%	14,863	99.30%
8	Haryana	6,395	6,377	99.72%	3,988	62.36%
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,708	3,247	87.57%	2,908	78.43%
10	Jharkhand	4,635	11	0.24%	-	0.00%
11	Karnataka	6,221	5,950	95.64%	5,949	95.63%
12	Kerala	1,107	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
13	Madhya Pradesh	23,376	20,843	89.16%	12,040	51.51%
14	Maharashtra	28,337	21,748	76.75%	13,460	47.50%
15	Manipur	3,823	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
16	Meghalaya	6,857	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
17	Mizoram	843	2	0.24%	-	0.00%
18	Nagaland	1,327	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
19	Odisha	7,138	7,137	99.99%	5,232	73.30%

20	Punjab	13,414	11,159	83.19%	10,158	75.73%
21	Rajasthan	11,624	11,604	99.83%	7,268	62.53%
22	Sikkim	205	205	100.00%	205	100.00%
23	Tamil Nadu	12,949	9,472	73.15%	9,123	70.45%
24	Telangana	13,598	13,300	97.81%	12,906	94.91%
25	Tripura	1,278	1,277	99.92%	1,198	93.74%
26	Uttarakhand	7,895	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
27	Uttar Pradesh	58,592	58,594	100.00%	37,357	63.76%
28	West Bengal	3,706	3,594	96.98%	3,230	87.16%
	Total	2,71,838	2,12,796	78.28%	1,54,074	56.68%

RESILIENCE MEASURES FOR FLOOD AFFECTED FARMERS

2840. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to support farmers whose crops and farmland were damaged due to excess monsoon rainfall, floods, and siltation across various States/UTs, including Puducherry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details of measures recommended for crop insurance coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, provision of input subsidies, distribution of resilient seed varieties, soil restoration programmes, and financial assistance for re-sowing in affected districts;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand climate resilient agriculture initiatives, strengthen flood management coordination with the Ministry of Jal Shakti, and launch awareness campaigns on adaptive farming practices; and

(d) the details of steps taken to ensure timely compensation, livelihood protection and long term resilience of farmers against excess rainfall and related calamities nationwide?

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

(a) to (d) The primary responsibility for disaster management including disbursement of relief material rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters which includes cyclone and flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India (GOI). However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation. The details of the allocation/release of the funds under the SDRF and NDRF is available on Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs website https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in/ndmi/responsefund

As on 05.03.2026, 14 Nos of IMCTs have been constituted for on the spot assessment of the damages due to flood, landslides and cyclone in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana (for flood), Telangana (for

cyclone), Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Gujrat, Nagaland, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam and UT of Jammu and Kashmir Based on report of IMCT, an additional financial assistance is considered by the Government of India, as per the established procedure and norms.

Government has introduced yield-based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc.

PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ and extreme climate calamities viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, heat waves, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also, against farm level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire) and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing.

This scheme is voluntary for State/UTs as well as farmers. All willing farmers are eligible to enrol under the scheme. UT of Puducherry has opted to implement the scheme.

Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of the scheme, bring transparency and ensure timely settlement of claims under PMFBY:

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring subsidy payment, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct online enrolment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured famer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.
- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursal process, a dedicated module namely **'Digiclaim Module'** has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims w.e.f. Kharif 2024, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, penalty of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through NCIP.
- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.

- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.
- Tranche based claim settlement has been initiated w.e.f. Rabi 2024-25."

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA andFW) implements an Agroforestry Component under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) that focuses on production of Quality Planting Material. Agroforestry helps combat climate change by sequestering carbon in trees and soil, reducing atmospheric CO_2 levels. It enhances land resilience by preventing soil erosion, improving water retention, and moderating local temperatures. Additionally, Agroforestry protects ecosystems from extreme weather events like droughts and storms, making it an effective strategy for both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

DA andFW also implements Centrally sponsored scheme of Rainfed Area Development (RAD) which focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic

variability. Under RAD, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events. Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to each farming family under RAD component irrespective of the size of their land holding.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) implements a flagship network project National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to strengthen climate resilience in agriculture and to promote climate-resilient agricultural practices across the country. The measures being implemented by NICRA are:

District level risk and vulnerability assessment of 573 predominantly agriculture districts was carried out as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocol and location specific climate resilient technologies have been demonstrated in one village cluster from each of the 151 climatically vulnerable districts to the farmers through farmer participatory approach. At district level, KVKs facilitate in convergence with various schemes of line departments for upscaling the promising climate resilient practices. At village level, village climate risk management committees (VCRMCs), custom hiring centres (CHCs), seed banks and fodder banks help in spread of resilient technologies.

Climate resilient technologies include climate resilient varieties, resilient intercropping systems, conservation agriculture, crop diversification from

paddy to other alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds, agroforestry systems, zero till sowing, alternate methods of rice cultivation, green manuring, integrated farming systems, integrated nutrient and pest management, organic farming, in-situ moisture conservation, protective irrigation, micro irrigation etc. have been developed and demonstrated to large number of farmers.

The studies indicate that change in sowing time, growing short duration, heat, drought and flood tolerant varieties with improved nutrient and water management strategies enhances the productivity of major crops. Developed District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for 651 districts in India covering weather aberrations and recommended location specific climate resilient crops and varieties and management practices for use by the State departments (Available at https://agriwelfare.gov.in/en/DocAgriContPlan). Capacity building programs are also conducted to farmers and other stakeholders related to impact of climate change and their adaptation and mitigation measures.

Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Integrated flood approach aims at adopting judicious mix of structural and non-structural measures to provide a reasonable degree of protection against flood damages at economic cost. Union Government implements a centrally sponsored "Flood Management and Border Areas

Programme (FMBAP)" providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. during 2021-26 with outlay of Rs 4100 crore.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has recommended that the States need to adopt flood plain zoning approach as a non-structural measure of flood management in the country. In order to enable States to undertake scientific assessment of flood plains and its zoning as a non-structural measure of flood mitigation, a technical guideline on Flood Plain Zoning is prepared and circulated to the States/UTs in August, 2025 by Ministry of Jal Shakti.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WELFARE SCHEMES

2841. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of various welfare schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, senior citizens and persons with disabilities in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts;

(b) the number of beneficiaries covered under each of these schemes in the said districts since 2019, year and scheme-wise;

(c) the total amount of funds allocated and utilized under these schemes in Darjeeling and Kalimpong during the said period; and

(d) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of West Bengal or local authorities for new projects such as old age homes, hostels or

skill development centres in these districts and if so, the present status thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements various schemes/programmes for the socio-economic welfare of scheduled castes, other backward classes, senior citizens and persons with disability across the country including Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal. The details of schemes, persons benefited and the expenditure since 2019 onwards is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) Proposals for projects such as old age homes, hostels and skill development centres under the relevant schemes of the Ministry are considered as and when received from the State Government/implementing agencies, subject to the scheme guidelines, availability of funds and fulfilment of eligibility criteria.

STATEMENT

Details of schemes, persons benefited and the expenditure since 2019

1. PM-AJAY:

Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme,launched in 2021–22 by merging three existing schemes, namely Adarsh Gram, Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP), and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana. The

Scheme has three components namely (i) 'Adarsh Gram', (ii)'Grants-in-aid for District/State- level Projects for Socio-Economic betterment of Scheduled Caste(SC) Communities' and (iii) 'Hostel'. Under this scheme, the central assistance is released by this Department to the State Government/Union Territory Administration and not at district level. However, the details of funds released and beneficiaries covered under the Grants- in-aid component in the State of West Bengal since 2019-20 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Grants-in-aid	Beneficiaries covered
1	2019-20	164.85	61856
2	2020-21	166.60	37536
3	2021-22	195.00	43498
4	2022-23	00.00	43929
5	2023-24	33.21	11254
6	2024-25	58.29	Not reported by State Government
7	2025-26	47.95	198073

2. Pre-Matric for SCs and Others and Post-Matric Scholarship to the Students belonging to SC for studies in India (PMS-SC):

Centrally Sponsored Scholarship Schemes viz. (i) Pre- Matric Scholarships for SCs and Others; (ii) Post-Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to SC for studies in India (PMS-SC), which are being implemented through the State Governments/UTs Administrations. Post Matric scholarship scheme for SC students and Pre Matric scholarship scheme for SCs and

others are implemented on DBT mode w.e.f. 2021-22 and w.e.f. 2022- 23 respectively. Under the above Schemes, the release of Central Share of scholarship is contingent upon State Governments/UTs Administrations to share the State/UT paid data to the National Scholarship Portal. The aforesaid schemes are open-ended and demand driven for all the eligible students of all the recognized institutions across India subject to the budget outlay.

The details of Physical (no. of beneficiaries) and Financial (released Central Share) achievements from A.Y. 2022-23 to 2024-25 in Darjeeling and Kalimpomg, West Bengal i.r.o. Pre-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs and Others is as follows:

	DARJEELING		**KALIMPONG**	
A.Y	**Beneficiaries**	**Central Share released in Rs.**	**Beneficiaries**	**Central Share released in Rs.**
2022-23	1530	32,23,500	22	46,200
2023-24	1205	25,62,000	25	52,600
2024-25	828	17,70,300	22	46,200

The details of Physical (number of beneficiaries) and Financial (released Central Share) achievements from A.Y. 2021-22 to 2024-25 in Darjeeling and Kalimpomg in respect of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students is as follows:

	DARJEELING		**KALIMPONG**	
A.Y	**Beneficiaries**	**Central Share released in Rs.**	**Beneficiaries**	**Central Share released in Rs.**
2021-22	8099	2,01,31,728	152	4,34,676
2022-23	8811	2,42,68,080	146	4,12,164

2023-24	5923	1,68,30,648	97	2,42,772
2024-25	3199	88,02,204	76	1,92,672

3. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides financial assistance for income generating activities at concessional rate of interest to the members of Backward Classes (urban and rural) having annual family income upto Rs.3.00 Lakh, through its Channel Partners (agencies nominated by the States/UTs, various Scheduled Banks etc.).

The year and scheme-wise number of beneficiaries assisted under each of these schemes in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal since 2019 are as under:

Year	DARJEELING		KALIMPONG	
	Individual Loan (No. of Beneficiaries)	Group Loan (No. of Beneficiaries)	Individual Loan (No. of Beneficiaries)	Group Loan (No. of Beneficiaries)
2019-20	1	35	15	18
2020-21	0	90	0	37
2021-22	0	63	23	54
2022-23	4	20	4	81
2023-24	9	150	4	60
2024-25	2	32	5	20
2025-26 (As on 05.03.2026)	3	20	0	10

The total amount of funds allocated/disbursed and utilized under these schemes in Darjeeling and Kalimpong during the said period, are as under:

Year	DARJEELING		KALIMPONG	
	Funds allocated / Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	**Funds utilized (Rs. in lakhs)**	**Funds allocated / Disbursed (Rs. in lakh)**	**Funds utilized (Rs. in lakhs)**
2019-20	8.50	8.50	6.32	6.32
2020-21	9.00	9.00	3.7	3.70
2021-22	6.30	6.30	7.4	7.40
2022-23	8.80	8.80	58.87	58.87
2023-24	38.63	38.63	31.10	31.10
2024-25	11.33	11.33	16.26	16.26
2025-26 (As on 05.03.2026)	9.23	9.23	2.00	2.00

4. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) under the Ministry has been implementing the schemes of 'Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)' through which funds are released to various Implementing Agencies for providing aids and assistive devices to the eligible persons with disabilities (PwDs) across the country including West Bengal. Being a Central Sector Scheme, there is no State-wise/District-wise allocation made under the ADIP Scheme. However, funds utilized and number of beneficiaries covered in Darjeeling and

Kalimpong Districts under the ADIP Scheme since 2019 year-wise, are as under:

Year	Darjeeling		Kalimpong	
	No. of beneficiaries covered	Funds Utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries covered	Funds Utilized (Rs. in lakhs)
2019-20	154	10.33	-	-
2020-21	234	16.09	-	-
2021-22	-	-	-	-
2022-23	403	30.05	41	3.45
2023-24	8	0.48	-	-
2024-25	261	28.45	32	1.98
2025-26 (as on date 06.03.2026)	120	11.45	20	2.52

BENEFITS EXTENDED TO TEXTILE UNITS IN TAMIL NADU

2842. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) the details of benefits extended to textile units in Tamil Nadu under schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Amended Technology Upgradation initiatives and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes during the last three financial years;

(b) whether proposals relating to technical textiles, sustainability transition and circular economy compliance support from textile clusters in Tamil Nadu are under consideration by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any financial or technology upgradation support is being extended to handicraft and handloom artisans to strengthen value chains and export competitiveness;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of steps taken to ensure balanced regional distribution of textile sector incentives and innovation funding across States?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) A total of Rs. 126.95 crores have been released as eligible subsidy to 313 units located in Tamil Nadu under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) and its previous versions including Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) during last three financial years. A total of Rs. 50.17 crores have been released as eligible subsidy to units located in Tamil Nadu under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme during last three financial years.

(b) and (c) Under National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) 13 R andD projects, 14 educational institutes, and 6 start-ups in Tamil Nadu have been supported. In addition, different clusters in Tamil Nadu have also been supported through three ongoing projects collaborations, promoting sustainability and circular economy, resource efficiency, safe chemical usage and reduction of environmental footprint.

(d) and (e) The Government supports handloom and handicraft artisans through schemes such as the National Handloom Development Programme,

National Handicrafts Development Programme, and Raw Material Supply Scheme. These schemes provide assistance for raw materials, upgraded looms and worksheds, design and product diversification, infrastructure, branding and marketing support, e-commerce access, concessional loans under the Weavers' MUDRA Scheme, and social security for artisans.

(f) The Ministry of textiles implements a number of schemes such as ATUFS, PLI, NTTM, NHDP, TCDS, CPCDS, IPDS for the holistic growth and development of the textile sector. These schemes are implemented throughout the country on a uniform basis. However there exist provisions for special incentives for North Eastern and Hilly Regions in some of these schemes in order to ensure a harmonious balance between different segments and sectors of the industry and different regions.

FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND REGIONAL RESEARCH CENTRES

2843. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:
SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:
SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details regarding the number of fisheries research institutes and regional research centres under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other central bodies in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has any proposals to establish additional fisheries research centres in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the proposed locations, budget allocated and released during the last three years, year-wise and timelines set in this regard;

(c) the details regarding new research programmes introduced to support fish farmers including studies on aquaculture technology, disease management, genetic improvement, and sustainable practices during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to disseminate and raise awareness among fish farmers regarding best practices in fish farming, feed management, health monitoring and climate adaptation techniques, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Government collaborates with State universities and private sector for public-private research partnerships in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor State-wise?

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

(a) As reported by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), eight resource-specific Fisheries Research Institutes operate across the country, supported by their research stations and centres (thirty research stations/Centres), located in diverse ecological zones details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The ICAR has reported that four regional fisheries research centres are currently operating in Andhra Pradesh. These include the Kakinada Regional Centre of the ICAR–Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), which also maintains a field centre at Balabhadrapuram; the Regional Research Centre of the ICAR–Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA) at Vijayawada; the Regional Research Centre of the ICAR–Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) at Visakhapatnam; and the Regional Research Centre of the ICAR–Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), also located in Visakhapatnam. ICAR has further indicated that there is no current proposal for establishing additional centres under ICAR in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) ICAR Fisheries Research Institutes have developed nationally relevant technologies that strengthen productivity, sustainable water use, species and system diversification, cost-effective feeds, fish health management, genetic improvement, AMR mitigation, responsible fishing, and value addition.

In Andhra Pradesh, their work over the past three years has been especially impactful. Genetically improved freshwater species such as Jayanti rohu, AhR Jayanti rohu, Amrit catla, Mahamagur, and CIFA GI Scampi have been disseminated to farmers. A major initiative on Super-Intensive Precision Shrimp Farming has been launched by ICAR-CIBA and NFDB at Moolapolam, Srikakulam, to support commercial-scale adoption. Pangasius breeding and seed production technologies have been demonstrated to farmers and entrepreneurs, while indigenous ornamental fish breeding has been showcased in East Godavari. The state has also advanced integrated seaweed–shrimp

winter cropping, particularly the co-culture of *Gracilaria salicornia* with *P. vannamei* in Srikakulam, promoting diversification and strengthening coastal livelihoods.

(d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the State has enacted key acts to regulate aquaculture and ensure quality inputs, including the Andhra Pradesh State Aquaculture Development Authority Act, 2020. It conducts training programs, on-field demonstrations, farmer field schools, exposure visits, and capacity-building initiatives under PMMSY. Awareness is raised through technical literature and advisories, implemented via ICAR regional centers, the State Fisheries Department, Fisheries University, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in Andhra Pradesh. ICAR has also indicated that its fisheries research institutes and centres have been developing and disseminating need-based technologies across various aspects of fisheries and aquaculture jointly with other Government Departments/agencies. Over the past three years, they have provided technical support, training, and demonstrations to more than 40,000 stakeholders, including those in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the Department of Fisheries collaborates with state universities and the private sector for public-private research partnerships. The Department of Fisheries works with national programs like National Surveillance Programme for Aquatic Animal Diseases (NSPAAD)and National Residue Control Programme (NRCP) to strengthen aquatic animal health management, disease diagnostics, and compliance with export standards. Additionally, through the State Institute of Fisheries

Technology (SIFT), Kakinada, it partners with ICAR institutes, the State Fisheries University, and private entities for technology validation, broodstock development, skill enhancement, and adoption of best practices.

STATEMENT

Details of fisheries research institutes and regional research centres under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other central bodies

Institutes		States represented	
		Headquarters	**Regional/Research Centres**
Deemed University	1. Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai	Maharashtra	• Madhya Pradesh (Powarkheda) • **Andhra Pradesh (Kakinada)** • Haryana (Rohtak) • West Bengal (Kolkata) • Bihar (Motipur)
Research Institutes	2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi	Kerala	• Tamil Nadu (Mandapam, Chennai and Tuticorin) • **Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam)** • Gujarat (Veraval) • Maharashtra (Mumbai) • Karnataka (Karwar and Mangalore) • Kerala (Calicut and Vizhinjam) • West Bengal (Digha)
	3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Kolkata	West Bengal	• Karnataka (Bangalore) • Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad) • Assam (Guwahati)
	4. Central Institute of	Kerala	• Maharashtra (Mumbai)

	Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Kochi		• **Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam)** • Gujarat (Veraval)
	5. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar	Odisha	• Karnataka (Bangalore) • West Bengal (Rahara) • **Andhra Pradesh (Vijayawada)** • Punjab (Bathinda)
	6. Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA), Chennai	Tamil Nadu	• West Bengal (Kakdwip) • Gujarat (Navsari)
	7. Central Institute of Coldwater Fisheries Research (CICFR), Bhimtal	Uttarakhand	• Experimental station at Champawat, Uttarakhand
	8. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	• Kerala (Kochi)

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

2844. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the current number of operational Senior Citizen Homes under the Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has identified any "Zero-Facility Districts" in Chhattisgarh where no Government-aided senior citizen home currently exists and the steps being taken to bridge this gap, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of specialized units established for senior citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease and Dementia in India and Chhattisgarh under the current mission cycle;

(d) whether the Government is planning to move towards a "Direct Benefit" or "Public-Private Partnership (PPP)" model to reduce the heavy dependency on NGOs for the delivery of elderly care services in remote areas of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the various initiatives and schemes for the welfare of growing senior citizens in the country?

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

(a) There are a total of 705 Senior Citizen Homes being supported by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment under the Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC), a component of Atal Vayo Abhudaya Yojana (AVYAY). The State-wise list of these Senior Citizen Homes is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) As per AVYAY scheme guidelines, a district where no Senior Citizen Home is found as per the District-wise survey conducted by the State Government, is termed as a Gap district. At present, there are 30 Gap Districts in the State of Chhattisgarh. Currently, there are three Senior Citizen Homes being assisted under IPSrC in Chhattisgarh. To bridge this gap, this Department invites

applications from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running projects of Senior Citizen Homes in these gap districts through the e-Anudaan portal throughout the year, for selection of Senior Citizen Homes.

(c) Under IPSrC, financial assistance is also provided to the NGOs for running and maintenance of Continuous Care Homes (CCH) for the Senior Citizens who are seriously ill and require continuous nursing care and respite or those who are afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/ Dementia. There are a total of 13 Continuous Care Homes (CCH) in the country which are being assisted under IPSrC. At present, there is no CCH being assisted under IPSrC in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration in the Department.

(e) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme, namely **Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY)** for the welfare of senior citizens across the country. The brief of the scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had also launched a "National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly" (NPHCE) in 2010-11 to address various health related issues of elderly people. The details of NPCHE are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

The Ministry of Rural Development implements National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), a social security programme for the most vulnerable persons of society living below poverty line, both in rural and urban areas

irrespective of the category of the beneficiaries. The details of NSAP are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Number of Senior Citizen Homes and Continuous Care Homes under Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens

Sl. No.	State	Number of Senior Citizens Home
1	Andhra Pradesh	90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3	Assam	40
4	Bihar	8
5	Chhattisgarh	3
6	Delhi	2
7	Goa	1
8	Gujarat	5
9	Haryana	14
10	Himachal Pradesh	5
11	Jammu And Kashmir	13
12	Jharkhand	15
13	Karnataka	42
14	Kerala	8
15	Madhya Pradesh	32
16	Maharashtra	72
17	Manipur	41
18	Meghalaya	2
19	Mizoram	1
20	Nagaland	12
21	Odisha	86
22	Puducherry	2
23	Rajasthan	23
24	Tamil Nadu	75

25	Telangana	22
26	Tripura	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	49
28	Uttarakhand	4
29	West Bengal	30
30	**Grand Total**	**705**

STATEMENT-II

Details of components under AVYAY scheme are as follows-

i. **IPSrC(Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens)-** Under IPSrC, grant-in-aid is provided to the organisations for maintenance of Senior Citizen Homes (Sr.CH), Continuous Care Homes (CCH), Mobile Medicare Units (MMU) and Physiotherapy Clinics. The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens, especially indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.

ii. **SAPSrC (State Action Plan for Senior Citizens)-** The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all the States/ UTs Governments in welfare of senior citizens. Each State/UT is expected to plan taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. Under SAPSrC, the Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs for implementation of their action plans. SAPSrC is being implemented since FY 2019-20.

iii. **RVY (Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana)-** The scheme aims for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens below poverty line and with the family income not exceed to Rs. 15,000/-per month. The scheme is being implemented since 2017.

iv. **Elderline-** The National Helpline for Sr Citizens (14567) is to generate awareness about the Act, Schemes and Programmes being executed by different Central and State Governments and to provide platform to redress grievances of Sr Citizens across the country.

v. **Training of Geriatric Care Givers-** The main objective is to bridge the gap in supply and increasing demand in the field of geriatric caregivers so as to provide more professional services to the senior citizens and also to create a cadre of professional care givers in the field of geriatrics. Considering the acute shortage of Geriatric Caregivers and the increasing demand in the market, the Department has decided to trained 1,00,000 trainees in the field of Geriatric Care givers in order to meet the demand.

vi. **Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens-** In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are being done across the country. The proposed initiatives are aimed at involving the elders in building up knowledge which can be useful for the society as a whole.

vii. **Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE)-** The main objective is to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start- ups would be identified and encouraged for

developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly.

STATEMENT-III

Details of NPHCE

The NPHCE is an articulation of the International and national commitments of the Government as envisaged under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) adopted by the Government of India in 1999 and Section 20 of "The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007" dealing with provisions for medical care of Senior Citizens The objective of NPHCE is to provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality long-term, comprehensive and dedicated healthcare services to the elderly.

Components of the Program:

1. National Health Mission (NHM) Component: Primary and Secondary care service delivery through District Hospitals (DH), Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), Sub-Centre/Health and Wellness Centres.
2. Tertiary Component: ('Rashtriya Varisth Jan Swasthya Yojana') These services are being provided though Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) located at 17 Medical colleges and two National Centres of Aging (NCAs) one in AIIMS, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi and another in Madras Medical College, Chennai.

3. Research: A Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) project:-The LASI is a nationally representative survey of older persons in India is being undertaken through International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai.

Package of Services: The program has two components for provision of geriatric health care services i.e: district/ sub-district level component and tertiary level component. The package of services provided to elderly people at both levels is as given below.

Sub Centre:

a. **Health Education** related to healthy ageing, environmental modifications, nutritional requirements, life styles and behavioural changes.
b. **Special attention to home bound / bedridden** elderly persons and provide training to the family health care providers in looking after the disabled elderly persons.

Primary Health Centre: **Weekly geriatric clinic** by a trained Medical Officer (MO). Services would include: conducting **health assessment** of the elderly persons and simple investigation including blood sugar, etc.

Community Health Centre

a. **Biweekly geriatric Clinic and Rehabilitation services** to be arranged by trained staff and rehabilitation worker at CHCs.

b. **Domiciliary visits** by the rehabilitation worker will be undertaken for bed-ridden elderly and counseling to family members for care such patients.

District Hospitals:

a. Dedicated Geriatric OPD services, In-door admissions through 10 bedded geriatric ward, laboratory investigations and rehabilitation services.
b. Provide services for the elderly patients referred by the CHCs/PHCs etc. and refer severe cases to tertiary level hospitals.

Tertiary Level

(A) Regional Geriatric Centers:

a. Provide **tertiary level services for complicated/serious Geriatric Cases** referred from Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and below.
b. Conduct **post graduate courses in Geriatric Medicine**. Each RGC to produce 2 post graduates (MD geriatrics) every year.
c. Providing **training** to the trainers of identified District hospitals and medical colleges
d. Developing/and updating Training modules, guidelines and **IEC materials**.
e. **Research** on specific elderly diseases.

(B) National Centre of Ageing

a. High level tertiary care with **multidisciplinary clinical services** involving medical and surgical disciplines.

b. **Specialised OPD care** in various clinical disciplines. Special clinics like memory clinic, fall and syncope clinic, frail elderly clinic, aids and appliances clinic, implants and cosmetic clinic.

c. **Day care centre for**: Investigations, rehabilitation, respite care, dementia care ,continence care

d. **In patient care for**: Intensive care, acute rehabilitation, diagnostic and therapeutic services, long term rehabilitation service.

e. **Human resources development in all sub-specialties of Geriatric Medicine**

f. Developing **evidence based treatment protocols** for Geriatric diseases prevalent in the country.

STATEMENT-IV

Details of NSAP

Under the NSAP programme, the old aged, widows, and disabled persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and fulfilling eligibility criteria prescribed in the NSAP guidelines, are provided financial assistance, in form of pension, ranging from Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- p.m. and in the case of death of the breadwinner of such family, lump sum assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is given to the bereaved family.One of the components under the scheme is Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which assistance of ₹ 200/- per month to persons in the age group of 60-79 years is provided and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above is provided.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATURAL FARMING IN TELANGANA

2845. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote Natural Farming across the country under schemes such as the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) and other allied programmes;

(b) the current status of implementation of Natural Farming in Telangana, including the total area covered, number of farmers enrolled, and districts identified for promotion;

(c) whether any financial assistance, training programmes, capacity-building initiatives, or demonstration clusters have been sanctioned for Telangana during the last three years, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding yield performance, cost reduction, soil health improvement, and market linkage support under Natural Farming practices?

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

(a) The Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) on 25th November 2024 as a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented across the country.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing NMNF across the country to promote Natural Farming including the State of Telangana. NMNF is

implemented in cluster mode. In Telangana, 489 clusters have been formed covering an area of 24,736.32 Ha in 32 districts. Further, 61,125 farmers have been registered under the scheme. 979 Krishi Sakhis/Community Resource Persons (CRPs) have been trained at Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)/Agricultural Universities (AUs)/local Natural Farming Institutes (LNFIs). 315 Bio-Input Resource Centers (BRCs) have been established for production and supply of NF inputs at local levels. Rs. 17.955 lakh was released to the State for the financial year 2024–25 and Rs. 1,323.51 lakh has been released to the State in 2025–26.

(d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research through All India Network on Natural Farming is carrying out research programme with 20 cooperation centres covering 16 States to develop package of practices for Natural Farming. The programme involves 11 State Agricultural Universities, 8 ICAR institutes/centres and 1 deemed to be university. The research outcome shows measurable improvements in soil health indicators. Over 2-3 years, natural farming plots showed rising soil organic carbon (SOC) levels – for example, SOC increased from ~0.90% to 1.15% in Himalayan trials. The research outcome also shows that Organic farming packages for 80 cropping systems is suitable for States, along with varieties suitable for organic farming in major crops. Organic farming significantly enhanced soil health, with SOC levels consistently higher than both in organic and transitional (“towards organic”) systems across all crop categories.

Natural Farming Certification System (NFCS) has been initiated as "PGS-INDIA NATURAL" for certification of all produces of natural farming in accordance with the Natural Farming Standards. It is an online certification system and implemented through National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF). More than 14 lakh farmers have been registered under the natural farming certification system till date with more than 6 lakh farmers issued NF certificates. Certification will enable farmers to get premium price for natural products.

EXPORT OF READYMADE GARMENTS/TEXTILES/HANDLOOMS

2846. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of total export of readymade garments/textiles/handlooms made during the last five years;

(b) whether there is a decline in export of these items during the last three financial years;

(c) if so, the details of decline of exports to the USA/EU Countries;

(d) whether the new tariff imposed on India by USA has taken a toll on such exports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including from Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (e) The details of total export of readymade garments/textiles/handloom made during the last five years is as under:

Value in USD Million

Category	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25
Readymade garments	12,272	16,015	16,191	14,532	15,989
Cotton textiles	11,128	17,166	11,085	12,258	12,299
Man-made textiles	4,180	6,294	5,412	5,081	5,295
Carpets	1,491	1,790	1,366	1,395	1,541
Jute products	397	537	462	353	400
Silk products	76	109	95	119	162
Wool and Woolen textiles	109	166	205	192	160
Handloom Products	223	269	183	140	142
Total Textile and Readymade garments	**29,877**	**42,347**	**34,997**	**34,072**	**35,988**
Handicrafts	1,708	2,088	1,689	1,802	1,767
Total Textiles, Readymade garments including Handicrafts	**31,585**	**44,435**	**36,686**	**35,874**	**37,755**

Source: DGCIS, Provisional Data

The total textiles and readymade garment exports increased from USD 34,997 million in FY 2022–23 to USD 35,988 million in FY 2024–25, registering a CAGR of 1.4% during the last 03 financial year's period. Exports of Textiles and readymade garments, including handicrafts, from India to the USA increased from USD 10,468 million in FY 2022–23 to USD 10,938 million in FY 2024–25. The exports to the EU-27 remained broadly stable during the same period, with exports recorded at USD 7,670 million in FY 2022–23 to USD 7,618 million in FY 2024–25.

The exports to any market depends on several factors, including price competitiveness, labour costs, productivity, quality standards, availability of

raw materials, logistics efficiency, compliance with regulatory requirements, and tariffs in the destination market. The market access conditions, global demand, exchange rate movements, and trade agreements also influence export performance. Despite global economic headwinds, Indian Textile and Apparel exports have demonstrated resilience, supported by diversification of export destinations, improved manufacturing capacities, and various trade facilitation and export promotion initiatives undertaken by the Government.

The total Textiles and Apparel, including handicrafts exports from Tamil Nadu during April–January of FY 2025–26 were USD 6,605.4 million, as compared to USD 6,659.5 million in the corresponding period of the previous year, reflecting overall resilience in the Sector.

India and the United States announced a trade deal on 2nd February 2026. A Joint Statement for the same was released on February 07, 2026. On February 07 2026, 25% additional ad valorem tariffs imposed by the U.S. on certain India’s exports citing India’s imports of Russian oil were removed. Pursuant to US Supreme Court judgement dated 20th February 2026 invalidating reciprocal tariffs, the reciprocal tariffs are no longer in force. The US Government has issued Executive Orders imposing 10% tariffs on all countries. The Government is studying all the developments thereafter for their implications and remains engaged with the US Government.

ड्रग माफिया के विरुद्ध विशेष अभियान

2847. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को नशामुक्त बनाने के लिए ड्रग माफिया के विरुद्ध कोई विशेष अभियान/मुहिम चला रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अभियान/मुहिम के तहत की-गई-कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) अब तक दर्ज की गई प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्टों (एफआईआर) की कुल संख्या, गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या और जब्त किए गए कुल मादक पदार्थों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त अभियान के अंतर्गत मादक पदार्थों के तस्करों की संपत्तियों को जब्त किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या ऐसी किसी संपत्ति को बुलडोजर से ढहाया गया है और यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ, दिल्ली पुलिस ने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को नशामुक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से ड्रग माफिया के खिलाफ एक संकेंद्रित प्रवर्तन अभियान के रूप में "ऑपरेशन कवच" शुरू किया है, जिसके तहत दिनांक 13.05.2023 से 23.01.2026 तक, दिल्ली के विभिन्न हिस्सों में कुल 12 ऐसे विशेष अभियान चलाए गए । इन अभियानों के अंतर्गत, 9,694 स्थानों पर छापेमारी कर स्वापक औषधि और मन:प्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1985 के तहत 851 और दिल्ली उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत 1,690 मामले दर्ज किए गए तथा कुल 2,640 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ग) वर्ष 2023 से 2026 (15.02.2026 तक) के दौरान, दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा ड्रग से सम्बंधित कुल 5,467 प्राथमिकी दर्ज की गई, 7,134 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया; और लगभग 17,435

किलोग्राम विभिन्न प्रकार के ड्रग्स जैसे चरस, अफीम, गांजा, स्मैक, हेरोइन, खसखस, कोकीन इत्यादि जब्त की गई।

(घ) और (ङ) दिल्ली पुलिस ने ड्रग तस्करों की कोई संपत्ति जब्त नहीं की है। तथापि, वर्ष 2023 से 2026 (15.02.2026 तक) के दौरान, दिल्ली पुलिस ने, स्थानीय निकायों के साथ मिलकर, ड्रग तस्करों की संपत्तियों को ढहाने के लिए कुल 29 संयुक्त अभियान चलाए हैं।

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO KANDI AND BORDER AREAS OF PUNJAB

2848. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Kandi and border areas of Punjab face similar geographical disadvantages to Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States, including difficult terrain, lack of irrigation facilities, frequent security concerns due to international border proximity, backwardness in infrastructure and employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation from the Government of Punjab or public representatives seeking special category status or a special development package for the Kandi and border belt of Punjab on the lines of assistance extended to Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a dedicated Central package, special industrial incentives, enhanced border area development

funds, and infrastructure projects for the Kandi and border areas of Punjab; and

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

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

(a) to (e) Under Border Area Development Programme 2355 works of estimated cost Rs. 230.9 crore have been completed in the State of Punjab.

Rs.189.06 crore have been released to State Govt. of Punjab since the FY 2014-15 under BADP. Further, BADP is in its sunset phase and no new projects are being approved under the programme.

Central Government has approved the Vibrant Villages Programme-II (VVP-II), as a Central Sector Scheme, with a total outlay of ₹6839 crores till the Financial Year 2028-29 for comprehensive development of identified villages located in blocks abutting international land borders (ILBs), other than the Northern Border already covered under VVP-I, in the States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J andK, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Trupura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Further, no representation has been received regarding seeking special category status or a special development package for Kandi and border belt of Punjab on the lines of assistance extended to Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States.

SCHOLARSHIP TO SC COMMUNITY

2849. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) the details of the scholarship/fellowship schemes currently being implemented by the Government for SC/ST Ph.D. scholars, along with the eligibility criteria prescribed under each scheme;

(b) whether separate categories of scholarships/fellowships are available for candidates belonging to SC/ST communities who have qualified the UGC-NET examination and if so, the details thereof, including the three categories of eligibility, financial assistance provided and duration of such support;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries under each of the above schemes during the last three years, year and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance access, awareness and timely disbursement of scholarships to SC/ST Ph.D. scholars?

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

(a) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are implementing the ‘National Fellowship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students’ (NFSC) and the ‘National Fellowship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students’ (NFST) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Ph.D. scholars respectively.

The eligibility criteria for SC and ST students for these schemes is as under:

Scheme	Eligibility
National Fellowship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students (NFSC)	(i)Qualifying UGC-NET (JRF) or Joint UGC-CSIR NET examination and securing admission in Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). (ii) No age limit
National Fellowship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students (NFST)	(i) At least 55% marks in Post-Graduation and qualifying UGC-NET or Joint UGC-CSIR NET examination and securing admission in Universities/Institutions covered under the scheme. (ii)Maximum age 36 years

(b) Under National Fellowship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students (NFSC) and National Fellowship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students (NFST), there are no separate categories of scholarships/fellowships. However under NFSC scheme, out of 2000 slots annually, 1500 slots for UGC-NET (for humanities) and 500 slots for joint UGC-CSIR NET (for science stream) have been earmarked.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of SC and ST beneficiaries during last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) To enhance access, awareness, and timely disbursement of scholarships to SC/ST Ph.D. scholars, the Government has undertaken several measures such as implementation of the schemes through a dedicated online Scholarship and Fellowship Management Portal (SFMP), disbursement of fellowships through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in the aadhaar seeded account of the eligible applicants, streamlining of verification processes and

dissemination of information through the websites and outreach activities of the Department, NSFDC and UGC to ensure wider awareness among eligible students.

STATEMENT

Details of Year-wise and State/UT-wise number of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Scholars covered under NFSC and NFST Scheme during 2022-23 to 2024-25

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Number of Scholars					
		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	12	0	20	1	6	1
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	77	106	147	90	105	59
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	129	0	133	0	142
4	ASSAM	51	180	70	189	86	195
5	BIHAR	49	15	93	13	85	10
6	CHANDIGARH	12	0	16	0	19	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	31	101	43	109	54	113
8	DELHI	196	0	250	0	260	0
9	GOA	0	1	0	1	1	0
10	GUJARAT	37	145	53	146	47	113
11	HARYANA	194	0	258	0	263	0
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	125	45	157	54	160	35
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	57	119	73	119	69	103
14	JHARKHAND	24	74	31	73	34	67
15	KARNATAKA	150	296	213	289	200	203
16	KERALA	90	14	125	12	140	11
17	LADAKH	0	51	0	55	0	53
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	1	0	1	0	1

19	MADHYA PRADESH	59	67	118	53	107	36
20	MAHARASHTRA	102	79	147	81	149	69
21	MANIPUR	18	138	32	147	43	139
22	MEGHALAYA	1	122	1	142	1	138
23	MIZORAM	0	292	0	288	0	340
24	NAGALAND	0	186	0	216	0	222
25	ODISHA	68	141	106	142	84	191
26	PUDUCHERRY	3	0	4	2	5	1
27	PUNJAB	212	0	243	0	221	0
28	RAJASTHAN	128	102	176	104	174	88
29	SIKKIM	3	20	4	21	4	20
30	TAMIL NADU	75	27	107	24	102	22
31	TELANGANA	111	353	166	313	122	173
32	THE DADRA NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	1	0	1
33	TRIPURA	6	35	6	46	4	51
34	UTTAR PRADESH	462	10	735	15	776	17
35	UTTARAKHAND	58	6	88	8	95	8
36	WEST BENGAL	483	83	687	87	727	76
	Total	***2895**	**2938**	***4169**	**2975**	***4143**	**2698**

*As the tenure of Fellowship under NFSC Scheme is upto 5 years and a Scholar is repeated over the years, therefore, a Scholar is counted once during the year despite multiple payments.

Source: Scholarship and Fellowship Management Portal (SFMP)

SHORTAGE OF FOODGRAIN CAPACITY

2850. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to address the shortage of foodgrains capacity in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the Government has taken an initiative to make the country world's largest grain storage in cooperative sector and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) In order to address the shortage of storage capacity for food grains in the country and creation of decentralised scientific grain storage infrastructure, the Government, on 31st May, 2023, has approved the Plan for the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector”, which has been rolled out as a Pilot Project. The Plan entails creation of various agri infrastructure including godowns, custom hiring centers, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. at PACS/ other cooperative societies level through convergence of various existing schemes of the Government of India (GoI), such as, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme (AMI), Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME), etc. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed.

So far, construction of godowns has been completed in 120 PACS across the country (Pilot Phase I – 11, Rajasthan – 90, Maharashtra – 15, Gujarat – 4) creating a total storage capacity of 72,702 MT.

Additionally, agencies such as Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) have identified 378 districts/ location across the country as per their storage requirement and States/UTs concerned have been requested for further identification of land in PACS and other Cooperative Societies.

Further, Food Corporation of India (FCI) has agreed to provide uniform hiring assurance for 9 years to PACS/ other cooperative societies godowns under the Plan. The following progress has been made:

- In Phase I, FCI has identified 216 potential locations for hiring of godowns of 2500 MT and above (1671 MT and above for North Eastern and Hilly areas)
- About 26.03 LMT Storage requirement has been mapped by FCI in 216 potential locations in 18 States /UTs.

In order to broaden implementation capacity and scale, the Plan has been expanded beyond PACS to include all Cooperative Societies, Cooperative Federations, and Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS).

DIGITAL VILLAGE PROJECT

2851. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the number of villages in Tamil Nadu where the Digital Village Project is fully operational with all planned digital facilities;

(b) the measures taken to ensure adequate internet bandwidth, electricity and access to digital devices for all residents;

(c) whether special initiatives have been taken for women, students and marginalized groups to ensure equitable access to digital services; and

(d) the steps proposed to address digital divide and infrastructure gaps in villages facing connectivity or resource constraints?

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

(a) to (d) As informed by the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for providing high bandwidth capacity internet/broadband connectivity and mobile services to remote and rural villages and islands in the country that currently lack coverage, a number of steps and projects have been taken up with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) [erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)], Department of Telecommunications (DoT). BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. As of February 2026, about 2,17,805 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country including 10,886 GPs in Tamil Nadu. Further, Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), approved by the Government of India on 04.08.2023, is under implementation for up-gradation of existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II thereby

ensuring creation of network in balance GPs, and further the connectivity to remaining non-GP villages on demand basis.

Under 4G Saturation Project and other mobile projects, till February 2026, 24,263 mobile towers have been commissioned in uncovered remote and rural areas of the country. Commissioning of submarine optical fibre cable between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (2312 Km) and between Mainland (Kochi) and Lakshadweep Islands (1869 km), and creation of 225Km OFC network in Lakshadweep Islands for provision of FTTH and other services have facilitated faster roll out of fixed line broadband/internet services, mobile services (4G/5G) and other high-speed data services in the Islands.

The Department of Rural Development with the support of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC) and Digital India Corporation (DIC) has designed, developed and implemented various IT driven solutions for implementation of its flagship schemes. In order to mitigate digital divide and to ensure last mile reach, the digital governance solutions delivering services at Gram Panchayat level are developed with offline capabilities, divyang friendly platforms and simple user interface with multi-lingual facilities. This ensures that access to these solutions are not limited to internet connected areas but also to remote or non-connected areas.

MIDC INDUSTRIAL LAND

2852. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

(a) the prevailing rate of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) industrial land in Kolhapur district;

(b) whether land pricing varies based on project size or employment generation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives available for large manufacturing projects in Kolhapur district?

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

(a) and (b) 'Industries' is primarily a State subject. As per information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has issued a Circular No. P-71225 dated 15.03.2024 wherein the revised prevailing rates of Industrial plots in various industrial areas have been made effective from 01.04.2024. These rates do not vary as per project size or employment generation. The details are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Industrial Area	Prevailing Industrial Rate (INR) (Rs./sq.m.)
1.	Shiroli	2080/-
2.	Gokul Shirgaon	1420/-

3.	Kagal Hatkanagale Five Star	980/-
4.	Ajara (Mini)	400/-
5.	Gadhinglaj	500/-
6.	Halkarni	500/-
7.	I.T. Park Kolhapur	1210/-

(c) Government of India provides support for promotion of industrial activities across the country including Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. Through the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and other Central Government departments, an enabling eco-system for the overall industrial development of the country is provided through appropriate policy interventions.

The Department has taken various initiatives for promotion and facilitation of industries across States/UTs such as the Make in India campaign, Start Up India, PM Gati Shakti, National Industrial Corridor Programme, Production Linked Incentives Scheme (PLI), promoting Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), National Single Window System (NSWS), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Project Monitoring Group (PMG), liberalization of FDI Policy, Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI-2024) for North East States of India and Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) etc.

The State Government of Maharashtra has also informed that as per Package Scheme of Incentives-2019, following incentives are available for large manufacturing projects :

1. Exemption from Electricity Duty

All eligible New Units are exempted from payment of Electricity duty for a period of 7 years.

2. Waiver of Stamp Duty

New as well as expansion units are eligible for exemption from payment of Stamp Duty during the investment period for acquiring land and for term loan process.

3. Industrial Promotion Subsidy

a. The Special Large Scale and Large Units situated in Karveer, Panhala, Hatkangale, and Shirol talukas having Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of more than 50 Crore but less than 750 Crore or 500 Minimum Direct employment are eligible for Industrial promotion subsidy of 60% of eligible FCI for 7 years.

b. The Special Large Scale and Large Units situated in Kagal, Gadhinglaj, Chandgad, Ajara, Bhudargad, Radhanagri, Bavada and Shahuwadi talukas having FCI of more than 50 Crore, but less than 500 Crore or 400 Minimum Direct employment are eligible for Industrial promotion subsidy of 70% eligible FCI for 7 years.

सेल द्वारा आयोजित स्वास्थ्य मेले

2853. श्री अरुण कुमार सागरः

क्या **इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) और इस्पात मंत्रालय के अधीन अन्य उपक्रम स्वास्थ्य मेले आयोजित करने के लिए निधि खर्च करते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सेल और उक्त मंत्रालय के अधीन अन्य उपक्रमों द्वारा किन स्थानों पर स्वास्थ्य मेले आयोजित किए गए हैं और उनका तिथि-वार और स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान सेल और उक्त मंत्रालय के अधीन अन्य उपक्रमों द्वारा खर्च की गई निधि का तिथि-वार और स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (ग) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, कंपनियों को पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के औसत निवल लाभ का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) पर खर्च करना अनिवार्य है। स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) सहित इस्पात सीपीएसई अपने सीएसआर पहलों के तहत स्वास्थ्य शिविरों का आयोजन करती हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य संयत्रों/खदानों के आसपास रहने वाले लोगों के सामाजिक, पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में, इस्पात मंत्रालय के अधीन इस्पात सीपीएसई द्वारा कुल 846 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि सीएसआर पर खर्च की गई, जिसमें से 462 करोड़ रुपये सेल द्वारा खर्च किए गए थे।

नई बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत भुगतान की गई प्रीमियम राशि

2854. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) नई कृषि बीमा पॉलिसी के आरंभ से लेकर अब तक किसानों, केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बीमा कंपनियों को भुगतान की गई कुल प्रीमियम राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितने किसानों को बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा मुआवजा राशि प्राप्त हुई है और मुआवजे की राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) नई कृषि बीमा पॉलिसी के अंतर्गत किसानों द्वारा भुगतान की जाने वाली अतिरिक्त प्रीमियम राशि कितनी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पॉलिसी के अंतर्गत कौन-कौन से राज्य उच्च जोखिम वाले राज्य के रूप में चिह्नित किए गए हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त उच्च जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में प्रीमियम राशि में हुई वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा बीमांकिक/बोली/निविदा प्रीमियम दरें प्रभारित की जाती हैं। हालांकि, सीजन के लिए देश भर में किसानों से अत्यंत कम प्रीमियम दर ली जाती है, जो खरीफ फसलों के लिए बीमित राशि का अधिकतम 2 प्रतिशत, रबी फसलों के लिए बीमित राशि का अधिकतम 1.5 प्रतिशत और वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों के लिए बीमित राशि का अधिकतम 5 प्रतिशत है। बीमांकिक प्रीमियम का शेष हिस्सा केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के आधार पर साझा किया जाता है, जबकि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों (खरीफ 2020 से) और हिमालयी राज्यों (खरीफ 2023 से) में इसे 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा किया जाता है। किसानों द्वारा उपर्युक्त प्रीमियम दरों के अलावा कोई अतिरिक्त प्रीमियम का भुगतान किए जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के परिचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में मानक PMFBY के अतिरिक्त 3 वैकल्पिक जोखिम अंतरण मॉडल यानी कप और कैप मॉडल (80:110), कप और कैप मॉडल (60:130) और लाभ और नुकसान हिस्सेदारी मॉडल का प्रावधान है, जिसके अंतर्गत निश्चित सीमा से कम के दावों के मामले में, सरकार द्वारा सब्सिडी के रूप में भुगतान किए गए प्रीमियम का हिस्सा राज्य के निधि में वापस चला जाएगा। राज्यों को इनमें से किसी एक मॉडल को मुख्य योजना के रूप में चुनने की छूट दी गई है।

नामांकित किसान आवेदनों का विवरण, किसानों द्वारा भुगतान किए गए प्रीमियम, भुगतान किए गए दावों और PMFBY के अंतर्गत दावों से लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) PMFBY में संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित खाद्य फसलों (अनाज, बाजरा और दलहन), तिलहनों और वार्षिक वाणिज्यिक बागवानी फसलों के लिए बुआई पूर्व से फसलोपरांत तक फसल क्षति के लिए व्यापक जोखिम बीमा का प्रावधान है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत कम जोखिम वाले या उच्च जोखिम वाले राज्यों के रूप में कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, जोखिम में विविधता लाने और उसका प्रभाव कम करने तथा बिना किसी पूर्वाग्रह के राज्य के अंदर उच्च जोखिम वाले और कम जोखिम वाले जिलों/क्षेत्रों को कवर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे जिलों/क्षेत्रों को इस प्रकार समूहित करें कि प्रत्येक समूह में अलग-अलग रिस्क प्रोफाइल वाले जिलों/क्षेत्रों का मिश्रण हो। निविदा आमंत्रित करने से पहले, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों, विशेष रूप से बड़े राज्यों को फसलों से जुड़े जोखिम की मात्रा और योजना के तहत अधिसूचित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित जिले/क्षेत्रों के आधार पर राज्य को जिलों के कई समूहों में विभाजित करना होगा। क्लस्टरिंग का उद्देश्य राज्यों को जिलों के विभिन्न समूहों में विभाजित करना है, ताकि संभावित बीमित राशि (ईएसआई) अपेक्षाकृत कम हो जाए और जोखिम साझा और विविधता हो सके।

जिलों की क्लस्टरिंग के कारण, क्लस्टर का रिस्क प्रोफाइल सामान्य हो गया है जो योजना के अंतर्गत बीमा कंपनियों को न्यूनतम बोली प्रीमियम में सहायता कर रहा है।

विवरण

PMFBY और RWBCIS: 2016-17 से 2024-25 तक राज्यवार अखिल भारतीय संचयी कवरेज और दावे (31.12.2025 तक)				
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	**नामांकित आवेदन**	**प्रीमियम में किसानों का हिस्सा**	**भुगतान किए गए दावे**	**लाभान्वित आवेदन**
	(संख्या में)	**(रु. करोड़ में)**		**(संख्या में)**
अंडमान और निकोबार	2,920	0.05	0.28	668

द्वीप समूह				
आंध्र प्रदेश	43,721,809	795.15	5,580.50	6,027,897
असम	6,292,239	35.51	736.64	1,092,550
बिहार	5,231,142	402.54	811.06	470,922
छत्तीसगढ़	43,544,255	1,627.25	7,655.14	11,193,836
गोवा	3,891	0.19	0.15	728
गुजरात	8,394,495	1,499.42	5,751.25	2,936,454
हरियाणा	38,885,877	2,351.20	9,015.15	8,279,192
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,669,243	274.50	609.41	1,144,391
जम्मू और कश्मीर	961,267	67.91	157.25	266,250
झारखंड	7,162,312	75.42	857.29	866,732
कर्नाटक	22,689,525	2,584.04	18,654.53	13,173,981
केरल	963,528	76.17	743.48	580,672
मध्य प्रदेश	101,937,385	6,819.97	31,737.14	30,477,707
महाराष्ट्र	132,287,963	5,609.93	45,449.17	62,405,476
मणिपुर	38,748	3.75	10.51	27,757
मेघालय	91,819	0.84	24.52	34,197
ओडिशा	65,485,335	1,154.56	7,183.89	11,332,214
पुदुचेरी	197,676	1.44	21.20	48,608
राजस्थान	194,214,997	6,827.41	31,554.48	50,249,464
सिक्किम	13,589	0.46	0.18	330
तमिलनाडु	38,175,078	1,396.90	15,575.48	18,160,066
तेलंगाना	3,904,037	696.38	1,906.38	1,221,538
त्रिपुरा	1,400,683	3.78	12.29	133,265
उत्तर प्रदेश	52,945,889	3,100.02	5,805.18	9,161,593
उत्तराखंड	2,000,181	344.79	1,361.97	1,067,212
पश्चिम बंगाल	13,805,173	305.51	1,262.78	1,914,960
कुल	**787,021,056**	**36,055.07**	**192,477.31**	**232,268,660**

CROP DAMAGE DUE TO CYCLONES

2855. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) the total extent of crop area damaged in Tamil Nadu due to heavy rains, floods and cyclones during the last five years, year and district-wise, including Thiruvallur district;

(b) the total financial loss to agriculture assessed by the Government of Tamil Nadu during each of these years and the quantum of financial assistance sought from the Union Government;

(c) the total amount of assistance approved and released by the Union Government to Tamil Nadu under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), or any other head during the same period, year-wise; and

(d) the total number of farmers in Tamil Nadu and specifically in Thiruvallur district who received compensation under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last five years, along with details of claims settled, claims pending and average time taken for settlement?

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

(a) The primary responsibility for disaster including assessment management damages on the ground rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters which includes cyclone and flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved items and norms of

Government of India (GOI). However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and memorandum for assistance under NDRF submitted by the State/ UT Government. The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.

As per information received from MHA, the Ministry does not centrally maintain data regarding cropped area losses due to any natural calamities. However, the details of cropped area loss in wake of hydrometeorological disasters during the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given below:

Years	**Cropped Area affected (in Lakh ha.)**
2020-21	4.63
2021-22	0.83
2022-23	1.53
2023-24	0.36
2024-25	2.92

(b) As per information received from Government of Tamil Nadu, the quantum of financial assistance sought from the Union Government for the years 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given below: -

Year	Fund proposed for Agricultural crops (Rs.in Cr)
2021-22	174.6600000
2022-23	374.2800000
2023-24	284.9400000

2024-25	545.5600000
2025-26	386.1952635
Total	**1765.6352635**

(c) The details of the allocation/release of the funds under the SDRF and NDRF during 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given below:

(Rs.in crore)

Year	**Allocation under SDRF including Centre and State Share**	**Centre's Sh are's of SDRF Released**	**Release from NDRF (for All Calamities)**
2020-21	1088.00	816.00	286.91
2021-22	1088.00	816.00	556.36
2022-23	1142.40	856.80	---
2023-24	1200.00	900.00	---
2024-25	1260.00	944.80	360.09

(d) District-wise details of Farmer Applications enrolled, claims paid, pending claims as well as Farmer Applications benefitted under PMFBY for Tamil Nadu (including Thiruvallur) cumulatively in the last five years, i.e. from 2020-21 to 2024-25 (as on 31.12.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of Farmer Applications enrolled, claims paid, pending claims and Farmer Applications benefitted under PMFBY

District Name (TN)	**Applications Enrolled (in No.)**	**Paid Claims**	**Pending Claims**	**Application Benefitted (in No.)**
		(Rs. In Crore)		
Ariyalur	10,16,436	117.93	5.39	5,58,975
Chengalpattu	78,336	12.06	0.17	38,403

Coimbatore	8,147	5.13	0.05	5,717
Cuddalore	21,58,424	442.19	15.28	11,69,076
Dharmapuri	1,05,834	33.64	0.03	59,740
Dindigul	82,897	26.69	0.07	44,619
Erode	12,952	6.64	0.03	9,063
Kallakurichi	9,88,328	146.43	0.29	6,17,284
Kanchipuram	2,22,132	59	0	1,24,326
Kanniyakumari	22,077	2.73	0.00	11,047
Karur	1,04,491	24.61	0.03	50,308
Krishnagiri	24,918	5.59	0.02	12,484
Madurai	2,71,803	49.48	0.05	1,29,612
Mayiladuthurai	14,08,521	251.85	23.17	7,03,134
Nagapattinam	19,46,816	437.84	0.57	7,59,642
Namakkal	2,72,332	100.07	2.81	1,84,791
Perambalur	7,70,398	202.53	0.38	4,29,711
Pudukkottai	15,67,761	182.43	0.07	4,00,801
Ramanathapuram	28,50,386	505.38	0.35	6,34,095
Ranipet	2,17,034	39.11	0.16	98,044
Salem	1,20,467	27.61	0.04	61,586
Sivaganga	17,56,344	120.33	0.01	2,57,705
Tenkasi	5,89,165	115.13	0.10	2,91,616
Thanjavur	24,26,829	619.09	9.68	8,93,441
The Nilgiris	4,033	0.84	0.00	726
Theni	2,986	1.42	0.00	1,829
Thiruvallur	***8,87,569***	***147.38***	***2.21***	***4,73,316***
Thiruvarur	30,61,225	739.05	3.69	12,53,731
Thoothukkudi	6,63,487	274.25	-	3,96,800
Tiruchirappalli	7,62,554	182.13	0.66	3,00,456
Tirunelveli	1,33,868	49.94	0.08	72,461
Tirupathur	46,958	16.58	0.03	38,186
Tiruppur	21,638	13.81	0.07	6,893
Tiruvannamalai	8,27,125	118.46	0.04	3,45,053

Tuticorin	9,63,382	337.15	1.83	4,69,045
Vellore	22,065	20.30	0.00	17,865
Villupuram	14,97,292	291.93	15.83	7,58,610
Virudhunagar	8,48,306	189.92	0.16	3,86,716
Total (Tamil Nadu)	**2,87,65,316**	**5,917.16**	**83.36**	**1,20,66,907**

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMDDKY IN YAVATMAL DISTRICT

2856. SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether Yavatmal district been selected under the Prime Minister's PMDDKY scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the specific works are proposed to be carried out under the above yojana in Yavatmal district and the amount of funds sanctioned;

(c) whether the Government taken cognizance of the fact that in January 2026, 25 farmers committed suicide in Yavatmal district;

(d) if so, the details of the special measures which are being implemented under PMDDKY scheme to increase farmer's income and make them economically empowered; and

(e) the details of the action plan of the Government to ensure increase in agricultural production, minimum support price, irrigation facilities, crop insurance and direct access to markets and the timeline which has been fixed for the implementation of this scheme?

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

(a) Yes. Yavatmal district has been selected under Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (DDKY).

DDKY was approved by the Union Cabinet on 16th July, 2025 for a period of six years, beginning with 2025-26 to cover 100 districts. The scheme aims to enhance agricultural productivity, increase adoption of crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, augment post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block levels, improve irrigation facilities, and facilitate availability of long-term and short-term credit.

The Scheme is being implemented through convergence of 36 existing schemes across 11 Departments, other State schemes and local partnerships with the private sector. The activities in the District Action Plan (DAP) would be through convergence. The DAP is prepared and implemented by District Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana Samiti headed by the District Collector. Comprehensive roadmap for achieving objectives of DDKY including enhancing agricultural productivity, crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, irrigation facilities and market linkages through convergence are detailed in the DAP of Yavatmal district.

(b) In the District Action Plan (DAP), Yavatmal district has proposed improved sowing methods, adoption of improved seeds, promotion of horticulture, construction of storage godowns and promotion of micro-irrigation. Funds for

these activities are sourced from convergence of centrally sponsored schemes and State Schemes.

(c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI)'. The latest report available on NCRB website (https://ncrb.gov.in) is for the year 2023. State Government of Maharashtra has informed that steps to reduce farmer distress have been initiated by the state.

(d) and (e) DDKY focuses on improving crop productivity, crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, augment post-harvest storage infrastructure, improve irrigation facilities, and facilitate availability of long-term and short-term credit.

The DAP for Yavatmal has focused on improving agricultural productivity through increase area under Broad Bed Furrow (BBF) technique starting with 40,000 ha in year 1 to 60,000 ha in year 6, focusing on Soil Health Card, distribution of new improved seed varieties to 20,000 beneficiaries in year 1 and enhancing to 45,000 beneficiaries in year 6. To encourage crop diversification and sustainable practices, the District has planned for expanding area under turmeric to 7,500 ha in 6 years, fruits crops such as mango, guava to 3,800 ha in 6 years and also cultivation of chia seeds for crop intensity. The plan covers construction of godowns under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture and other schemes to augment storage infrastructure.

Further, the district has proposed to increase area under micro-irrigation to 5,500 ha to improve irrigation facilities. For expanding credit access, the DAP has factored Kisan Credit Card (KCC) coverage to 3,52,943 beneficiaries and long-term credit to 59,172 beneficiaries.

SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS

2857. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries receiving social security pensions under various schemes for women, older persons and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in Karnataka and especially Chamarajanagar districts;

(b) the details of pension amount given to each beneficiary under various schemes for women, older persons and PwDs in the State of Karnataka and especially Chamarajanagar districts separately, scheme-wise;

(c) the time by which the pension amount last revised for beneficiaries in especially Chamarajanagar districts;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the Union Territory Administration for an increase in the pension amount, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to increase the pension amount for beneficiaries in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has informed that it implements the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which is a 100% centrally funded scheme covering the persons belonging to families living Below Poverty Line (BPL). It comprises of the following three pension schemes:

i. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) -** Assistance of ₹ 200/- per month to persons in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to the persons of 80 years and above.

ii. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) -** Assistance of ₹300/- per month to widows in the age-group of 40-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to widows of 80 years and above.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) - Assistance of ₹300/- per month to persons aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

As per the NSAP guidelines, the States/UTs are also encouraged to provide top-ups over and above the central assistance. The details of the top-up provided by the State of Karnataka including Chamrajnagar district are given below:

State	IGNOAPS						IGNWPS			IGNDPS		
	60-79 years			80 years and above								
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Total
Karnataka	200	400-1000	600-1200	500	700	1200	300	500	800	300	1100	1400

Scheme-wise ceiling of the number of beneficiaries under NSAP in the state of Karnataka including Chamrajnagar distrct, is given below:

States/UTs	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
Karnataka	899422	452027	44825

(c), (d) and (e) Year of initial fixation of pension amount under Old age, Widow and Disability Pension Schemes is 1995, 2009 and 2009 respectively. There is no specific timeline for revision of assistance prescribed under Scheme guidelines. However, pension amount under Old Age Scheme was revised from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 200/- in the year of 2007. Old age pension was increased to Rs. 500/- for beneficiaries of 80 years and above in 2011. Further, assistance under Widow Pension and Disability Pension was increased to Rs. 300/- from Rs. 200/- in the year 2012.

Based on various recommendations and evaluation studies, a proposal for revamp of NSAP, which inter-alia included revision in eligibility criteria, rate of assistance and sharing arrangement with the States was considered during continuation of NSAP for the 15th Finance Commission cycle (2021-26). However, the Government has approved continuation of NSAP schemes in its

present form. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the coverage/rate of assistance under NSAP.

REHABILITATION OF BEGGARS

2858. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the total number of persons rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under the beggar rehabilitation sub-scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of number of requests for rehabilitation received, action taken and pending during the last three years, State/UT- wise;

(c) the details of those received skill training, wage employment or self-employment during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government maintains data regarding the current employability or livelihood status of rehabilitated beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure effective rehabilitation, sustainable livelihood and prevention of re-begging under the scheme?

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

(a) Since inception of the SMILE (Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) sub-scheme “Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons Engaged in the Act of Begging” that is 23.10.2023, a total of 31,055 persons have been identified as engaged in the act of begging, out of which 9,855 persons have been rescued and rehabilitated under the sub-scheme, which includes 2,480 children. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The SMILE sub-scheme is implemented through the Implementing Authorities (IAs) namely District Administration/ Urban Local Bodies/ Municipal Corporations and other agencies working in the field of beggary prevention. As per the sub-scheme guidelines, the Implementing Authority appoints/ selects the Implementing Agency/Non-Government Organisation (NGO) through a prescribed selection process. Since the scheme is being implemented through IAs, requests for rehabilitation are not received in the Ministry as all rescued persons are provided comprehensive rehabilitation as per their willingness/interest and in line with different provisions of the scheme guidelines.

(c) Under the SMILE sub-scheme, beneficiaries are provided skill development and livelihood opportunities through a convergence approach with various Central and State Government programmes. All eligible persons have been provided skill training based on local demand and aptitude in trades such as carpentry, tailoring, cooking, gardening, security services, sanitation work, e-rickshaw driving and other vocational activities. Formation of community / Self

Help Groups (SHGs) and establishing linkages with banks for financial assistance for income generation activities are also supported under the sub-scheme. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) and (e) Under the sub-scheme, identification of beneficiaries, providing shelter, counselling and skill development / vocational training are linked to appropriate welfare and livelihood schemes through convergence with other Central and State Government programmes. Hence, data for current employability or livelihood status of rehabilitated beneficiaries are not maintained in the department.

Further, in order to ensure effective rehabilitation, sustainable livelihood, and prevention of relapse into begging; vocational training and skill development based on locally demanding wage employment/livelihoods are provided to facilitate employment or self-employment, and follow-up action is carried out for long-term reintegration and sustainable rehabilitation.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise list of Survey/Identification and Rehabilitation

S. No.	States/UTs	Survey/ Identification Total	Rescue and Rehabilitation Total	Wage Employment	Self-employment
1	Andhra Pradesh	2569	653	400	50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	140	99	80	0
3	Assam	1840	605	116	263
4	Bihar	476	375	198	62
5	Chandigarh (UT)	499	352	198	20
6	Delhi NCT	3318	372	186	50

7	Gujarat	1141	453	195	75
8	Himachal Pradesh	27	1	1	0
9	J and K	1143	510	166	8
10	Karnataka	875	88	40	26
11	Kerala	674	178	93	20
12	Madhya Pradesh	1772	1291	357	208
13	Maharashtra	1601	1025	244	80
14	Manipur	64	0	0	0
15	Mizoram	16	0	0	0
16	Nagaland	107	22	22	0
17	Odisha	784	288	78	100
18	Puducherry	485	178	8	73
19	Punjab	128	6	6	0
20	Rajasthan	79	0	0	0
21	Tamil Nadu	9145	1590	357	298
22	Telangana	580	53	53	0
23	Uttar Pradesh	3592	1716	1223	223
Total		**31055**	**9855**	**4021**	**1556**

Note: The total number of persons rehabilitated under the sub-scheme also includes children who have been re-associated with their families or produced before the Child Welfare Committees. It also includes persons rehabilitated through convergence with other Central and State Government schemes by linking to services such as Old Age Homes, De-addiction Centres, and other appropriate care and support institutions. All other persons receive vocational /Skill training and are facilitated to take some wage-employment or self-employment.

किसानों को प्रशिक्षण

2859. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों के माध्यम से किसानों को 15 से 30 दिनों के अल्पकालिक आवासीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के जरिए वैज्ञानिक और नई तकनीक आधारित कृषि पद्धतियों में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का यह मत है कि उक्त प्रकार के प्रशिक्षणों से उत्पादकता और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होगी, लागत कम होगी, फसलों में विविधता आएगी और आधुनिक तकनीकों के विस्तार को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और जब प्रशिक्षित किसान अपने खेतों पर इन तकनीकों का उपयोग करेंगे, तो अन्य किसान भी उनके द्वारा सीखे गए ज्ञान से लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन की कार्ययोजना क्या है तथा तत्संबंधी समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उक्त संरचित योजना के दीर्घकालिक लाभों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार की योजना शुरू करने पर विचार करेगी?

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

(क) से (घ) किसानों की उत्पादकता तथा आय में वृद्धि के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एयू), कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) और अन्य विस्तार संस्थानों के माध्यम से किसानों के क्षमता निर्माण एवं कौशल विकास के लिए विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकी उन्मुख कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इन कार्यक्रमों में अल्प अवधि के एवं मध्यम अवधि के प्रायोगिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं जिनमें वैज्ञानिक एवं आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित कृषि प्रणालियों को कवर किया गया है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान इस प्रकार के 3683 प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया जिससे 66430 किसानों को लाभ प्राप्त हुआ।

मौजूदा ढ़ांचे के अंतर्गत कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एयू) और कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) द्वारा विभिन्न अवधियों के लिए आवश्यकता आधारित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं जिनमें आवासीय वोकेशनल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, उन्नत फसल उत्पादन तकनीकों पर मुख्य रूप से ध्यान देना, एकीकृत नाशीजीव प्रबंधन, प्राकृतिक खेती, यंत्रीकरण, कटाई-उपरांत प्रबंधन, मूल्य-वर्धन, डिजीटल कृषि और जलवायु-अनुकूल प्रक्रियाएं आदि शामिल हैं।

संरचनात्मक एवं व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण से किसानों के ज्ञान एवं कौशल में वृद्धि होती है; उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में सुविधा होती है; जिससे आगत (इनपुट) लागतों में कमी आती है; लाभप्रदता में वृद्धि और उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों में विविधता आती है; और अंत में इससे किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होती है। इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षित किसान प्राय: स्थानीय संसाधन के रूप में कार्य करते हैं और प्राप्त ज्ञान को संबंधित क्षेत्रों के अन्य किसानों के साथ परस्पर साझा करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंधन एजेंसी (एटीएमए), कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम) और अन्य फ्लैगशिप कार्यक्रमों जैसे राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ), राष्ट्रीय टिकाऊ कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम), एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं का मुख्य भाग यह संरचनात्मक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम है जिन्हें सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

मत्स्यपालन घटक का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन

2860. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) नील क्रांति योजना के 'मत्स्यपालन का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन' घटक के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई कुल निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई निधि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित मत्स्यपालन केंद्रों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा देश में मात्स्यिकी के विकास के लिए 3000 करोड़ रुपए के कुल केंद्रीय परिव्यय पर 2015-16 से 2019-20 तक ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन पर केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (CSS): मात्स्यिकी का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन कार्यान्वित किया गया था और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को कुल 2580.87 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की गई। उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सहित जारी की गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का जिलेवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सूचना के अनुसार, पूर्ववर्ती CSS-ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन: मात्स्यिकी का एकीकृत विकास और प्रबंधन के अंतर्गत कोई मात्स्यिकी केंद्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

विवरण-I

2015-16 से 2019-20 के दौरान मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र में ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार जारी की गई निधि

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र. सं.	**राज्य**	**जारी की गई निधि**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	689.19
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	8695.54
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	703.65

4	असम	4216.40
5	बिहार	7679.97
6	छत्तीसगढ	7223.71
7	दमन और दीव	248.46
8	दिल्ली	136.29
9	गोवा	1399.88
10	गुजरात	4826.16
11	हरियाणा	3398.73
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3511.42
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2957.27
14	झारखंड	3889.72
15	कर्नाटक	16725.32
16	केरल	23274.38
17	लक्षद्वीप	165.02
18	मध्य प्रदेश	4988.97
19	महाराष्ट्र	9433.13
20	मणिपुर	1479.18
21	मेघालय	6165.27
22	मिजोरम	3794.39
23	नागालैंड	4644.00
24	उड़ीसा	6494.01
25	पुदुच्चेरी	3919.27
26	पंजाब	4152.05
27	राजस्थान	715.99
28	सिक्किम	1842.27
29	तमिलनाडु	28492.94
30	तेलंगाना	3839.52
31	त्रिपुरा	4364.85
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	9866.97
33	उत्तराखंड	2904.71
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	2534.94
35	NFDB	28215.02

36	मात्स्यिकी संस्थान	35395.89
37	अन्य	5092.49
	कुल	**2,580,86.95**

विवरण -II

2015-16 से 2019-20 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई निधियों का जिले-वार ब्यौरा

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत की गई निधि	उपयोग की गई निधि
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1	आगरा	182.49	182.49
2	फिरोजाबाद	214.06	214.06
3	मैनपुरी	34.35	34.35
4	मथुरा	105.74	105.74
5	अलीगढ़	108.86	108.86
6	हाथरस	108.26	108.26
7	एटा	68.80	68.80
8	कासगंज	68.12	68.12
9	आजमगढ़	104.62	104.62
10	मऊ	166.09	166.09
11	बलिया	69.34	69.34
12	प्रयागराज	126.42	126.42
13	कौशांबी	60.93	60.93
14	फतेहपुर	65.04	65.04
15	प्रतापगढ़	24.39	24.39
16	कानपुर नगर	62.67	62.67
17	कानपुर देहात	56.92	56.92
18	इटावा	102.41	102.41
19	औरैया	82.79	82.79
20	फर्रुखाबाद	53.88	53.88
21	कन्नौज	51.54	51.54
22	गोरखपुर	243.11	243.11
23	महाराजगंज	131.18	131.18
24	देवरिया	251.10	251.10

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत की गई निधि	उपयोग की गई निधि
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
25	कुशीनगर	189.66	189.66
26	बांदा	90.82	90.82
27	चित्रकूट	97.00	97.00
28	हमीरपुर	51.57	51.57
29	महोबा	97.06	97.06
30	झांसी	190.60	190.60
31	जालौन	73.77	73.77
32	ललितपुर	111.87	111.87
33	गोंडा	148.24	148.24
34	बलरामपुर	127.96	127.96
35	बहराइच	333.34	333.34
36	श्रावस्ती	83.79	83.79
37	अयोध्या	124.35	124.35
38	अम्बेडकरनगर	123.49	123.49
39	सुल्तानपुर	87.20	87.20
40	बाराबंकी	464.27	464.27
41	अमेठी	65.14	65.14
42	बरेली	55.02	55.02
43	बदायूं	81.48	81.48
44	शाहजहाँपुर	90.33	90.33
45	पीलीभीत	84.47	84.47
46	बस्ती	34.23	34.23
47	संत कबीर नगर	78.23	78.23
48	सिद्धार्थनगर	143.10	143.10
49	मेरठ	100.92	100.92
50	बागपत	66.63	66.63
51	गाज़ियाबाद	0.43	0.43
52	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	19.29	19.29
53	बुलंदशहर	54.81	54.81
54	हापुड़	15.00	15.00
55	मुरादाबाद	72.92	72.92
56	अमरोहा	42.27	42.27
57	रामपुर	114.04	114.04
58	बिजनौर	66.53	66.53

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत की गई निधि	उपयोग की गई निधि
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
59	संभल	35.87	35.87
60	लखनऊ	79.24	79.24
61	उन्नाव	71.79	71.79
62	रायबरेली	72.27	72.27
63	सीतापुर	115.19	115.19
64	हरदोई	182.75	182.75
65	लखीमपुर खीरी	135.29	135.29
66	वाराणसी	137.54	137.54
67	चंदौली	87.96	87.96
68	गाजीपुर	94.23	94.23
69	जौनपुर	127.56	127.56
70	मिर्जापुर	134.65	134.65
71	सोनभद्र	102.42	102.42
72	संत रविदास नगर	58.11	58.11
73	सहारनपुर	57.21	57.21
74	मुज़फ्फरनगर	96.91	96.91
75	शामली	34.80	34.80
	कुल	**7826.22**	**7826.22**

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT UNDER SAMARTH 2.0

2861. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance financial and marketing support to handloom and handicraft workers in view of increasing input costs and declining artisan incomes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, particularly with reference to States such as Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Textiles supports handloom and handicraft workers across the country, including Uttar Pradesh, through various schemes and initiatives which includes:

(i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) Scheme in the handloom sector under which, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies and workers for raw materials, upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting, workshed construction, product diversification, common infrastructure, branding through India Handloom Brand (IHB), Handloom Mark (HLM) and GI tag, e-commerce, domestic and overseas marketing, concessional loans under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme, and social security.

(ii) Marketing Support and Services (MSS) component of NHDP in handicraft sector under which Domestic and International Marketing Events are organised for artisans. Financial assistance covers space rent, publicity, infrastructure, and TA/DA/Freight charges. For Uttar Pradesh, 72 MSS events, 01 International Marketing Event (RBSM, Moradabad), and 72 CDAP programmes have been sanctioned with a total fund of approx. ₹8.81 Crore during FY 2025-26.

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

2862. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the potential role of cooperative insurance institutions in expanding insurance penetration and financial inclusion, particularly in rural, semi-urban and underserved regions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has identified regulatory, financial and capacity-related challenges limiting the growth of cooperative insurers in the country, including capital requirements, governance norms and access to technology and if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to address these challenges; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce regulatory reforms, financial support mechanisms, or capacity-building initiatives to strengthen cooperative insurance entities and enable them to function as effective contributors to India's insurance ecosystem and if so, the details and timelines thereof?

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

(a)Yes. In order to enhance the role of cooperatives in expanding insurance penetration and financial inclusion, in alignment with the goal of Insurance for All by 2047 and to realize the vision of Sahakar se Samriddhi, a special drive has been undertaken by the Ministry of Cooperation.

Under the campaign, efforts are made to enable Cooperative Banks to act as distributors of insurance products by becoming Corporate Agents, thereby

strengthening last-mile outreach, particularly in rural, semi-urban and underserved areas.

Further, the Ministry of Cooperation prepared Model Bye-laws for Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and circulated them to all States/UTs. As a result, PACS have been enabled to undertake distribution of insurance products. PACS are also functioning as Common Service Centres (CSCs) and are facilitating distribution of various insurance products at the grassroots level. Till 24th February 2026, 52369 PACS are activated as Common Service Centres.

Further, as per IRDAI, as on 03rd March 2026, more than 150 cooperative banks and societies are registered as Corporate Agents to distribute insurance products.

Cooperative Banks maintain over 22 crore deposit accounts and have more than 13 crore farmer members (of PACS), providing strong grassroots presence and extensive coverage.

(b) and (c) The Insurance Act, 1938, as amended by Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Act, 2025 recognises co-operative societies registered under any of the following laws as eligible entities to set-up insurance co-operative society in India:

i. the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912;

ii. any other law for the time being in force in any State relating to co-operative societies; or

iii. The provisions of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002.

Thus, in terms of the IRDAI (Registration of Corporate Agents) Regulations, 2015 cooperative societies are permitted to register as Corporate Agents and are allowed to distribute insurance products.

IRDAI has issued regulations promoting digitization and electronic policy servicing, enabling cooperative entities working as corporate agents to leverage technology platforms provided by insurers for seamless onboarding and servicing of policy holders.

Further, the Ministry of Cooperation has promoted the establishment of Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited (SSPL) for Rural Cooperative Banks and National Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation (NUCFDC) for Urban Cooperative Banks. These entities facilitate technological upgradation, capacity building, and system integration of Cooperative Banks, thereby enabling them to function effectively as distributors of insurance products.

With respect to capacity building, the employees of cooperatives, who are registered as corporate agents to distribute insurance products are required to undergo mandatory training for professional competence and get certification from IRDAI-recognized institutions, such as the Insurance Institute of India.

SAMARTH SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU

2863. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:
SHRI G. SELVAM

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the SAMARTH (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector) in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tiruvannamalai districts, which have significant handloom, silk and textile worker;

(b) the details regarding number of candidates enrolled, trained and certified under SAMARTH in these districts during the last three financial years, along with placement and self-employment outcomes;

(c) the details regarding funds allocated, released and utilised for SAMARTH training programmes in Tamil Nadu, especially in Tiruvannamalai district during the last three years; and

(d) the details regarding steps being taken by the Government to strengthen market linkages, modernise skills and ensure sustainable employment opportunities for trained youth and artisans under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) and (b) Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) of Ministry of Textiles provides demand driven, placement-oriented skilling programmes to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving, on pan India basis. Under the Scheme, A total of 1,07,004 beneficiaries have been trained (passed) and 91,475 beneficiaries have been placed in the State of Tamil Nadu. However, during the last three

financial years (2022-23 to 2024-25) 900 beneficiaries have been trained (passed) and 646 beneficiaries have been placed in Tiruvannamalai district.

(c)There is no state/district wise allocation of funds under the Samarth Scheme.

(d)The scheme focuses on demand-driven, placement-oriented training to connect youth and artisans with real industry opportunities. Skills are modernized through updated curricula, hands-on training, and certifications across the textile value chain except spinning and weaving and new technologies skilling are promoted to make artisans globally competitive.

ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता

2864. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता और ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन तैयार किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली अधिक पारदर्शी हो गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल अभिलेखों को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या तुलनात्मक प्रदर्शन रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

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

(क) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग ने "भू-स्थानिक तकनीक और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता" का उपयोग करते हुए मनरेगा तालाबों के लिए "राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव आकलन और निगरानी प्रणाली" विकसित की है, जिसे 'भू-प्रहरी' नाम दिया गया है। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य भू-स्थानिक विश्लेषण और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता जैसी उन्नत तकनीकों का उपयोग करके महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के तहत निर्मित तालाबों का प्रभाव आकलन और उनके निष्पादन की निगरानी करना था। यह प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली (आईआईटी दिल्ली) द्वारा किया गया था, और निष्कर्षों की एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मई 2025 में ग्रामीण विकास विभाग को सौंपी गई थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने तीन एजेंसियों—भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) दिल्ली, सामाजिक विकास परिषद (सीएसडी) और भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) की सहायता से 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान' (पीएमजीदिशा) योजना का प्रभाव विश्लेषण किया है। पीएमजीदिशा योजना का नवीनतम प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) द्वारा संचालित किया गया था। देश भर के 6 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों (प्रति परिवार एक व्यक्ति) तक डिजिटल साक्षरता पहुँचाने के उद्देश्य से 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान' (पीएमजीदिशा) की शुरुआत की गई थी। विश्लेषणों से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि पीएमजीदिशा के तहत प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण का 'सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी' (आईसीटी) और डिजिटल मीडिया के अन्य रूपों को अपनाने पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है। इसने विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए सूचनाओं और सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला तक पहुँच को सुलभ बनाकर अपने प्रतिभागियों को लाभान्वित किया है, जिससे देश में व्याप्त डिजिटल विभाजन को कम करने में मदद मिली है।

(ख) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के कार्यक्रमों के तहत शिकायत निस्तारण प्रणाली को हाल के वर्षों में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और शिकायतों के समयबद्ध समाधान को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की प्रत्येक योजना, जैसे कि मनरेगा, पीएमएवाई-जी, एनएसएपी और अन्य में, उपयोगकर्ताओं और लाभार्थियों के लिए अपनी स्वयं की शिकायत निस्तारण प्रणाली है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं से संबंधित शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए कई अन्य डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म उपलब्ध हैं, जैसे कि 'रूरल वन', 'मेरी सड़क', 'जनमनरेगा' और आदि जो विभिन्न प्रशासनिक स्तरों पर शिकायतों की निगरानी और उनके समाधान की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके अलावा नागरिक, भारत सरकार के एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म 'केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निस्तारण और निगरानी प्रणाली' (सीपीग्राम्स) के माध्यम से भी अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं। यह पोर्टल लाभार्थियों और हितधारकों को ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के कार्यक्रमों और सेवाओं से संबंधित शिकायतें दर्ज करने तथा अपनी शिकायतों की स्थिति को पारदर्शी और समयबद्ध तरीके से ट्रैक करने में सक्षम बनाता है।

(ग) सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के तहत पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल रिकॉर्ड कीपिंग को बढ़ावा देने और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) के तहत जॉब कार्ड, मस्टर रोल, कार्य, मजदूरी भुगतान और परिसंपत्तियों से संबंधित अभिलेख नरेगासॉफ्ट और संबंधित एप्लीकेशन्स के माध्यम से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से रखे जाते हैं। ये प्लेटफॉर्म व्यक्तिगत श्रमिक और परिसंपत्ति के स्तर तक सूक्ष्म विवरण भी कैप्चर करते हैं, जिससे बेहतर निगरानी और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित होती है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के तहत लाभार्थियों का विवरण, स्वीकृति आदेश, निधि जारी करना और आवासों की प्रगति का रिकॉर्ड आवाससॉफ्ट और आवासएप के माध्यम से डिजिटल रूप से रखा जाता है। ये प्रणालियाँ लाभार्थी के स्तर पर योजना से संबंधित डेटा लेती हैं, जिससे पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित होती है और कार्यान्वयन की वास्तविक-समय निगरानी में सुविधा मिलती है।

इसके अलावा, 'जनमनरेगा' जैसी डिजिटल प्रणाली और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन का उपयोग पंचायत और क्षेत्र स्तर पर वास्तविक-समय डेटा लेना, निगरानी और शिकायत निस्तारण की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग ने भू-स्थानिक तकनीक और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का उपयोग करके मनरेगा तालाबों के आकलन के लिए 'भूप्रहरी' शुरू किया है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के तहत 'सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड' द्वारा कार्यान्वित 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान' (पीएमजीदिशा) का लक्ष्य 6 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को डिजिटल साक्षरता प्रदान करना था। आईआईटी दिल्ली, सीएसडी और आईआईपीए द्वारा पीएमजीदिशा के प्रभाव आकलन किया गया था, जिससे डिजिटल सेवाओं तक पहुंच और आईसीटी अपनाने में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार का संकेत मिला, जिससे डिजिटल विभाजन को कम करने में मदद मिली है। यह योजना 31 मार्च 2024 को समाप्त होने से पहले 2.52 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों में 4.39 लाख सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों के माध्यम से 6.39 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को सफलतापूर्वक प्रशिक्षित कर चुकी है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

पीएमजीदिशा योजना के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	नामांकित अभ्यर्थी	प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थी
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार दीपसमूह	5,564	2,931
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	23,01,731	19,17,452
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14,949	11,615
4.	असम	27,21,585	23,60,195
5.	बिहार	82,40,606	74,12,740
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	24,86,455	21,37,064

7.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	20,522	18,029
8.	गोवा	58,569	53,784
9.	गुजरात	30,31,310	26,83,286
10.	हरियाणा	18,57,815	15,77,109
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6,61,922	5,32,976
12.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8,70,451	7,06,991
13.	झारखंड	27,52,731	22,86,356
14.	कर्नाटक	29,64,726	24,40,957
15.	केरल	1,77,165	1,18,132
16.	लद्दाख	24,785	22,122
17.	लक्षद्वीप	142	35
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	56,92,467	50,69,449
19.	महाराष्ट्र	61,23,970	53,23,817
20.	मणिपुर	28,397	18,286
21.	मेघालय	1,52,783	1,06,063
22.	मिजोरम	30,317	23,125
23.	नागालैंड	11,990	8,968
24.	ओडिशा	36,16,441	30,86,143
25.	पुदुचेरी	22,079	15,801
26.	पंजाब	17,46,448	15,14,820
27.	राजस्थान	45,06,184	39,70,690
28.	सिक्किम	27,035	23,122
29.	तमिलनाडु	17,04,537	14,07,880
30.	तेलंगाना	14,56,226	12,10,448

31.	त्रिपुरा	3,25,000	2,64,186
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,63,14,369	1,45,48,273
33.	उत्तराखंड	7,85,978	6,73,306
34.	पश्चिम बंगाल	28,36,714	23,95,565
	कुल	7,35,71,965	6,39,41,718

*** चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली शहरी क्षेत्र हैं, इसलिए वे इस योजना में शामिल नहीं हैं।**

SEAFOOD EXPORTS

2865. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) whether there is increase in the India's seafood exports, if so, the details thereof market share of the exports during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the details of seafood export volumes and values to the US and other key markets during the said period;

(c) the impact on seafood sector of Tamil Nadu where shrimp farming and exports contribute significantly to livelihoods; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the broader risks of drop in export volumes and revenue decline for the shrimp industry during FY 2025-26, along with the steps taken by the Government to support the affected stakeholders?

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

(a) and (b) The seafood export from India has increased from Rs 43,720.98 crore in 2020-21 to Rs 62,408.45 crore in 2024-25 in terms of value, registering an increase of approximately 42.7 per cent during the period. Similarly, the export quantity increased from 11.49 lakh metric tonnes in 2020-21 to 16.98 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, reflecting a growth of about 47.8 per cent. The seafood export to the USA has increased from Rs 17,990.40 crore in 2020-21 to Rs 22,722.69 crore in 2024-25 in value and from 2.91 lakh metric tonnes in 2020-21 to 3.46 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25 in quantity. The details of seafood exports, state-wise and market-wise, for the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement- I** and **II**, respectively.

(c) The seafood sector of Tamil Nadu plays a vital role in the State's coastal economy, with shrimp farming and exports contributing significantly to employment and income generation, and a large number of coastal households depending directly and indirectly on aquaculture, processing, and export-related activities for their livelihoods. During 2024-25, Tamil Nadu exported 1,07,659 metric tonnes of marine products valued at Rs 5,744.56 crore. During 2025-26 (April to January, *provisional*), Tamil Nadu exported 1,25,332 metric tonnes of marine products valued at Rs 6,323.79 crore as compared to 1,07,659 metric tonnes of marine products valued at Rs 5,744.56

crore in 2024-25, indicating continued growth and resilience of the seafood sector in the State despite fluctuations in global markets.

(d) The Government is aware of the challenges faced by the shrimp export sector due to fluctuations in international market demand, price volatility, and rising input costs. Despite ongoing geopolitical shifts and the imposition of tariff and non-tariff barriers by importing nations, India's shrimp exports during April–January 2025–26 have increased in both quantity and value compared to the corresponding period of 2024–25. This indicates continued positive growth in shrimp exports. The details of frozen shrimp exports during the last two years and April–January 2025–26 are provided below:

ITEM		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26* (APRIL-JANUARY)	2024-25 (APRIL-JANUARY)
FROZEN SHRIMP	Q	716004	741529	659600	622182
	V	40013.54	43334.25	41018.30	36029.38

*PROVISIONAL (Source: MPEDA)

To sustain and support the growth of seafood exports, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has conducted a series of stakeholder consultations and strategic engagements which, *inter alia*, include Investors' Meets in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands, Coastal States Fisheries Meet, Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Meet, Seafood Exporters Meet, and the World Fisheries Day celebration on the theme "India's Blue Transformation: Strengthening Value Addition in Seafood Exports". A Round Table Conference with Ambassadors and High

Commissioners from 39 countries on seafood export promotion was also convened to strengthen diplomatic engagement, promote collaboration in sustainable fisheries, enhance trade relations, and advance technologies and emerging sectors in fisheries and aquaculture. The Government also conducts bilateral meetings with major importers to boost seafood exports. To strengthen India's seafood sector globally, the government is facilitating ease of business by amending regulations, streamlining imports, and reducing import duties on key aquafeed ingredients, aquaculture inputs, and fish processing ingredients. In addition, to enhance the share of value-added products in the seafood export basket, the Government of India, in the recent Budget, has enhanced the duty-free import limit of specified inputs used in seafood processing from 1% to 3 % of the previous year’s FOB export value. As part of its sustainable efforts, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, is promoting the installation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in trawl nets, supporting the marine mammals project, strengthening antibiotic residue controls, and launching a comprehensive Traceability Framework. Further, the Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Rules, 2025, were notified to promote high-value, export-oriented fisheries in the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), a flagship scheme of the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) support expansion of aquaculture, technology infusion, disease management,

modern post-harvest infrastructure, and fish processing facilities to enhance production, productivity, and value addition. The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has established the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) as a dedicated agency to facilitate the export of seafood. The MPEDA promotes Indian fisheries products through brand promotion, exporter enrolment, and importer liaison. It enhances industry capacity via training, awareness campaigns, workshops, and *chintan shivirs*. To explore new markets, MPEDA participates in international trade fairs, organizes Buyer-Seller Meets (BSMs) and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets (RBSMs), and collaborates with Indian Missions abroad. To ensure quality meeting international standards, the Export Inspection Council (EIC), Department of Commerce, conducts periodic awareness and training programs for relevant stakeholders across the value chain.

STATEMENT -I

State-Wise Export of Marine Products						
Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value in Rs. Crore						
States	**Units**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Gujarat	Q	203917	200099	248863	284088	282158
	V	4188.5	4421.1	5466.9	5511.4	5889.3
Maharashtra	Q	110822	193999	214167	222453	227866
	V	3684.9	7303.9	7466.5	6923.3	7343.4
Goa	Q	16549	36057	63333	55167	45469
	V	435.25	730.64	1007.6	934.2	788.81
Karnataka	Q	121348	120427	312347	301183	242143

	V	1689.1	1962.2	4737.2	4785.1	3440.6
Kerala	Q	157698	182430	218629	196807	179660
	V	5623.1	6971.6	8285	7231.8	6941.4
Tamil Nadu	Q	110023	114810	123157	134317	130315
	V	5565.5	6559.6	6957.7	6854.2	7034.6
Andhra Pradesh	Q	279992	324904	328160	347927	366182
	V	15832	20035	19847	19420	21246
Telangana	Q	0	3102	6676	11758	11772
	V	0	156.91	358.39	565.1	615.42
Odisha	Q	60718	86765	85308	84231	92169
	V	3107.7	4627.9	4546.5	3954.6	4668
West Bengal	Q	88443	103398	125025	132318	114529
	V	3595.1	4742.5	5121.3	4145.5	4321.1
Delhi	Q	0	766	1083	1294	609
	V	0	39	63.61	79.84	40.52
Others**	Q	0	2507	8536	10058	5299
	V	0	35.64	111.47	118.46	79.54
Total	Q	1149510	1369264	1735286	1781602	1698170
	V	43721	57586	63969	60524	62408

Source: MPEDA

**Others include Andaman Nicobar Island, Assam, Bihar, Daman and Diu, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand

STATEMENT- II

Market Wise Export of Marine Products						
Q: Quantity in MT, V: Value in Rs. Crore						
Market	**Unit**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
JAPAN	**Q:**	86814	90308	109199	107968	102933
	V:	3033.4	3242.9	3846.9	3279.4	3452.9

USA	**Q:**	291948	372611	306334	329192	346868
	V:	17990	24603	20600	20892	22723
EUROPEAN UNION	**Q:**	152770	198484	207976	192505	215080
	V:	6022.8	8570.1	10018	8461.6	9429.6
CHINA	**Q:**	218343	266989	405547	457215	396424
	V:	6908.6	9056.7	11957	11853	10668
SOUTH EAST ASIA	**Q:**	217710	243401	431774	378630	347541
	V:	4876.1	5748	9494	7907.3	8172.2
MIDDLE EAST	**Q:**	48606	58426	77677	75046	65956
	V:	1843.4	2235.5	2623.1	2238.8	2328.5
OTHERS	**Q:**	133319	139045	196780	241045	223369
	V:	3046.3	4130	5429.5	5891.4	5634.8
TOTAL	**Q:**	**1149510**	**1369264**	**1735286**	**1781602**	**1698170**
	V:	**43721**	**57586**	**63969**	**60524**	**62408**

Source: MPEDA

AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME

2866. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) the details regarding implementations status of the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) in the textile units of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details regarding the subsidy claims settled and pending by the units in Ghaziabad;

(c) the details regarding measures taken to simplify the procedure for availing the benefits under the scheme;

(d) the details regarding impact of the scheme on the modernization and productivity of the textile industry in the State; and

(e) the details regarding Government's plan to continue the technology support beyond the current scheme period?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a)A total of Rs. 61.84 crores have been released as eligible subsidy to 317 units located in Uttar Pradesh under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).

(b)A total of Rs. 4.40 crores have been released as eligible subsidy to 39 units located in Ghaziabad under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).

(c)Government has undertaken several measures to simplify the procedure for availing benefits under ATUFS such as auto-generation of Unique Identification Numbers (UIDs), relaxation in the requirement of enlistment of machinery manufacturers prior to applying for Joint Inspection, delegation of financial powers to various levels for expeditious settlement of claims, and online tracking of claim settlement through iTUFS Portal.

(d)As per an Impact Assessment Study conducted through the NITI Aayog more than six lakh high-end/modern technology machines have been installed across the country and more than 90% beneficiaries (among those studied) opined that TUFS enhanced the overall productivity, whereas more than 85% opined that TUFS helped significantly in improving the product quality.

(e)The validity of ATUFS scheme expired on 31.3.2022 and currently only committed liabilities are being cleared under the scheme.

REVIEW OF ROAD PROJECTS UNDER PMGSY

2867. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

(a) the details of road projects sanctioned, approved and completed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last five years along with the total expenditure incurred, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the causes of delays in the execution of certain projects under PMGSY, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective measures and action taken to ensure timely completion of sanctioned projects and to prevent recurrence of such delays in future; and

(d) the specific progress made under PMGSY in the State of Bihar during the same period, including details of road length sanctioned, completed and pending along with reasons for any delay, State-wise?

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

(a)The details of the road projects sanctioned and constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) State/UT-wise during the last five financial years may be seen at **pmgsy.dord.gov.in -> Progress Monitoring -> Financial Yearwise Achievement**. Further, the financial year-wise details of expenditure incurred (including State Share) State/UT-wise may be seen at **pmgsy.dord.gov.in -> Financial Progress -> Fund Position Report Live.**

(b) and (c)The Ministry periodically reviews the progress of the scheme and has identified several factors that occasionally impede the pace of

implementation. These include challenges such as limited working seasons due to adverse weather conditions, difficulties in obtaining forest clearances, scarcity of raw materials, and legal or land-related encumbrances. In the North-Eastern and Himalayan States, these challenges are often compounded by difficult terrain and logistical constraints. In certain regions, security concerns and the limited technical or contracting capacity of implementing agencies also impact the timely execution of works.

To address these bottlenecks and ensure the timely completion of projects, the Ministry has established a robust multi-layered monitoring framework. Progress is rigorously scrutinised through Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings, and Empowered Committee meetings. High-level interactions are frequently held by the Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Ministry with the Chief Secretaries and Principal Secretaries of the States/UTs to resolve inter-departmental issues. At the grassroots level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA), chaired by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, provides a vital platform for oversight.

(d)The details of the road projects sanctioned, constructed and pending under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) State/UT-wise (including the State of Bihar) during the last five financial years may be seen at **pmgsy.dord.gov.in -> Proposals -> Statewise List of Roads.**

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई का कार्यान्वयन

2868. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या देश में सरकार द्वारा दीनदयाल उपाध्याय-ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार/जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत चुरू और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण करने के बाद रोजगार प्राप्त युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त युवाओं के लिए कोई विशेष शिक्षा/अन्य परियोजना शुरू की गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) 15 से 35 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं के लिए दीनदयाल अंत्योदय राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) की छत्रक योजना के अंतर्गत, एक रोजगार-संबद्ध कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम है। यह ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं को रोजगार योग्य कौशल से सशक्त बनाता है और नियमित श्रम बाजारों में उनकी भागीदारी को सुगम बनाता है, जिससे उन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी या उससे अधिक की नियमित मासिक मजदूरी वाली नौकरियां प्राप्त होती हैं। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के दिशा-निर्देशों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (50%), महिलाओं (33%) और दिव्यांगजनों (5%) के लिए सामाजिक समावेशन का प्रावधान है। योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर जनवरी, 2026 तक प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राजस्थान के चूरू और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में भी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है। शुरुआत (2014) से लेकर अब तक का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

जिला	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
चूरू	2124	1229
हनुमानगढ़	3787	1751

स्रोत: राजस्थान राज्य सरकार

(घ) डीडीयू-जीकेवाई राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता समिति (एनएसक्यूसी), राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) द्वारा अनुमोदित उन पाठ्यक्रमों की अनुमति देता है जो राष्ट्रीय योग्यता रजिस्टर (एनक्यूआर) https://www.ngr.gov.in/ या कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के पोर्टल पर सूचीबद्ध हैं। ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईए) को उभरने वाले और उच्च विकास वाले क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रस्तावित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2014-15 से 2025-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों का राजस्थान सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	कुल संचयी (जनवरी, 2026 तक)	
		प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	148692	119509
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2435	1119
3	असम	86136	53890
4	बिहार	80518	48965
5	छत्तीसगढ़	59575	34682
6	गुजरात	32404	21146

7	हरियाणा	56041	40924
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19793	11605
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	72602	45618
10	झारखंड	82754	44192
11	कर्नाटक	56911	37537
12	केरल	76984	46996
13	मध्य प्रदेश	93391	54778
14	महाराष्ट्र	71011	48146
15	मणिपुर	7913	4254
16	मेघालय	9070	5390
17	मिजोरम	3478	2047
18	नागालैंड	8150	5278
19	ओडिशा	218770	177853
20	पंजाब	54075	30048
21	**राजस्थान**	**87409**	**47009**
22	सिक्किम	3306	1951
23	तमिलनाडु	80161	76040
24	तेलंगाना	75165	53991
25	त्रिपुरा	13221	7905
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	254238	107775
27	उत्तराखंड	25704	16153
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	45273	30838
29	पुदुचेरी	3154	1986
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1017	567
	कुल	**1829351**	**1178192**

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

2869. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that approximately 42% of the agricultural workforce comprises women, and nearly half of them are unpaid family workers;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to leverage technology to formalize women's agricultural labor and ensure a good income;

(c) whether the Government is addressing the challenges, like the lack of land ownership for women, which restricts access to formalised credit, subsidies, and insurance scheme; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government plans to formulate an action plan to leverage the International Year of Women Farmers 2026 for the empowerment of women agricultural laborers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)The Government is implementing several schemes for farmers, including women farmers, according to existing eligibility rules. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), MoSPI, covers the estimated percentage of the workforce engaged in the agricultural sector. In rural areas, female agricultural employment rose from 73.2 percent in 2017-18 to 76.9 percent in 2023-24. From the gender perspective, the female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) has been rising for seven years, i.e. from 23.3 percent in 2017-18 to 41.7 percent in 2023-24, driven mainly by the rising participation of rural women.

(b)The Government is implementing Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) scheme and ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (ICAR-CIWA) to promote adoption of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the extension functionaries of state governments and farmers including farm women. Under the SMAM scheme, women farmers are provided subsidy on agricultural machinery. States have been instructed to earmark 30% of SMAM funds for women for individual machinery ownership. Under ATMA Scheme, at least 30% of resources are earmarked for women farmers and women extension workers.

(c)Department of Land Recourses, Ministry of Rural Development has recently addressed all States to introduce a column for Gender in the Record of Rights. This step will help to know the number of women land owners. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY) provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. All willing farmers, including sharecroppers, tenant and women farmers are eligible to enrol under the scheme. The government is implementing the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Under this scheme, farmers (including women farmers) receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. Additionally, farmers

who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum.

(d)To commemorate the International Year of Women Farmers 2026, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is organizing Global Conference on Women in Agri-Food Systems (GCWAS-2026) in New Delhi from 12-14 March, 2026 to bring together different stakeholders to share and showcase experiences, case studies and inspiring success stories of women's empowerment and leadership in agriculture; identify and promote national and global best practices for nurturing women's leadership and discuss measures for strengthening the policy framework for mainstreaming gender.

IMPACT ON ANIMAL FEED

2870. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Government has given permission to import of animal feed Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles (DDGS) and other grains from USA and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of impact on our Indian animal feed manufacture?

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

(a) and (b) As per information by the Department of Commerce under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India and the United States announced a trade deal on 2nd February, 2026. A joint statement for the same was released on 7th February, 2026.

In the backdrop of growing demand for animal feed in the country, animal feed Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles (DDGS) has been considered for tariff concession within a quota i.e. with tariff concession limited to a quantity due to which there is no adverse impact on the market for domestically grown feed crops.

MONTHA CYCLONE

2871. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether Government has assessed loss suffered by the State of Andhra Pradesh due to Montha Cyclone recently;

(b) whether the Union Government sent its Central Team to assess the damage caused to agriculture, roads and buildings, aqua sector, power, irrigation, etc.;

(c) if so, whether the Central Team submitted its Report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the team and action taken by the Government so far on the recommendations?

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

(a) to (d)As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including assessment of damages on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

In wake of Cyclone 'Montha' during 2025 in Andhra Pradesh, an IMCT was constituted by the Central Government for on the spot assessment of damages, without waiting for the Memorandum from the State Government. The IMCT visited the affected areas in the State during 10th to 11th November, 2025. Based on the report of the IMC, an additional financial assistance from NDRF is considered as per established procedure.

PM-eBUS SEWA-PAYMENT SECURITY MECHANISM (PSM) SCHEME

2872. SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

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

(a) the details of implementation progress of the PM-eBus Sewa–PSM Scheme, including the allocation of e-buses (specifically to Gujarat State) under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model, State-wise;

(b) the details of payment security framework established under the Scheme, including the role of Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) as the implementing agency;

(c) the timelines fixed for deployment and operationalisation of the sanctioned buses and the duration of operational support provided under the Scheme;

(d) whether the Ministry has reviewed the operationalisation of the Direct Debit Mandate mechanism with the Reserve Bank of India for recovery of dues in case of default by PTAs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) PM e-Bus Sewa–PSM Scheme was notified on 28.10.2024. The details of implementation progress is as below:

i. Scheme guidelines and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) were published.

ii. 19 States/UTs have submitted the Direct Debit Mandate (DDM) to Reserve Bank of India as on 10.12.2025.

iii. As on 28.02.2026, Tender for 6,228 number of buses were concluded under PM-eBus Sewa Scheme.

iv. Letter of Award for 4720 buses have been issued by Public Transport Authorities (PTA).

v. Tender for 10,900 buses under PM E-DRIVE scheme are concluded and tender for 2,900 buses is under progress.

vi. Rs. 500 crore has been disbursed to Convergence Energy Services Ltd. (CESL) to set up the PSM Fund in FY 2025-26.

In the state of Gujarat, 750 buses have been sanctioned under PM-eBus Scheme and Letter of Award (LoA) for 555 numbers of buses have been issued by PTA. The State wise details of the allocated e-buses are as below:-

S. No.	State/UT	No of buses		
		PM E-DRIVE (MHI)	PM-eBus Sewa (MoHUA)	Total
1	Gujarat	1,800	750	2,550
2	Karnataka	4,500	750	5,250
3	Maharashtra	2,500	1,609	4,109
4	Telangana	2,200	151	2,351
5	Delhi	2,800	-	2,800
6	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,050	1,050
7	Madhya Pradesh	-	972	972
8	Meghalaya	-	55	55
9	Odisha	-	400	400

10	Punjab	-	447	447
11	Puducherry	-	75	75
12	Rajasthan	-	1,150	1,150
13	JandK	-	200	200
14	Assam	-	100	100
15	Uttarakhand	-	137	137
16	Manipur	-	50	50
17	Arunachal Pradesh	-	50	50
18	Goa	-	50	50
19	Haryana	-	450	450
20	Bihar	-	400	400
21	Chhattisgarh	-	240	240
22	Kerala	-	293	293
23	Himachal Pradesh	-	50	50
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	50	50
25	Chandigarh	-	428	428
26	Ladakh	-	48	48
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	45	45
	Total	**13,800**	**10,000**	**23,800**

Convergence Energy Services Ltd. (CESL) acts as the Central Implementing Agency for Scheme, managing the dedicated Payment Security Fund to ensure timely payments to electric bus operators. CESL will review and verifies payment claims in accordance with the Concession Agreements (CA) and scheme guidelines. CESL is also responsible for developing the

SOPs for fund disbursement and for aggregating e-bus operations at the national level under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model.

(c)PSM Scheme provides payment security coverage for a period of up to 12 years for each bus deployed under the Scheme. Usually, timeline for deployment of buses is considered to be two (2) years from signing of CA between PTA and OEM.

(d) and (e) As of 02.03.2026, 19 State/UTs have submitted the Direct Debit Mandate (DDM) to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) who have either participated under PM E-DRIVE Scheme of Ministry of Heavy Industries or PM-eBus Sewa Scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

PROJECTS UNDER PMGSY

2873. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are assessed and sanctioned on the basis of Census 2011 data, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the continued reliance on outdated population and habitation data has resulted in exclusion of deserving districts and habitations from road connectivity, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any district has been accorded special consideration or exemption from the 2011 Census criteria for sanction of roads; and

(d) the criteria, norms and guidelines on the basis of which such relaxation was granted?

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

(a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV (PMGSY-IV) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 11th September 2024 to provide all weather road connectivity to previously unconnected 25,000 habitations by constructing 62,500 km of all-weather roads with necessary cross drainage and culvert with a total financial outlay of ₹70,125 crore (Central share: ₹49,087.50 crore; State share: ₹21,037.50 crore). To ensure objective selection, Census 2011 remains the standard benchmark for population data, though significant relaxations are provided for specific geographies:

(i) General Areas: Habitations with a population of 500 or more.

(ii) Special Category Areas: A threshold of 250 or more applies to Hill States, North-Eastern Regions, Desert Areas, and Tribal (Schedule V) Areas.

(iii) Aspirational Districts/Blocks: These regions also benefit from the relaxed 250 or more population criteria.

(iv) LWE-Affected Districts: Connectivity is extended to habitations with a population of 100 or more as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The scheme further prioritises social inclusion through convergence with Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) for ST-dominated habitations and PM-Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) for SC-concentrated areas.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE TO US

2874. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a)whether the Government has undertaken a sector-wise and State-wise assessment of export performance to the United States (US) and other major trading partners following the imposition or revision of tariff measures since April 2025, if so, the details thereof;

(b)the details of product categories where Indian exports currently face tariffs exceeding 20 per cent in major destination markets and the details, where India imposes tariffs exceeding 20 per cent on imports from key trading partners, country and sector-wise; and

(c)the details of export growth or decline in key sectors such as electronics (including smartphones), pharmaceuticals, gems and jewellery, textiles, engineering goods, solar equipment, metals and auto components, along with the estimated impact on production and employment?

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

(a) The Government continues to work with stakeholders (Exporters and Industry) to mitigate the impact of the US tariff measures on Indian exports through a comprehensive multi-pronged strategy encompassing intensive

engagement with the US Government for a mutually beneficial India-US Bilateral Trade Agreement, immediate relief through Trade relief measures of RBI, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters, enhancement of domestic demand through next generation GST reforms, Export Promotion measures such as the new Export Promotion Mission which provide support and assistance to our exporters, pursuing FTAs with new countries and better utilization of existing FTA. It is expected that these measures will also enhance diversification and resilience in India's trade relationships.

(b) Country-wise Most Favoured Nation (MFN) applied duty rates may be seen on the WTO Tariff and Trade Data portal at https://ttd.wto.org/en/download/six-digit. Further, product-wise applied duties applicable on imports into and exports from India, including the Trade Agreements, are publicly accessible on the Trade Connect Portal under the "Tariff Explorer" section at

https://www.trade.gov.in/apps/free-trade-agreements

(c) During April–January (2025–26), India's exports to the US stood at $20.86 billion in electronics (including smartphones), $5.98 billion in engineering goods, $0.96 billion in solar equipment, $4.83 billion in metals and equipment, $2.03 billion in auto components, $7.25 billion in pharmaceuticals, $7.88 billion in textiles, and $4.19 billion in gems and jewellery.

बागपत में सहकारी समितियां

2875. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवानः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान स्थापित नई सहकारी समितियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त जिले में नए सहकारी उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है साथ ही सरकार द्वारा बागपत में सहकारी उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए गए कदम क्या हैं;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा बागपत में ग्रामीण विकास और रोजगार सृजन में सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इन सहकारी समितियों की कार्यक्षमता और दक्षता में सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस के अनुसार, 20.01.2026 की स्थिति तक, उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले में कुल 267 सहकारी समितियाँ हैं, जिनमें से 51 सहकारी समितियाँ जनवरी, 2021 से पंजीकृत की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) दिनांक 25.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, एनसीडीसी ने देश भर में सहकारी संस्थाओं के विकास के लिए संचयी रूप से 5,16,122.32 करोड़ रुपये संवितरित किए हैं । जिसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सहकारी विकास के लिए 7,749.08 करोड़ रुपये की राशि संवितरित की गई है। राज्य में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किए गए संवितरण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने 6 जुलाई, 2021 को अपनी स्थापना के बाद से ग्रामीण विकास और रोजगार सृजन में सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका को सशक्त करने के साथ-साथ उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले सहित देश भर में उनकी कार्यात्मक प्रभावशीलता और दक्षता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से "सहकार-से-समृद्धि" की परिकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। प्रमुख पहलों में शामिल हैं:

- पैक्स को सशक्त करने के लिए, भारत सरकार द्वारा 2,925.39 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ कार्यशील पैक्स के कंप्यूटरीकरण की एक परियोजना अनुमोदित की गई है, इसके अंतर्गत देश के सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को एक कॉमन ईआरपी आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाना और उन्हें राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (एसटीसीबी) तथा जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के साथ लिंक करना शामिल है।

- आदर्श उपविधियाँ जो पैक्स को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों को करने, अपने संचालन में शासन, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं। अब, पैक्स पीएम-किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (पीएमकेएसके), प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (पीएमबीजेके), कॉमन सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी) आदि के रूप में कार्य कर सकते हैं।

- सहकारी कवरेज, रोजगार सृजन और महिला सशक्तीकरण के विस्तार के लिए, मंत्रालय ने सहकारी-नेतृत्व वाली "श्वेत क्रांति 2.0" शुभारंभ की है, जिसका उद्देश्य "अगले पांच वर्षों में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की दूध प्रापण को वर्तमान स्तर से 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना, जिससे अनाच्छादित क्षेत्रों में डेयरी किसानों को बाजार पहुंच प्रदान की जा सके और संगठित क्षेत्र में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाई जा सके।"

- रुग्ण बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों के पुनरुद्धार और अवसंरचनात्मक आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-राज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (एमएससीएस)

(संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 की धारा 63 (क) के तहत सहकारी पुनर्वास, पुनर्निर्माण और विकास निधि की स्थापना करना।

- देश भर में 20 प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीसीटी) द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों, निदेशक मंडल, कर्मचारियों, राज्य के अधिकारियों और इच्छुक युवाओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम। आज की तिथि तक, इन प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों द्वारा 10,11,359 प्रतिभागियों के लिए 16,404 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं।

- नाबार्ड के माध्यम से संचालित क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम, जो ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर अर्थात् ई-पैक्स सॉफ्टवेयर पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

- त्रिभुवन सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना।

- राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस का निर्माण, जो सहकारी समितियों के भौगोलिक विस्तार में कमियों को चिह्नित करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिसमें आच्छादित और अनाच्छादित दोनों ग्राम पंचायतें शामिल हैं, तथा 2 लाख नए बहुद्देशीय पैक्स , डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना।

- राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस का लाभ उठाते हुए, सरकार ने सहकारी समितियों का राज्य-वार और क्षेत्र-वार मूल्यांकन करने तथा उन्हें रैंकिंग प्रदान करने के लिए 24 जनवरी 2025 को सहकारी रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क लॉन्च किया। इस रैंकिंग प्रणाली का उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के बीच पारदर्शिता, विश्वसनीयता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाना है, जिससे अंततः उनके विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

विवरण

विगत 5 वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यकलाप-वार संवितरण

(रु. करोड़ में)

क्रम सं.	**योजना/कार्यकलाप**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26 दिनांक 25.02.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार**
1	विपणन	200.00	300.00	1.50	202.00	103.15
2	औद्योगिक एवं सेवा सहकारी समिति			0.27		-
3	एफ एंड वी			0.05	0.34	0.76
4	तिलहन			0.09	0.55	0.15
5	खाद्यान्न					0.40
6	भंडारण		0.05	1.45	0.15	
7	आईसीडीपी	50.08	46.70	3.47		
8	मात्स्यिकी	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.39	
9	मात्स्यिकी (एफएफपीओ)		0.04	0.28	0.19	0.30
10	किसान उत्पादक संगठन	0.84	2.89	5.35	5.50	5.16
11	एम.आई.एस	1.38	0.36	0.42		
12	युवा सहकार		0.10	0.10		
	कुल	252.33	350.23	13.02	209.12	109.92

INTRODUCING MSP FOR ALL CROPS

2876. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether in 2021 the Government promised protesting farmers that it would consider Introducing a legally guaranteed MSP for all crops at C2+50%, if so, the details thereof,

(b) if not, the reasons for the Government's inability to introduce the same.

(c) whether the Central Government has written to State Governments to discontinue the practice of providing MSP bonuses to farmers and if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether the Government has considered direct procurement of crops in which India faces a production deficit such as certain pulses and oilseeds and if so, the details thereof, and

(e) whether the commitment to reduce "non-trade barriers" in the joint statement with the US will change India's policies on GM crops, MSP and public procurement that protect crores of farmers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of at least one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated

Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards, which has benefitted farmers across the country.

(c) A letter dated 9th January 2026 was written by Secretary (Expenditure) to the Chief Secretaries of the States containing certain suggestions for the State Governments to align their bonus policies with national priorities.

(d) and (e) Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers.Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under Umbrella Scheme of Pradhan Mantri AnnadataAaySanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), on the request of the concerned State Government as per the guidelines as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Procurement agencies under PM-AASHA Scheme are National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF). Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

To encourage domestic production, procurement of Tur, Urad and Masur from the pre-registered farmers is undertaken through the Central Nodal Agencies under Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses till 2030-31.

Increased MSP has benefitted farmers of the country which is evident from details of all India procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers during last three years, given below:

Procurement and MSP value of MSP Crops

All MSP Crops	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Total Procurement (in lakh metric tonnes)	1,118	1,089	1,175
Total MSP Value (in lakh crore)	2.47	2.63	3.33

To protect interest of farmers on trade related issues, Government takes appropriate decision from time to time.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMGSY

2877. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last financial year was low and that the Revised Estimates were lower than the actual expenditure of the previous year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Budget Estimates for the current financial year reflect an increase of about 72 per cent over last year’s Revised Estimates mainly due

to higher allocation under the Programme Component, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (2025) regarding completion of pending projects and updating road surveys under PMGSY-IV using latest population data, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether 24 per cent of roads inspected by National Quality Monitors and 16 per cent inspected by State Quality Monitors during 2025 were found unsatisfactory, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to improve quality of works and timely completion of projects under PMGSY?

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

(a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, and the allocation of funds is based on the pace of implementation by the States/UTs and the availability of unspent balances. For the Financial Year 2024-25, the Revised Estimate (RE) was fixed at Rs. 14,500 Crore against a Budget Estimate (BE) of Rs. 19,000 Crore. The Budget Estimate for the current financial year 2025-26 is maintained at Rs. 19,000 Crore, which is approximately 31% higher than the previous year's RE.

(c) The Ministry has taken note of the Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (2024-25). To ensure

the timely completion of pending projects, the Ministry maintains a rigorous and regular monitoring mechanism. Progress across all verticals—PMGSY-I, PMGSY-II, PMGSY-III, and the Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA)—is reviewed through Monthly Review Meetings, Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings, and Special Review Meetings with Chief Secretaries. To expedite pending projects, the Ministry has introduced the SNA-SPARSH system to streamline the flow of funds and ensure better financial discipline. Regarding the road survey for PMGSY-IV, the scheme is currently being implemented based on the Cabinet-approved 2011 Census data. However, to maximise coverage, the Ministry uses a "cluster approach" that allows grouping of smaller habitations to meet the eligibility criteria, particularly in hilly and difficult terrains.

(d) and (e) Maintaining high construction standards is a core objective of PMGSY. During the Financial Year 2024-25, National Quality Monitor (NQM) inspections identified "Unsatisfactory" work in 8.13% of ongoing projects, 15.08% of completed projects, and 23.07% of roads under maintenance. State Quality Monitor (SQM) inspections for the same period reported "Unsatisfactory" ratings of 2.53%, 2.11%, and 17.26% respectively for the same categories.

The Ministry ensures quality through a mandatory three-tier quality control mechanism involving the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), State Quality Monitors (SQM), and National Quality Monitors (NQM). Physical and

Financial progress are also tracked through the Programme MIS - the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS). To prevent delays, the Ministry has simplified bidding processes and holds regular Regional Review Meetings (RRMs) with States/UTs. Furthermore, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA), headed by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, provides local oversight to ensure projects are completed on schedule.

रबर चेन हार्वेस्टर

2878. श्री सुधाकर सिंहः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि बिहार के बक्सर, कैमूर और रोहतास सहित कई जिलों में धान की कटाई के दौरान जलभराव और उच्च आर्द्रता के कारण टायर-माउंटेड हार्वेस्टर प्रभावी ढंग से काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जिससे फसल कटाई में विलंब हो रहा है, गेहूं की बुवाई में विलंब हो रहा है और हीट टर्मिनेशन की समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं, जिससे उत्पादन और किसानों की आय प्रभावित हो रही है;

(ख) क्या गीले और कीचड़ भरे खेतों में रबर-चेन हार्वेस्टर अधिक उपयोगी हैं और समय पर कटाई सुनिश्चित कर सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का रबर-चेन हार्वेस्टर पर राजसहायता बढ़ाकर 710 लाख या उससे अधिक करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) बक्सर, कैमूर, रोहतास बेल्ट बिहार का एक प्रमुख धान उगाने वाला क्षेत्र है। कृषि निदेशालय, बिहार सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, इन क्षेत्रों में नहर के पानी की पहुंच है और इसलिए धान की फसल के तहत बड़े क्षेत्र में जलभराव रहता है जिससे कटाई प्रभावित होती है, जिससे गेहूं की बुवाई में देरी होती है और हीट टर्मिनेशन की समस्या होती है।

ट्रैक-टाइप (रबड़-चेन) कंबाइन हार्वेस्टर जलभराव वाले खेतों में बेहतर काम करते हैं। कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर (सीएचसी) परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत ट्रैक टाइप (रबड़-चेन) कंबाइन हार्वेस्टरों पर भी कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। सीएचसी की स्थापना के लिए ग्रामीण उद्यमियों (ग्रामीण युवा और एक उद्यमी के रूप में किसान), डे-एनआरएलएम स्वयं-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ), पंचायतों, प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों/किसानों की सहकारी समितियों (कृषि/बागवानी/मखाना आदि) को वित्तीय सहायता निम्नानुसार प्रदान की जाती है:

कंबाइन हार्वेस्टर का प्रकार	**सहायता का पैटर्न**	**प्रति मशीन अधिकतम अनुमेय सब्सिडी (लाख रुपये में)**
कंबाइन हार्वेस्टर (ट्रैक टाइप) - <6 फीट कटर बार चौड़ाई	40%	6.72
कंबाइन हार्वेस्टर (ट्रैक टाइप) - >6 फीट कटर बार चौड़ाई)	40%	10.00

IMPACT OF US-BANGLADESH TRADE AGREEMENT

2879. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent U.S.–Bangladesh arrangements providing preferential or zero-tariff access in certain cases;

(b) whether the Government has studied the potential impact of Bangladesh shifting to U.S.-sourced cotton and textile inputs, under its recent trade arrangement with the United States, on India's cotton farmers, spinning mills and yarn exporters and if so, the details and key findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any negotiations or discussions with the United States to secure similar or equivalent market access for Indian textile and garment exporters and if so, the details and current status thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to waive off or reduce the import duty on U.S. Cotton to enable Indian garment exporters to avail similar preferential access to the U.S. market and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government is aware of the US-Bangladesh Agreement on Reciprocal Trade signed on 9 February 2026.

(b) India holds largest share in Bangladesh's cotton yarn imports and retains a structural advantage due to Bangladesh's limited domestic spinning capacity. However, Bangladesh's imports of raw cotton from the United

States is likely to be insufficient to substitute for the large volumes of yarn currently sourced from India.

The recent trade agreement between Bangladesh and the United States may marginally increase demand for U.S. cotton, any competitive pressure is likely to be absorbed primarily by other suppliers. India's cotton trade with Bangladesh may continue to benefit considering the geographical proximity, lower freight costs, shorter transit times, established supply chains, and long-standing industry linkages, which provide resilience to the bilateral trade relationship.

(c) and (d) India and the United States announced a trade deal on 2nd February 2026. A Joint Statement for the same was released on February 07 2026. The 25% additional ad valorem tariffs imposed by the U.S. on certain India's exports citing India's imports of Russian oil were removed. Pursuant to US Supreme Court judgement dated 20th February 2026 invalidating reciprocal tariffs, these tariffs are no longer in force. The US Government has issued Executive Orders imposing 10% tariffs on all countries on certain products. The Government is studying all the developments thereafter for their implications and remains engaged with the US Government.

WOMEN IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

2880. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) the number of women participating in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to enhance women's participation and leadership roles in PRIs;

(c) whether there are barriers faced by women in taking active roles in PRIs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to address said challenges; and

(e) the initiatives undertaken for capacity building for women representatives in PRIs?

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

(a) State/Union Territory-wise number of Women Elected Representatives participating in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) to (e) "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State Subject and part of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts, subject to the provisions of the Constitution of India. Thus, all Panchayat related work, including enhancing women's participation and leadership roles in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), comes within the purview of State Government concerned.

Article 243D of the Constitution of India provides not less than one-third reservation for women in PRIs out of ‘total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat’ and ‘total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level’. However, 21 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal and 2 Union Territories (UTs) namely, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, have gone even further and have made provisions of upto 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts/Rulesencouraging increased participation in grassroots governance.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. FY 2022-23 in States/ UTs with main objective of capacitating PRIs through imparting training to the Elected Representatives, including Women Elected Representatives (WERs), functionaries and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities for leadership roles and to function effectively. A total of 30,94,748 Women Elected Representatives were trained from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (as on 28th February 2026) under this scheme. Increased capacity-building training in different subject matters pertaining to Panchayats, service delivery mechanisms and leadership skills has enhanced the capacities and capabilities of WERs in undertaking their

assigned tasks as elected representatives. WERs are trained on different aspects of rural governance in multiple training programmes for effective delivery of their roles and responsibilities at the grassroots level.

To strengthen women's participation in grassroots governance, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has mandated Mahila Sabhas before Gram Sabhas, encouraging greater involvement of women in decision-making processes. The Ministry, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (formally the United Nations Fund for Population Activities – UNFPA), is guiding States and UTs in transforming one Gram Panchayat per district into a Model Women-Friendly Gram Panchayat under Theme 9 of the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals. This initiative aims to create inclusive, gender-sensitive governance models that can be replicated across the country.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has launched a comprehensive specialised training module "Championing Change-Empowering Women Leaders in Local Governance and Beyond" as a part of "Shashkta Panchayat Netri Abhiyan" for the capacity building of WERsof PRIs. The focus of the training module is to build the capacity of the WERson different aspects of rural governance; enhance the knowledge and practical skills for effective delivery of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives; and also to develop the leadership, communication, managerial and decision making skills for effective women led governance.A total of 1,05,966 WERs (as on 28th February 2026) have been trained on this Specialised Module.

Further, on the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted an Advisory Committee in September 2023 to examine the issue of Women Pradhans being represented by the male members of their families and also examine other issues related to proxy representation. The Committee has submitted its Report with recommendations to the Ministry in February 2025, and the same has been accepted by the Ministry.

STATEMENT

State and Union Territory-wise details of Women Elected Representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Women Elected Representatives	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	85,593	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,967	-
3	Assam	14,693	-
4	Bihar	1,35,805	-
5	Chhattisgarh	98,787	-
6	Goa	745	-
7	Gujarat	69,566	-
8	Haryana	32,892	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	15,250	-
10	Jharkhand	32,014	-
11	Karnataka	49,723	This is the data of Gram Panchayats. Block and District Panchayat elections are pending since 2021.

12	Kerala	10,930	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	2,09,041	-
14	Maharashtra	14,135	Elections in 336 Block Panchayats and 32 District Panchayat are pending.
15	Manipur	Nil	Tenure of Panchayats ended in October 2022. Elections not held yet.
16	Meghalaya	Not applicable	Not covered under Part IX of the Constitution of India.
17	Mizoram	Not applicable	
18	Nagaland	Not applicable	
19	Odisha	57,001	-
20	Punjab	44,519	-
21	Rajasthan	6,358	-
22	Sikkim	655	-
23	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Tenure of Panchayats ended in January 2025. Election not held yet.
24	Telangana	6,298	This is the data of Gram Panchayats. Block and District Panchayat elections not held yet.
25	Tripura	3,126	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,76,181	-
27	Uttarakhand	6,366	
28	West Bengal	40,537	-
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	415	-
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	288	-
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Tenure of Gram Panchayats and Block Panchayat ended in January, 2024. Tenure of District Panchayats ended in February 2026.

			Elections not held yet.
32	Ladakh	Nil	Tenure of Panchayats ended in January 2024. Election not held yet.
33	Lakshadweep	Nil	Tenure of Panchayats ended in December, 2022. Election not held yet.
34	Puducherry	Nil	Tenure of Panchayats ended in July, 2011. Election not held yet.

Source: Data as provided, from time to time, by the States/UTs to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

EXPORTS TO IRAN

2881. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

(a) whether the escalating crisis in Iran has hit exports from India stranding basmati, tea and pharma exports amid US administration looming threat of 25% tariff on countries doing business with Tehran and also consignments worth over Rs. 2000 crore headed for Iran are stranded at Kandla and Mundra ports as traders held on to shipments because of a breakdown in port operations in Iran;

(b) whether Iran is the second-biggest buyer of Indian basmati rice importing around 12 lakh tonnes annually valued at over Rs. 12,000/- crore;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the impact on Indian economy by such move by US administration looming threat of 25% tariff on countries doing business with Tehran; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard to save India's exports to Iran due to political uncertainty in Iran?

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

(a) India’s trade with Iran is mainly in Cereals and Pharma. Due to ongoing developments in West Asia, there are disruptions in shipping and port operations which is also affecting the cargo movement.

The detail of the Cargo lying at Port (meant for export to Iran) as on 01.03.2026 is as under:

i. Kandla Port: Rice, tea and pharmaceuticals cargo weighing 35,962 MTs having approximate Free on Board (FOB) value of Rs. 305.67 Cr.

ii. Mundra Port: Rice, tea and pharmaceuticals cargo weighing 5,676 MTs having approximate Free on Board (FOB) value of Rs. 40.72 Cr.

(b) and (c) Iran is one of the key buyer of Indian Basmati Rice. The trade of Basmati rice between India and Iran is as under:

Basmati Rice Export to Iran

Year	Apr 2024 -Jan 2025	Apr 2025 – Jan 2026
Value(Rs Cr)	4861.83	5424.24
Quantity(ton)	6,27,030	7,90,691

Source-DGCIS

(d) and (e) As on date, US tariff on countries doing business with Iran has not been effected.

पशुधन के लिए आवश्यकताएँ

2882. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः
श्रीमती रुचि वीराः

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना, नस्ल सुधार, चारे की उपलब्धता, रोग नियंत्रण और दूध उत्पादकों के लिए बाजार पहुंच सहित पशुधन और डेयरी कार्यकलापों की क्षमता और आवश्यकता का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिले में पशु चिकित्सा अस्पतालों/चल इकाइयों, टीकाकरण कवरेज, डेयरी अवसंरचना सहायता, लाभार्थी कवरेज और प्रदान की गई सहायता का राज्य-वार और योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में विशेषकर कुंदरकी, बिलारी, ठाकुरद्वारा और रामगंगा नदी जैसे बाढ़ प्रभावित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना, रोग निगरानी और पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की व्यापक समीक्षा की है जहाँ पशु चिकित्सकों की कमी, अपर्याप्त चल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों, अनियमित टीकाकरण और रोग की सूचना में देरी के कारण पशुधन प्रभावित हो रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त जिलों में पशु स्वास्थ्य में सुधार के लिए पशु चिकित्सा अस्पतालों को मजबूत करने, चल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों की तैनाती, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रमों, रोग निगरानी प्रणाली और मानव संसाधनों के लिए राज्यवार क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) पशुपालन राज्य का विषय है और पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना का आकलन और स्थापना तथा कर्मचारियों की तैनाती संबंधित राज्य द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार, भौगोलिक स्थिति, रोग महामारी विज्ञान, पशु प्रोफाइल आदि जैसे मापदंडों के आधार पर की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए हर संभव कदम उठा रहा है। इनमें नए अस्पतालों की स्थापना, वंशावली वाले सांडों के सीमन और सेक्स सॉर्टिड सीमन का उपयोग करके कृत्रिम गर्भाधान द्वारा नस्ल सुधार, सरकारी फार्मों से नेपियर घास की रुट स्लिप्स प्राप्त करके और उन्हें किसानों और गौशालाओं के साथ जुड़े चरागाहों को उपलब्ध कराकर चारे की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना, तथा विभिन्न रोगों के लिए निशुल्क टीकाकरण के माध्यम से रोग नियंत्रण शामिल है। देशी गाय की नस्लों (साहिवाल, गिर, थारपारकर, गंगातिरी आदि) के विकास एवं संवर्धन तथा दूध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नंद बाबा दुग्ध मिशन (NBDM) शुरू किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत निम्नानुसार 3 (तीन) योजनाएं चल रही हैं:

1. नंदिनी कृषक समृद्धि योजना: 25 देशी गोपशुओं की परियोजना, जिसकी लागत 62.50 लाख रुपये है और इसमें 50% सब्सिडी का प्रावधान है।

2. मिनी नंदिनी कृषक समृद्धि योजना: 10 देशी गोपशुओं की परियोजना, जिसकी लागत 23.60 लाख रुपये है और इसमें 50% सब्सिडी का प्रावधान है।

3. मुख्यमंत्री स्वदेशी गौ संवर्धन योजना: 2 देशी गोपशुओं की परियोजना, जिसमें अधिकतम 80,000 रुपये तक 40% सब्सिडी का प्रावधान है।

<u>अमरोहा जिला</u>

अमरोहा जिले में 22 (बाईस) पशु चिकित्सालय और 1 (एक) रोग निदान प्रयोगशाला है, साथ ही 44 (चौवालीस) पशु LEO केंद्र हैं जो लगभग 6.5 लाख गोपशुओं और भैंसों, लगभग

70,000 बकरियों और भेड़, सूअर, घोड़े, कुत्ते आदि सहित अन्य प्रजातियों के लगभग 5,000 पशुधन की आबादी को सेवा प्रदान करते हैं।

अमरोहा जिले में पशु चिकित्सालयों, पशुधन सेवा केंद्रों (पशु सेवा केन्द्र) और मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों की सूची क्रमशः **विवरण - I, II** और **III** में दी गई है। जिले में सात मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयां कार्यरत हैं जो टोल-फ्री नंबर 1962 पर कॉल करने पर पशु स्वामियों के द्वार पर आपातकालीन सेवाएं प्रदान करती हैं, साथ ही छह बहुउद्देशीय पशु चिकित्सा वाहन भी हैं जो नियमित रूप से जिले के सुदूरतम गांवों में पशु स्वास्थ्य शिविर आयोजित करते हैं।

टीकाकरण कवरेज: पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार खुरपका और मुंहपका रोग, हेमरेजिक सेप्टीसीमिया, लंपी स्किन डिजीज (LSD) और PPR के लिए निशुल्क टीकाकरण प्रदान करता है। टीकाकरण कवरेज, नस्ल सुधार और चारा विकास का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष-वार किए गए टीकाकरण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	FMD	HS	LSD	PPR
2023-24	658110	598000	लगभग 70000	-
2024-25	1285746	598000	173400	79000
2025-26	लगभग 1210000 (दो चरण)	598000	103900	79000

नस्ल सुधार: पारंपरिक सीमन स्ट्रॉ और सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमन का उपयोग करके कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किया जा रहा है। वर्ष-वार किए गए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष	किए गए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान
2023-24	338799
2024-25	442613
2025-26	290953

चारा विकास: इन वर्षों के दौरान निशुल्क प्रदान की गई नेपियर रूट स्लिप्स की संख्या:

वर्ष	नेपियर रूट स्लिप्स की संख्या
2023-24	454000
2024-25	200000
2025-26	148000

जिले में नंदिनी अमरोहा जिला समृद्धि योजना, मिनी नंदिनी कृषक समृद्धि योजना और मुख्यमंत्री स्वदेशी गौ संवर्धन योजना के तहत प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

वर्ष	नंदिनी कृषक समृद्धि योजना	मिनी नंदिनी कृषक समृद्धि योजना	मुख्यमंत्री स्वदेशी गौ संवर्धन योजना
2024-25	0	4	17
2025-26	2	8	19

मुरादाबाद जिला :

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में, विशेष रूप से बाढ़ प्रभावित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों जैसे कुंदारी (कुंदरकी), बिलारी, ठाकुरद्वारा और रामगंगा नदी के किनारे स्थित क्षेत्रों में पशु चिकित्सा अवसंरचना, रोग निगरानी और पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की व्यापक समीक्षा की है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कुंदारी (कुंदरकी), बिलारी, ठाकुरद्वारा और रामगंगा नदी (सदर) ब्लॉक में FMD टीकाकरण और कृत्रिम गर्भाधान का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

क्र.सं.	ब्लॉक का नाम	FMD	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान	पशु चिकित्सालयों की संख्या
1	कुदरकी	73308	33938	02
2	बिलारी	106450	42938	03
3	ठाकुरद्वारा	70400	37144	03
4	सदर	71000	43500	04

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कुंदरी (कुंदरकी), बिलारी, ठाकुरद्वारा और रामगंगा नदी (सदर) ब्लॉक में लंपी स्किन डिजीज (LSD) और H.S के लिए भी टीकाकरण किया गया है।

मुरादाबाद जिले में, 21 (इक्कीस) पशु चिकित्सालय, 44 (चौवालिस) पशुधन सेवा केंद्र (पशु सेवा केन्द्र)और 6 (छ:) मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा यूनिट तथा 21 पशु चिकित्सालयों में 9 पशु चिकित्सक कार्यरत हैं।

मुरादाबाद जिले में पशु चिकित्सालयों, पशुधन सेवा केंद्रों (पशु सेवा केन्द्र) और मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों की सूची क्रमशः **विवरण -IV, V** और **VI** में दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, राज्य ने बाढ़ के दौरान पशु चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने और पूरे क्षेत्र में FMD और H.S रोग की रोकथाम के लिए गहन टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम चलाने हेतु अस्थायी बाढ़ राहत पशुधन शिविर स्थापित किए हैं।

विवरण- I

अमरोहा जिले में पशु चिकित्सालयों की सूची

क्र.सं.	पशु चिकित्सालय का नाम	प्रभारी पदनाम
1	सदर अमरोहा	उप मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
2	हसनपुर	उप मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
3	धनौरा	उप मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
4	गजरौला	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
5	ककराला	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
6	उझारी	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
7	गंगेश्वरी	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
8	तरौली	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
9	जोया	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
10	रजबपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी

11	बुधनपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
12	नन्हेड़ा अल्यारपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
13	खंडसाल कलां	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
14	कौरल	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
15	मुकारी	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
16	बछरायूं	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
17	मोइद्दीनपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
18	आजमपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
19	नौगावां सादात	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
20	इब्राहिमपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
21	चकनवाला	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
22	मिलक अख्तियारपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी)पद स्वीकृत नहीं(
23	रोग नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला	चिकित्सा अधिकारी)पद स्वीकृत नहीं(

<u>विवरण -II</u>

अमरोहा जिले में पशुधन सेवा केन्द्र (पशु सेवा केन्द्र) की सूची

क्र.सं.	**पशुधन सेवा केन्द्र का नाम**	**प्रभारी पदनाम**
1	गजाना	LEO
2	काफूरपुर	LEO
3	कुवांखेड़ा	LEO
4	सरकड़ा कमाल	LEO
5	मुनव्वरपुर	LEO
6	हुसैनपुर	LEO
7	ध्योकोटी	LEO
8	रायपुर कलां	LEO
9	मखदुमपुर	LEO
10	जब्दी	LEO
11	पपसरा	LEO
12	सलामतपुर	LEO

13	पतेई खालसा	LEO
14	जमापुर	LEO
15	धकतौदा	LEO
16	जगुआखुर्द	LEO
17	खादगूजर	LEO
18	सिहाली जागीर	LEO
19	पतेई भूड़	LEO
20	हैवतपुर	LEO
21	रहरा	LEO
22	छितारा	LEO
23	ढयोडी	LEO
24	सैदनगली	LEO
25	चक्कलिलेट	LEO
26	अहरौला माफी	LEO
27	गंगवार	LEO
28	बरखेड़ा सादत	LEO
29	चौधरपुर	LEO
30	मंगरौली	LEO
31	कुन्दरकी भूड़	LEO
32	तिगारी	LEO
33	तेलीपुरा	LEO
34	सकतपुर	LEO
35	पुथी	LEO
36	भेदा भारत	LEO
37	सदरपुर	LEO
38	झनकपुरी	LEO
39	नागलिया मेव	LEO
40	चुचैला कलां	LEO
41	जमानाखास	LEO
42	डिडौली	LEO
43	ढबारसी	LEO
44	मोहम्मदाबाद	LEO

विवरण -III

अमरोहा जिले में मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (MVU) की सूची

क्र.सं.	स्थान	नाम
1.	सदर 1	MVU
2.	सदर-2	MVU
3.	हसनपुर	MVU
4.	अमरोहा ब्लॉक-1	MVU
5.	अमरोहा ब्लॉक 2	MVU
6.	गंगेश्वरी	MVU
7.	गजरौला	MVU

विवरण -IV

मुरादाबाद जिले में पशु चिकित्सालयों की सूची

क्र.सं.	पशु चिकित्सालय	प्रभारी पदनाम
1	सदर	उप मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
2	पाकबड़ा	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
3	ताजपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
4	अगवानपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
5	मूढ़ापांडे	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
6	दलपतपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
7	भीतखेड़ा	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
8	बिलारी	उप मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
9	स्योंडारा	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
10	नारायणपुर देवा	चिकित्सा अधिकारी

11	भोजपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
12	ठाकुरद्वारा	उप मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
13	शरीफनगर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
14	सूरजनगर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
15	दिलारी	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
16	जटपुरा	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
17	छतजैल	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
18	काठ	उप मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी
19	चकफेरी	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
20	कुन्दरकी	चिकित्सा अधिकारी
21	डींगरपुर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी

<u>विवरण -V</u>

मुरादाबाद जिले में पशुधन सेवा केन्द्र (पशु सेवा केंद्र) की सूची

क्र.सं.	**पशु सेवा केंद्र का नाम**	**प्रभारी पदनाम**
1	गिन्दौरा	LEO
2	लोधीपुर	LEO
3	शिवपुरी	LEO
4	करसरा बिलारी	LEO
5	पोल्ट्री क्षेत्र, मुरा	LEO
6	हरियाणा	LEO
7	हुसैनपुर	LEO
8	महमूदा नगला	LEO
9	फरहेदी	LEO
10	ताहरपुर	LEO
11	यूसुफपुर नगलिया	LEO
12	रतनपुर कलां	LEO

क्र.सं.	**पशु सेवा केंद्र का नाम**	**प्रभारी पदनाम**
23	धर्मपुर कलां	LEO
24	जरगांव	LEO
25	ग्वारौ	LEO
26	मथाना	LEO
27	उमरीकलां	LEO
28	सिरसा थार	LEO
29	खुटखेड़ा	LEO
30	शेरपुर एत्मादपुर	LEO
31	लदावली	LEO
32	मौधतैया	LEO
33	फत्तेपुर विश्नोई	LEO
34	दूल्हापुर पट्टी	LEO

					जाट	
13	महमूदपुर माफ़ी	LEO		35	शेरपुर पट्टी	LEO
14	मैनाठेर	LEO		36	धर्मपुर कलां	LEO
15	मलकपुर सेमली	LEO		37	रोंडा	LEO
16	दिलारी	LEO		38	हाथीपुर चित्तू	LEO
17	दौलावाला	LEO		39	अलीपुर ज्योंदरा	LEO
18	मनकारा	LEO		40	अहरौला	LEO
19	खड़गपुर वाजे	LEO		41	सनई	LEO
20	शाहपुर टिगरी	LEO		42	रोशनपुर बहेड़ी	LEO
21	कल्याणपुर	LEO		43	मानपुर	LEO
22	गौढ़ी	LEO		44	रतूपुरा	LEO

<u>विवरण</u> -VI

मुरादाबाद जिले में मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयों (MVU) की सूची

क्र.सं.	**स्थान का नाम**
1	सदर-1
2	सदर-2
3	दलपतपुर
4	दिलारी-1
5	दिलारी-2
6	बिलारी

FUNDS TO NFIES

2883. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) the total funds allocated, released, and utilized under National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme (NFIES) since its approval, State-wise;

(b) the number of Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) planned and established under NFIES, with funds allocated, released and utilised for each, including locations and operational status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from Andhra Pradesh for establishment of a CFSL, and the current status of such proposals;

(d) the number and locations of off-campus centres of the National Forensic Science University (NFSU) established under NFIES, along with funding details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals from Andhra Pradesh for setting up an NFSU off-campus centre and if so, the status thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India has approved the National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme (NFIES) with a total financial outlay of ₹ 2254.43 crore from financial year 2024-25 to 2028-29. Under the scheme, ₹ 1309.13 crore have been allocated for setting up of 09 campuses of the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) and ₹860.3 crore for setting up of 07 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs). Funds to the tune of ₹ 64.01 crore have been released and utilized under the scheme, ₹64 crore for the NFSU campuses and ₹0.01 crore for CFSLs. The Scheme is being

implemented centrally for creation and strengthening of forensic infrastructure at identified locations.

Under the scheme, setting up of 09 campuses of the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) has been approved in Nagpur (Maharashtra), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Khordha (Odisha), Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu), Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal. The NFSU campuses are currently operational from Transit buildings allotted in Nagpur (Maharashtra), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Khordha (Odisha), Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu), and Jaipur (Rajasthan).

Further, setting up of 07 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) has also been approved in Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Khordha (Odisha), Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu), Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Kerala. Out of the 07 approved CFSLs, CFSLs at Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar are to be established in co-location with the NFSU campus. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of CFSL. So far, land for NFSU campus / CFSL has been allotted in Nagpur (Maharashtra), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Khordha (Odisha), and Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu).

REGISTRATION FOR FARMER ID

2884. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has made registration for farmer ID mandatory to get benefits under PM Kisan Samman Nidhi;

(b) whether the Government has planned any alternative methods for those farmers who are unable to get farmer's ID due to procedural errors such as difference of name in different documents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without involvement of any intermediaries. Maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries, the Government of India has disbursed over ₹ 4.09 lakh Cr. through 21 installments since inception of the Scheme. The Farmer ID has been made mandatory for only new registrations under PM-KISAN in 19 States where farmer registry work has been commenced. In the States where

the farmer registry work has not yet started, farmers can register without Farmer ID.

(b) and (c) Farmers may face difficulties in claiming benefits due to issues such as name mismatch in different documents arising from procedural variations. To address this and to ensure that no eligible farmer is excluded, the Government has enabled multiple farmer registration modes, including self-registration through mobile and web applications. Additionally, a grievance mechanism is in place through which farmers can raise issues related to land or name mismatch which enables them to register for Farmer ID. Additional steps have been taken to ensure that farmers who do not have mobile phones can also avail themselves of the benefits of digital services. Such farmers can avail services and benefits by utilising existing support facilities such as Common Service Centres (CSCs) and state government offices at Block and Tehsil level.

WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS

2885. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of dedicated programmes being implemented for the welfare, social security and healthy ageing of senior citizens in the country;

(b) the details of key schemes such as the Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens, Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY), Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY), the provisions under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 along with the achievements made during the last three years in the country, district-wise in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government is expanding geriatric care facilities, including NPHCE units, geriatric OPDs, daycare centres and digital health services to ensure accessible, affordable elderly care, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Education is considering recognizing geriatric care, gerontology and elderly nursing as specialized educational or professional streams to meet rising demand for trained caregivers, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to promote elder-friendly infrastructure, pensions, skill programmes and elderly helplines in the States?

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

(a) and (e) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme, namely, the Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) for the welfare of senior citizens across the country. The details of the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement- I.**

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in October 2024, expanded the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) to provide free health cover of Rs. 5 lakh per year to all senior citizens aged 70 years and above, irrespective of their socio-economic status.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also implementing "National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly" (NPHCE) to address various health-related issues of the elderly persons. The details of NPHCE are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The Ministry of Rural Development implements the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under which the financial assistance is given to the eligible senior citizens. The details of NSAP are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

The Department of Financial Services is implementing the Atal Pension Yojana (APY). As per the scheme, subscribers (18–40 years of age) shall receive a monthly pension after attaining the age of 60 years, until their death, depending on the level of contribution chosen. The details of APY are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have informed that 'Land' and 'Colonization' fall under Entry 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and thus the subject falls within the legislative competence of the State Governments. However, in order to provide a uniform framework and facilitate the States/UTs, Model Guidelines for the Development and Regulation of Retirement Homes have been

formulated and circulated by the Central Government. These guidelines are intended to serve as a guiding document for the States/UTs to incorporate suitable provisions in their respective legislations and regulations for safeguarding the rights and interests of senior citizens and retirees residing in these retirement homes.

Further, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), enacted by Parliament, aims to promote transparency, accountability and efficiency in the real estate sector. The provisions of RERA are fully applicable to retirement homes, treating them at par with other real estate projects. This ensures protection of the interests of homebuyers, including senior citizens and other vulnerable residents, from violations or malpractices by the developers. Furthermore, RERA mandates strict compliance with applicable norms and local laws by real estate developers during the execution of such projects.

(b) The achievements under the schemes of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) and Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY), which are components of the AVYAY Scheme, during the last three years in the country and district-wise in the State of Himachal Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement-V.**

As per Section 7 and 15 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, the State Governments are mandated to constitute Maintenance Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals. The State-wise details of the maintenance applications and appeals received and disposed off in the States

are not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under its National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), provides geriatric healthcare services across all the States/UTs through Government healthcare facilities. Dedicated geriatric services under the programme have been progressively scaled up across the country. In addition, Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) have been sanctioned for tertiary care service delivery under NPHCE in the form of specialized OPDs and in-patient wards, including earmarked beds in various specialties such as urology, orthopaedics, ophthalmology, etc., along with manpower development and research activities. National Centres of Ageing (NCAs) have also been established and are functioning as Centres of Excellence for geriatric care services.

The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a scheme namely the System of Providing Elder Care (In-House) and Assisted Living (PM-SPECIAL), a component of AVYAY, with the objective to bridging the gap between supply and the increasing demand in the field of geriatric caregivers, so as to provide more professional services to senior citizens and also to create a cadre of professional caregivers in the field of geriatrics. A total of 35,480 geriatric caregivers have been trained so far under this scheme component.

STATEMENT-I

Details of components under Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) scheme are as follows-

i. **IPSrC (Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens)-** Under IPSrC, grant-in-aid is provided to the organisations for maintenance of senior citizen homes (Sr.CH), continuous care homes (CCH), mobile medicare units (MMU) and physiotherapy clinics. The objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens, especially indigent senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing. The Department have also formulated minimum standards for Senior Citizen Homes which provides accessible infrastructure across all Senior Citizen Homes throughout the country

ii. **SAPSrC (State Action Plan for Senior Citizens)-** The Government of India perceives a major and critical role of all the States/ UTs Governments in welfare of senior citizens. Each State/UT is expected to plan taking into account their local considerations and frame their own State Action Plans for the welfare of their senior citizens. Under SAPSrC, the Ministry releases funds to the States/UTs for implementation of their action plans. SAPSrC is being implemented since FY 2019-20.

iii. **RVY (Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana)-** The scheme aims for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens below poverty

line and with the family income not exceed to Rs. 15,000/-per month. The scheme is being implemented since 2017.

iv. **Elderline-** The National Helpline for Sr Citizens (14567) is to generate awareness about the Act, schemes and programmes being executed by different Central and State Governments and to provide platform to redress grievances of Sr Citizens across the country.

v. **System of Providing Elder Care (In House) and Assisted Living (PM-SPECIAL) -** The main objective is to bridge the gap in supply and increasing demand in the field of geriatric caregivers so as to provide more professional services to the senior citizens and also to create a cadre of professional care givers in the field of geriatrics.

vi. **Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens-** In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are being done across the country. The proposed initiatives are aimed at involving the elders in building up knowledge which can be useful for the society as a whole.

vii. **Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE)-** The main objective is to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems, innovative start- ups would be identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly.

STATEMENT-II

Details of National Programme for Healthcare of Elderly (NPHCE)

The NPHCE is an articulation of the International and national commitments of the Government as envisaged under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) adopted by the Government of India in 1999 and Section 20 of "The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007" dealing with provisions for medical care of Senior Citizens The objective of NPHCE is to provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality long-term, comprehensive and dedicated healthcare services to the elderly.

Components of the Program:

1. **National Health Mission (NHM) Component:** Primary and Secondary care service delivery through District Hospitals (DH), Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), Sub-Centre/Health and Wellness Centres.

2. **Tertiary Component: (Rashtriya Varisth Jan Swasthya Yojana):** These services are being provided though Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) located at 17 Medical colleges and two National Centres of Aging (NCAs) one in AIIMS, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi and another in Madras Medical College, Chennai.

3. **Research:** A Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) project:-The LASI is a nationally representative survey of older persons in India is being

undertaken through International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai.

Package of Services: The program has two components for provision of geriatric health care services i.e: district/ sub-district level component and tertiary level component. The package of services provided to elderly people at both levels is as given below.

Sub Centre:

a. **Health Education** related to healthy ageing, environmental modifications, nutritional requirements, life styles and behavioural changes.

b. **Special attention to home bound / bedridden** elderly persons and provide training to the family health care providers in looking after the disabled elderly persons.

Primary Health Centre: **Weekly geriatric clinic** by a trained Medical Officer (MO). Services would include: conducting health assessment of the elderly persons and simple investigation including blood sugar, etc.

Community Health Centre

a. **Biweekly geriatric Clinic and Rehabilitation services** to be arranged by trained staff and rehabilitation worker at CHCs.

b. **Domiciliary visits** by the rehabilitation worker will be undertaken for bed-ridden elderly and counseling to family members for care such patients.

District Hospitals:

a. Dedicated Geriatric OPD services, In-door admissions through 10 bedded geriatric ward, laboratory investigations and rehabilitation services.

b. Provide services for the elderly patients referred by the CHCs/PHCs etc. and refer severe cases to tertiary level hospitals.

Tertiary Level

(A) Regional Geriatric Centers:

a. Provide **tertiary level services for complicated/serious Geriatric Cases** referred from Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and below.

b. Conduct **post graduate courses in Geriatric Medicine**. Each RGC to produce 2 post graduates (MD geriatrics) every year.

c. Providing **training** to the trainers of identified District hospitals and medical colleges

d. Developing/and updating Training modules, guidelines and **IEC materials**.

e. **Research** on specific elderly diseases.

(B) National Center of Ageing

a. High level tertiary care with m**ultidisciplinary clinical services** involving medical and surgical disciplines.

b. **Specialised OPD care** in various clinical disciplines. Special clinics like memory clinic, fall and syncope clinic, frail elderly clinic, aids and appliances clinic, implants and cosmetic clinic.

c. **Day care centre for** Investigations, rehabilitation, respite care, dementia care ,continence care

d. **In patient care for**: Intensive care, acute rehabilitation, diagnostic and therapeutic services, long term rehabilitation service.

e. **Human resources development in all sub-specialties of Geriatric Medicine**

f. Developing **evidence based treatment protocols** for Geriatric diseases prevalent in the country.

STATEMENT-III

Details of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Under the NSAP programme, the old aged, widows, and disabled persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and fulfilling eligibility criteria prescribed in the NSAP guidelines, are provided financial assistance, in form of pension, ranging from Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- p.m. and in the case of death of the breadwinner of such family, lump sum assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is given to the bereaved family. One of the components under the scheme is Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which assistance of ₹ 200/- per month to persons in the age group of 60-79 years is provided and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above is provided.

STATEMENT-IV

Details of Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

The Department of Financial Services is implementing the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) which was launched on 09.05.2015 with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under- privileged and the workers in the unorganized sector. It is open to

all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office. For better targeting of guaranteed pension to unorganized sector workers, an income tax payer shall not be eligible to join APY from 01.10.2022. The subscriber under APY is required to make a monthly/quarterly/six monthly contribution of an amount determined by the amount of pension chosen and the age of joining the scheme. The subscriber shall receive a government guaranteed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 2000 per month, Rs. 3000 per month, Rs. 4000 per month or Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until death, depending on the contribution chosen. The spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber after the death of the subscriber. After the death of both subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age 60 of the subscriber. As per the scheme, subscriber will receive pension benefit on attaining the age of 60 years.

STATEMENT-V

(I) IPSrC: The details of funds released(country-wise) and number of beneficiaries served under the IPSrC during the last three years in the country are as under :

Financial Year	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)	Number of Beneficiaries
2022-23	72.31	87745

2023-24	118.95	157820
2024-25	125.42	152430

The details of funds released(district-wise) and the beneficiaries served under the IPSrC during the last three years in the State of Himachal Pradesh are as under -

Financial Year	**Shimla**		**Bilaspur**	
	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	**No. of Beneficiaries**	**Funds released (Rs. in crore)**	**No. of Beneficiaries**
2022-23	0.20	25	0.028	25
2023-24	0.22	25	0.046	25
2024-25	0.18	25	0.16	25

(II) RVY: A total of 3,14,777 beneficiaries have been served and appliances for an amount of Rs. 272.71 crore have been distributed during the last three years under RVY across the country.

A total of 1655 beneficiaries have been served under the RVY in the State of Himachal Pradesh. District Wise details of the beneficiaries served during the last three years are as under:

S.No.	**Name of the District**	**Number of beneficiaries**
1	Bilaspur	160
2	Chamba	35
3	Hamirpur	0
4	Kangra	20
5	Kinnaur	0
6	Kullu	0

7	Lahul and Spiti	0
8	Mandi	1420
9	Shimla	4
10	Sirmaur	0
11	Solan	7
12	Una	9

WORKS SANCTIONED UNDER PMGSY

2886. SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL:

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

(a) the details of works sanctioned, completed and ongoing under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Uttar Dinajpur district, West Bengal, during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the total length of rural roads constructed, upgraded, funds allocated, released and utilized under PMGSY in the above district during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the number of habitations targeted for connectivity and the actual number connected so far in the above district under PMGSY-I, II and III;

(d) whether any delays, cost escalations, contractor defaults and quality issues have been reported in the said district, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of maintenance contracts awarded for PMGSY roads in the district and the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure quality and durability; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to expedite completion of pending projects and ensure full rural connectivity in Uttar Dinajpur district?

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

(a) "Rural road" is a State subject. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented by the Government of India since the year 2000 as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of the designated population as laid out in the program guidelines.

The details of projects sanctioned, completed, and balance works at the end of the financial year under PMGSY in Uttar Dinajpur District of West Bengal, during the last five years are as follows:-

Financial Year	Sanctioned			*Completed			@Balance projects at the end of the respective financial year		
	No. of road works	Road Length (in Km)	Bridges	No. of road works	Road Length (in Km)	Bridges	No. of road works	Road Length (in km)	Bridges
2021-22	0	0	0	9	14	2	8	5	2
2022-23	8	39	0	6	1	2	10	42	0
2023-24	0	0	0	3	17	0	7	23	0
2024-25	14	120	0	3	8	0	18	134	0
2025-26 (Up to 05.03.2026)	0	0	0	4	67	0	13	68	0

Note:- * The scheme has been ongoing since the year 2000, hence, works recorded under completed roads includes earlier sanction works that were completed in later

years. @The Balance road length may also vary as it is cumulative figures recorded at end of the respective financial year.

(b)The details of projects completed under various verticals of PMGSY and upgraded/consolidated under PMGSY-II and III in Uttar Dinajpur District of West Bengal, during the previous Financial Years are as under:-

Financial Year	Completed works under PMGSY			Upgraded/ consolidated under PMGSY-II and III		
	No. of road works	Road Length (in Km)	Bridges	No. of road works	Road Length (in Km)	Bridges
2021-22	9	14	2	4	10	0
2022-23	6	1	2	3	1	0
2023-24	3	17	0	1	17	0
2024-25	3	8	0	3	8	0
2025-26 (Up to 05.03.2026)	4	67	0	4	67	0

Under PMGSY, funds are released to the State as a unit and it is State responsibility to distribute funds to districts. Details of Central funds released to State and expenditure incurred under PMGSY projects during last five years are as under:

Financial Year	Central funds released (Rs. in Crore)	Total funds utilized under PMGSY (including State share) (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	49.94	702.81
2022-23	381.03	392.48
2023-24	99.275	312.40
2024-25	225.0	274.26
2025-26 (Up to 05.03.2026)	400.0	741.66

(c) All 638 targeted habitations under PMGSY-I in Utttar Dinajpur District have been provided connectivity. PMGSY-II and III are for upgradation/consolidation works their details are given in point (b) above.

(d) As per programme guidelines, the responsibility of, inter-alia, tendering and award of works, execution of rural road projects and maintenance of road works under PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. No cost escalation or contractor defaults issues have been reported in Utttar Dinajpur District. With respect to quality, out of 51 packages inspected by National Quality Monitors (NQMs) during last five years, 45 packages have been graded as “Satisfactory”, while 6 packages were graded as “Unsatisfactory.” All the works graded as “Unsatisfactory” have since been complied with, and the compliance reports with “Satisfactory” grading have been uploaded on OMMAS (MIS for PMGSY).

(e) As per PMGSY guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. To ensure the quality and durability of PMGSY roads, a three-tier Quality Management mechanism has been put in place under PMGSY:

- The 1st tier of quality management mechanism is the in-house quality control system of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- The 2nd tier of the quality management mechanism is through periodical inspections of all works by the State Quality monitors (SQMs), independent of PIUs.

- Under the 3rd tier, National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency deploys National Quality Monitors (NQMs), for inspection of road works, selected at random, to assess the general quality in the District/ State.

Further, as per programme guidelines, maintenance of roads constructed under the programme is the responsibility of the State governments. All road works sanctioned under the scheme are covered by initial five year maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds are to be provided by the States/ UTs. Even after 5 years, the roads are to be maintained by the States/UTs. Ministry has implemented Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY (e-MARG) in all States/UTs to enhance focus on maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY and also to streamline the delivery of routine maintenance of PMGSY roads.

(f) As per PMGSY programme guidelines, execution of PMGSY projects is the responsibility of the State Government within the timeline of the scheme. However, the Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to expedite completion of road works sanctioned under PMGSY, some of which are given below:-

i. Programme is regularly monitored by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs), Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Monthly Review Meetings and Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States.

ii. The State Governments are also regularly advised to convene meetings with the concerned authorities to expedite matters relating to land issues, forest clearances etc., to expedite completion of works.

iii. States have been requested to augment execution capacity and contracting capacity, and their compliance in this regard is regularly reviewed.

iv. Training is imparted to field engineers and contractors, as well as their staff, for capacity building.

v. The Ministry has also conducted a number of Contractor's Outreach Programmes in the States to attract contractors in the implementation of PMGSY projects.

INDUSTRY–ACADEMIA COLLABORATION IN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

2887. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:
SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details regarding the measures taken by the Government to promote industry–academia collaboration in agricultural universities, including internships, joint research projects, faculty exchange and industry-led curriculum development;

(b) whether the Government is monitoring the implementation of the Sixth Deans' Committee recommendations on curriculum reforms by agricultural universities and if so, the details regarding the number of universities complying and not complying with the prescribed norms, State-wise;

(c) the details regarding the funds sanctioned and released by the Central Government to agricultural universities for curriculum upgradation, digital learning platforms, laboratories and infrastructure development during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details regarding the impact of such interventions on student placements, skill development and research output, if any assessment has been conducted?

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

(a)Provisions have been made in the 6th Deans' Committee report for 13 Under Graduate (UG) disciplines in agriculture and allied fields to take-up internship in collaboration with industry both during exit after 1st year and 2nd year of UG and also in the 8th semester of the UG programme. The ICAR also provides Veterinary Internship to veterinary graduate B.V.Sc. and AH students for six months at the rate of ₹3,000 per month. The Internship include precisely prescribed programmes of work in farms as well as in Veterinary hospitals.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) are implementing joint research projects with industries in the area of agriculture and allied fields.

ICAR provides support for quality assurance through accreditation, improvement of faculty competence, promoting excellence through scholarships/ fellowships, modernization of farms, IT support and up-gradation of infrastructure and facilities including libraries.

(b) The recommendations of Sixth Deans' Committee have been implemented from 25th September, 2024 to align courses with National Education Policy-2020 (NEP). It is implemented in 75 Agricultural Universities (SAUs/DUs/ CAUs/CUs with Agriculture faculty). State-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) State-wise financial assistance provided under the Plan Scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India" to Agricultural Universities (AUs) to upgrade, strengthen, modernize and enhance the amenities and infrastructure. State-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement II**.

(d) Such interventions have add-on and positive impact on student placements, skill development and research output.

STATEMENT-I

Status of Implementation of 6th Deans' Committee Report in Agricultural Universities			
Sl No.	**State**	**Name of Universities**	**Whether 6th Deans' Committee Report Implemented**
			YES / NO
1	Andhra Pradesh	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Lam-Guntur	Yes
2		Dr. YSR Horticulture University, Venkataramannagudem	Yes

3		Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	Yes
4		Andhra Pradesh Fisheries University, Narasapur, West Godavari	Yes
5	Assam	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	Yes
6	Bihar	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	Yes
7		Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna	Yes
8		Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samstipur, Bihar	Yes
9	Chattishgharh	Dau Shri Vasudev Chandrashekhar Kamdhenu Visvavidyalaya, Durg	Yes
10		Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Raipur	Yes
11		Mahatma Gandhi University of Horticulture and Forestry, Durg	Yes
12	Delhi	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Yes
13	Gujarat	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	Yes
14		Gujarat Natural Farming Sciences University, Halol, Panchmahal	Yes
15		Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh	Yes
16		Kamdhenu University, Gandhinagar	Yes
17		Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	Yes
18		Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	Yes
19	Haryana	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	Yes
20		Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar	Yes
21		Maharana Pratap University of Horticulture, Anjanthali, Karnal	Yes
22		National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Yes
23	Himachal Pradesh	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Palampur	Yes
24		Dr. YS Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	Yes

25	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jammu	Yes
26		Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Srinagar	Yes
27	Jharkhand	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	Yes
28	Karnataka	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences, Bidar	Yes
29		Keladi Shivappa Nayaka University of Agriculture and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga	Yes
30		University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	Yes
31		University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	Yes
32		University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	Yes
33		University of Horticulture Science, Bagalkot	Yes
34	Kerala	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	Yes
35		Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Panangad, Kochi	Yes
36		Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pookode, Wayanand, Kerala	Yes
37	Madhya Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	Yes
38		Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur	Yes
39		Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi VishwaVidyalaya, Gwalior	Yes
40	Maharashtra	Maharastra Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Nagpur	Yes
41		Dr. Balasahib Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	Yes
42		Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	Yes
43		Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	Yes
44		Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	Yes
45	Manipur	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	Yes
46	Nagaland	Nagaland University, Lumami, Zunheboto (University with Ag. Faculty)	Yes

47	Odisha	Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology, Bhubaneswar	Yes
48	Punjab	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	Yes
49		Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	Yes
50	Rajasthan	Agriculture University, Jodhpur	Yes
51		Agriculture University, Kota	Yes
52		Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	Yes
53		Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner	Yes
54		Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	Yes
55		Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner	Yes
56	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	Yes
57		Tamil Nadu Dr J Jayalalithaa Fisheries University , Nagapattinam	Yes
58		Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai	Yes
59	Telangana	Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad	Yes
60		PV Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Hyderabad	Yes
61		Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, Hyderabad	Yes
62	Uttar Pradesh	Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Ayodhya	Yes
63		Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (University with Ag. Faculty)	Yes
64		Banda University of Agricultural and Technology, Banda	Yes
65		Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural and Technology, Kanpur	Yes
66		Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly	Yes
67		Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi	Yes

68		Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut	Yes
69		U.P. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan VishwaVidhyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura	Yes
70	Uttarakhand	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar	Yes
71		VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, Bharsar	Yes
72	West Bengal	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Mohanpur	Yes
73		Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidhyalaya, Cooch Behar	Yes
74		Visva Bharati University, Shantiniketan (University with Ag. Faculty)	Yes
75		West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	Yes

STATEMENT-II

Financial assistance provided State wise during last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25)

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	12.38	8.20	5.78	9.02	15.48	50.86
2.	ASSAM	16.40	14.19	11.64	6.76	13.35	62.34
3.	BIHAR	4.25	6.79	5.65	6.08	15.29	38.06
4.	CHHATTISGARH	9.23	6.61	8.46	9.10	9.18	42.58
5.	GUJRAT	12.04	10.35	10.97	11.15	24.33	68.84
6.	HARYANA	8.58	7.61	8.27	10.77	29.53	64.76
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5.89	8.13	4.70	9.45	11.49	39.66
8.	JAMMU and	10.54	3.28	8.12	4.72	19.30	45.96

	KASHMIR						
9.	JHARKHAND	0.51	0.51	0.55	0.29	0.51	2.37
10.	KARNATAKA	31.51	28.07	19.42	26.77	35.21	140.98
11.	KERALA	9.36	10.19	6.41	6.34	10.85	43.15
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	11.08	8.33	7.44	9.69	17.03	53.57
13.	MAHARASHTRA	23.82	33.22	22.44	16.59	39.23	135.30
14.	MANIPUR	2.10	8.30	14.42	16.75	13.14	54.71
15.	NAGALAND	3.21	8.11	0.13	0.32	4.70	16.74
16.	NEW DELHI	10.09	17.95	23.83	29.67	72.38	153.92
17.	ORISSA	4.64	2.75	3.68	2.78	5.40	19.25
18.	PUNJAB	13.19	8.85	7.10	4.78	11.93	45.85
19.	RAJASTHAN	19.85	12.16	9.77	10.53	19.36	71.67
20.	TAMILNADU	7.59	6.33	4.98	10.43	19.88	49.21
21.	TELENGANA	7.01	7.91	5.94	11.81	12.56	45.23
22.	UTTRAKHAND	6.29	4.26	3.35	6.15	27.06	47.11
23.	UTTAR PRADESH	20.57	17.25	15.26	14.46	52.30	119.84
24.	WEST BENGAL	9.67	8.35	4.10	5.22	9.66	37.00
	Total	**259.80**	**247.70**	**212.41**	**239.63**	**489.15**	**1448.96**

MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCES

2888. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the funds allocated and utilised under the Police Modernization Scheme during the last five years;

(b) the major infrastructure and technology upgrades completed;

(c) whether the Government has assessed improvements in policing efficiency and crime detection; and

(d) the steps being taken to further strengthen modern policing capabilities?

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

(a)The funds allocated and utilised under the scheme of “Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police (ASUMP)” during the last 5 years is mentioned as below:

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Year	Budget Allocation [Budget Estimate (BE)/ Revised Estimate (RE)]	Funds Released/utilized
1.	2021-22	BE: 620.45; RE: 188.00	158.57
2.	2022-23	BE: 620.45; RE: 150.52	36.69
3.	2023-24	BE: 264.12; RE: 166.33	52.30
4.	2024-25	BE: 520.51; RE: 142.15	117.15
5.	2025-26	BE: 540.00	227.4275* (as on 24.02.2026)

*** Includes funds released/mother sanction issued.**

(b)The major infrastructure and technology upgrades proposed/completed by States/UTs under the ASUMP scheme are like upgradation of communication network through Satellite based communication network terminals (POLNET Fly Away Terminal), improvement of response time through Integrated Command and Control Centre with latest equipment, procurement of advanced weaponry,

upgradation of forensic capabilities with procurements of equipment like digital forensic kits, advanced cyber forensic tools, etc.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of State Government to assess the policing efficiency and crime detection in the State.

(d) The Centre supplements State/UTs efforts through the Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police (ASUMP) scheme which helps States/UTs to strengthen police infrastructure at the cutting-edge level by equipping police stations with modern technology.

ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय का उत्थान

2889. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

(क) क्या देश में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों की कोई गणना की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी राज्य-वार जनसंख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त समुदाय को सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान सहित स्वास्थ्य और अन्य सुविधाओं जैसे लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए किसी योजना को लागू कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय के प्रति सरकार की उदासीनता के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 'अन्य' श्रेणी के अंतर्गत दर्शाई गई कुल जनसंख्या 4.87 लाख है। 'अन्य' श्रेणी में न केवल 'ट्रांसजेंडर' शामिल होंगे,

बल्कि कोई अन्य व्यक्ति भी शामिल होगा जो 'अन्य' की श्रेणी में अपने लिंग को रिकॉर्ड करना चाहता हो। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 'अन्य' के राज्य-वार आंकड़े संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिए गए हैं।

(ग)और (घ) जी, हां। आजीविका और उद्यम हेतु लाभवंचित व्यक्तियों को सहायता (स्माइल) नामक एक योजना, जिसमें "ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण हेतु व्यापक पुनर्वास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना" उप-घटक शामिल है, ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए लाभ प्रदान करने हेतु कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (ग) और (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण-I

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 'अन्य' के राज्य-वार आंकड़े

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	'अन्य' की कुल जनसंख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	47
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	43769
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	495
4	असम	11374
5	बिहार	40827
6	चंडीगढ़	142
7	छत्तीसगढ़	6591
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	43
9	दमन और दीव	59
10	गोवा	398
11	गुजरात	11544
12	हरियाणा	8422

13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2051
14	जम्मू-कश्मीर	4137
15	झारखंड	13463
16	कर्नाटक	20266
17	केरल	3902
18	लक्षद्वीप	2
19	मध्य प्रदेश	29597
20	महाराष्ट्र	40891
21	मणिपुर	1343
22	मेघालय	627
23	मिजोरम	166
24	नागालैंड	398
25	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	4213
26	ओडिशा	20332
27	पुडुचेरी	252
28	पंजाब	10243
29	राजस्थान	16517
30	सिक्किम	126
31	तमिलनाडु	22364
32	त्रिपुरा	833
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	137465
34	उत्तराखंड	4555
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	30349

विवरण-II

ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण हेतु व्यापक पुनर्वास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना उप-घटक वाली आजीविका और उद्यम हेतु लाभवंचित व्यक्तियों को सहायता (स्माइल) नामक योजना का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

i. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण हेतु व्यापक पुनर्वास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना उप-घटक वाली आजीविका और उद्यम हेतु लाभवंचित व्यक्तियों को सहायता (स्माइल) नामक एक योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए कौशल विकास और आजीविका, समग्र चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य, गरिमा गृह के रूप में सुरक्षित आश्रय, ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल जिसके माध्यम से ट्रांसजेंडर प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं, ट्रांसजेंडर संरक्षण प्रकोष्ठ का प्रावधान और अन्य कल्याणकारी उपाय शामिल हैं।

ii. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों को पीएमजेएवाई योजना के तहत स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए एनएचए की आयुष्मान भारत योजना के साथ अभिसरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण (एनएचए) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन किया गया है। 15.02.2026 तक 147 एबी पीएमजेएवाई टीजी कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं।

iii. विभाग ने 17 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों नामतः आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, गुजरात, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश (2), महाराष्ट्र (3), मणिपुर, ओडिशा, पुडुचेरी, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश (3) और पश्चिम बंगाल (2) में निराश्रित ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए 23 गरिमा गृह स्थापित किए हैं।

iv. पात्र ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों को ट्रांसजेंडर प्रमाण-पत्र और आईडी कार्ड जारी करने के लिए ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है। यह एक एंड टू एंड ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया है जहां आवेदक टीजी प्रमाण-पत्र के लिए आवेदन कर सकता है और किसी भी कार्यालय में गए बिना जारी होने के बाद प्रमाण-पत्र डाउनलोड भी कर सकता है। अब तक 32,266 प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

v. अब तक, अंडमान और निकोबार, आंध्र प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, चंडीगढ़, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, जम्मू-कश्मीर, मणिपुर, महाराष्ट्र, मिजोरम, ओडिशा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, तेलंगाना, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 20 ट्रांसजेंडर संरक्षण प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किए गए हैं।

vi. अब तक अंडमान और निकोबार, आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, चंडीगढ़, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू-कश्मीर, झारखंड, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, ओडिशा, पांडिचेरी, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना, त्रिपुरा, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 27 ट्रांसजेंडर कल्याण बोर्ड (टीडब्ल्यूबी) स्थापित किए गए हैं।

vii. विभाग ने ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय को रोजगार के अवसरों आदि तक समान पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए "ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए समान अवसर नीति" जारी की है।

viii. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कौशल परिषदों आदि के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है और अब तक 725 सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा चुका है।

ix. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता और लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (एनआईईएसबीयूडी) को 15 दिवसीय उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम आवंटित किया गया है, और अब तक, 125 ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

x. इस विभाग ने राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के सहयोग से लक्ष्मणराव इनामदार राष्ट्रीय सहकारी अनुसंधान एवं विकास अकादमी (एलआईएनएसी) में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों के लिए सहकारी समितियों पर एक दिवसीय जागरूकता शिविर का आयोजन किया है, जिसमें 100 ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया।

xi. विभाग अपने स्वायत्त निकाय राष्ट्रीय समाज रक्षा संस्थान (एनआईएसडी) के माध्यम से ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए नियमित रूप से जागरूकता सृजन और संवेदीकरण सत्र आयोजित करता है।

PM-eBUS SEWA–PSM SCHEME

2890. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

(a) the details regarding the implementation progress of the PM-eBus Sewa–PSM Scheme, including the allocation of e-buses under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model, State-wise;

(b) the details of payment security framework established under the scheme, including the role of Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) as the implementing agency;

(c) the details of timeline fixed for deployment and operationalization of the sanctioned buses and the duration of operational support provided under the Scheme; and

(d) whether the Ministry has reviewed the operationalization of the Direct Debit Mandate mechanism with the Reserve Bank of India for recovery of dues in case of default by PTAs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) PM e-Bus Sewa–PSM Scheme was notified on 28.10.2024. The details of implementation progress is as below:-

i. Scheme guidelines and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) were published.

ii. 19 States/UTs have submitted the Direct Debit Mandate (DDM) to Reserve Bank of India as on 10.12.2025.

iii. As on 28.02.2026, Tender for 6,228 number of buses were concluded under PM-eBus Sewa Scheme.

iv. Letter of Award for 4720 buses have been issued by Public Transport Authorities (PTA).

v. Tender for 10,900 buses under PM E-DRIVE scheme are concluded and tender for 2,900 buses is under progress.

vi. Rs. 500 crore has been disbursed to Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) to set up the PSM Fund in FY 2025-26.

The State wise details of the allocated e-buses are as below:-

Sl No	State/UT	No of buses		
		PM E-DRIVE (MHI)	PM-eBus Sewa (MoHUA)	Total
1	Gujarat	1,800	750	2,550
2	Karnataka	4,500	750	5,250
3	Maharashtra	2,500	1,609	4,109
4	Telangana	2,200	151	2,351
5	Delhi	2,800	-	2,800
6	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,050	1,050
7	Madhya Pradesh	-	972	972
8	Meghalaya	-	55	55
9	Odisha	-	400	400
10	Punjab	-	447	447
11	Puducherry	-	75	75
12	Rajasthan	-	1,150	1,150
13	JandK	-	200	200

14	Assam	-	100	100
15	Uttarakhand	-	137	137
16	Manipur	-	50	50
17	Arunachal Pradesh	-	50	50
18	Goa	-	50	50
19	Haryana	-	450	450
20	Bihar	-	400	400
21	Chhattisgarh	-	240	240
22	Kerala	-	293	293
23	Himachal Pradesh	-	50	50
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	50	50
25	Chandigarh	-	428	428
26	Ladakh	-	48	48
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	45	45
	Total	**13,800**	**10,000**	**23,800**

Convergence Energy Services Ltd. (CESL) acts as the Central Implementing Agency for Scheme, managing the dedicated Payment Security Fund to ensure timely payments to electric bus operators. CESL will review and verifies payment claims in accordance with the Concession Agreements (CA) and scheme guidelines. CESL is also responsible for developing the SOPs for fund disbursement and for aggregating e-bus operations at the national level under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model.

(c) PSM Scheme provides payment security coverage for a period of up to 12 years for each bus deployed under the Scheme. Usually, timeline for

deployment of buses is considered to be two (2) years from signing of CA between PTA and OEM.

(d) As of 02.03.2026, 19 State/UTs have submitted the Direct Debit Mandate (DDM) to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) who have either participated under PM E-DRIVE Scheme of Ministry of Heavy Industries or PM-eBus Sewa Scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

जैविक कृषि की स्थिति

2891. श्रीमती संजना जाटवः

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

(क) राजस्थान में, विशेषकर भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, जैविक कृषि के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) जैविक कृषि को अपनाने वाले किसानों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य में कोई जैविक क्लस्टर है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को भी भविष्य में ऐसे क्लस्टर में शामिल किया जाएगा;

(ङ) राजस्थान के जैविक उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए उपलब्ध अवसरों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) विशेषकर राजस्थान राज्य के लिए जैविक कृषि के विस्तार हेतु सरकार की क्या योजना है?

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

(क) से (च) पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को छोड़कर राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2015-16 से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। दोनों योजनाएं जैविक खेती में लगे किसानों जैसे उत्पादन से लेकर प्रसंस्करण, प्रमाणीकरण और विपणन तक संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने पर जोर देती हैं। इन

योजनाओं का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बनाने के लिए छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जैविक क्लस्टर बनाना है। दोनों योजनाएं राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

पीकेवीवाई योजना के तहत जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्षों में प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से खेत में और खेत के बाहर जैविक इनपुट के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 15,000 रुपये की सहायता, विपणन और ब्रांडिंग के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 4,500 रुपये प्रमाणन के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 3,000 रुपये और प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 9,000 रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती हैं।

वर्ष 2015-16 से (31.12.2025 तक), पीकेवीवाई योजना के तहत राजस्थान में कुल 10,057 क्लस्टर बनाए गए हैं, जो 2.01 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हैं और 2.88 लाख किसानों को लाभान्वित करते हैं। इस अवधि के दौरान 186.05 करोड़ रूपये की राशि जारी की गई है। राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा पीकेवीवाई योजना के तहत दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक इसमें से 174.32 करोड़ रूपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं।

राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, भरतपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में 6,700 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 335 क्लस्टर बनाए गए हैं, जिनसे 9,144 किसानों को लाभ मिल रहा है।

जैविक उत्पादों के लिए बाजार संपर्क तंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, सरकार जैविक प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जिनमें कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय जैविक एवं प्राकृतिक कृषि केंद्र (एनसीओएनएफ) के माध्यम से सहभागिता गारंटी प्रणाली (पीजीएस-इंडिया) और वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीईडीए) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय जैविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एनपीओपी)

शामिल हैं। एनपीओपी मुख्य रूप से निर्यात के लिए एक तृतीय प्रमाणन प्रणाली है, जबकि घरेलू जैविक बाजार के लिए पीजीएस-इंडिया कम लागत वाली सहभागिता प्रणाली है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SVAMITVA SCHEME

2892. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the status of implementation of the SVAMITVA Scheme in Andhra Pradesh since its inception, including the number of villages covered, drone surveys completed and property cards issued;

(b) the details of funds requested, allocated and released under the Scheme to Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the funds provided to the Survey of India for Large Scale Mapping (LSM) using drones and for establishing Continuous Operating Reference Stations (CORS) in Andhra Pradesh, along with district-wise details of CORS established and outcomes achieved; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no property cards have been issued in Andhra Pradesh despite completion of drone surveys and if so, the reasons for the delay and the corrective steps being taken, during the last five years?

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

(a) Drone flying is completed in all 13,321 notified villages under SVAMITVA Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The State has prepared 5.3 lakh property cards under SVAMITVA Scheme in 1067 villages.

(b) In the Financial Year 2021-22, the state of Andhra Pradesh requested Rs 15 lakh for Information, Education, and Communication**(**IEC) activities and Rs. 11.7 lakhs for establishment of State Programme Management Unit (SPMU) under SVAMITVA scheme. Accordingly, as requested by the State, Rs. 26.7 lakhs (Rs. 15 lakhs + Rs. 11.7 lakhs) were released by the Ministry for IEC and SPMU components, respectively. Thereafter, the State has not requested any funds.

(c) For Large Scale Mapping under SVAMITVA Scheme, Rs 85.80 lakhs have been provided to Survey of India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana GDC). As the State has established 70 CORS through its own resources no funds have been provided to Survey of India for establishment of CORS in the State. District-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) No property cards have been issued in Andhra Pradesh under SVAMITVA due to changes in property card format.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of CORS in the State

Sl.No	District	No. of CORS Stations
1	Srikakulam	4
2	Parvathipuram Manyam	3
3	Vizianagaram	1

4	Visakhapatnam	1
5	Anakapalli	2
6	Alluri Sitharama Raju	3
7	Kakinada	3
8	Konaseema	1
9	East Godavari	2
10	Eluru	2
11	West Godavari	1
12	NTR	3
13	Krishna	2
14	Guntur	1
15	Palnadu	1
16	Bapatla	2
17	Prakasam	5
18	SPSR Nellore	5
19	Kurnool	2
20	Nandyal	3
21	YSR Kadapa	3
22	Annamayya	4
23	Chittoor	3
24	Tirupati	3
25	Sri Sathya Sai	5
26	Ananthapuramu	5
	Total	70

RKVY IN PUNJAB

2893. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for Punjab specifically Anandpur Sahib during the last two years;

(b) the detailed list of projects approved for precision farming, farm mechanisation, and horticulture clusters in water-stressed areas like Balachaur (Nawanshahr) and Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur);

(c) the number of farmers benefited through RKVY, soil health cards and custom hiring centres in Hoshiarpur and Mohali districts segment-wise; and

(d) the steps to prioritize RKVY funding for vegetable/kinnow cultivation in areas falling under Anandpur sahib Lok Sabha constituency for paddy diversification?

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

(a) The Pradhan Mantri - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) is being implemented in the state of Punjab and the central funds released to the State under the various components of the Umbrella scheme in the last two years and expenditure done by the state are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	2024-25 (Central share)		**2025-26 (Central share)**	
	Fund Released	**Expenditure**	**Fund Released**	**Expenditure (As on 31.01.2026)**
RKVY-DPR	18.40	2.26	97.75	47.17
PDMC	5.50	0.24	7.81	3.06
SMAM/CRM	231.50	161.74	323.57	219.69
PKVY	2.79	2.24	4.08	3.73
SHandF	2.15	0.28	7.07	2.26
Agro Forestry	0.50	0.00		0.00
CDP	23.80	0.12	41.58	14.08
Total	284.64	166.88	481.86	289.99

District wise and constituency wise release and expenditure within the states are not maintained centrally.

(b) A total of 49 projects were approved under the Annual Action Plan for the state under the RKVY-DPR component for the years 2024-25 and 2025-26. The DPR component aims to address state-specific agricultural needs, promote innovation and technology adoption, create agriculture infrastructure and value chains, improve productivity, processing and marketing systems and support farmer income enhancement projects. Under RKVY-DPR, “Project for promoting efficient conveyance of irrigation water using underground pipeline to sustain productive farming” is being implemented in the state including Hoshiarpur District

Further, the component Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), which is implemented in Punjab, also promotes micro-irrigation and water-saving technologies to increase agricultural productivity while conserving water resources. Under the scheme Rs.7.81 crore (Central Share) has been released to the State during the current year.

Mechanization is promoted under the scheme, “Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)”. 18 individual farmers have been benefited in Balachaur (Nawanshahr) and Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur) during 2024-25 and 2025-26 under the scheme. Similarly, under the Crop Residue Management (CRM) component of PM-RKVY, 134 farmers were provided with machines in the year 2024-25 and 2025-26. During current year, Rs.323.57 crore has been

released to the State under both the SMAM and CRM components as Central Share.

Similarly, Horticulture is being promoted in the state under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), and areas like Balachaur (Nawanshahr) and Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur) are covered under the scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to promote sustainable and comprehensive growth of the horticulture sector through area expansion, productivity improvement, post-harvest management, and better market linkages to enhance farmers' income.

(c) The number of Custom Hiring Centres established in Hoshiarpur and Mohali districts in last 2 years are as under:

Year	**Hoshiarpur**	**Mohali**
2024-25	81	5
2025-26	42	9

The number of Soil Health Cards generated in Hoshiarpur and Mohali districts in last 03 years (2023-24 to 2025-26) is as under:

Year	**Hoshiarpur**	**Mohali**
2023-24 to 2025-26	10062	3176

The number of individuals benefited under PDMC and RKVY- DPR in the Hoshiarpur and Mohali districts in the last 02 (2024-25 to 2025-26) years as under:

Year	PDMC	DPR
2024-25	2174	1670
2025-26	2189	2497

(d) The State Government of Punjab has informed that Assistance for vegetable/ Kinnow cultivation was earlier provided under RKVY as per MIDH norms in Rupnagar District. Now, 40% financial assistance amounting to Rs. 50000 per hectare is available for establishment of new Kinnow orchard, subject to a maximum of 2 ha area per beneficiary. Further, to promote the vegetables cultivation in the district, financial assistance of Rs. 24000 per hectare and Rs. 20000 per hectare is available for cultivation of hybrid vegetables and open pollinated vegetable crops, respectively subject to maximum of 2 ha area per beneficiary. The Crop Diversification Programme is also being implemented in the State to divert water guzzling paddy crop to alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds/ coarse cereals, nutri cereals, cotton and agroforestry. The programme is implemented in 19 districts of the State including Hoshiarpur district.

विकसित भारत-रोजगार एवम् आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) के अंतर्गत रोजगार गारंटी

2894. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

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

(क) विशेषकर जलवायु अनुकूलन और आपदा न्यूनीकरण से संबंधित परियोजनाओं में मांग-आधारित रोजगार से नियोजित ग्रामीण बुनियादी अवसंरचना की ओर परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में

विकसित भारत-रोजगार एवं आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) अधिनियम के उद्देश्य और मुख्य प्रावधान क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आरंभ की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं की संख्या, प्रकार तथा उनके क्षेत्रीय और भौगोलिक कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अनुमानतः कितना रोजगार सृजन होगा और इसके वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बनाए गए तंत्र का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केंद्र, राज्य और अन्य स्रोतों से प्राप्त योगदान सहित प्रस्तावित निवेश का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) विकसित भारत - रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) वीबी- जी राम जी अधिनियम, 2025 की अनुसूची I के पैरा 3 के अनुसार, इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य और प्रमुख प्रावधान नीचे दिए गए हैं:

i. इस अधिनियम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य ग्रामीण विकास ढांचे को विकसित भारत @2047 के राष्ट्रीय विज़न के साथ जोड़ना है जिसके लिए उन ग्रामीण परिवारों को प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिनों की बढ़ी हुई वैधानिक मज़दूरी रोज़गार गारंटी प्रदान की जाएगी जिनके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करने के इच्छुक हैं, जिससे उन्हें विस्तारित आजीविका सुरक्षा ढांचे में अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से समावेशित किया जा सके।

ii. सार्वजनिक कार्यों के माध्यम से सशक्तिकरण, विकास, अभिसरण और संतृप्ति पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना जो 'विकसित भारत राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना स्टैक' बनाने के लिए आवश्यक हैं, जिसमें जल-संबंधी कार्यों के माध्यम से जल सुरक्षा, मुख्य ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे, आजीविका से संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे और चरम मौसम घटनाओं के प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए विशेष कार्यों पर विषयगत ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

iii. ग्रामीण कार्यबल के लिए मज़दूरी-रोज़गार गारंटी के मद्देनज़र, कृषि श्रम गहन समय के दौरान पर्याप्त कृषि-श्रमिक की उपलब्धता को सुगम बनाना।

iv. विकसित ग्राम पंचायत योजनाओं के माध्यम से अभिसरण, संतृप्ति-संचालित नियोजन और 'संपूर्ण सरकार वितरण' को संस्थागत बनाना, जो ग्राम पंचायतों की बदलती ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पीएम गति शक्ति के साथ एकीकृत हो, और भू-स्थानिक प्रणालियों, डिजिटल सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढांचे, जिला और राज्य नियोजन तंत्रों द्वारा संचालित हो, जिसमें ऐसी योजनाओं को ब्लॉक, जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर समेकन किया जाएगा।

v. एक व्यापक डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के माध्यम से शासन, जवाबदेही और नागरिक जुड़ाव को आधुनिक बनाना, जिसमें विभिन्न स्तरों पर बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण, ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम या मोबाइल आधारित कार्यस्थल की निगरानी, रीयल-टाइम प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली डैशबोर्ड, सक्रिय सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण और नियोजन, लेखा परीक्षा एवं धोखाधड़ी जोखिम शमन के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का उपयोग शामिल है।

(ख) इस अधिनियम में कार्यों का अभिनिर्धारण और इसकी प्राथमिकता तय करने के लिए ग्राम सभा द्वारा तैयार और अनुमोदित सहभागी विकसित ग्राम पंचायत योजनाओं का प्रावधान है, जिन्हें ब्लॉक, जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर संकलित किया जाता है। कार्यों के प्रकार चार विषयगत क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत आते हैं: (i) जल सुरक्षा के लिए जल-संबंधित कार्य; (ii) मुख्य ग्रामीण अवसंचरना; (iii) आजीविका-संबंधित अवसंचरना; और (iv) विपरित मौसम की घटनाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने और आपदा प्रबंधन की तैयारी के लिए विशेष कार्य।

(ग) यह अधिनियम ग्रामीण परिवारों को प्रति वित्तीय वर्ष एक सौ पच्चीस दिनों के मजदूरी रोजगार की गारंटी देता है। अधिनियम की धारा 22 की उप-धारा (4) के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार वस्तुनिष्ठ मानदंडों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए राज्य-वार मानक आवंटन निर्धारित करेगी, जैसा कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाए।

(घ) अधिनियम की धारा 22 के अनुसार, इस अधिनियम के तहत कार्यान्वित योजना एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना होगी और केंद्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार के बीच निधि साझाकरण का प्रारूप उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों, हिमालयी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-कश्मीर) के लिए 90:10 होगा तथा अन्य सभी राज्यों और विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 60:40 होगा।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) हेतु 95,692.31 करोड़ रुपए के केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो बजट अनुमान चरण में ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए अब तक का सबसे बड़ा आवंटन है। अनुपातिक अनुमानित राज्य हिस्सेदारी को शामिल करने के साथ, कुल कार्यक्रम परिव्यय 1.51 लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक होने की संभावना है, जिससे ग्रामीण कायाकल्प, बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार सृजन और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आय वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण तेजी आने की उम्मीद है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF QCOS AND OTRS

2895. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Quality Control Orders (QCOs) and Omnibus Technical Regulations (OTRs) for capital goods and industrial inputs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of QCOs and OTRs notified during the last five years and the sectors affected thereby;

(c) whether any consultation or assessment has been conducted regarding compliance costs faced by MSME manufacturers and if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the steps taken to reform the functioning of the Bureau of Indian Standards and rationalise import monitoring mechanisms; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review or phase implementation of such regulations through inter-ministerial evaluation mechanisms, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)The Government has been periodically reviewing the implementation of Quality Control Orders (QCOs) and Omnibus Technical Regulations (OTRs) notified by various Ministries/Departments to ensure that the objectives of ensuring product quality, safety and reliability are achieved without causing undue disruption to industry or supply chains.

(b)As on date, 142 Quality Control Orders covering 721 products have been notified by Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for the sectors under their domain under BIS Act, 2016. The sectors inter-alia include, Steel and Steel Products, Textiles, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Metals and Alloys, Machinery, and Engineering goods etc. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c)The Government engages with industry stakeholders, including MSME manufacturers and industry associations, from time to time to facilitate the effective implementation of Quality Control Orders (QCOs) and related

certification requirements. Inputs received through such interactions are considered in the course of implementation and review.

To support industry in meeting quality standards, several facilitative measures have been undertaken, including concessional BIS certification fees and simplified procedures for MSMEs, expansion of BIS-recognized testing laboratories and strengthening of testing infrastructure, provision of adequate transition periods prior to enforcement of QCOs, and continued stakeholder outreach to ensure smooth implementation.

These efforts are aimed at promoting adherence to quality standards while enabling domestic industry, including MSMEs, to align with the applicable regulatory framework.

(d)The Government has undertaken several measures to reform the functioning of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and to rationalise import monitoring mechanisms in order to strengthen the quality ecosystem, ensure availability of quality products to consumers and facilitate ease of doing business. The major steps taken inter alia include: regrouping of the seven product conformity assessment schemes into two types: with on-site assessment and without; digitisation of BIS processes through the e-BIS portal; increased validity of BIS product certification uniformly for both at initial grant and renewal, with annual payments; Strengthening of post-market surveillance mechanisms, including market sampling and testing of products etc.

(e)The Government has put in place an inter-ministerial evaluation mechanism to review proposals for notification and implementation of Quality Control

Orders (QCOs). An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and comprising representatives of concerned Ministries/Departments, including the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Standards, examines issues relating to the implementation of QCOs.

STATEMENT

List of QCOs issued till date					
Scheme-I					
Product Category (QCO)	**Sl. No.**	**Ministry/ Department**	**IS No.**	**Title**	**Remarks**
Cement	1	DPIIT	IS 12330:1988	Sulphate Resisting Portland Cement	
	2	DPIIT	IS 12600:1989	Low Heat Portland Cement	
	3	DPIIT	IS 1489 (Part 1):2015	Portland Pozzolana Cement- Part1 Fly-ash based	
	4	DPIIT	IS 1489 (Part 2): 2015	Portland Pozzolana Cement- Part 2 Calcined clay based	
	5	DPIIT	IS 269:2015	Ordinary Portland Cement	
	6	DPIIT	IS 3466:1988	Masonry Cement	
	7	DPIIT	IS 455: 2015	Portland Slag Cement	
	8	DPIIT	IS 6452: 1989	High Alumina Cement for Structural use	
	9	DPIIT	IS 6909: 1990	Super Sulphated Cement	
	10	DPIIT	IS 8041 : 1990	Rapid hardening Portland cement	
	11	DPIIT	IS 8042 :2015	White Portland Cement	
	12	DPIIT	IS 8043:1991	Hydrophobic Portland Cement	
	13	DPIIT	IS 8229 : 1986	Oil well Cement	
	14	DPIIT	IS 16415:2015	Composite cement- Specification	

	15	DPIIT	IS 16993:2018	Microfine ordinary Portland cement – Specification	
	16	DPIIT	IS 15895: 2018	High Alumina Refractory Cement.	
Household Electrical goods	17	DPIIT	IS 12640 (Part 1) : 2016	Residual current operated circuit breakers for house hold and similar uses-Part 1 Circuit breakers without integral overcurrent protection (RCCBs)	
	18	DPIIT	IS 12640 (Part 2) : 2016	Residual current operated circuit breakers for household and similar uses– Part 2 Circuit breakers with integral overcurrent protection(RCVOs)	
	19	DPIIT	IS 13010:2002	AC watt-hour meters, class 0.5, 1 and 2	
	20	DPIIT	IS 13779 :1999	AC static watt-hour meters, class 1 and 2	
	21	DPIIT	IS 14697 : 1999	AC static transformer operated watt-hour and VAR-hour meters,class 0.2S and 0.5S	
	22	DPIIT	IS 15111 (Part 1 and 2):2002	Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services - Part 1 :Safety Requirements and Part 2 : Performance Requirements	
	23	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 3) :2007	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Electric iron	
	24	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 201) :2008	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances– Electric immersion water-heaters	
	25	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 202) :1992	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances –Electric stoves	

	26	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 30) :2007	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances- Room heaters	
	27	DPIIT	IS 3854 :1997	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	
	28	DPIIT	IS 418 :2004	Tungsten filament general service electric lamps (upto100 W)	
	29	DPIIT	IS 694 :2010	PVC insulated cables for working voltages up to and including 1100V	
	30	DPIIT	IS/IEC 60898-1 : 2015	Electrical Accessories- Circuit breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations	
	31	DPIIT	IS 9968 (Part 1) :1988	Elastomer insulated cables (Part.1): For working voltages up to and including1100 V	
Batteries	32	MoCA	IS 8144 : 2018	Multi-purpose dry batteries	
Feeding Bottles	33	Ministry of Women and Child Development	IS 14625:2015	Plastic Feeding Bottles	
	34	Ministry of Women and Child Development	IS 5168:2018	Glass Feeding Bottles	
Oil Pressure Stoves	35	DPIIT	IS 10109:2018	Oil pressure stove, offset burner type	
	36	DPIIT	IS 2787:2006	Multi-burner oil pressure stoves	
	37	DPIIT	IS 1342:2019	Oil pressure stoves	
Automobile Accessories	38	DPIIT	IS 13098 :2012	Automotive vehicles – Tubes for pneumatic tyres	
	39	DPIIT	IS 15627 :2005	Automotive vehicles– Pneumatic tyres for two and three-wheeled motor vehicles	
	40	DPIIT	IS 15633 :2005	Automotive vehicles- Pneumatic tyres for passenger car vehicles–	

				Diagonal and radial ply	
	41	DPIIT	IS 15636 :2012	Automotive vehicles-Pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles-Diagonal and radial ply	
Cylindr, Valves and Regulator	42	DPIIT	IS 14899 :2014	Liquefied petroleum gas containers for automotive use	
	43	DPIIT	IS 15100 :2018	Multifunction valve assembly for permanently fixed liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) containers for automotive use	
	44	DPIIT	IS 3196 (Part 4) :2001	Welded low carbon steel cylinders exceeding 5 litre Water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases Part 4 Cylinders for toxic and corrosive gases	
	45	DPIIT	IS 3196 (Part 1) :2013	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases Part1 Cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	
	46	DPIIT	IS 3196 (Part 2): 2006	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5-litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases Part 2 Cylinders for liquefiable gases other than LPG.	
	47	DPIIT	IS 3224:2002	Valve fittings for compressed gas cylinder excluding liquefied petroleum gas cylinders	
	48	DPIIT	IS 3745:2006	Yoke Type Valve Connection for Small Medical Gas Cylinders	

	49	DPIIT	IS 7142:1995	Welded low carbon steel cylinders for low pressure liquefiable gases not exceeding 5 litre water capacity	
	50	DPIIT	IS 7285 (Part 1):2018	Refillable Seamless steel gas cylinders Part1 Normalized steel cylinders	
	51	DPIIT	IS 7285 (Part 2):2017	Refillable Seamless steel gas cylinders Part 2 Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength less than 1100 MPa (112 kgf/mm2)	
	52	DPIIT	IS 7302:2018	Valve fittings for gas cylinder valves for use with breathing apparatus	
	53	DPIIT	IS 7312:2018	Welded and seamless steel dissolved acetylene gas cylinders	
	54	DPIIT	IS 8737:2017	Valve fittings for use with liquefied petroleum gas cylinders of more than 5 litre water capacity Part 2 Valve fittings for newly manufactured LPG cylinders	
	55	DPIIT	IS 8776:1988	Valve Fittings for Use with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Cylinders up to and Including 5-Litre Water Capacity	
	56	DPIIT	IS 9798:2013	Low pressure regulators for use with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) mixtures	
Medical Equipment	57	MoCA	IS 3055 (Part 1):1994	Clinical thermometers :Part1 Solid stem type	
	58	MoCA	IS 3055 (Part 2):2004	Clinical thermometers :Part 2 Enclosed scale type	
X-Ray	59	AERB	IS 7620 (Part 1):1986	Diagnostic Medical X-Ray Equipment	

Steel Products	60	Ministry of Steel	IS 1785 (Part 1) : 1983	Plain Hard-drawn Steel Wire For Pre-stressed Concrete: Part 1 Cold Drawn Stress-relieved Wire	
	61	Ministry of Steel	IS 1785 (Part 2) : 1983	Plain hard-drawn steel wire for pre-stressed concrete Part 2: As drawn wire	
	62	Ministry of Steel	IS 6003:2010	Indented wire for Pre-stressed concrete	
	63	Ministry of Steel	IS 6006:2014	Uncoated stress relieved strand for Pre-stressed concrete	
	64	Ministry of Steel	IS 13620:1993	Fusion bonded epoxy coated reinforcing bars	
	65	Ministry of Steel	IS 14268:1995	Uncoated Stress Relieved Low Relaxation Seven-ply Strand For Pre-stressed Concrete	
	66	Ministry of Steel	IS 277:2003	Galvanized steel sheets (plain and corrugated)	
	67	Ministry of Steel	IS 2002:2009	Steel plates for pressure vessels for intermediate and high temperature service including boilers	
	68	Ministry of Steel	IS 2041:2009	Steel plates for pressure vessels used at moderate and low temperature	
	69	Ministry of Steel	IS 2830:2012	Carbon steel cast billet ingots ,billets, blooms and slabs for rerolling into steel for general structural purpose	
	70	Ministry of Steel	IS 1786:2008	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement.	
	71	Ministry of Steel	IS 648:2006	Cold rolled non-oriented electrical steel sheets and strip-fully processed type (CRNO)	
	72	Ministry of Steel	IS 3024:2015	Grain oriented electrical steel sheet and strip	

				(CRGO)	
	73	Ministry of Steel	IS 15391:2003	Oriented Electrical Steel Sheet and Strip- Semi-Processed Type-Specification.	
	74	Ministry of Steel	IS 2062:2011	Hot rolled medium and high tensile structural steel	
	75	Ministry of Steel	IS 432 Part 1:1982	Mild Steel and Medium Tensile Steel Bars and Hard–Drawn Steel Wire for Concrete Reinforcement: Part 1 Mild steel and medium tensile steel bars	
	76	Ministry of Steel	IS 432 Part 2:1982	Mild steel and Medium Tensile steel bars and Hard– Drawn Steel Wire for Concrete Reinforcement: Part 2 Hard- Drawn Steel Wire	
	77	Ministry of Steel	IS 513 (Part-1): 2016	Cold reduced carbon steel sheets and strips Part 1 Cold Forming and Drawing Purpose	
	78	Ministry of Steel	IS 513 (Part-2): 2016	Cold reduced carbon steel sheets and strips Part 2 High Tensile and Multi-phase Steel	
	79	Ministry of Steel	IS 1079: 2017	Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet, Plate and Strip — Specification	
	80	Ministry of Steel	IS 1875:1992	Carbon steel billets, blooms, slabs and bars for forgings	
	81	Ministry of Steel	IS 2879:1998	Mild steel for metal arc welding electrodes	
	82	Ministry of Steel	IS 3502:2009	Steel Chequered Plates	
	83	Ministry of Steel	IS 5872:1990	Cold Rolled Steel Strips (Box Strappings)	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	84	Ministry of Steel	IS 5986: 2017	Hot Rolled Steel Sheet, Plate and Strip for Forming and Flanging Purposes — Specification	
	85	Ministry of Steel	IS 6240:2008	Hot Rolled Steel Plate (up to 6 mm) Sheet and Strip for the Manufacture of Low Pressure Liquefiable Gas Cylinders	
	86	Ministry of Steel	IS 7283:1992	Hot Rolled bars for production of bright bars and machined parts for engineering applications	
	87	Ministry of Steel	IS 7887:1992	Mild steel wire rods for general engineering purposes	
	88	Ministry of Steel	IS 10748:2004	Hot Rolled Steel Strip for Welded Tubes and Pipes	
	89	Ministry of Steel	IS 11513:2017	Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Strip for Cold Rolling Purposes — Specification	
	90	Ministry of Steel	IS 15647:2006	Hot rolled steel narrow width strip for welded tubes and pipes	
	91	Ministry of Steel	IS 7904:2017	High carbon steel wire rods-Specification	
	92	Ministry of Steel	IS 14246:2013	Continuously pre-painted galvanized steel sheets and coils	
	93	Ministry of Steel	IS 15965:2012	Pre-painted aluminium zinc alloy metallic coated steel strip and sheet (Plain)	
	94	Ministry of Steel	IS 280: 2006	Mild steel wire for General Engineering purposes	
	95	Ministry of Steel	IS 1835:1976	Round Steel wire for ropes	
	96	Ministry of Steel	IS 3975:1999	Low Carbon Galvanized steel wires formed wires and Tapes for armouring of Cables	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	97	Ministry of Steel	IS 4368:1967	Alloy Steel billets, blooms and slabs for forging for general engineering	

				purposes.	
	98	Ministry of Steel	IS 4454 (Part 1) : 2001	Steel wire for mechanical springs Part-1 cold drawn unalloyed steel wire.	
	99	Ministry of Steel	IS 4454 (Part 2): 2001	Steel wire for mechanical springs Part-2 oil hardened and tempered steel wire.	
	100	Ministry of Steel	IS 4824:2006	Bead Wires for Tyres	
	101	Ministry of Steel	IS 11169 (Part 1): 1984	Steels for Cold Heading/Cold extrusion application Part-1 Wrought carbon and low alloy steels	
	102	Ministry of Steel	IS 11587:1986	Structural Weather resistant steel.	
	103	Ministry of Steel	IS 15103: 2002	Fire resistant Steel-Specification	
	104	Ministry of Steel	IS 15914:2011	High Tensile Strength Flat Rolled Steel Plate (Up to 6 mm), Sheet and Strip for the Manufacture of Welded Gas Cylinder.	
	105	Ministry of Steel	IS 15961:2012	Hot Dip aluminium- Zinc alloy metallic coated steel strip and sheet (Plain)	
	106	Ministry of Steel	IS 15962:2012	Structural Steel for Building for Structures with improved seismic Resistance	
	107	Ministry of Steel	IS 6527:1995	Stainless Steel wire Rod	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	108	Ministry of Steel	IS 6528:1995	Stainless Steel Wires	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	109	Ministry of Steel	IS 6603:2001	Stainless Steel Bars and Flats	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	110	Ministry of Steel	IS 5522:2014	Stainless Steel sheets and strips for utensils- Specification	
	111	Ministry of Steel	IS 6911:2017	Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet and Strip- Specification	
	112	Ministry of Steel	IS 15997:2012	Low Nickel Austenitic Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip For Utensils and Kitchen Applications- Specification	
	113	Ministry of Steel	IS 1110 : 1990	Ferrosilicon – Specification	
	114	Ministry of Steel	IS 4409 : 1973	Specification for Ferronickel	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	115	Ministry of Steel	IS 1029:1970	Specification for Hot rolled steel strip (bailing)	
	116	Ministry of Steel	IS 2385 : 1977	Specification for Hot-rolled mild steel sheet and strip in coil form for cold-reduced tinplate and cold-reduced black plate	
	117	Ministry of Steel	IS 3039:1988	Specification for Structural steel for construction of hulls of ships	
	118	Ministry of Steel	IS 9550 2001	Bright steel bars - v Specification	
	119	Ministry of Steel	IS 3748 : 1990	Tool and die steels - Specification	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	120	Ministry of Steel	IS 5517 : 1993	Steel for hardening and tempering - Specification	
	121	Ministry of Steel	IS 7494 : 1981	Specification for Steel for valves for internal combustion engines	
	122	Ministry of Steel	IS 12146 : 1987	Specification for Carbon manganese steel forgings for pressure vessels	

	123	Ministry of Steel	IS 16585 : 2016	Magnetic materials – specification for individual material – Fe based amorphous strip delivered in the semi-processed state.	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	124	Ministry of Steel	IS 2831 : 2012	Carbon steel cast billet ingots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality) - Specification	
	125	Ministry of Steel	IS 1148:2009	Steel Rivet Bars (medium And High Tensile) – For Structural Purposes	
	126	Ministry of Steel	IS 1673:1984	Specification for Mild Steel Wire, Cold Heading Quality	
	127	Ministry of Steel	IS 1812:1982	Specification for Carbon Steel Wire for the Manufacture of Wood Screws	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	128	Ministry of Steel	IS 2507: 1975	Specification for Cold – rolled Steel Strips For Springs	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	129	Ministry of Steel	IS 2255:1977	Specification for Mild Steel Wire Rod for the Manufacture of Machine Screws (By Cold Heading Process)	
	130	Ministry of Steel	IS 3195: 1992	Steel For the Manufacture of Volute And Helical Springs (for Railway Rolling Stock) - Specification	
	131	Ministry of Steel	IS 3431: 1982	Specification for Steel for the manufacture of volute, helical and laminated springs for automotive suspension	
	132	Ministry of Steel	IS 3885-Part-1:1992	Steel for the manufacture of laminated springs (railway rolling stock) Part 1 Flat Sections - Specification	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	133	Ministry of Steel	IS 3885-Part-2:1992	Steel for the manufacture of laminated springs (railway rolling stock) Part 2: Rib and Groove Sections- Specification	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	134	Ministry of Steel	IS 4223: 1975	Specification for Steel Wire for Umbrella Ribs	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	135	Ministry of Steel	IS 4224:1972	Specification for Steel Wire for Staples, Pins And Clips	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	136	Ministry of Steel	IS 4397:1999	Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Strips for Ball and Roller Bearing Cages/ Retainers- Specification	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	137	Ministry of Steel	IS 4398: 1994	Carbon-chromium Steel for the Manufacture of Balls, Rollers and Bearing Races- Specification	
	138	Ministry of Steel	IS 6902: 1973	Specification for Steel Wire for spokes	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	139	Ministry of Steel	IS 6967:1973	Specification for Steel For Electrically welded round Link Chains	
	140	Ministry of Steel	IS 7226: 1974	Specification for Cold rolled medium, high carbon and low alloy steel strip for general engineering purposes	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	141	Ministry of Steel	IS 7557:1982	Specification for Steel Wire: (Up to 20 mm) for the manufacture of cold-forged rivets	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	142	Ministry of Steel	IS 8052:2006	Steel ingots, billets and blooms for the production of springs,rivets and screws for general engineering applications	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	143	Ministry of Steel	IS 8951: 2001	Steel Cast Billet Ingots, Billets and Blooms for production of High Carbon Steel Wire Rods- Specification	
	144	Ministry of Steel	IS 8952:1995	Steel ingots, blooms and billets for production of mild steel wire rods for general engineering purposes - Specification	
	145	Ministry of Steel	IS 9476:1980	Specification for Cold rolled steel strips for carbon steel razor blades	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	146	Ministry of Steel	IS 9962: 1981	Specification for Steel Wire for Needles	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	147	Ministry of Steel	IS 14331:1995	Steels for High Temperature Bolting Applications	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	148	Ministry of Steel	IS 14650:1999	Carbon Steel Cast Billet Ingots, Billets, Blooms and Slabs for Rerolling purposes- Specification	
	149	Ministry of Steel	IS 4882:1979	Specification for Low Carbon Steel Wire for Rivets for use in Bearing Industry	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	150	Ministry of Steel	IS 2090:1983	Specification for High Tensile Steel Bars used in Pre-stressed Concrete	
	151	Ministry of Steel	IS 6529:1996	Stainless Steel Blooms Billets And Slabs For Forging	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	152	Ministry of Steel	IS 9294:1979	Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Strips for Razor Blades	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	153	Ministry of Steel	IS 10631:1983	Stainless Steel for welding electrode core wire	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	154	Ministry of Steel	IS 10632 (Part 2):1983	Specification for Non Magnetic stainless steel for electrical applications Part 2 Specific requirements for binding wire.	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	155	Ministry of Steel	IS 10632 (Part 3):1983	Specification for Non Magnetic stainless steel for electrical applications Part 3 Specific requirements for sheets, strips and plates.	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	156	Ministry of Steel	IS 11169 (Part 2): 1989	Steels for cold heading/cold extrusion applications – specification Part 2 Stainless steel	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	157	Ministry of Steel	IS 5651:1987	Steels for Pneumatic Tools	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	158	Ministry of Steel	IS 9516:1980	Heat Resisting Steels	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	159	Ministry of Steel	IS 11952:1986	Steels For Piston Pins (Gudgeon Pins)	
	160	Ministry of Steel	IS 12045:1987	Alloys Used in Electrical Resistance Metallic Heating Elements	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	161	Ministry of Steel	IS 14652:1999	18 Percent Nickel Maraging Steel Bars and Rods	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	162	Ministry of Steel	IS 1566:1982	Specification for Hard-drawn Steel Wire Fabric For Concrete Reinforcement	

	163	Ministry of Steel	IS 11946:1987	Soft Magnetic Iron Strips	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	164	Ministry of Steel	IS 11947:1987	Soft Magnetic Iron Rods, Bars Flats and Sections	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	165	Ministry of Steel	IS 963:1958	Chrome molybdenum steel bars and rods for aircraft purposes	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	166	Ministry of Steel	IS 4454 (Part 4): 2001	Steel Wires for Mechanical Springs- Part 4: Stainless Steel Wire	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	167	Ministry of Steel	IS 1993 : 2018	Cold-reduced Electrolytic Tin Plate	
	168	Ministry of Steel	IS 12591:2018	Cold-reduced Electrolytic Chromium/Chromium oxide – coated steel	
	169	Ministry of Steel	IS 412:1975	Expanded Metal Steel Sheets For General Purposes	
	170	Ministry of Steel	IS 2100:1970	Steel Billets,Bars And Sections For Boilers	
	171	Ministry of Steel	IS 2589:1975	Hard Drawn Steel Wire For Upholstery Springs	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	172	Ministry of Steel	IS 3298:1981	Mild Steel Rivet Bars For Ship Building	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	173	Ministry of Steel	IS 4072: 1975	Steel For Spring Washers	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	174	Ministry of Steel	IS 8510 (Part II):1977	Steel Wire For Banding Of Armatures And Rotors Part II Specific Requirements for magnetic banding wires	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	175	Ministry of Steel	IS 8510 (PartIII):1977	Tinned Steel Wire For Banding Of Armatures And Rotors Part III Specific Requirements for non- magnetic banding wires	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	176	Ministry of Steel	IS 8563:1977	Half Round Mild Steel Wire For The Manufacture of Split Pins	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	177	Ministry of Steel	IS 8564:1977	Steel Wire For Nipples For Spokes	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025

	178	Ministry of Steel	IS 8565:1977	Heald Wire	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	179	Ministry of Steel	IS 8566:1977	Steel Wire For Reeds	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	180	Ministry of Steel	IS 8917:1978	Plates For Galvanizing Pots	
	181	Ministry of Steel	IS 9442:1980	Hot Rolled Steel Plates Sheets And Strips For Manufacture of Agricultural Discs	
	182	Ministry of Steel	IS 9485:1980	Cold-Reduced And Hot- Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet For Porcelain Enamelling	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	183	Ministry of Steel	IS 10794:1984	Mild steel wire for cotter pins	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	184	Ministry of Steel	IS 12262:1988	Trapezoidal Steel Wire For Springs Washers	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	185	Ministry of Steel	IS 15911:2010	Structural Steel (Ordinary Quality)	

	186	Ministry of Steel	IS 4431: 1978	Carbon And Carbon-Manganese Free- Cutting Steels	
	187	Ministry of Steel	IS 4432: 1988	Case Hardening Steels	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	188	Ministry of Steel	IS 5518: 1996	Steels For Die Blocks For Drop Forging	
	189	Ministry of Steel	IS 8748:1978	Forged/Rolled CTC Segments	
	190	Ministry of Steel	IS 12145: 1987	Quenched And Tempered Alloy Steel Forgings For Pressure Vessels	
	191	Ministry of Steel	IS 13387: 1992	Tool Steel Forgings For Metal Forming	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	192	Ministry of Steel	IS 14698:1999	Carbon And Low Alloy Billets, Blooms, Slabs And Bars For Manufacture Of Shell BodiesAnd Proof Shots Used In Defence Services	
	193	Ministry of Steel	IS/ISO 11951 : 2016	Cold – Reduced tinmill products – Blackplate	
	194	Ministry of Steel	IS 3930: 1994	Flame And Induction Hardening Steels	Implementation deferred for 1 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	195	Ministry of Steel	IS 5478:1969	Thermostat Metal Sheet and Strip	
	196	Ministry of Steel	IS 13352:1992	Stock for Forgings produced from Continuously Cast Blooms, Billets and Slabs	Implementation deferred for 1 years

					vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	197	Ministry of Steel	IS 16644:2018	Stress-Relieved, Low Relaxation Steel Wire for Pre-stressed Concrete	
	198	Ministry of Steel	IS 17404 : 2020	Electrogalvanized Hot Rolled and Cold Reduced Carbon Steel Sheetsand Strips	
	199	Ministry of Steel	IS 16732:2019	Galvanized Structural Steel – Specification	
	200	Ministry of Steel	IS 17111: 2019 (ISO 683- 17: 2014)	Heat-Treated Steels Alloy and Free-Cutting Steels — Ball and Roller Bearing Steels	
	201	Ministry of Steel	IS 12594: 1988	Hot-dip Zinc Coating on Structural Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement – Specification	
	202	Ministry of Steel	IS 1170: 1992	Ferrochromium – Specification	
	203	Ministry of Steel	IS 1171: 2011	Ferromanganese – Specification	
	204	Ministry of Steel	IS 1470: 2013	Silicomanganese – Specification	
	205	Ministry of Steel	IS 18316: 2023	Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Steel Strips Intended For Processing Of Semi/Fully Processed NonGrain Oriented Electrical Steel Or Fully Processed Grain Oriented Electrical Steel	
	206	Ministry of Steel	IS 18384: 2023	Hot-Rolled Steel Strip, Sheet and Plates for Welded Steel Pipe for Pipeline Transportation Systems	
	207	Ministry of Steel	IS 18385: 2023	Hot- Dip galvanized/galvannealed Steel Sheet and strips for Automotive Applications	
	208	Ministry of Steel	IS 18513: 2023	Hot-Dip Zinc - Aluminium - Magnesium Alloy Coated Steel Sheets, Plates and Strips	

	209	Ministry of Steel	IS 1469: 1993	Ferromolybdenum - Specification	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
	210	Ministry of Steel	IS 1466: 1985	Specification for Ferro Vanadium	Implementation deferred for 3 years vide GN dated 20 Nov 2025
Ductile Iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings	211	DPIIT	IS 8329: 2000	Centrifugally cast (spun) ductile iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage	
	212	DPIIT	IS 9523: 2000	Ductile iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage	
Steel tubes	213	DPIIT	IS 1161 : 2014	Steel tubes for structural purposes	
	214	DPIIT	IS 1239 (Part 1) : 2004	Steel Tubes, Tubulars and Other Wrought Steel Fittings - Part 1 : Steel Tubes	
	215	DPIIT	IS 4270 : 2001	Steel tubes used for water-wells (upto 200 mm dia)	
Malleable iron shots and grits	216	DPIIT	IS 9139:1979	Specification for Malleable iron shots and grits for use in foundries	
Electrical	217	DHI	IS 1180 (Part 1):2014	Out door type Oil immersed Distribution Transformers upto and including 2500 kVA, 33 KV-specification Part 1 Mineral oil immersed	

Transformers					
Electrical Motors	218	DPIIT	IS 12615:2018	Energy Efficient Induction Motors-Three Phase Squirrel Cage	
Capacitors	219	DPIIT	IS 2993:1998	A.C. motor capacitors	
	220	DPIIT	IS 13340:1993	Power Capacitors of Self-healing Type for AC Power Systems having Rated Voltage up to 650V	
	221	DPIIT	IS 13585 Part 1:2012	Shunt Power Capacitors of the Non-Self-Healing Type for AC System having a Rated Voltage up to and Including 1000V Part-1 General Performance, Testing and Rating Safety Requirements Guide for Installation and Operation	
Caustic Soda	222	DCPC	IS 252:2013	Caustic Soda -Specification	
Boric Acid	223	MoAandFW	IS 10116:2015	Boric Acid – Specification	
Poly Aluminium Chloride	224	DCPC	IS 15573: 2018	Poly Aluminium Chloride	
Acetic Acid	225	DCPC	IS 695:1986	Acetic Acid	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 23.07.2025
Aniline	226	DCPC	IS 2833:2019	Aniline	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 23.07.2025
Methanol	227	DCPC	IS 517:1986	Methanol	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 23.07.2025
Phthalic Anhydride	228	DCPC	IS 5158: 1987	Specification for Phthalic Anhydride, Technical	
Pyridine	229	DCPC	IS 8058:2018	Pyridine	QCO

					withdrawn vide GN dated 20 November 2025
Gamma Picoline	230	DCPC	IS 16113:2013	Gamma Picoline	
Beta Picoline	231	DCPC	IS 16112:2013	Beta Picoline	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 20 November 2025
Morpholine	232	DCPC	IS 12084: 2018	Morpholine	
Sodium Sulphide	233	DCPC	IS 297:2001	Sodium Sulphide, Technical	
Potassium Carbonate, Anhydrous	234	DCPC	IS 7129:1992	Potassium Carbonate, Anhydrous	
Acetone	235	DCPC	IS 170:2004	Acetone	
Phosphorous Trichloride	236	DCPC	IS 4581:1978	Phosphorous Trichloride, pure and Analytical Reagent	
Phosphorous Pentachloride	237	DCPC	IS 11744:1986	Phosphorous Pentachloride, Technical	
Phosphorous Oxychloride	238	DCPC	IS 11657:1986	Phosphorous Oxychloride, Technical	
Hydrogen Peroxide	239	DCPC	IS 2080:1980	Stabilized Hydrogen Peroxide	
Precipitated Barium Carbonate	240	DCPC	IS 3205:1984	Precipitated Barium Carbonate, Technical	
	241	DCPC	IS 12928:1990	Precipitated Barium for Ceramic and Glass Industry	
Sodium Formaldehyde	242	DCPC	IS 4505:2015	Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate	
Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Anhydrous, Technical	243	DCPC	IS 6100:1984	Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Anhydrous, Technical	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 20 November 2025
n- Butyl Acrylate	244	DCPC	IS 14709:1999	n- Butyl Acrylate	
Ether	245	DCPC	IS 336:1973	Ether	
Ethylene Glycol	246	DCPC	IS 5295:1985	Ethylene Glycol	QCO withdrawn

					by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Toluene	247	DCPC	IS 537:2011	Toluene	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 28 Nov 2025
Terephthalic Acid	248	DCPC	IS 15030:2001	Terephthalic Acid	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Methyl Acrylate and Ethyl Acrylate	249	DCPC	IS 14707: 1999	Methyl Acrylate	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 28 Nov 2025
	250	DCPC	IS 14708:1999	Ethyl Acrylate	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 28 Nov 2025
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	251	DCPC	IS 12345:1988	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 28 Nov 2025
Styrene (Vinyl Benzene)	252	DCPC	IS 4105:2020	Styrene (Vinyl Benzene)	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 24.10.2025

Maleic Anhydride, Technical	253	DCPC	IS 5149:2020	Maleic Anhydride, Technical	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 24.10.2025
Acrylonitrile	254	DCPC	IS 12540:1988	Acrylonitrile	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 24.10.2025
100 Percent. Polyester Spun Grey and White Yarn	255	DCPC	IS 17265:2019	100 Percent. Polyester Spun Grey and White Yarn (PSY)	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn	256	DCPC	IS 17261:2019	Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY)	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Polyester Industrial Yarn	257	DCPC	IS 17264:2019	Polyester Industrial Yarn (IDY)	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn	258	DCPC	IS 17262:2019	Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (POY)	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Polyester Staple Fibres	259	DCPC	IS 17263:2019	Polyester Staple Fibres (PSF)	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025

Polyethylene Material for moulding and extrusion	260	DCPC	IS 7328:2020	Polyethylene Material for moulding and extrusion (i) Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) (ii) Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) (iii) High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Styrene-Butadiene Rubber Latex	261	DCPC	IS 11356:2020	Styrene-Butadiene Rubber Latex	
Synthetic Micro-Fibres for use in Cement Based Matrix	262	DCPC	IS 16481:2016	Synthetic Micro-Fibres for use in Cement Based Matrix	
Linear Alkyl Benzene	263	DCPC	IS 12795:2020	Linear Alkyl Benzene	
Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) Copolymers	264	DCPC	IS 13601:1993	Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) Copolymers	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
3(N, N-DiEthyl) Aminophenol	265	DCPC	IS 7686:2020	3(N, N-DiEthyl) Aminophenol	
Methylene Chloride	266	DCPC	IS 4566:2020	Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	
Red Phosphorus	267	DCPC	IS 2012:2006	Red Phosphorus	
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	268	DCPC	IS 17077 :2019/ISO 19062-1 : 2015	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Ethylene Dichloride	269	DCPC	IS 869:2020	Ethylene Dichloride	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 28 Nov 2025
p-Xylene	270	DCPC	IS 17370:2020	p-Xylene	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 28 Nov 2025

Polycarbonate	271	DCPC	IS 14434:1998	Polycarbonate	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Polyurethanes	272	DCPC	IS 17397 (Part 1) : 2020/ISO 16365-1 : 2014	Polyurethanes	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Vinyl Chloride Monomer	273	DCPC	IS 17442:2020	Vinyl Chloride Monomer	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 28 Nov 2025
1,3 Phenylenediamine	274	DCPC	IS 17450 : 2020	1,3 Phenylenediamine	
Lauric Acid	275	DCPC	IS 10931 : 1984	Lauric Acid	QCO wtihdrawn vide GN dated 22.10.2025
Acid Oil	276	DCPC	IS 12029 : 1986	Acid Oil	QCO wtihdrawn vide GN dated 22.10.2025
Palm Fatty Acids	277	DCPC	IS 12067: 1987	Palm Fatty Acids	QCO wtihdrawn vide GN dated 22.10.2025
Rice Bran Fatty Acids	278	DCPC	IS 12068:1987	Rice Bran Fatty Acids	QCO wtihdrawn vide GN dated 22.10.2025
Coconut Fatty Acids	279	DCPC	IS 12069 : 1987	Coconut Fatty Acids	QCO wtihdrawn vide GN dated

					22.10.2025
Rubberseed Fatty Acids	280	DCPC	IS 12124:1987	Rubberseed Fatty Acids	
Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids	281	DCPC	IS 12361:1988	Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids	QCO wtihdrawn vide GN dated 22.10.2025
Kitchen Appliances	282	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Section 14):2009	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 Particular requirements. Section 14 Electric kitchen machines	
	283	DPIIT	IS 4250:1980	Domestic Electric Food Mixer (Liquidizers and Grinders) and Centrifugal Juicer	
Domestic Water Heaters for use with LPG	284	DPIIT	IS 15558:2005	Instantaneous Domestic Water Heater for use with Liquefied Petroleum Gas	
Air Conditioner and its related Parts	285	DPIIT	IS 1391 (Part-1): 2017	Room Air Conditioners-Specification Part 1 Unitary Air Conditioners	Vide Amendment dated 22 April 2025, Hermetic Compressors of upto 2 TR (7000 W) exempteed up to 16th April 2026
	286	DPIIT	IS 1391 (Part-2): 2018	Room Air Conditioners-Specification Part 2 Split Air Conditioners	
	287	DPIIT	IS 8148:2018	Ducted and Package Air Conditioners	
	288	DPIIT	IS 11329:2018	Finned type Heat Exchanger for Room Air Conditioner	
	289	DPIIT	IS 10617: 2018	Hermetic Compressors	

Plugs and Socket	290	DPIIT	IS 1293: 2005	Plugs and socket-outlets of Rated Voltage up to and including 250 Volts and Rated current up to and including 16 amperes	
	291	DPIIT	IS 15884:2010	Alternating Current Direct Connected Static Prepayment Meters for Active Energy (Class1 and 2)	
Domestic Gas Stoves	292	DPIIT	IS 4246: 2002	Domestic Gas Stoves for use with Liquefied Petroleum Gases	
Transparent Float Glass	293	DPIIT	IS 14900:2018	Transparent Float Glass	
Domestic Pressure Cooker	294	DPIIT	IS 2347:2017	Domestic Pressure Cooker	
Cables	295	DPIIT	IS 1554 (Part 1):1988	Specification for PVC Insulated (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables Part 1 For Working Voltages up to and Including 1100 V	
	296	DPIIT	IS 1554 (Part 2):1988	Specification for PVC Insulated (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables Part 2 For Working Voltages from 3.3 kV up to and Including 11 kV	
	297	DPIIT	IS 7098 (Part 1: 1988)	Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene Insulated PVC Sheathed Cables Part 1 for working voltages up to and including 1100 V	
	298	DPIIT	IS 7098 (Part 2: 1988)	Crosslinked polyethylene insulated Thermoplastics sheathed cables – Specification Part 2 for working voltages from 3.3 kV up to and including 33 kV	
	299	DPIIT	IS 7098 (Part 3: 1993)	Cross-Linked Polyethylene Insulated Thermoplastics Sheathed Cables Part 3 For Working Voltages from 66 kV Up to and Including 220 kV	
	300	DPIIT	IS 14255:1955	Aerial Bunched Cables - For Working Voltages Up to and Including 1100 Volts – Specification	

	301	DPIIT	IS 9968 (Part2): 2002	Specification for Elastomer Insulated Cables Part 2 For Working Voltages form 3.3 kV Up to and Including 33 kV	
	302	DPIIT	IS 8784:1987	Specification for Thermocouple Compensating Cables	
	303	DPIIT	IS 9857:1990	Welding Cables – Specification	
	304	DPIIT	IS 14494:2019	Elastomer Insulated Flexible Cables for Use in Mines – Specification	
	305	DPIIT	IS 2593:1984	Specification for Flexible Cables for Miner's Cap-Lamps	
	306	DPIIT	IS 5950:1984	Specification for Shot Firing Cables (for use other than in shafts)	
	307	DPIIT	IS 17048:2018	Halogen Free Flame Retardant (HFFR) Cables for Working Voltages Up to and Including 1100 V – Specification	
Rubber Hose for LPG	308	DPIIT	IS 9573 (Part-1): 2017	Rubber Hose for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)-Specification Part-1 Industrial Application	
	309	DPIIT	IS 9573 (Part-2): 2017	Rubber Hose for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)-Specification Part-2 Domestic and Commercial Application	
Aluminium Foil	310	DPIIT	IS 15392: 2003	Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Bare Foil for Food Packaging	
Toys	311	DPIIT	IS 9873 (Part 1): 2019 IS 9873 (Part 2): 2017 IS 9873 (Part 3): 2017 IS 9873 (Part 4): 2017 IS 9873 (Part 7): 2017 IS 9873 (Part 9): 2017	**Safety of Toys Part I Safety Aspects Related to Mechanical and Physical Properties** Safety of Toys Part 2 Flammability **Safety Requirements for Toys Part 3 Migration of Certain Elements** Safety of Toys Part 4 Swings, Slides and Similar Activity Toys for Indoor and Outdoor Family Domestic Use	

				Safety of Toys Part 7 Requirements and Test Methods for Finger Paints Safety of Toys Part 9 Certain Phthalates Esters in Toys and Children's Products	
	312	DPIIT	IS 15644: 2006	Safety of Electric Toys	
Flat Transparent Sheet Glass	313	DPIIT	IS 2835: 1987	Flat Transparent Sheet Glass – Specification	
Safety Glass	314	DPIIT	IS 2553 (Part 1): 2018	Safety Glass- Specification Part 1 Architectural, Building and General uses	
	315	DPIIT	IS 2553 (Part 2): 2019	Safety Glass- Specification Part 2 For Road Transport	
Woven Sacks	316	DCPC	IS 14887: 2014	Textiles –High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for packaging of 50 kilogram Foodgrains	
	317	DCPC	IS 16208:2015	Textiles –High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for packaging 10 kilogram, 15 kilogram, 20 kilogram, 25 kilogram, and 30 kilogram Foodgrains	
	318	DCPC	IS 14968:2015	Textiles –High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for packaging 50 kilogram /25 kilogram Sugar	
	319	DCPC	IS 14252:2015	Textiles –High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for filling Sand	
Butterfly valves	320	DPIIT	IS 13095	Butterfly valves for general purpose	
Retro-reflective Devices	321	DPIIT	IS/ISO 6742 (Part 2):2015	Retro-reflective Devices	
Plain Copier Paper	322	DPIIT	IS 14490:2018	Plain Copier Paper	
Cattle Feeds	323	FSSAI	IS 2052 : 2009	Compounded Feeds for Cattle	

Wheel Rims	324	DHI	IS 16192 (Part 1)	Automotive Vehicles Wheel Rims for Two and Three Wheeled Vehicles Part 1 Light Alloy Wheel Rims Method of Tests and Requirements	
	325	DHI	IS 16192 (Part 2)	Automotive Vehicles Wheel Rims for Two and Three Wheeled Vehicles Part 2 Sheet Metal Wheel Rims Method of Tests and Requirements	
	326	DHI	IS 16192 (Part 3)	Automotive Vehicles Wheel Rims for Two and Three Wheeled Vehicles Part 3 Spoke Wheel Rims Method of Tests and Requirements	
	327	DHI	IS 9436	Performance Requirements and Methods of Tests for Wheels for Passenger Cars	
	328	DHI	IS 9438	Performance Requirements and Methods of Tests for Wheels or Rims for Trucks and Buses	
Footwear made from all- Rubber and all Polymeric material and its components	329	DPIIT	IS 5557: 2004	Industrial and protective rubber knee and ankle boots	
	330	DPIIT	IS 5557 (Part 2):2018	All rubber gum boots and ankle boots	
	331	DPIIT	IS 5676: 1995	Moulded solid rubber soles and heels	
	332	DPIIT	IS 6664: 1992	Rubber microcellular sheets for soles and heels	
	333	DPIIT	IS 6719: 1972	Solid PVC soles and heels	
	334	DPIIT	IS 6721: 1972	PVC sandal	
	335	DPIIT	IS 10702: 1992	Rubber Hawai Chappal	
	336	DPIIT	IS 12254: 1993	Polyvinyl chloride(PVC) industrial boots	
	337	DPIIT	IS 13893: 1994	Polyurethane sole, semirigid	
	338	DPIIT	IS 13995:1995	Unlined moulded rubber boots	
	339	DPIIT	IS 16645:2018	Moulded plastics footwear- Lined or Unlined polyurethane boots for general industrial use	

	340	DPIIT	IS 16994:2018	Footwear for men and women for municipal scavenging work	
Footwear made from Leather and other materials	341	DPIIT	IS 1989 (Part 1):1986	Leather safety boots and shoes for miners	
	342	DPIIT	IS 1989 (Part 2): 1986	Leather safety boots and shoes for heavy metal industries	
	343	DPIIT	IS 3735: 1996	Canvas Shoes Rubber Sole	
	344	DPIIT	IS 3736: 1995	Canvas Boots Rubber Sole	
	345	DPIIT	IS 3976: 2018	Safety Rubber Canvas Boots for Miners	
	346	DPIIT	IS 11226: 1993	Leather safety footwear having direct moulded rubber sole	
	347	DPIIT	IS 14544: 1998	Leather safety footwear with direct moulded polyvinyl chloride (PVC) sole	
	348	DPIIT	IS 15844 (Part 1): 2023	Sports Footwear - Part 1 General Purpose	
	349	DPIIT	IS 15844 (Part 2): 2023	Sports Footwear – Part 2 Performance Sports Footwear	
	350	DPIIT	IS 15844 (Part 3): 2023	Sports Footwear-Part 3 Professional Sports Footwear	
	351	DPIIT	IS 17012: 2018	High ankle tactical boots with PU – Rubber sole	
	352	DPIIT	IS 17037:2018	Antiriot shoes	
	353	DPIIT	IS 17043 (Part 1) : 2024	Shoes- Specification Part 1 Shoes for Services	
	354	DPIIT	IS 17043 (Part 2) : 2024	Shoes- Specification Part 2 Shoes for General Purpose	
Protective Footwear	355	DPIIT	IS 15298 (Part 2): 2016	Personal protective equipment – Part 2 Safety Footwear	
	356	DPIIT	IS 15298 (Part 3) : 2019	Personal protective equipment – Part 3 Protective Footwear	
	357	DPIIT	IS 15298 (Part 4) : 2017	Personal protective equipment – Part 4 Occupational Footwear	
Press Tool-Punches	358	DPIIT	IS 4296 (Part 1):2016	Tools for Pressing Part 1 Round Punches with 60 Degrees Conical Head and Straight Shank	

	359	DPIIT	IS 4296 (Part 2):2016	Tools for Pressing Part 2 Punches with Cylindrical Head and Straight or Reduced Shank	
	360	DPIIT	IS 4296 (Part 3):2016	Tools for Pressing Part 3 Round Punches with 60 Degrees Conical Head and Reduced Shank	
Helmet for riders of Two Wheeler Motor Vehicles	361	MoRTH	IS 4151: 2015	Helmet for riders of Two Wheeler Motor Vehicles	
Refrigerating Appliances	362	DPIIT	IS 17550 (Part 1): 2021	Household Refrigerating Appliances- Characteristics and Test Methods part-1 General Requirements	
	363	DPIIT	IS 7872: 2018	Freezers	
Centrifugally cast (Spun) iron pipes	364	DPIIT	IS 1536: 2001	Centrifugally cast (Spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage	
	365	DPIIT	IS 3989: 2009	Centrifugally cast (Spun) iron spigot and socket soil, waste, ventilating and rainwater pipes, fittings and accessories	
	366	DPIIT	IS 15905: 2011	Hubless centrifugally cast (Spun) iron pipes, fittings and accessories – Spigot series	
Flux Cored (Tubular) Electrodes	367	DPIIT	IS 15769:2008	Flux Cored (Tubular) Electrodes for Gas Shielded and Self-Shielded Metal Welding of Carbon or Carbon-Manganese Steel	
Sewing Machine	368	DPIIT	IS 15449 : Part 1 : 2004	Household Zig-Zag Sewing Machine Head	
Water Treatment System	369	MoEFandCC	IS 16240 : 2015	Reverse Osmosis (RO) Based Point-Of-Use (POU) Water Treatment System	
Jute Bags	370	Ministry of Textiles	IS 1943:1995	A- twill Jute Bag	
	371	Ministry of Textiles	IS 2566:1993	B-twill Jute bags for packing foodgrains	
	372	Ministry of Textiles	IS 12650:2018	Jute bags for packing 50 Kg foodgrains	
	373	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15138:2010	Jute bags for packing 50 Kg sugar	

	374	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16186:2014	Light weight jute sacking bags for packing 50 Kg foodgrains	
	375	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16372:2015	Jute bags for packing up to 30 Kg foodgrains	
Viscose Staple Fibre	376	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17266:2019	Viscose Staple Fibre	QCO withdrawn by MoT vide GN dated 18 Nov 2025
Geo Textiles	377	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15351 : 2015	Laminated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Woven Geomembrane for Water Proof Lining	
	378	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15909 : 2020	Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Geomembranes	
	379	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16653 : 2017	Needle punched non-woven geobags	
	380	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16654: 2017	Polypropylene Multifilament woven geobags	
	381	Ministry of Textiles	IS 14715 (Part 1):2016	Jute Geotextiles	
	382	Ministry of Textiles	IS 14715 (Part 2):2016	Jute Geotextiles	
	383	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15869:2020	Open Weave Coir Bhoovastra	
	384	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16391 : 2015	Geotextiles used in sub- grade separation in pavement structures	
	385	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16393 : 2015	Geotextiles used in Subsurface Drainage Application	
	386	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16362 : 2020	Geotextiles used in Sub- grade Stabilisation in pavement structures	
	387	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16352 : 2020	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Geomembranes for lining	
	388	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16090:2013	Geotextiles used as protection (or cushioning) materials	
	389	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16392:2015	Geotextiles for permanent erosion control in hard armor systems	

	390	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17371:2020	Geogrids for flexible pavements	
	391	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17372:2020	Polymeric strip or geostrip used as soil reinforcement in retaining structures	
	392	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17373:2020	Geogrids used in reinforced soil retaining structures	
	393	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17374:2020	Reinforced HDPE membrane for effluents and chemical resistance lining	
	394	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17483 (Part 1): 2020	Geocells	
	395	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17483 (Part 2): 2020	Geocells	
Protective Textiles	396	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15741:2007	Curtains and Drapes	
	397	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15768:2008	Upholstered composites used for non-domestic furniture	
	398	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16890 : 2018	Protective clothing for firefighters	
	399	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16874 : 2018	Protective gloves for firefighters	
	400	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15748 : 2022	Protective clothing for industrial workers exposed to heat	
	401	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15742 : 2007	Clothing made of limited flame spread materials and material assemblies affording protection against heat and flame	
	402	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15809 : 2017	High visibility Warning Clothes	
	403	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16655 : 2017	Protective Clothing for use in welding and allied processes	
	404	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16725:2018	Tactical 3 point sling	
	405	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16726:2018	Pouch for ammunition and grenades made of disruptive pattern nylon-66	
	406	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17051 : 2018	Bullet resistant jackets	
	407	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17286:2019	Water-proof multipurpose rain poncho	

Potable Water Bottles	408	DPIIT	IS 17803:2022	Potable Water Bottles (Copper, Stainless Steel, Aluminum)	
Flame- Producing Lighters	409	DPIIT	IS/ISO 9994 : 2018	Lighters – Safety Specification	
	410	DPIIT	IS/ISO 22702: 2018	Utility Lighters- Safety Specifications	
Insulated Flask/Bottles/Containers for domestic use	411	DPIIT	IS 17790:2022	Insulated Flask for Domestic Use	
	412	DPIIT	IS 17526:2021	Domestic Stainless steel vacuum flask/bottle	
	413	DPIIT	IS 17569:2021	Insulated Container for Food Storage	
Resin treated compressed wood laminates	414	DPIIT	IS 3513 (Part 1):1989	Resin treated compressed wood laminates (compregs) - For electrical purposes	
	415	DPIIT	IS 3513 (Part 2):1989	Resin treated compressed wood laminates (compregs) - For chemical purposes	
	416	DPIIT	IS 3513 (Part 3):1989	Resin treated compressed wood laminates (compregs) - For general purposes	
Smart Meter	417	DPIIT	IS 16444 Part 1:2015	A.C. STATIC DIRECT CONNECTED WATT HOUR SMART METER CLASS 1 AND 2	
	418	DPIIT	IS 16444 Part 2:2017	A.C. STATIC TRANSFORMER OPERATED WATTHOUR AND VAR-HOUR SMART METERS, CLASS 0.2S, 0.5S AND 1.0S	
Welding Rods and Electrodes	419	DPIIT	IS 814:2004	Covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of carbon and carbon manganese steel	
	420	DPIIT	IS 6419:1996	Welding rods and bare electrodes for gas shielded arc welding of structural steel	

Bolts, Nuts and Fasteners	421	DPIIT	IS 1363 (Part 1):2019	Hexagon Head Bolts, Screws and Nuts of product Grade C Hexagon Head Bolts (Size Range M 5 to M 64)	
	422	DPIIT	IS 1363 (Part 2): 2018	Hexagon Head Screw (Size ranges from M 5 to M 64)	
	423	DPIIT	IS 1363 (Part 3): 2018	Hexagon Head Bolts, Screws and Nuts of product Grade C - Hexagon Nuts (Size Range M5 to M64)	
	424	DPIIT	IS 1364 (Part 1):2018	Hexagon Head Bolts, Screws and Nuts of product Grades A and B - Hexagon Head Bolts (Size Range M 1.6 To M 64)	
	425	DPIIT	IS 1364 (Part 2) :2018	Hexagon Head Bolts, Screws and Nuts of Product Grades A and B - Hexagon Head Screws (Size Range M 1.6 to M 64)	
	426	DPIIT	IS 4621:1975	Indicating Bolts for use in public baths and lavatories	

	427	DPIIT	IS 5187:1972	Flush Bolts	
	428	DPIIT	IS 10238:2001	Fasteners - Threaded Steel Fastener - Step Bolts for Steel Structures	
	429	DPIIT	IS 12427:2001	Fasteners - Threaded Steel Fasteners - Hexagon Head Transmission Tower Bolts	
	430	DPIIT	IS 3757:1985	High Strength Structural Bolts	
	431	DPIIT	IS 204 (Part 2): 1992	Tower Bolts- Non-ferrous metals	
	432	DPIIT	IS 204 (Part 1):1991	Tower Bolts- Ferrous metals	
	433	DPIIT	IS 15834:2020	Stainless Steel Sliding Door Bolts (Aldrops) for use With Padlocks	
	434	DPIIT	IS 2681:1993	Non-ferrous metal sliding door bolts (aldrops) for use with padlocks	
	435	DPIIT	IS 281:2009	Mild steel sliding door bolts for use with padlocks	
	436	DPIIT	IS 7534:1985	Sliding locking bolts for use with padlocks	
	437	DPIIT	IS 1284:1975	Wrought Aluminium Alloy Bolt and Screw Stock for General Engineering purposes	
	438	DPIIT	IS 15833:2009	Stainless steel Tower Bolts	
	439	DPIIT	IS 6623:2004	High Strength Structural Nuts	
Cookware and Utensils	440	DPIIT	IS 14756:2024	Stainless Steel Cookware	
	441	DPIIT	IS 1660:2024	Wrought Aluminium Utensils	
	442	DPIIT	IS 13983:1994	Stainless Steel Sinks for Domestic Purposes	
	443	DPIIT	IS 18427:2024	Three piece round open top metal cans for foods and beverages	
	444	DPIIT	IS 14407:2023	Aluminium cans for beverages	
Domestic Gas Stoves for use with Piped Natural Gas (PNG)	445	DPIIT	IS 17153:2019	Domestic Gas Stoves for use with Piped Natural Gas (PNG)	

Fire Extinguishers	446	DPIIT	IS 15683:2018	Portable Fire Extinguishers — Performance and Construction	
	447	DPIIT	IS 16018:2012	Wheeled Fire Extinguishers — Performance and Construction	
Electric Ceiling Type Fans	448	DPIIT	IS 374: 2019	Electric Ceiling Type Fans	
Wood Based Boards	449	DPIIT	IS 1659:2004	Block boards	
	450	DPIIT	IS 12823:2015	Prelaminated particle boards from wood and other Lignocellulosic material	
	451	DPIIT	IS 3087:2005	Particle boards of wood and other lignocellulosic materials (medium density) for general purposes	
	452	DPIIT	IS 12406:2021	Medium density fibre boards for general purpose	
	453	DPIIT	IS 3097:2006	Veneered particle boards	
Cast Iron Products	454	DPIIT	IS 1726:1991	Cast iron man hole covers and frames	
	455	DPIIT	IS 1729:2002	Cast iron/ductile iron drainage pipes and pipe fittings for over ground non- pressure pipelines socket and spigot series	
	456	DPIIT	IS 1879:2010	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	
	457	DPIIT	IS 13349:1992	Cast iron single faced thimble mounted sluice gates	
	458	DPIIT	IS 210:2009	Grey iron castings	
	459	DPIIT	IS 1537:1976	Vertically cast – iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage	
Solar DC Cable and Fire Survival Cable	460	DPIIT	IS 17293:2020	Electric Cable for Photovoltic Systems for rated voltage 1500V DC	
	461	DPIIT	IS 17505(Part 1): 2021	Thermosetting Insulated, Fire Survival Cables for working voltage upto and including 1100V AC and 1500V DC	
Aluminium and its alloys	462	Ministry of Mines	IS 617:1994	Cast aluminium and its alloys – Ingots and castings for general	QCO withdrawn

				engineering purposes	by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
	463	Ministry of Mines	IS 11890 : 1987	High purity primary aluminum ingot for remelting for special applications	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
	464	Ministry of Mines	IS 6754:1972	Aluminum alloy ingots for remelting for general engineering purpose	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
	465	Ministry of Mines	IS 2590 : 1987	Primary aluminium ingots for remelting for general engineering purpose	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
	466	Ministry of Mines	IS 4026 : 2023	Aluminum ingots billets and wire bars (EC GRADE)	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
Copper	467	Ministry of Mines	IS 191:2007	Copper	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
Nickel	468	Ministry of Mines	IS 7506:1987	Nickel Powder	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
Plywood and Wooden flush door shutters	469	DPIIT	IS 303 : 1989	Plywood for general purposes	

	470	DPIIT	IS 2202 (Part 1) : 1999	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) – Plywood face panels	
	471	DPIIT	IS 710 : 2010	Marine plywood	
	472	DPIIT	IS 5509 : 2021	Fire retardant plywood	
	473	DPIIT	IS 1328 : 1996	Veneered decorative plywood	
	474	DPIIT	IS 2191 (Part 2): 2022	Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) – Particle board and hardboard face panels	
	475	DPIIT	IS 2191 (Part 1):2022	Wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) – Plywood face panels	
	476	DPIIT	IS 2202 (Part 2): 2022	Wooden Flush Door Shutters (Solid core type) – Particle board, High Density Fibre Board, Medium Density Fibre Board and Fibre Hardboard Face Panels	
	477	DPIIT	IS 4990 : 2011	Plywood for concrete shuttering works – Specification	
	478	DPIIT	IS 10701 : 2012	Structural plywood – Specification	
Flux Cored Solder Wire	479	DPIIT	IS 1921: 2005	Flux Cored Solder Wire	QCO withdrawn by DPIIT vide GN dated 12.01.2026
Miscellaneous Steel Products	480	DPIIT	IS 15155 : 2020	Bar or wire Wrapped Steel Cylinder Pipes with Mortar Lining and Coating Including Specials	
	481	DPIIT	IS 16651 : 2017	High Strength deformed stainless steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement	
	482	DPIIT	IS 6392 : 2020	Steel Pipe Flanges	
	483	DPIIT	IS 6913 : 1973	Stainless steel tubes for the food and beverage industry	

Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Products	484	DPIIT	IS 7092 (Part 1):1992	Aluminium alloy tubes for irrigation purposes -welded tubes	
	485	DPIIT	IS 7092 (Part 2):1987	Aluminium alloy tube for irrigation purposes – extruded tube	
	486	DPIIT	IS 5484:1997	EC Grade Aluminium Rod produced by Continuous Casting and Rolling	
	487	DPIIT	IS 733:1983	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods and sections (For General Engineering Purposes)	
	488	DPIIT	IS 734:1975	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, forging stock and forgings for general engineering purposes	
	489	DPIIT	IS 736:1986	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy plate for general engineering purposes	
	490	DPIIT	IS 737:2008	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet and strip for general engineering purposes	
	491	DPIIT	IS 739:1992	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy wire for general engineering purposes	
	492	DPIIT	IS 740:1977	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy rivet stock for general engineering purposes	
	493	DPIIT	IS 5082:1998	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods, tubes, sections, plates and sheets for electrical applications	
	494	DPIIT	IS 16011:2012	Aluminium and aluminium alloy foil for pharmaceutical packaging	
	495	DPIIT	IS 17682:2021	Aluminium composite panel	

	496	DPIIT	IS 1285:2002	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys- Extruded round tube and hollow sections for general engineering purposes	
	497	DPIIT	IS 2067:1975	Wrought Aluminium Wire for Electrical Purposes	
	498	DPIIT	IS 21:1992	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys for manufacture of utensils	
	499	DPIIT	IS 1254:2007	Corrugated Aluminium Sheet	
	500	DPIIT	IS 7902:2001	Aluminium alloy forging stock and forgings (Alloy 24345) for aerospace applications	
Precision Roller and Bush Chains, attachments and associated chain sprockets	501	DPIIT	IS 2403 :2014 / ISO 606 : 2004	Short – Pitch Transmission Precision Roller and Bush Chains, Attachments and Associated Chain Sprockets	
Self- Contained Drinking Water Coolers	502	DPIIT	IS 1475 (Part 1) : 2001	Self- Contained Drinking Water Coolers – Energy Consumption and Performance	
Medical Textiles	503	Ministry of Textiles	IS 5405:2019	Sanitary napkins - Specification	
	504	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17509:2021	Disposable baby diaper - Specification	
	505	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17514:2021	Reusable sanitary pad/ sanitary napkin/ period panties -Specification	
	506	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17349:2020	Medical textiles - Shoe covers - Specification	
	507	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17354:2020	Medical textiles - Dental Bib or Napkins - Specification	
	508	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17630:2021	Medical Textiles - Bed sheet and pillow cover -Specification	

Agro Textiles	509	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16718:2021	Textiles— Polypropylene Spun Bonded Non—Woven Crop Cover and Fruit Skirting Bags for Agriculture and Horticulture Applications— Specification	
	510	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16513 : 2016	Agro Textiles— Insect nets for Agriculture and Horticulture purpose— Specification	
	511	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16202:2014	Agro Textiles— Woven Ground covers for Horticulture Application— Specification	
	512	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17070:2019	Jute Agro textiles for Growth of Plants and Suppression of Weeds Specification	
	513	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15907 : 2010	Agro Textiles— High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) woven beds for vermiculture— Specification	
	514	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16089:2013	Jute Agro—textiles — Sapling bags for growth of seedling /sapling— Specification	
	515	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16190 : 2014	Agro Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) laminated woven lay flat tube for irrigation purpose— Specification	
	516	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16390:2015	Agro Textiles— Nylon Knitted seamless gloves for tobacco harvesters— Specification	

	517	Ministry of Textiles	IS 16627 : 2017	Agro Textiles - High density polyethylene (HDPE) laminated woven lay flat tube for use in mains and submains of drip irrigation system— specification	
	518	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17355:2020	Agro Textiles — Propylene Spun bonded non—woven mulch mat for agriculture and horticulture applications— specification	
	519	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17356:2020	Agro Textiles— Windshield nets for agriculture and horticulture purpose— specification	
	520	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17357:2020	Agro Textiles— Harvest nets for agriculture and horticulture purposes — specification	
	521	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17358 (Part 1) : 2020	Agro textiles — Fencing nets for agriculture and horticulture purposes — Specification Part 1 Fencing nets made from extruded polymer mesh	
	522	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17358 (Part 2):2020	Agro textiles — Fencing nets for agriculture and horticulture purposes — Specification Part 2 Fencing nets made from mono filament yarns and combination of tape and mono filament yarns	

	523	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17513 : 2020	Agro Textiles — Plant Support Nets for Agriculture and Horticulture Purposes — Specification	
	524	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17728 : 2021	Agro Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Lay Flat Tube and Fittings for use in Rain Irrigation System — Specification	
	525	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17729 : 2021	Agro—Textiles Flexible Water Storage Tank for Agriculture and Horticulture Purposes Specification	
	526	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17730 (Part 1) : 2021	Agro—Textiles - Hail Protection Nets for Agriculture and Horticulture Purposes Specification Part 1 Warp Knitted Hail Protection Nets	
	527	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17730 (Part 2) : 2021	Agro—Textiles - Hail Protection Nets for Agriculture and Horticulture Purposes Specification Part 2 Woven Hail Protection Nets	
	528	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17731 : 2021	Agro—Textiles - Laminated Woven Orchard Protection Covers - Specification	
Copper Products	529	DPIIT	IS 12444:2020	Copper Wire Rods for Electrical Applications	
	530	DPIIT	IS 613:2000	Copper Rods and Bars for Electrical Purposes	
	531	DPIIT	IS 1897:2008	Copper strip for electrical purposes	
	532	DPIIT	IS 4171:1983	Copper rods and bars for general engineering purposes	
	533	DPIIT	IS 1545: 1994	Solid drawn copper and copper alloy tubes for condensers and heat exchangers	

	534	DPIIT	IS 2501: 1995	Solid drawn copper tubes for general engineering purposes	
	535	DPIIT	IS 14810:2000	Copper Tubes for plumbing-Specification	
	536	DPIIT	IS 10773:1995	Wrought Copper Tubes for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Purpose	
	537	DPIIT	IS 4412:1981	Copper wires for general engineering purposes	
Drums and Tins	538	DPIIT	IS 13997:2014	Drums, Large Open Top	
	539	DPIIT	IS 1783 (Part 1) :2014	Drums Large, Fixed Ends – Grade A	
	540	DPIIT	IS 1783 (Part 2) :2014	Drums, Large, Fixed Ends – Grade	
	541	DPIIT	IS 2552:1989	Steel Drums (Galvanized and Ungalvanized)	
	542	DPIIT	IS 3575:1993	Bitumen Drums	
	543	DPIIT	IS 916:2000	Square Tins for Solid Products	
	544	DPIIT	IS 10325:2000	Square Tins – 15 Kilograms or litre for Ghee, Vanaspati, Edible Oils and Bakery	
Door Fittings	545	DPIIT	IS 6343:1982	Door closers (pneumatically regulated) for light doors weighing up to 40 kg	
	546	DPIIT	IS 14912:2001	Door closers, concealed type (hydraulically regulated)	
	547	DPIIT	IS 3564:1995	Hydraulically Regulated Door Closers	
	548	DPIIT	IS 6315:1992	Floor springs (hydraulically regulated) for heavy doors	
	549	DPIIT	IS 1019:1974	Rim Latches	
	550	DPIIT	IS 208:2020	Door Handles	
	551	DPIIT	IS 4992:1975	Door handles for mortice lock (vertical type)	
Bottled Water Dispenser	552	DPIIT	IS 17681:2022	Bottled water dispensers	
	553	DPIIT	IS 2745:1983	Non-metal helmet for firemen and civil defence personnel	
	554	DPIIT	IS 2925:1984	Industrial safety helmets	
	555	DPIIT	IS 9562:1980	Non- metal helmet for Police Force	

Steel Wires or Strands, Nylon or Wire Ropes and Wire mesh	556	DPIIT	IS 2266:2019	Steel Wire Ropes for General Engineering Purposes	
	557	DPIIT	IS 2365:2018	Steel Wire Suspension Ropes for Lifts, Elevators and Hoists	
	558	DPIIT	IS 1855:2022	Stranded steel wire ropes for winding and man –riding haulages in mines	
	559	DPIIT	IS 1856:2005	Steel Wire Rope forhaulage	
	560	DPIIT	IS 2141:2000	Hot Dip Galvanized Stay Strand	
	561	DPIIT	IS 4521:2001	Wire Ropes Used in Oil Wells and Oil Well Drilling	
	562	DPIIT	IS 6590:1972	Braided Nylon Ropes for Mountaineering Purposes	
	563	DPIIT	IS 278: 2009	Galvanized Steel Barbed Wire for Fencing	
	564	DPIIT	IS 16014:2018	Mechanically Woven, Double-Twisted, Hexagonal Wire Mesh Gabions, Revet Mattresses and Rock Fall Netting and Other Rock Fall Netting and Other Products for Civil Engineering Purposes (Galvanized Steel Wire or Galvanized Steel Wire with polymer coating)	
Legal Metrology-Material Measures of Length	565	DPIIT	IS 1269 (Part 1):1997	Legal metrology - Material measure of length - Woven metallic and glass fibre tape measures	
	566	DPIIT	IS 1269 (Part 2):1997	Legal metrology - Material measures of length - Steel tape measures	
Textiles—High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) /Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging Fertilizers	567	DCPC	IS 9755:2021	Textiles—High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) / Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging Fertilizers – Specification	

Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	568	DCPC	IS 11652:2017	Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement- Specification	
Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	569	DCPC	IS 16709:2017	Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement- Specification	
Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 25 kg Polymer Materials	570	DCPC	IS 16703:2017	Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 25 kg Polymer Materials - Specification	
Textiles — Polypropylene (PP)/ High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution	571	DCPC	IS 17399:2020	Textiles — Polypropylene (PP)/ High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution - Specifications	
Safes, safe deposit locker cabinets and key locks	572	DPIIT	IS 550 (Part 1) :2014	Safes	
	573	DPIIT	IS 5244: 2020	Safe deposit locker cabinets	
	574	DPIIT	IS 17566 : 2021	Key locks for security equipment	
Hinges	575	DPIIT	IS 12817:2020	Stainless steel butt hinges	

	576	DPIIT	IS 1341:2018	Steel Butt Hinges	
	577	DPIIT	IS 205:1992	Non-ferrous metal butt hinges	
	578	DPIIT	IS 206:2010	Tee and strap hinges	
	579	DPIIT	IS 362:1991	Parliament hinges	
	580	DPIIT	IS 3818:1992	Continuous (Piano) hinges	
	581	DPIIT	IS 3843:1995	Steel back flap hinges	
	582	DPIIT	IS 453:1993	Double-acting spring hinges	
	583	DPIIT	IS 18297:2023	Cabinet hinges	
Cycle and Rickshaw Tyres and Tubes	584	DPIIT	IS 2414:2005	Cycle and Rickshaw Pneumatic Tyres	
	585	DPIIT	IS 2415 :2015	Cycle - Rubber Tubes (Moulded or Jointed)	
Rubber Gaskets for Pressure Cookers.	586	DPIIT	IS 7466:1994	Rubber Gaskets for Pressure Cookers- Specification	
Laboratory Glassware	587	DPIIT	IS 878:2008	Laboratory glassware - Graduated measuring cylinders	
	588	DPIIT	IS 915:2012	Laboratory glassware - One - Mark volumetric flasks	
	589	DPIIT	IS 1381 (Part 1):2003	Laboratory glassware – Narrow-necked boiling flasks	
	590	DPIIT	IS 1117:2018	Laboratory glassware – Single volume pipettes	
	591	DPIIT	IS 2619:2018	Glass beakers	
Electrical Accessories	592	DPIIT	IS 14772: 2020	Boxes and Enclosures for Electrical Accessories for Household and Similar Fixed Electrical Installations	
	593	DPIIT	IS 14927 (Part 2): 2001	Cable Trunking and Ducting Systems for Electrical Installations - Cable Trunking and Ducting Systems Intended for Mounting on Walls or Ceiling	
	594	DPIIT	IS 1258: 2005	Bayonet Lamp Holders	
	595	DPIIT	IS 15787: 2008	Switch-socket-outlets (non-interlock type)	
	596	DPIIT	IS 13774: 2021	Live Working Gloves of Insulating Material	
	597	DPIIT	IS 15652: 2006	Insulating Mats for Electrical Purposes	

	598	DPIIT	IS 7809 (Part 3/Sec 1): 1986	Specification for Pressure sensitive adhesive insulating tapes for electrical purposes- Part 3 requirements or individual materials – Sec 1 plasticized polyvinylchloride tapes with non- Thermosetting adhesive	Product withdrawn from QCO by DPIIT vide GN dated 13.01.2026
	599	DPIIT	IS 16012:2012	Poly- Laminated aluminium cable wrap	
Air Cooler and Air Filters	600	DPIIT	IS 3315:2019	Evaporative Air Coolers (Desert Coolers)	
	601	DPIIT	IS 17570 (Part 1): 2021 ISO 16890-2: 2016	Air Filters for general ventilation - Technical specifications requirements and classification system based upon particulate matter efficiency (ePM)	
Gypsum based Building Materials	602	DPIIT	IS 2095 (Part 1):2011	Gypsum Plaster Boards	
	603	DPIIT	IS 17400:2021	Gypsum Plaster Boards Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Panels	
	604	DPIIT	IS 2095 (Part 2):2022	Gypsum Plaster Boards - Coated/ Laminated Gypsum Plaster Boards	
	605	DPIIT	IS 2095 (Part 3):2022	Gypsum Plaster Boards - Reinforced Gypsum Plaster Boards, Ceiling Tiles	
Water Meter and Accessories	606	DPIIT	IS 2373:1981	Water meters (bulk type)	
	607	DPIIT	IS 779: 1994	Water meters (domestic type)	
	608	DPIIT	IS 2692: 1989	Ferrules for water services	
Asbestos or Fibre Cement based Products	609	DPIIT	IS 459:1992	Corrugated and Semi - Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets	
	610	DPIIT	IS 1592:2003	Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes and Joints	
	611	DPIIT	IS 2096:1992	Asbestos Cement Flat Sheets	

	612	DPIIT	IS 2098:1997	Asbestos Cement Building Boards	
	613	DPIIT	IS 6908:1991	Asbestos - Cement Pipes and Fittings for Sewerage and Drainage	
	614	DPIIT	IS 13000:1990	Silica-Asbestos-Cement Flat Sheets	
	615	DPIIT	IS 8870:1978	Asbestos Cement Cable Conduits and Troughs	
	616	DPIIT	IS 9627:1980	Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes (Light Duty)	
	617	DPIIT	IS 13008:1990	Shallow Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets	
	618	DPIIT	IS 14862:2000	Fibre Cement Flat Sheets	
	619	DPIIT	IS 14871:2000	Fibre Reinforced Cement Products – Long Corrugated or Asymmetrical Section Sheets and Fittings for Roofing and Cladding	
Electrical appliance-fans	620	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/ Sec 80): 2017	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - particular requirements for fans	
Electrical appliance for domestic clothes washing	621	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 7): 2010	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances - particular requirements - domestic electric clothes washing machines	
Electrical Appliances for Kitchen	622	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 9): 2009	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances - particular requirements - toasters, grills, roasters and similar appliances	
	623	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 31): 2009	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances - particular requirements - range hoods	
Electrical appliance for commercial dispensing and vending	624	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 75): 2018	Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances - Particular Requirements - Commercial Dispensing Appliances and Vending Machines	

Electrical Appliances for Skin and Hair care	625	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 23): 2009	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances - particular requirements - appliances for skin or hair care	
Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC Homopolymers	626	DCPC	IS 17658:2021	Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers – Specification	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Polypropylene (PP) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion	627	DCPC	IS 10951: 2020	Specification for Polypropylene (PP) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion	QCO withdrawn by DCPC vide GN dated 12.11.2025
Diesel Engines – Nox Reduction Agent AUS 32	628	DCPC	IS 17042 (Part-1): 2018	Diesel Engines – NOx Reduction Agent AUS 32 – Specification	
Electrical Appliances for domestic water heating	629	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 21): 2018	Appliances for stationary storage type electric water heaters	
	630	DPIIT	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 35): 2017	Appliances for electric instantaneous water heaters	
	631	DPIIT	IS 368: 2014	Electric Immersion Water Heaters	
	632	DPIIT	IS 2082: 2018	Stationary storage type electric water heaters	
	633	DPIIT	IS 17150: 2019	Mini domestic water heater for use with piped natural gas (PNG)s	
V-Belt	634	DPIIT	IS 2494 (Part 1): 1994	V-Belts – Endless V- Belts for Industrial Purposes – General Purpose	
	635	DPIIT	IS 2494 (Part 2): 1993	V-Belts – Endless V- Belts for Industrial Purposes – fire resistant and antistatic V-Belts	
	636	DPIIT	IS 14261: 1995	Transmission Devices – V – Belts endless narrow V-Belts for industrial use	

Telescopic Ball Bearing Drawer Slide	637	DPIIT	IS 17954:2023	Telescopic Ball Bearing Drawer Slide	
Cross Recessed Screws	638	DPIIT	IS 18471 (Part 1) : 2023/ ISO 15481:1999	Fasteners – Cross Recessed Drilling Screws with Tapping Screw Thread Part 1 Pan Head	
	639	DPIIT	IS 18471 (Part 2) :2023/ ISO 15482:1999	Fasteners – Cross Recessed Drilling Screws with Tapping Screw Thread Part 2 Countersunk Head	
	640	DPIIT	IS 18471 (Part 3):2023/ ISO 15483:1999	Fasteners – Cross Recessed Drilling Screws with Tapping Screw Thread Part 3 Raised Countersunk Head	
	641	DPIIT	IS 18476 : 2023/ ISO 15480:2019	Fasteners – Hexagon Washer Head Drilling Screws with Tapping Screw Thread	
	642	DPIIT	IS 18480 (Part 1) :2023/ ISO 7049 : 2011	Cross Recessed Tapping Screws: Part 1 Pan Head	
	643	DPIIT	IS 18480 (Part 2):2023/ ISO 7050:2011	Cross Recessed Tapping Screws Part 2 Countersunk Flat Head	
	644	DPIIT	IS 18480 (Part 3):2023/ ISO 7051:2011	Cross Recessed Tapping Screw Part 3 Raised Countersunk Oval Head	
	645	DPIIT	IS 7483 : 2018/ ISO 7045 :	Pan Head Screws With Type H or Type Z Cross Recess – Product Grade	

			2011	A	
	646	DPIIT	IS 7485 (Part 1):2018/ ISO 7046 - 1:2011	Countersunk Flat Head Screws (Common head Style) With Type H or Type Z Cross Recess – Product Grade A Part 1 Steel Screws of Property Class 4.8	
	647	DPIIT	IS 7485 (Part 2):2018/ISO 7046-2:2011	Countersunk flat head screws (common head style) with type H or Type Z Cross Recess – Product Grade A part 2 Steel Screws of Property Class 8.8, Stainless Steel Screws and Non – Ferrous Metal Screws	
	648	DPIIT	IS 7486 : 2018/ ISO 7047 : 2011	Raised countersunk head screws (Common Head Style) with type H or type Z cross recess – Product grade A	
	649	DPIIT	IS 18507 : 2024	Drywall Screws – Specification	
	650	DPIIT	IS 18508 : 2024	Chipboard Screws – Specification	
	651	DPIIT	IS 18509:2023	Cross-recessed Countersunk Head	

				Wood Screws – Specification	
Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances	652	DPIIT	IS 302-1: 2024	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 1 general requirements	
Hand Tools	653	DPIIT	IS 4123:1982	Chain Pipe Wrenches	
	654	DPIIT	IS 4508:1992	Open Ended Slugging Wrenches (Spanners)	
	655	DPIIT	IS 4509:1992	Ring Slugging Wrenches (Spanners)	
	656	DPIIT	IS 6149:1984	Single-ended Open-jaw Adjustable Wrenches	
	657	DPIIT	IS 2028:2004	Open-Jaw Wrenches (Spanners)	
	658	DPIIT	IS 2029:1998	Ring Wrenches (Spanners)	
	659	DPIIT	IS 4003 (Part 1): 1978	Pipe Wrenches – General Purpose	
	660	DPIIT	IS 4003 (Part	Pipe	

			2): 1986	Wrenches – Heavy Duty	
	661	DPIIT	IS 3650:1981	Combination Side Cutting Pliers	
Indutech	662	Ministry of Textiles	IS 15041:2001	Textiles – Flat woven webbing slings made of man-made fibres for general services	
Ropes and Cordages	663	Ministry of Textiles	IS 1084:2005	Textiles — Manila Ropes — Specification	
	664	Ministry of Textiles	IS 11066:2022	Fibre Ropes — Polyester — 3-, 4-, 8- and 12-Strand Ropes	
	665	Ministry of Textiles	IS 14928:2001	Textiles — Composite Synthetic Fibre Ropes — Specification	
	666	Ministry of Textiles	IS 14929: 2022	Mixed Polyolefin Fibre Ropes	
	667	Ministry of Textiles	IS 1804:2004	Steel Wire Ropes - Fibre	

				Main Cores - Specification	
	668	Ministry of Textiles	IS 4572:2022	Fibre Ropes — Polyamide — 3-, 4-, 8- and 12- Strand Ropes	
	669	Ministry of Textiles	IS 5175:2022	Fibre Ropes — Polypropylene Split Film, Monofilament And Multifilament (PP2) and Polypropylene High- Tenacity Multifilament (PP3) —3-, 4-, 8- and 12- Strand Ropes	
	670	Ministry of Textiles	IS 8674:2013	Fibre Ropes — Polyethylene —3- And 4-Strand Ropes	
	671	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17609:2021	Fibre Ropes Of Polyester / Polyolefin dual Fibres	
Geotextiles	672	Ministry of Textiles	IS 17880 :2022	Geosynthetics — Synthetic Polymer RopeGabions for Coastal and Waterways Protection — Specification	
Solar Thermal Systems, Devices and Components	673	MNRE	IS 12933 (Part-1): 2003 IS 12933 (Part-2): 2003	Solar Flat Plate Collector - Specification Part 1 Requirements Solar Flat Plate Collector- Specification Part 2 Components	
	674	MNRE	IS 16544: 2016	All Glass Evacuated Tubes Solar Water Heating System	
	675	MNRE	IS 16542:2016	Direct Insertion Type Storage Water Tank for All Glass Evacuated Tubes Solar Collector- Specification	
H Acid	676	DCPC	IS 8637 : 2020	H Acid	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 20

					November 2025
K Acid	677	DCPC	IS 11557: 1986	K Acid	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 20 November 2025
Vinyl Sulphone	678	DCPC	IS 18340 : 2023	Vinyl Sulphone	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 20 November 2025
Electric Fence Energizers	679	DPIIT	IS 302-2-76:1999	Safety of Household and similar electrical appliances – Part 2 particular requirement Sec 76 electric fence energizers	
Flashlight	680	DPIIT	IS 2083:2024	Flashlight - Specification	
Stainless Steel Pipes and Tubes	681	DPIIT	IS 17875: 2022	Stainless Steel Seamless pipes and tubes for general service	
	682	DPIIT	IS 17876: 2022	Stainless Steel Seamless pipes and tubes for general service	
Furniture	683	DPIIT	IS 17631:2022	Work chairs	
	684	DPIIT	IS 17632:2022	General purpose chairs and stools	
	685	DPIIT	IS 17633:2022	Tables and desks	
	686	DPIIT	IS 17634: 2022	Storage units	
	687	DPIIT	IS 17635:2022	Beds	
	688	DPIIT	IS 17636 :2022	Bunk beds	
Primary Lead	689	Ministry of Mines	IS 27:2023	Primary Lead	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
Refined Nickel	690	Ministry of Mines	IS 2782: 2023	Refined Nickel	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
Tin Ingot	691	Ministry of Mines	IS 26:20	Tin Ingot	QCO withdrawn

			24		by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025
Refined Zinc	692	Ministry of Mines	IS 209:2024	Refined Zinc	QCO withdrawn by MoM vide GN dated 13 Nov 2025

Product Category (QCO)	**Sl. No.**	**Ministry/ Department**	**IS No.**	**Title**	**Product Category**
Electronics and IT Goods	1	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Electronic Games (Video)
	2	MeitY	IS 13252 (Part 1): 2010	Information Technology Equipment - Safety - General Requirements	Laptop/Notebook/Tablets
	3	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Plasma/ LCD/LED Televisions of screen size 32" and above
	4	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Optical Disc Players with built in amplifiers of input power 200W and above
	5	MeitY	IS 302-2-25: 2014	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 Particular requirements: Section 25 Microwave ovens	Microwave Ovens
	6	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment -	Visual Display Units, Video Monitors of screen size 32" and above

				Part 1 Safety Requirements	
	7	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Printers, Plotters
	8	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Scanners
	9	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Wireless Keyboards

	10	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Telephone Answering Machines
	11	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Amplifiers with input power 2000W and above
	12	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Electronic Musical Systems with input power 200W and above
	13	MeitY	IS 302-2:26 : 2014	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 Particular requirements: Section 26 Clocks	Electronic Clocks with Mains Powers
	14	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Set Top Box
	15	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Automatic Data Processing Machine

	16	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Power Adaptors for IT Equipments
	17	MeitY	IS 616 : 2017	Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus- Safety Requirements	Power Adaptors for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus
	18	MeitY	IS 16242 (Part 1): 2014	General and Safety Requirements for UPS	UPS/Invertors of rating≤5kVA
	19	MeitY	IS 15885 (Part 2/Sec 13) : 2012	Safety of Lamp Control gear Part 2 Particular Requirements Section 13 d.c. or a.c. Supplied Electronic Control gear for LED Modules	DC or AC Supplied Electronic Control gear for LED Modules
	20	MeitY	IS 16046 : 2015 Superseded By : IS 16046-1 , 16046-2	Secondary Cells and Batteries containing Alkaline or other non- acid Electrolytes- Safety Requirements for Portable sealed secondary cells, and for Batteries made from them for use in portable applications	Sealed Secondary Cells/Batteries containing Alkaline or other non-acid Electrolytes for use in portable applications

	21	MeitY	IS 16102(Part 1): 2012	Self-Ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting Services Part 1 Safety Requirements	Self-Ballasted LED Lamps for General Lighting Services
	22	MeitY	10322 (Part 5/Sec 1): 2012	Luminaries Part 5 Particular Requirements Sec 1 Fixed General purpose luminaries	Fixed General Purpose LED Luminaries
	23	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Mobile Phones
	24	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Cash Registers
	25	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Point of Sale Terminals
	26	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Copying Machines/Duplicators
	27	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication	Smart Card Readers

				Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	
	28	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Mail Processing Machines/Postage Machines/Franking Machines
	29	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Passport Reader
	30	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Power Banks for use in portable applications
	31	MeitY	IS 16333 (Part-3): 2017	Mobile Phone Handsets Part 3 Indian Language Support for Mobile Phone Handsets - Specific Requirements	Mobile Phones
	32	MeitY	IS 10322 (Part 5/Section 2): 2012	Luminaires Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 2 Recessed Luminaires	Recessed LED Luminaries
	33	MeitY	IS 10322 (Part 5/Section 3): 2012	Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 3	LED Luminaires for Road and Street lighting

				Luminaires for Road and Street Lighting	
	34	MeitY	IS 10322 (Part 5/Section 5): 2013	Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 5 Flood Lights	LED Flood Lights
	35	MeitY	IS 10322 (Part 5/Section 6): 2013	Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 6 Hamp Lamps	LED Hand lamps
	36	MeitY	IS 10322 (Part 5/Section 7): 2013	Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 7 Lighting Chains	LED Lighting Chains
	37	MeitY	IS 10322 (Part 5/Section 8): 2013	Luminaires - Part 5: Particular Requirements Section 8 Luminaires for Emergency Lighting	LED Luminaires for Emergency Lighting
	38	MeitY	IS 16242 (Part 1):2014	General and Safety Requirements for UPS	UPS/Inverters of rating $\leq$ 10kVA
	39	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Plasma/ LCD/LED Television of screen size up-to 32”

	40	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Visual Display Units, Video Monitors of screen size up-to 32”
	41	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	CCTV Cameras/CCTV Recorders
	42	MeitY	IS 302 (Part 1): 2008	Safety of Household and similar electrical appliances Part 1 General requirements	Adapters for household and similar electrical appliances
	43	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	USB driven Barcode readers, barcode scanners, Iris scanners, Optical fingerprint scanners
	44	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Smart watches
	45	MeitY	IS 16103 (Part 1): 2012	LED modules for general lighting: Part 1 safety requirements	Standalone LED Modules for General Lighting
	46	MeitY	IS 10322 (Part 5) Section 9: 2017	Luminaries: Part 5 Particular Requirements Section 9 Rope Lights	Lighting Chain (Rope Lights)

	47	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Keyboard
	48	MeitY	IS 302 (Part 2): Section 6: 2009	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: part 2 particular requirements, section 6 cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances	Induction Stove

	49	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Automatic Teller Cash dispensing machines
	50	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	USB Type External Hard Disk Drive
	51	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Wireless Headphone and Earphone
	52	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	USB Type External Solid-State Storage Devices (above 256 GB capacity)
	53	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Electronic Musical System with input power below 200 Watts
	54	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Standalone Switch Mode Power Supplies (SMPS) with output voltage 48 V (max)

	55	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Television other than Plasma/ LCD/LED TVs
	56	MeitY	IS 302 (Part 2): Section 15: 2009	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: part 2 particular requirements: section 15 appliances for heating liquids	Rice Cooker
	57	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Wireless microphone
	58	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Digital Camera
	59	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Video Camera
	60	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Webcam (Finished Product)

	61	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Smart Speakers (with and without Display)
	62	MeitY	IS 60669-2-1: 2008	Particular requirements for Electronic switches standards for Switches for household and similar fixed electrical installations.	Dimmers for LED products
	63	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Bluetooth speakers
	64	MeitY	IS 18112:2022	Digital Television Receiver for Satellite Broadcast Transmission —Specification	Television Sets
	65	MeitY	IS/IEC 62368: Part 1:2023	Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment - Part 1 Safety Requirements	Extended Reality Products (Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality, Mixed Reality etc.)

Product Category (QCO)	Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Sl. No. of the QCO	IS No.	Title	Specific Requirement
Low – Voltage switchgear and control gear	1	DHI	1.1.(a)	IS/IEC 60947 :Part 2 : 2016	Low – Voltage switchgear and controlgear: Part 2 circuit – Breakers (First Revision)	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 2 : 2016 except the test listed below in Sr. No. 1.1.(b) of this table.
	2	DHI	2.1 (a)	IS/IEC 60947: Part 3:2020	Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 3 Switches, Disconnectors, Switch-Disconnectors and Fuse-Combination Units (Second Revision)	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 3 : 2020. except the test listed below in Sr. No. 2.1.(b)
	3	DHI	3.1 (a)	IS/IEC 60947 : Part 4 : Sec 1 : 2018	Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 4 Contactors and Motor-Starters Section 1 Electromechanical Contactors and Motor-Starters (Second Revision)	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 4 : Sec 1 : 2018. except the test listed below in Sr. No. 3.1.(b)
	4	DHI	4	IS/IEC 60947 : Part 4 : Sec 2 :2020	Low - Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear: Part 4 Contactors and Motor - Starters: Sec 2 Semiconductor Motor Controllers and Starters and Soft Starters (Second Revision)	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 4 : Sec 2 : 2020

	5	DHI	5	IS/IEC 60947 : Part 4 : Sec 3 : 2020	Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 4 Contactors and Motor-Starters Section 3 Semiconductor Controllers and Semiconductor Contactors for Non-Motor Loads (Third Revision)	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 4 : Sec 3 : 2020.
	6	DHI	6.1 (a)	IS/IEC 60947 : Part 5 : Sec 1 : 2016	Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 5 Control Circuit Devices and Switching Elements Section 1 Electromechanical Control Circuit Devices (Second Revision)	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 5 : Sec 1 : 2016. except the test listed below in Sr. No. 6.1(b) of this table.
	7	DHI	7	IS/IEC 60947 : Part 5 : Sec 2 : 2019	Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 5 Control Circuit Devices and Switching Elements Section 2 Proximity Switches	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 5 : Sec 2 : 2019
	8	DHI	8.1	IS/IEC 60947 : Part 5 : Sec 5 : 2016	Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 5 Control Circuit Devices and Switching Elements Section 5 Electrical emergency stop devices with mechanical latching function	All test as per IS/IEC 60947 : Part 5 : Sec 5 : 2016

Safety of Machinery and Electrical Equipment Omnibus Technical Regulations,2024	1	DHI	20 Categories of Machinery and Electrical Equipment	QCO withdrawn vide GN dated 16 Jan 2026

EXPORT OF ONIONS

2896. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE :

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding export of onions;

(b) if so, the main outcome thereof;

(c) the likely impact of this policy on the price of onions in the country; and

(d) the benefits likely to accumulated to farmers, therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The detailed policy regarding the export of onions is laid down in Chapter 07 of Scheduled-II(Export Policy) of ITC(HS), and is available on the portal of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) at https://www.dgft.gov.in/CP/index.jsp?opt=itchs-import-export. The extant export policy of onions is ‘Free’.

(c) and (d) The underlying objective of the Government's policy interventions is to ensure fair and remunerative price to farmers while maintaining domestic availability at reasonable prices for consumers. These interventions safeguard farmers' interests by mitigating the risk of distress sales and supporting better price realisation.

SDRF AND NDRF FUNDS

2897. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the total amount sanctioned, released, and pending under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the States, including West Bengal, for floods, cyclones and flash floods during the last five financial years, State and year-wise;

(b) the average time taken between submission of the State Government's damage assessment reports and release of Central assistance for each disaster;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a time-bound mechanism for expediting relief and rehabilitation fund release to disaster-prone States like West Bengal, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the amount of pending claims under NDRF from States affected by floods and cyclones, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(e) whether the Government has reviewed delays in disbursement of disaster relief assistance, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including flood from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India's approved items and norms. In order to supplement the efforts of the State, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in case of disaster of 'severe nature', in accordance with the established procedure. The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss suffered/ claimed. The entire exercise requires adhering to the established procedure envisaged in the NDRF/ SDRF guidelines, which is accessible on the Ministry's website: www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

The State-wise details of funds allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF during the years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 to all states including West Bengal are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The details of calamity-wise funds approved and released by Government of India under NDRF during 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

As per laid down procedure, a three tier system is followed for calculation of the additional financial assistance from NDRF. Firstly, an on-the-spot assessment is made by an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), comprising of representatives of sectoral Ministries/ Departments, along with the officials of the State concerned. The report of IMCT is then considered by the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) chaired by Union Home Secretary and consisting of representatives of various Ministries concerned. Subsequently, the recommendations of SC-NEC are considered and approved by the High Level Committee (HLC) chaired by Hon'ble Union Home Minister and consisting of Union Finance Minister, Union Agriculture Minister and Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog as Members. Quantum of funds is released from NDRF after approval of HLC.

In order to expedite the assessment and release of additional financial assistance to States, Government of India took a significant decision on 19.08.2019 to depute IMCT immediately in the aftermath of any natural calamity of severe nature, and without waiting for the memorandum from the State Government.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing State-wise details of allocation and releases of funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the years 2020-21 TO 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	State	Allocation under SDRF including Centre and State share					Centre's Share of SDRF Released					Release from NDRF (For all calamities)				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1192.80	1192.80	1252.80	1315.20	1380.80	895.20	895.20	940.00	987.20	1036.00	657.01	351.43	--	--	56.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.40	222.40	233.60	245.60	256.80	200.00	200.00	210.40	220.80	115.60	59.34	--	--	--	--
3.	Assam	686.40	686.40	720.80	756.80	795.20	617.60	617.60	648.80	680.80	716.00	44.37	--	250.00	--	29.02
4.	Bihar	1510.40	1510.40	1586.40	1664.80	1748.00	1132.80	1132.80	1189.60	1248.80	1311.20	1255.27	1038.96	--	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	460.80	460.80	484.00	508.00	533.60	345.60	345.60	181.60	181.60#	380.80#	--	--	--	--	33.24
6.	Goa	12.00	12.00	12.80	12.80	13.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	10.40	--	--	--	--	31.50
7.	Gujarat	1412.00	1412.00	1482.40	1556.80	1635.20	1059.20	1059.20	556.00	1140.00 #	600.00#	--	1000.00	--	--	--
8.	Haryana	524.00	524.00	550.40	577.60	606.40	392.80	392.80	412.80	433.60	455.20	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	363.20	363.20	380.80	400.80	420.00	327.20	327.20	342.40	360.80	378.40	2.90	--	214.26	787.25	84.56
10.	Jharkhand	605.60	605.60	635.20	667.20	701.60	454.40	454.40	--	476.80#	1027.20#	--	200.00	--	--	--
11.	Karnataka	843.20	843.20	885.60	929.60	976.00	632.80	632.80	664.00	697.60	732.00	689.27	1623.30	939.83	--	3528.45
12.	Kerala	335.20	335.20	352.00	369.60	388.00	251.20	251.20	264.00	277.60	291.20	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1941.60	1941.60	2038.40	2140.80	2248.00	1456.00	1456.00	1528.80	1605.60	1686.40	1891.79	600.50	--	--	--
14.	Maharashtra	3436.80	3436.80	3608.80	3788.80	3978.40	2577.60	2577.60	2706.40	2841.60	2984.00	420.12	1056.39	--	--	--
15.	Manipur	37.60	37.60	39.20	41.60	44.00	33.60	33.60	35.20	18.80	50.00	26.53	--	--	--	12.15

16.	Meghalaya	58.40	58.40	60.80	64.80	67.20	52.80	52.80	27.20	27.20#	59.60	16.52	--	--	--	11.98
17.	Mizoram	41.60	41.60	43.20	46.40	48.00	37.60	37.60	39.20	41.60	43.20	--	--	--	--	18.36
18.	Nagaland	36.80	36.80	38.40	40.80	42.40	32.80	32.80	34.40	36.80	38.40	1.34	--	107.31	--	181.81
19.	Odisha	1711.20	1711.20	1796.80	1886.40	1980.80	1283.20	1283.20	1348.00	1415.20	1485.60	500.00	500.00	--	--	45.09
20.	Punjab	528.00	528.00	554.40	582.40	611.20	474.43	396.00	416.00	436.80	458.40	--	--	--	--	29.60
21.	Rajasthan	1580.00	1580.00	1659.20	1742.40	1828.80	1184.80	1184.80	1244.80	1307.20	1372.00	68.65	--	13.46	--	--
22.	Sikkim	44.80	44.80	47.20	49.60	52.00	40.00	40.00	42.40	44.80	47.20	73.86	55.23	--	81.89	229.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	1088.00	1088.00	1142.40	1200.00	1260.00	816.00	816.00	856.80	900.00	944.80	286.91	566.36	--	--	360.09
24.	Telangana	479.20	479.20	503.20	528.00	555.20	359.20	359.20	188.80	584.80#	416.80	--	--	--	--	42.78
25.	Tripura	60.80	60.80	63.20	67.20	70.40	54.40	54.40	56.80	60.80	71.60	12.93	--	--	--	186.40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2062.40	2062.40	2165.60	2273.60	2388.00	1546.40	1546.40	812.00	1664.80 #	1748.40#	--	--	--	--	172.95
27.	Uttarakhand	832.80	832.80	874.40	918.40	964.00	749.60	749.60	787.20	826.40	434.00	--	--	--	--	21.30
28.	West Bengal	1078.40	1078.40	1132.80	1189.60	1248.00	808.80	808.80	849.60	892.00	936.00	2250.28	350.13	--	--	84.77
	Total	**23186.40**	**23186.40**	**24344.80**	**25565.60**	**26841.60**	**17825.63**	**17747.20**	**16392.80**	**19419.60**	**19830.40**	**8257.09**	**7342.30**	**1524.86**	**869.14**	**5160.77**

#Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

STATEMENT-II

Details of calamity-wise funds approved and released by Government of India under NDRF during 2020-21 to 2024-25

S. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved by HLC (in Crore)	Amount released from NDRF (in Crore)
		2020-21		
1.	Odisha	Cyclone Amphan	128.23	500.00 (on account basis advance)
2.	Odisha	Flood	320.94	
3.	West Bengal	Cyclone Amphan	2707.77	2250.28
4.	Maharashtra	Cyclone Nisarga	268.59	268.59
5.	Karnataka	Flood/Landslide	577.84	577.84
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Flood	611.61	611.61
7.	Sikkim	Flood/Landslide	87.84	73.86
8.	Assam	Flood/Landslide	437.15	44.37
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Flood/Landslide	75.86	59.34
10.	Telangana	Flood	245.96	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Flood	386.06	0.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Flood	280.78	233.49
13.	Bihar	Flood	1255.27	1255.27
14.	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone Nivar	63.14	63.14
15.	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone Burevi	223.77	223.77
16.	Tamil Nadu	Flood	213.51	213.51
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Cyclone Nivar	423.58	423.58
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Flood/ Landslide/ Cloudburst	121.17	0.00
19.	Karnataka	Flood	740.46	740.46
20.	Maharashtra	Flood	151.53	151.53

21.	Maharashtra	Flood	701.00	701.00
		2021-22		
1.	Goa	Cyclone Tauktae	0.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	Cyclone Tauktae	1133.35	1000.00 (on account basis advance)
3.	Karnataka	Flood/Landslide	504.06	504.06
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Flood	600.50	600.50
5.	Assam	Flood/Landslide	51.53	0.00
6.	Uttarakhand	Flood/Landslide	187.18	0.00
7.	West Bengal	Cyclone Yass	586.59	350.13
8.	West Bengal	Flood/Landslide	475.04	
9.	Tamil Nadu	Flood	352.85	352.85
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Flood/Landslide/ Cloudburst	112.19	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	Flood/Landslide	355.39	355.39
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Flood	351.43	351.43
13.	Karnataka	Flood/Landslide	492.39	492.39
14.	Bihar	Flood	1038.96	1038.96
15.	Rajasthan	Flood	292.51	13.46
16.	Sikkim	Flood/ Landslide	59.35	55.23
17.	Odisha	Cyclone Yaas	-	500.00 (on account basis advance)
		2022-23		
1.	Assam	Flood/Landslide	520.47	160.94
2.	Gujarat	Flood	82.53	0.00
3.	Karnataka	Flood/Landslide	941.04	939.83
4.	Meghalaya	Flash Flood/ Flood/ Landslide	47.33	0.00
5.	Nagaland	Flash Flood/Flood/	68.02	68.02

		Landslide		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Flood, Landslide and Cloudburst	239.31	214.26
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Flood	142.92	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	Flood/Landslide	577.50	0.00
9.	Sikkim	Flood	47.43	46.89
		2023-24		
1.	Gujarat	Cyclone Biparjoy	338.24	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Flood, Cloudburst, Landslide	633.73	597.98
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Cyclone Michaung	366.42	0.00
4.	Assam	Flood, Landslide	73.98	0.00
5.	Sikkim	Flood, Flash Flood, Landslide	245.47	240.45
6.	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone Michaung	285.54	276.10
7.	Tamil Nadu	Flood	397.13	
		2024-25		
1	Bihar	Flood	588.73	0
2	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone “Fengal”	522.34	522.34
3	Andhra Pradesh	Flood	608.08	0.00
4	Kerala	Landslide	153.47	0.00
5	Tripura	Flash Flood, Landslide	288.93	174.97
6	Nagaland	Flash Flood, Flood, Landslide	170.99	0.00
7	Odisha	Cyclone “Dana”	255.24	0.00
8	Mizoram	Cyclone “Remal”	64.14	7.56
9	Telangana	Flood	231.75	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	Flash Flood, Flood, Cloud Burst	136.22	107.15
11	Assam	Flood	313.69	49.85

12	Manipur	Hailstrom	153.36	114.88
13	Gujarat	Floods 2024	394.28	0.00

STATUS OF RSETI

2898. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the present status of the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) scheme in the country, along with the total number of RSETI centres established and their distribution, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of candidates enrolled, trained and successfully settled under the RSETI programme along with the corresponding settlement rate during the last five years, State and UT-wise;

(c) the number of RSETI centres functioning, candidates trained and settled during the same period in Karnataka, district-wise;

(d) the objectives and key components of the RSETI programme, including its role in promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship among rural youth; and

(e) the funding pattern, implementation framework and monitoring mechanism of the scheme, along with the roles of the Ministry, State Governments, sponsoring banks, and other implementing agencies?

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

(a) and (d) Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) scheme is a poverty alleviation initiative under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) aimed at promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship among rural youth. It functions as a strategic arm of the Skill India Mission and operates under the common norms of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) with a mandate of ensuring at least 70% settlement of trained candidates. The programme is implemented through a three-way partnership between the Ministry of Rural Development, Sponsor Banks and State/UT Governments, with a provision to establish one RSETI in each district, managed by the Lead Bank, with ₹2 crore assistance for infrastructure and 100% training cost for rural poor youth funded by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

RSETIs provide short-term, demand-driven training programmes aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) for rural youth in the 18–50 years age group, with emphasis on social inclusion. The institutes also facilitate credit linkage with banks and provide handholding support to trainees for up to two years after completion of training to help them establish and sustain self-employment ventures.

As on date, 632 RSETIs have been established covering 619 districts in the country, the State/UT-wise details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The details of candidates enrolled, trained and successfully settled under the RSETI programme, along with the corresponding settlement rate during the last five years, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) The details of number of RSETI centres functioning, candidates trained and settled during the same period in Karnataka, district-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) The funding pattern, implementation framework and monitoring mechanism of the scheme, along with the roles of the Ministry, State Governments, sponsoring banks, and other implementing agencies are as follows:

Funding Pattern: 100% training cost for rural poor youth funded by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). MoRD also provides ₹2 crore grant for building construction and

Implementation Framework:

- MoRD support in policy/funds, State Govts. support in land and Banks in sponsorship/operations.
- One RSETI per district (lead bank-sponsored); 632 centres operational.
- Annual Action Plan: Local needs-based; MIS for tracking.

Monitoring Mechanism:

- States/UTs monitors progress of RSETIs at State / district level.
- National Director for National Centre for Excellence of RSETIs (NACER) monitors via State Directors; quarterly DLRAC reviews; Annual grading
- RSETI MIS: Real-time data on training/settlement; NLACR (chaired by MoRD Secretary) for national oversight.

- Annual Audits and periodical visits: By sponsor banks.
- SRLMs/DPMs/Zilla Panchayats

Roles of Stakeholders:

- Ministry (MoRD): Policy, funding, curriculum approval; oversees via NLACR/NACER.
- State Governments: Implementation, Monitoring, Free land, convergence with NRLM/SRLMs; mobilization, etc.
- Sponsoring Banks: Training, Day-to-day management, Settlement, post training hand holding, credit linkage, etc.

Other Agencies: NABARD (special courses), SLBCs (coordination), NGOs (handholding).

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of RSETIs functional in the Country

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of RSETIs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	28
5	Bihar	38
6	Chattisgarh	29
7	D and N Haveli	1
8	Gujarat	29
9	Haryana	21
10	Himachal Pradesh	10
11	Jammu and Kashmir	20
12	Jharkhand	25
13	Karnataka	32

14	Kerala	14
15	Lakshadweep	1
16	Madhya Pradesh	53
17	Maharashtra	36
18	Manipur	4
19	Meghalaya	5
20	Mizoram	3
21	Nagaland	1
22	Odisha	30
23	Pondicherry	1
24	Punjab	18
25	Rajasthan	35
26	Sikkim	1
27	Tamil Nadu	37
28	Telangana	17
29	Tripura	6
30	UT Ladakh	2
31	Uttar Pradesh	78
32	Uttarakhand	13
33	West Bengal	19
	Grand Total	**632**

Source: NACER

STATEMENT-II

Details of the total number of candidates enrolled, trained, and successfully settled under the RSETI programme along with the corresponding settlement rate during the last five years, State and UT-wise

S.No.	Name of the State	FY 2020-21			FY 2021-22			FY 2022-23		
		Trained	Settled	Settlement Rate (%)	Trained	Settled	Settlement Rate (%)	Trained	Settled	Settlement Rate (%)
1	Andaman and	318	135	42	412	381	92	421	421	100

	Nicobar Islands									
2	Andhra Pradesh	5002	3836	77	7817	6522	83	10935	8792	80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	57	317	225	0	0	384	438	114
4	Assam	7208	5145	71	10017	8335	83	14328	11087	77
5	Bihar	14868	10817	73	21268	14330	67	28292	22769	80
6	Chattisgarh	7003	4927	70	10030	7257	72	12744	11238	88
7	D and N Haveli	560	437	78	561	447	80	761	545	72
8	Gujarat	11233	7859	70	15993	12863	80	20564	16395	80
9	Haryana	11301	6744	60	11045	8176	74	14086	8989	64
10	Himachal Pradesh	3227	2019	63	4750	3208	68	6134	4013	65
11	Jammu and Kashmir	4552	3955	87	5277	4148	79	7909	6453	82
12	Jharkhand	11467	7982	70	13725	10828	79	18979	13844	73
13	Karnataka	16333	12649	77	18332	17059	93	24937	19407	78
14	Kerala	5090	4752	93	5980	5801	97	9970	7990	80
15	Lakshadweep	162	98	60	139	34	24	465	285	61
16	Madhya Pradesh	19180	15530	81	22956	18490	81	32068	24620	77
17	Maharashtra	16559	13033	79	19606	15251	78	27322	21474	79
18	Manipur	287	277	97	364	301	83	920	834	91
19	Meghalaya	959	687	72	1649	868	53	2024	1480	73
20	Mizoram	613	457	75	651	636	98	907	798	88
21	Nagaland	199	118	59	338	272	80	396	395	100
22	Odisha	15321	11574	76	16049	13978	87	20766	17486	84
23	Pondicherry	583	420	72	568	485	85	821	780	95
24	Punjab	7501	5489	73	9241	6972	75	10833	8243	76
25	Rajasthan	19904	12682	64	23160	19032	82	30404	25274	83
26	Sikkim	202	134	66	203	146	72	411	299	73
27	Tamil Nadu	15233	12517	82	17187	14796	86	26310	21110	80
28	Telangana	3703	2647	71	5413	5214	96	7195	6516	91
29	Tripura	1893	836	44	2274	1781	78	2744	2237	82
30	UT Ladakh	408	328	80	535	384	72	624	355	57
31	Uttar Pradesh	41995	27673	66	52909	46948	89	55972	46109	82
32	Uttarakhand	6383	4829	76	6258	4413	71	7007	5599	80
33	West Bengal	5876	4591	78	9182	7073	77	12169	9605	79
	TOTAL :	**255141**	**185234**	**73**	**314114**	**256429**	**82**	**409802**	**325880**	**80**

S.No.	Name of the State	FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26 (as on 31.01.2026)		
		Trained	Settled	Settlement Rate (%)	Trained	Settled	Settlement Rate (%)	Trained	Settled	Settlement Rate (%)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	500	451	90	611	497	81	552	388	70
2	Andhra Pradesh	11432	8536	75	16174	12038	74	13940	10274	74
3	Arunachal Pradesh	499	287	58	1042	779	75	680	351	52
4	Assam	18132	12155	67	26097	19080	73	18632	11049	59
5	Bihar	30434	24495	80	41900	32128	77	30232	19597	65
6	Chattisgarh	15040	10848	72	19079	14328	75	17980	11361	63
7	D and N Haveli	752	528	70	769	547	71	462	395	85
8	Gujarat	23117	15363	66	30705	22256	72	19314	13575	70
9	Haryana	15153	10760	71	20647	15061	73	13512	9194	68
10	Himachal Pradesh	6876	5187	75	10450	7614	73	6734	4146	62
11	Jammu and Kashmir	8589	6397	74	19785	14325	72	10109	7635	76
12	Jharkhand	20760	15370	74	26681	19849	74	18068	11989	66
13	Karnataka	25613	20284	79	31238	23696	76	25784	18276	71
14	Kerala	10690	8389	78	14614	11355	78	10976	8568	78
15	Lakshadweep	467	346	74	589	419	71	449	333	74
16	Madhya Pradesh	35859	27754	77	50160	36467	73	41897	24864	59
17	Maharashtra	30397	22961	76	41123	30129	73	29041	19446	67
18	Manipur	1109	903	81	2664	2057	77	1631	1021	63
19	Meghalaya	2508	1580	63	3840	2779	72	2123	1021	48
20	Mizoram	1055	1053	100	2324	1366	59	983	1252	127
21	Nagaland	603	332	55	669	484	72	500	385	77
22	Odisha	22056	19544	89	30046	24998	83	21289	16682	78
23	Pondicherry	911	712	78	1251	880	70	920	518	56
24	Punjab	12332	9398	76	17779	13274	75	12203	7592	62
25	Rajasthan	33293	26740	80	43116	32669	76	25239	18592	74
26	Sikkim	439	335	76	1020	717	70	822	507	62
27	Tamil Nadu	29073	23835	82	36951	29561	80	33851	25169	74
28	Telangana	7647	6321	83	10804	8149	75	9403	5605	60
29	Tripura	3386	2653	78	4309	2765	64	2926	2245	77
30	UT Ladakh	585	462	79	965	686	71	764	581	76

31	Uttar Pradesh	60513	49873	82	81135	61939	76	59269	40479	68
32	Uttarakhand	7505	5711	76	13203	9503	72	6151	4691	76
33	West Bengal	14094	10709	76	19470	14864	76	15550	10236	66
	TOTAL :	**451419**	**350272**	**78**	**621210**	**467259**	**75**	**451986**	**308017**	**68**

STATEMENT-III

District-wise functional RSETIs and candidates trained and settled the State of Karnataka during the last 5 years and current year as on Jan 2026

S. No.	District	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26 (till 31.01.2026)	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Bagalkot	550	307	616	507	805	616	881	714	1225	885	888	531
2	Bangalore Rural	420	299	594	476	858	640	774	578	1005	724	913	579
3	Bangalore Rural	385	507	302	248	606	426	697	512	802	562	722	455
4	Belagavi	500	313	753	614	824	684	807	655	1039	803	837	451
5	Bellary	542	408	630	480	755	583	758	580	1001	809	803	507
6	Bidar	704	679	634	589	935	894	1071	981	1416	1342	820	604
7	Vijayapur	501	352	570	735	804	584	823	620	1011	734	858	636
8	Chamarajanagar	39	6	193	72	755	475	759	600	1007	729	778	537
9	Chickmanglur	376	551	580	494	791	627	792	703	904	648	763	571
10	Chitradurga	658	470	736	721	1055	901	1138	1025	1128	819	902	605
11	Dakishan Kannada	382	318	565	431	751	543	762	577	1012	730	834	601
12	Davanagere	591	428	570	549	886	673	955	816	1050	756	785	563
13	Dharwad	523	354	722	521	799	758	815	698	1100	808	868	631
14	Gadag	623	395	542	430	793	525	790	554	1059	792	1000	602
15	Gulbarga	393	212	521	430	759	537	846	609	1086	819	826	640
16	Hassan	456	491	537	496	750	529	778	600	1046	639	907	706
17	Haveri	394	324	600	594	798	555	792	570	1013	715	867	656
18	Kadagu (Coorg)	404	351	505	360	797	605	792	647	805	650	591	508
19	Kolar	484	602	570	385	751	594	758	621	1004	704	902	606
20	Koppal	697	434	567	428	822	596	828	567	1062	830	853	511
21	Mandya	636	249	658	613	808	610	814	635	1053	776	835	677
22	Mysore	467	339	547	397	784	628	830	561	1005	722	869	661

23	Raichur	552	309	592	660	803	590	906	775	1005	773	786	557
24	Shimoga	665	305	627	691	908	878	828	642	1002	803	810	553
25	Tumkur	468	338	704	585	837	619	830	648	1004	715	902	511
26	Udupi	395	591	503	370	795	563	825	578	724	621	750	553
27	Uttar Kannada	860	628	754	756	843	734	873	767	1055	929	853	633
28	Uttar Kannada	452	305	530	685	788	803	848	565	805	735	773	770
29	Chikkaballapura	463	395	583	591	757	489	761	623	1002	749	645	511
30	Bangalore South District (Ramanagar)	475	473	528	604	787	626	755	607	807	673	708	636
31	Yadgir	337	143	476	396	733	522	727	656	1001	702	952	607
32	Vijayanagara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	107
33	Udupi	527	567	346	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Bangalore South District (Ramanagar)	414	206	177	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		16333	12649	18332	17059	24937	19407	25613	20284	31238	23696	25784	18276

* RSETI closed

Source: NACER

PERFORMANCE OF PMFBY IN KARNATAKA

2899. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) the number of farmers covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Karnataka during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the total amount of premium collected under the Scheme in the State during the above period;

(c) the total insurance claims received, approved and disbursed to farmers in the State during this period;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding delay or non-settlement of crop insurance claims under PMFBY in Karnataka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely settlement of claims and improve implementation of the Scheme in the State?

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

(a) to (c) District-wise cumulative details of number of farmer applications covered, total amount of premium collected, claims paid and number of farmers applications benefitted by claims in Karnataka from 2022-23 to 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Majority of the claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are settled within the stipulated timelines under the Operational Guidelines of the scheme i.e within 21 days of the receipt requisite yield data from the concerned State Government, by the insurance companies. Government of Karnataka administers the scheme through its own 'Samrakshne' portal.

However, to further facilitate the grievance redressal mechanism, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed by the Government of India. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies' database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues has also been fixed.

From January, 2024 to December, 2025, total 89 grievances/complaints relating to claims in Karnataka under PMFBY have been received on KRPH, out of which 88 (99%) have been resolved to the satisfactions of the farmers.

(e) Government has taken various steps to strengthen/improve implementation of PMFBY, bring transparency and ensure timely settlement of claims :

- Provision of 2% penalty on insurance companies for delay in settlement of claims.
- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.
- 12% penalty is also levied on State Government for delay in release of State share of subsidy.
- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season for bringing financial discipline.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

- Tranche based claim settlement has been initiated w.e.f. Rabi 2024-25.
- YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation.
- WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level.

Department is regularly monitoring the functioning of insurance companies, including timely settlement of claims through weekly video conferences of all stakeholders, one to one meeting as well as National Review Conferences.

STATEMENT

PMFBY and RWBCIS: Karnataka State District-wise Cumulative Data from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (as on 31.12.2025)

District Name	Applications Enrolled	Farmer Share of premium	Gross Premium	Paid Claims	Application Benefitted
	(In No.)	(Rs. In Crore)			(In No.)
Bagalkot	141,999	31.69	199.15	311.14	79,785
Ballari	39,987	5.87	21.95	29.33	14,398
Belagavi	251,305	39.74	236.52	357.38	123,811
Bengaluru Rural	39,063	2.44	18.49	8.84	14,609
Bengaluru Urban	2,710	0.16	1.34	0.74	1,060
Bidar	836,880	41.53	445.29	119.85	353,947
Chamarajnagar	45,886	1.86	12.46	9.79	15,907
Chikkaballapur	172,710	12.30	106.70	142.70	131,875

Chikkamagaluru	178,560	40.60	250.65	275.48	135,896
Chitradurga	396,050	52.46	394.27	420.32	164,481
Dakshinakannada	712,475	96.44	827.56	855.77	647,212
Davangere	216,685	32.42	190.54	329.86	163,222
Dharwad	545,523	71.80	501.60	365.80	317,871
Gadag	735,226	104.85	680.36	864.86	535,818
Hasan	427,490	21.92	170.94	135.38	193,331
Haveri	1,144,573	110.80	860.37	1,071.12	956,271
Kalaburgi	582,729	62.18	395.72	658.35	730,779
Kodagu	10,580	1.92	9.93	6.54	3,893
Kolar	72,423	5.78	48.28	37.90	42,865
Koppal	360,354	40.43	306.98	224.70	186,650
Mandya	282,153	5.44	42.70	63.32	171,073
Mysuru	26,528	0.98	7.71	4.61	10,088
Raichur	210,639	33.68	221.37	93.44	44,007
Ramanagara	54,481	6.80	47.59	68.82	39,916
Shivamogga	335,197	74.31	373.14	458.88	304,384
Tumakuru	449,383	38.38	265.01	184.90	217,204
Udupi	48,243	6.81	43.63	81.08	41,972
Uttarkannada	434,381	46.34	216.38	216.51	221,735
Vijayanagara	186,172	19.34	106.67	225.54	142,632
Vijayapura	456,750	126.29	978.22	919.70	240,457
Yadgiri	38,242	6.32	36.45	22.27	21,239
Total	**9,435,377**	**1,141.86**	**8,017.98**	**8,564.92**	**6,268,388**

स्टार्टअप इंडिया योजना

2900. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः

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

(क) स्टार्टअप इंडिया योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजना के प्रारंभ से अब तक पूरे देश में इसके अंतर्गत किए गए पंजीकरणों की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत निर्धारित और प्राप्त किए गए लक्ष्यों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) देश के किन-किन राज्यों में अधिकतम संख्या में स्टार्टअप शुरू किए गए हैं या शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितने पंजीकरण किए गए हैं?

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

(क) स्टार्टअप इंडिया भारत सरकार की एक पहल है, जिसे 16 जनवरी, 2016 को शुरू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य देश के स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम में नवप्रयोग, स्टार्टअप को विकसित करने और निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक मज़बूत ईकोसिस्टम बनाना है। स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत, सरकार ने स्टार्टअप्स के लिए कार्य-योजना की शुरुआत की है, जिसमें देश में एक ऊर्जावान स्टार्टअप ईकोसिस्टम बनाने के लिए परिकल्पित स्कीमें और प्रोत्साहन शामिल हैं। इस कार्य-योजना में "सरलीकरण और सहायता", "वित्त पोषण सहायता और प्रोत्साहन" तथा "उद्योगजगत-अकादमिक क्षेत्र की साझेदारी और इन्क्यूबेशन" जैसे क्षेत्रों की 19 कार्य मदें शामिल हैं।

(ख) देश में स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यताप्राप्त कंपनियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत, सरकार तीन प्रमुख स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित कर रही है, नामतः स्टार्टअप्स के लिए निधियों का कोष (एफएफएस), स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस) और स्टार्टअप्स के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएसएस) ताकि स्टार्टअप्स

को उनके व्यवसाय चक्र के विभिन्न चरणों में सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए फंडिंग के अवसर और सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

एफएफएस को उद्यम पूंजी निवेश की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए स्थापित किया गया है और यह भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) द्वारा संचालित है, जो भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (सेबी)-पंजीकृत वैकल्पिक निवेश निधियों (एआईएफ) को पूंजी प्रदान करता है, जो आगे स्टार्टअप्स में निवेश करती हैं। 31 जनवरी, 2026 तक, इस स्कीम के तहत 12,362.70 करोड़ रुपए की कुल प्रतिबद्धता (सकल प्रतिबद्धता) जताई गई है और सहायता प्राप्त एआईएफ द्वारा 6,829.47 करोड़ रुपए का वितरण/निकासी की जा चुकी है। एआईएफ को राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कुल प्रतिबद्ध और वितरित राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

एसआईएसएफएस इनक्यूबेटरों के माध्यम से प्रारंभिक चरण के स्टार्टअप्स को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। एसआईएफएस 1 अप्रैल, 2021 से लागू है। 31 जनवरी, 2026 तक स्कीम के तहत चुने गए इन्क्यूबेटर्स को 945 करोड़ रुपए अनुमोदित किए गए तथा 575 करोड़ रुपए वितरित किए गए। इन्क्यूबेटर्स के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार अनुमोदित और वितरित राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

सीजीएसएस को, पात्र वित्तीय संस्थानों के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स को ऋण प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया गया है। सीजीएसएस राष्ट्रीय ऋण गारंटी न्यासी कंपनी (एनसीजीटीसी) लिमिटेड द्वारा संचालित है और 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से प्रचालन में है। 31 जनवरी, 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, स्कीम के तहत, स्टार्टअप उधारकर्ताओं को 925.90 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण-राशि की गारंटी प्रदान की गई है। स्टार्टअप उधारकर्ताओं को प्रदान की गई ऋण-राशि की गारंटी का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दिया गया है।

(घ) देश में स्टार्टअप्स के रूप में मान्यताप्राप्त कंपनियों की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत, पिछले तीन वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 2023, 2024, और 2025 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में 4616 कंपनियों को स्टार्टअप्स के रूप में मान्यता दी गई।

विवरण-I

31 जनवरी, 2026 तक स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यताप्राप्त कंपनियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यताप्राप्त कंपनियों की संख्या
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	93
आंध्र प्रदेश	4004
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	88
असम	2063
बिहार	4745
चंडीगढ़	670
छत्तीसगढ़	2302
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	90
दिल्ली	20287
गोवा	783
गुजरात	18195
हरियाणा	11004
हिमाचल प्रदेश	782
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1446
झारखंड	1996
कर्नाटक	21601
केरल	8267
लद्दाख	25
लक्षद्वीप	3
मध्य प्रदेश	7071
महाराष्ट्र	36782
मणिपुर	258
मेघालय	91
मिजोरम	64
नागालैंड	115
ओडिशा	3678
पुदुच्चेरी	225

पंजाब	2368
राजस्थान	7698
सिक्किम	18
तमिलनाडु	14099
तेलंगाना	11743
त्रिपुरा	200
उत्तर प्रदेश	20734
उत्तराखंड	1743
पश्चिम बंगाल	6952
कुल	**212283**

विवरण-II

31 जनवरी, 2026 तक एफएफएस के तहत एआईएफ द्वारा प्रतिबद्ध और वितरित/निकासी की राशि

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एआईएफ के लिए प्रतिबद्ध राशि (सकल प्रतिबद्धताएं)	एआईएफ द्वारा वितरित/निकासी की गई राशि
असम	25.00	22.030
दिल्ली	1,099.00	761.103
गुजरात	150.00	116.331
हरियाणा	176.00	85.793
कर्नाटक	3,105.75	1,597.558
महाराष्ट्र	6,801.95	3,581.872
राजस्थान	20.00	-
तमिलनाडु	705.00	480.524
तेलंगाना	280.00	184.255
कुल	**12,362.70**	**6,829.47**

विवरण-III

31 जनवरी, 2026 तक एसआईएसएफएस के तहत इन्क्यूबेटरों को स्वीकृत और वितरित राशि

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	इन्क्यूबेटरों को स्वीकृत राशि	इन्क्यूबेटरों को वितरित राशि
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	29.40	17.37
असम	12.60	5.04
बिहार	18.90	10.79

छत्तीसगढ़	3.15	2.16
दिल्ली	51.45	27.08
गोवा	15.54	11.69
गुजरात	81.38	46.85
हरियाणा	21.00	13.40
हिमाचल प्रदेश	13.65	6.96
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5.25	2.10
झारखंड	4.20	1.68
कर्नाटक	104.48	62.61
केरल	18.90	14.48
मध्य प्रदेश	26.25	16.41
महाराष्ट्र	120.75	74.31
मिजोरम	4.20	1.99
नागालैंड	7.35	3.57
ओडिशा	39.38	21.96
पुदुच्चेरी	8.40	8.35
पंजाब	44.10	25.78
राजस्थान	54.60	35.31
सिक्किम	3.15	2.17
तमिलनाडु	96.34	57.90
तेलंगाना	71.35	48.36
उत्तर प्रदेश	68.25	42.39
उत्तराखंड	13.65	8.27
पश्चिम बंगाल	7.35	6.02
कुल	**945**	**575**

विवरण-IV

31 जनवरी, 2026 तक सीजीएसएस के तहत स्टार्टअप उधारकर्ताओं को गारंटीकृत ऋण की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार राशि

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	गारंटीकृत ऋण की राशि
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.50
असम	13.97
बिहार	0.28
चंडीगढ़	0.15
छत्तीसगढ़	0.65

दिल्ली	65.41
गुजरात	119.83
हरियाणा	128.39
जम्मू और कश्मीर	7.00
कर्नाटक	104.52
केरल	35.00
मध्य प्रदेश	10.80
महाराष्ट्र	187.61
ओडिशा	4.50
राजस्थान	18.50
तमिलनाडु	84.60
तेलंगाना	26.08
उत्तर प्रदेश	65.35
उत्तराखंड	10.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	41.75
कुल	**925.90**

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN HARYANA

2901. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the total area under sugarcane cultivation in Haryana during the last five years including the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government in the last five years to fix and revise sugarcane prices in Haryana;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impose binding mechanisms on sugar mills to ensure timely payment to farmers for their sugarcane supply;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any audit or assessment of the total

amount pending towards sugarcane farmers of Haryana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to ensure payment of such dues within a fixed time period, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The year-wise details regarding the total area under sugarcane cultivation in Haryana during the last five years, including the current year has been provided in the table below:

Haryana Sugarcane Area

(Thousand Hectares)

2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
107.70	107.75	88.22	71.64	93.78

* Data for 2025-26 is as per First Advance Estimates

(b) Government announces the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane for every sugar season, which is the benchmark price, below which no sugar mill can purchase sugarcane from farmers. It is determined on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultation with the State Governments and other stakeholders. The FRP of sugarcane payable by sugar mills / factories for each sugar season from 2021-22 and onwards is tabulated below:

Sugar Season	FRP (Rs. per quintal)	SAP (Rs. Per Quintal)	Basic Recovery Level
2021-22	290.00	Early Variety: 362.00 Late Variety: 355.00	10.00%
2022-23	305.00	Early Variety: 372.00	10.25%

		Late Variety: 365.00	
2023-24	315.00	Early Variety: 386.00 Late Variety: 379.00	10.25%
2024-25	340.00	Early Variety: 400.00 Late Variety: 393.00	10.25%
2025-26	355.00	Early Variety: 415.00 Late Variety: 408.00	10.25%

Further, State Government of Haryana declared State Advised Price (SAP) is higher than the FRP during the above period.

(c) As per the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the sugar mills are required to make payment of cane price to the farmers within 14 days of supply of cane to the concerned sugar mills. The powers for enforcing the provisions of the Sugarcane Control (Order), 1966 have been delegated and vested with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(d) and (e) As per the information received from the Haryana Government, during the current Sugar season 2025-26 (October-September), approximately ₹ 1,491 crore is payable to sugarcane farmers. Out of this amount, about ₹ 1,027 crore has already been released by sugar mills, clearing nearly 69% of the total cane dues as on 18.02.2026. There are no pending cane payments from previous sugar seasons.

As per the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the sugar mills are required to make payment of cane price to the farmers within 14 days of supply of cane to the concerned sugar mills.

ANTIMICROBIAL USE IN AGRICULTURE

2902. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined growing national and international evidence indicating that widespread and poorly regulated antimicrobial use in agriculture, livestock and aquaculture is a major driver of antimicrobial resistance, enabling resistant pathogens to move across animals, humans and the environment;

(b) if so, the details of data analyzed by the Government on antimicrobial consumption in food production systems, regulatory oversight failures, agricultural practices encouraging routine use, and pathways contributing to resistance gene dissemination in soil, water and food chains; and

(c) the comprehensive “One Health” strategy proposed to be taken by the Government to enforce antimicrobial stewardship in agriculture, phase out non-therapeutic usage, strengthen monitoring of resistant organisms in livestock and food products and ensure coordinated action with human health and environmental authorities to address the escalating AMR threat?

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

(a) and (b) No report has been received from any part of the country regarding indiscriminate use of antibiotics in food crops and aquaculture leading to the development and spread of Anti Microbial Resistance (AMR). However, Ministry

of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, in collaboration with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is undertaking research, surveillance, and capacity building to address Anti Microbial Resistance (AMR) in livestock and fisheries sectors. Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes monitor antimicrobial use and resistance patterns in food-producing animals, poultry, and aquaculture, while promoting alternatives such as vaccines, biosecurity, probiotics, and improved husbandry practices.

ICAR has initiated a Network programme for AMR surveillance in 2019 covering the aspects of livestock and fisheries in the country, named as Indian Network for Fisheries and Animal Antimicrobial Resistance (INFAAR), in technical cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) involving 20 animal science centres and 11 fishery centres across India and ICAR- National Institute of Biotic Stress Management contributes to AMR mitigation specifically through:

(i) Monitoring antimicrobial resistance in plant pathogenic bacteria.

(ii) Genome-based validation of resistance determinants.

(iii) Promoting alternatives including biological control agents to reduce antibiotic dependency.

Further, ICAR-National Research Institute of Integrated Pest Management (NRIIPM) promotes ecologically based Integrated Pest Management (IPM), emphasizing biological control, crop rotation, resistant varieties, habitat management, and mechanical methods. Additionally, Ministry of Agriculture and

Farmers Welfare, through its Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agriculture Departments, undertakes various training programs, including Farmers Field Schools (FFS), two-day and five-day HRD programs, and 30-day Season-Long Training Programs (SLTP), to educate and train farmers, state agriculture extension functionaries, and pesticide dealers on the safe handling practices of pesticides, control the use of off-label pesticides, need-based and judicious use of pesticides and also the use of chemical pesticides as a last resort only.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the comprehensive National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance version 2.0 (NAP-AMR 2.0) in 2025, an updated national strategy of India to tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR) covering the period 2025-2029, through a well defined framework and inter-sectoral collaboration including Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The plan follows a “One Health” approach, targeting AMR across human health, animal health, agriculture, and environmental sectors. Six strategic priorities have been identified under the NAP-AMR: (i) improving awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education, and training; (ii) strengthening knowledge and evidence through surveillance; (iii) reducing the incidence of infection through effective infection prevention and control; (iv) optimizing the use of antimicrobial agents in health,

animals, m and food; (v) promoting investments for AMR activities, research, and innovations; and (vi) strengthening India's leadership on AMR.

'नाबार्ड' का कम्प्यूटरीकरण

2903. डॉ. संबित पात्राः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों के कंप्यूटरीकरण के मूल्यांकन के लिए कोई नीति या संस्थागत तंत्र स्थापित और विकसित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त निगरानी तंत्र की व्यवस्था में 'नाबार्ड' और अन्य सहकारी संस्थानों के योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त बैंकों के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए सरकार के पास विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों की संख्या कितनी है और स्वीकृत किए गए प्रस्तावों की संख्या सहित राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त बैंकों के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का बैंक-बार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हां। सरकार ने कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (एआरडीबी) के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए "आईटी इंटरवेंशंस द्वारा सहकारी समितियों का सशक्तीकरण" नामक एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना अनुमोदित की है । स्थायी वित्त समिति (एसएफसी) ने दिनांक 06.10.2023 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया और इसकी सिफारिश की। इस परियोजना के अधीन अब तक, केवल 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों ने कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों की सभी इकाइयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए भाग लिया है। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी के रूप में नाबार्ड के सहयोग से

नेशनल यूनिफाइड सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोवाइडर (एनयूएसवी) द्वारा विकसित राष्ट्र-स्तरीय ईआरपी-आधारित सॉफ्टवेयर का उपयोग किया जाता है जो प्रतिभागी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं जरूरतों के अनुसार अनुकूलन योग्य है । कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों के कंपयूटरीकरण परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत 119.40 करोड़ रुपये है । इस परियोजना में हार्डवेयर प्रापण, डिजिटलीकरण, सॉफ्टवेयर अनुकूलन, साइबर सुरक्षा, डेटा सेंटर सहयोग और केंद्रीय परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (पीएमयू) की स्थापना का प्रावधान है।

नाबार्ड ने कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों के लिए राष्ट्र-स्तरीय ईआरपी-आधारित सॉफ्टवेयर विकसित किया है जिसे परियोजना के अधीन कार्यान्वयन के लिए अपनाया गया है। इसके अलावा, सहकारिता मंत्रालय नाबार्ड और एनयूएसवी के माध्यम से अनुकूलन और रोलआउट में तकनीकी सहायता और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता प्रदान कर रहा है । मंत्रालय के अधीन केंद्रीय पीएमयू नाबार्ड के परामर्श से परियोजना कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करता है। राज्य सरकारें/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन और संबंधित कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक समन्वय, सॉफ्टवेयर को अंतिम रूप देने, हार्डवेयर प्रापण और फील्ड-स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन में शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ) परियोजना के अधीन अनुमोदित प्रस्तावों और भाग लेने वाले 10 राज्यों के साथ-साथ जारी की गई निधियों का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है:-

राज्य का नाम	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में जारी धनराशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में जारी धनराशि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में जारी धनराशि**	**कुल जारी धनराशि**
गुजरात	-	0.82	0.47	1.29
हरियाणा	-	0.76	-	0.76
हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	0.56	0.48	1.04
कर्नाटक	0.80	-	0.48	1.28
पुडुचेरी	0.04	-	0.07	0.11
पंजाब	0.47	-	0.95	1.42
राजस्थान	-	0.67	0.48	1.15
तमिलनाडु	-	1.49	0.48	1.97

त्रिपुरा	0.04	-	0.10	0.14
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.27	-	0.48	1.75
कुल	**2.62**	**4.30**	**3.97**	**10.89**

कृषिगत इनपुट सहायता

2904. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

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

(क) क्या संतरे, किन्नू जैसी बागवानी फसलों और जीरा, इसबगोल जैसी नकदी फसलों की प्रारंभिक लागत बहुत अधिक है, लेकिन इसकी तुलना में कृषिगत इनपुट सहायता बहुत कम है;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार को राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों से ऐसी फसलों के इनपुट (सहायता) बढ़ाने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एसडीआरएफ के नियमों में संशोधन करके संतरा, किन्नू जैसी बागवानी फसलों और जीरा, इसबगोल जैसी नकदी फसलों के नष्ट होने की स्थिति में कृषिगत इनपुट अनुदान की सीमा को 22,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर से बढ़ाकर न्यूनतम 50,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में इन नियमों में कब तक संशोधन किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) संतरा, किन्नू जैसी बागवानी फसलों और जीरा तथा इसबगोल जैसी नकदी फसलों की खेती की लागत, गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री, उर्वरक, सिंचाई प्रणाली और फसलोपरान्त इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की आवश्यकता के कारण यह खेती इनपुट तथा श्रम-प्रधान मानी जाती है। विभिन्न स्टेकहोल्डर्स से प्राप्त अनुरोधों और बागवानी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न इनपुट और सामग्रियों की कीमतों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) योजना के परिचालन

दिशानिर्देशों को 2025 में संशोधित किया गया था। उक्त संशोधित दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत, बागवानी क्षेत्र में नवीनतम तकनीकों के उपयोग के साथ-साथ विभिन्न बागवानी फसलों के लागत मानदंडों में वृद्धि की गई है। बढ़ी हुई सहायता का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, अधिसूचित आपदाओं के मद्देनजर जमीनी स्तर पर आवश्यक राहत उपाय प्रदान करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्य आपदा अनुक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) के रूप में उपलब्ध कोष से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर राहत उपाय करती हैं। "गंभीर प्रकृति" की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में एसडीआरएफ के अलावा राष्ट्रीय आपदा अनुक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता पर विचार किया जाता है और राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त ज्ञापन के आधार पर स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार इसे मंजूरी दी जाती है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता मुआवजे के रूप में नहीं होकर राहत के रूप में होती है। विस्तृत मद और मानदंड गृह मंत्रालय के आपदा प्रबंधन प्रभाग की वेबसाइट ndmindia.mha.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण

एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के तहत संतरा, किन्नू, जीरा और इसबगोल की खेती के लिए सहायता से संबंधित पुराने और नए दिशानिर्देशों का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा

फसल/ एमआईडीएच के अंतर्गत श्रेणी	पुराने दिशानिर्देश (2014)	नए/संशोधित दिशानिर्देश (2025)
नींबू वर्गीय फल जिसमें संतरा और किन्नू शामिल हैं	उच्च घनत्व के अंतर्गत, बाग स्थापना के लिए ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली के एकीकरण के बिना लागत मानदंड 1.00 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर तथा ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली के साथ ₹1.50 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर है। प्रदान की जाने वाली सब्सिडी सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 40% तथा पूर्वोत्तर/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 50% है। अधिकतम क्षेत्रफल: 4 हेक्टेयर प्रति लाभार्थी।	बाग स्थापना (ड्रिप सिंचाई के बिना) और नियमित अंतराल के लिए उच्च लागत मानदंड 1.25 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर है। उच्च घनत्व के लिए समर्थन 2.00 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर तथा अति-उच्च घनत्व के लिए 3.00 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर समान सब्सिडी पैटर्न (40%-50%) के साथ है।

बीज मसाले जिसमें जीरा शामिल हैं	सामान्य लागत मानदंड: 30,000 रूपये प्रति हेक्टेयर, सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 40% और पूर्वोत्तर/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 50% की सब्सिडी के साथ। अधिकतम क्षेत्रफल: 4 हेक्टेयर प्रति लाभार्थी।	उन्नत बीज, आईएनएम, आईपीएम और वैज्ञानिक खेती पद्धतियों के लिए लागत मानदंडों को बढ़ाकर 50,000 रूपये/हेक्टेयर कर दिया गया है।
औषधीय और सुगंधित पौधे इसबगोल सहित	पहले के दिशानिर्देशों में औषधीय पौधों को शामिल नहीं किया गया था।	गुणवत्तापूर्ण पौध सामग्री, खेती और मूल्य-श्रृंखला विकास के समर्थन के लिए क्षेत्र के आधार पर 40-50% की सब्सिडी के साथ लागत मानक 1.50 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर है।

FUNDS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2905. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a significant portion of the budget allocated for schemes related to persons with disabilities remains underutilised year after year;

(b) if so, the reasons for persistent underutilisation of funds earmarked for disability welfare and inclusion programmes;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to ensure full and timely utilisation of allocated funds to improve access to education, employment, healthcare and assistive devices for persons with disabilities; and

(d) the mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of expenditure on disability welfare and to ensure funds reach the intended beneficiaries?

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

(a) and (b) No.The details of the budget allocated, revised estimates and actual expenditure during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. In Crores)

S. No.	Programme/ Schemes Financial Year		Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase of Fitting Devices (ADIP)	Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Schemes	Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016
1	2022-23	BE	235.00	125.00	105.00	240.39
2		RE	230.00	105.00	145.00	100.00
3		AE	242.29	114.69	142.00	65.59
4	2023-24	BE	245.00	130.00	155.00	150.00
5		RE	305.00	130.00	155.00	67.00
6		AE	290.60	129.98	130.07	76.79
7	2024-25	BE	315.00	165.00	142.68	135.33
8		RE	350.00	139.00	80.00	111.00
9		AE	348.81	139.39	89.71	44.16

(c) and (d) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) is implementing various schemes for the welfare of persons with disabilities (PwDs), (Divyangjan). The funds are released to the eligible beneficiaries/ organisations/ institutions upon receipt of the proposals in accordance with the Scheme Guidelines. In some cases the cause of under

utilization has been late or incomplete submission of proposals by the stakeholders.

To ensure timely utilization of funds and effective delivery, the Schemes are regularly monitored, including inspection by District Authorities and State Governments. The department conducts regular review with associated stakeholders for sensitizing them and need to propagate the benefits of the schemes meant for PwDs for their empowerment. Feedbacks are also sought from stakeholders.

The Department is taking steps to ensure transparency and that the benefits reach the intended beneficiaries. Under Awareness Generation and Publicity (AGP) Scheme, the Department is creating general awareness about the Schemes and programmes of the Government for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities.

दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में मछुआरों का बीमा

2906. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) दमन और दीव में उन मछुआरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा जीवन बीमा / बीमा कवरेज प्रदान किया गया है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जीवन बीमा / बीमा कवरेज योजनाओं के अंतर्गत बीमाकृत मछुआरों की वर्ष-वार पूर्ण सूची क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत बीमा दावा लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले मछुआरों या उनके आश्रितों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) नाम, पूरा पता, बीमा योजना का नाम और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष - वार वितरित की गई कुल धनराशि सहित बीमा लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले प्रत्येक लाभार्थी का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) मत्स्यपालन विभाग, मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 20,750 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश के साथ भारत में मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के सतत और जिम्मेदार विकास और मछुआरों के कल्याण के माध्यम से ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन लाने के लिए एक प्रमुख योजना 'प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना' (PMMSY) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह योजना अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ समुद्री और अंतर्देशीय, दोनों आयामों के मछुआरों, मत्स्य श्रमिकों और संबद्ध मत्स्य श्रमिकों को समूह दुर्घटना बीमा कवरेज के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है, जिसमें संपूर्ण बीमा प्रीमियम राशि केंद्र और राज्य के बीच सामान्य राज्यों के लिए 60:40 एवं हिमालयी और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा की जाती है जबकि केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के मामले में, पूरी प्रीमियम राशि का भुगतान केंद्र द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। PMMSY के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए जाने वाले बीमा कवरेज में (i) मृत्यु या स्थायी पूर्ण शारीरिक अक्षमता के लिए 5,00,000/-रुपए, (ii) स्थायी आंशिक शारीरिक अक्षमता के लिए 2,50,000/-रुपए और (iii) दुर्घटना की स्थिति में अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के लिए 25,000/-रुपए की राशि शामिल है। PMMSY के कार्यान्वयन के विगत चार वर्षों (2021-22 से 2024-25) और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्षों (2025-26) के दौरान, केंद्र सरकार ने सालाना औसतन 33.46 लाख मछुआरों को कवर करते हुए 167.33 लाख मछुआरों के बीमा कवरेज के लिए 149.07 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की है। इसके अलावा, दमन और दीव के संबंध में, विगत चार वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (2025-26) के दौरान योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 38267 मछुआरों का बीमा किया गया है, जिसमें 2023-24 के लिए 7514 मछुआरे, 2024-25 के लिए 7824 मछुआरे और 2025-26 के लिए 8089 मछुआरे शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, 26 जुलाई 2021 को GAIS नीति की शुरुआत के बाद से, इस योजना के अंतर्गत केंद्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन से आज तक किसी भी दावे की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

एनएसएपी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

2907. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) जनवरी 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) की विभिन्न उप-योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर पात्र लाभार्थियों को संतोषजनक ढंग से चिह्नित किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पेंशन राशि बढ़ाने या कवरेज का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को वीबी जी-राम जी योजना के प्रारंभिक चरण में शामिल किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या मनरेगा से वीबी जी-राम जी में परिवर्तन के दौरान दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोई प्रायोगिक मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि उक्त परिवर्तन अवधि के दौरान दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों को उनकी मजदूरी का समय पर भुगतान मिले और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) देश भर में, दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए योजना-वार लाभार्थियों की संख्या पर सीमा/उच्चतम

सीमा के साथ 3.09 करोड़ बीपीएल लाभार्थियों की देखभाल करता है। मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि जारी करता है और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आगे लाभार्थियों को निधि जारी करते हैं। लाभार्थियों की संख्या की योजना-वार और राज्य-वार उच्चतम सीमा संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) एनएसएपी के अंतर्गत, पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान ग्राम पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार की जाती है। स्थानीय निकाय पात्र व्यक्तियों की सक्रिय रूप से पहचान करने में केंद्रीय भूमिका निभाते हैं। आवेदनों का सत्यापन निर्दिष्ट राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्राधिकरणों द्वारा पात्रता मानदंडों के संदर्भ में किया जाता है और सक्षम प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदन से पहले आवेदकों की सूची ग्राम सभा/वार्ड सभा में विचार-विमर्श के लिए रखी जाती है।

(ग) वर्तमान में, एनएसएपी के अंतर्गत कवरेज/सहायता दर में संशोधन हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) वीबी-जी राम जी अधिनियम, 2025 अधिनियमित किया जा चुका है। यह अधिनियम अभी प्रारंभ होना शेष है। प्रारंभ होने पर, अधिनियम के प्रावधान दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों पर लागू होंगे।

(ङ) चूंकि वीबी-जी राम जी अधिनियम, 2025 अभी प्रारंभ होना शेष है, अतः महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना से वीबी-जी राम जी में अंतरण के लिए मूल्यांकन अध्ययन का प्रश्न अभी नहीं उठता।

(च) चूंकि वीबी-जी राम जी अधिनियम, 2025 अभी प्रारंभ होना शेष है, अतः महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में लागू हो रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार पात्र श्रमिकों को मजदूरी भुगतान या रोजगार के अवसरों में व्यवधान उत्पन्न किए बिना एक सुचारु अंतरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक नियम और अंतरणकालीन प्रावधान तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में है।

विवरण

एनएसएपी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या की योजना-वार और राज्य-वार उच्चतम सीमा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आईजीएनओएपीएस	आईजीएनडब्ल्यूपीएस	आईजीएनडीपीएस	एनएफबीएस	अन्नपूर्णा
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	663736	246832	24412	10906	54354
2	बिहार	3157256	635091	127100	35859	166600
3	छत्तीसगढ़	644429	203628	32085	12801	24196
4	गोवा	7308	5886	466	225	420
5	गुजरात	620548	276078	20327	10695	35377
6	हरियाणा	259865	70808	16583	4154	-
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	93178	21974	853	684	2644
8	झारखंड	985094	266077	26349	14148	54939
9	कर्नाटक	899422	452027	44825	18312	-
10	केरल	458813	368358	19285	4358	36904
11	मध्य प्रदेश	1575079	546920	101470	30826	
12	महाराष्ट्र	1122920	80725	9322	34987	108000
13	ओडिशा	1418631	525045	90283	24697	64800
14	पंजाब	112955	19294	5982	2673	-
15	राजस्थान	823972	315048	30513	12347	47500
16	तमिलनाडु	1282504	574258	64096	18445	66388
17	तेलंगाना	480315	180720	20578	7794	38846
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	4722613	1025236	85773	73075	-
19	उत्तराखंड	204557	23898	2880	4808	-
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	1281159	726172	59941	21553	65068
21	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5893	288	112	346	1840
22	असम	695997	119955	34579	8524	25308
23	मणिपुर	55891	7075	1005	669	3320
24	मेघालय	55734	8024	1558	781	3580
25	मिजोरम	24524	2278	722	197	1000
26	नागालैंड	45941	3827	1011	535	2600
27	सिक्किम	16928	1469	457	175	960
28	त्रिपुरा	135232	17537	2131	984	5740

29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	585	3	2	86	560
30	चंडीगढ़	2378	2486	100	80	440
31	दादरा-नगर हवेली और दमन-दीव	8754	2109	310	119	358
32	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	113824	36361	4635	2270	8040
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	130298	7631	2465	323	10220
34	लद्दाख	6486	443	219	112	7260
35	लक्षद्वीप	155	87	51	9	60
36	पुदुच्चेरी	17713	9821	1271	283	1580
कुल योग		**22130687**	**6783469**	**833751**	**358840**	**831642**

START-UP INDIA SEED FUND

2908. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is considering restarting the Start-Up India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the results of the SISFS in its previous iteration which was launched in April 2021, such as amount disbursed, number of start-ups benefited, etc.;

(c) the manner the renewal of SISFS benefit start-ups in India;

(d) the aspects of funding does the SISFS cover; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Ministry in promoting start-ups in terms of ease of credit access?

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

(a) to (d) The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) was approved for a period of four years starting from 2021-22 with a corpus of Rs. 945 crore. The Scheme is implemented from 1st April 2021 under the Startup India initiative. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to eligible startups through incubators for activities such as proof of concept and validation of ideas, prototype development and product trials, product development and testing and market entry and commercialization. Funds are disbursed by incubators to startups in milestone-based installments, linked to progress in product development and readiness for market launch.

Considering the milestone-based nature of disbursement and the time required by incubators and startups to utilize sanctioned funds effectively, the Scheme has recently been provided an extension to facilitate continued disbursement of committed funds and to enable incubators and startups to complete approved activities.

As on 31st January 2026, 219 incubators have been selected under the Scheme and the complete corpus of Rs. 945 crore has been committed to these selected incubators and Rs. 575 crore has been disbursed to them. Further, the approved incubators have selected a total of 3,311 startups for support under the Scheme.

(e) Under the Startup India initiative, for ease of credit access, the Government is also implementing the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) for enabling debt funding to startups through eligible financial institutions [Member Institutions (MIs)]. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. As on 31st January 2026, 348 loans amounting to Rs 925.90 crore have been guaranteed to startup borrowers under CGSS.

PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA

2909. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reduced the budgetary allocation for the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in the Financial Budget 2026–27 as compared to the allocations made in 2024–25 and 2025–26;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and funds released under the scheme, year-wise during the last three financial years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) the reasons for the reduction in allocation despite the stated objective of enhancing fish production, exports and income of fishers;

(d) whether the Government has assessed likely impact of such reduction on coastal States, particularly Tamil Nadu, where a significant population depends on fisheries for livelihood, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any representations have been received from State Governments, fishermen associations or stakeholders seeking restoration or enhancement of funds under PMMSY, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of traditional fishermen, small-scale fish farmers and allied workers in the fisheries sector?

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

(a) to (e) Department of Fisheries, Government of India has been allocated highest ever budgetary support of Rs. 2500.00 crore in BE for the year 2026-27 under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana. However, the Budget allocation for the year 2025-26 and 2024-25 are Rs. 2465.00 crore and Rs. 2352.00 crore respectively. The year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated and funds released under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana during last three years including for Government of Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Based on the proposals received from the State Government, Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last five years (FY2020-21 to Fy2024-25) has accorded approvals to the proposals of Government of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 1240.95 crore with a central share of Rs. 479.73 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana. Out of the central share approved, an amount of Rs. 202.05 crore has been released to the Government

of Tamil Nadu for implementation of the approved project activities under PMMSY. Central funds are released to the State Governments based on the utilization of the earlier releases and during the FY 2025-26, central funds of Rs. 50.00 crore was released initially in April, 2025 to the Government of Tamil Nadu through the Mother Sanctions under PMMSY. Subsequently, based on the request received from the State Government, an additional amount of Rs.20.00 crore has been released in February, 2026 to Government of Tamil Nadu through the mother sanction. Out of Such central funds of Rs.70 crore released during the FY 2025-26, the Government of Tamil Nadu has so far utilized a sum of Rs.48.32 crore for implementation of the approved fisheries and aquaculture development projects under PMMSY.

(f) Under the PMMSY, support is provided for the welfare of traditional fishermen, small scale fish farmers for development of fisheries and allied activities in the country including Government of Tamil Nadu. The activities includes, acquiring new fishing boats and nets to enhance their fishing capacities, Livelihood and Nutritional Support in the form of financial assistance during the annual fishing ban period to mitigate their economic hardships, accidental insurance cover for protection of fishers, support undertaking sea cage farming, seaweed cultivation, ornamental fish farming, pearl farming etc., for climate resilient and alternative livelihood support to coast fishers, deployment of Artificial Reefs in the coastal areas for replenishment of fisheries resources in the traditional fishing grounds and restoration of coastal ecosystems, support for upgrading their present fishing vessels to modern deep-

sea fishing vessels for diversification and enhancement of income of fishers. Further, alternative sustainable livelihoods activities through the mariculture activities like cage culture, seaweed, Training and Capacity Building programs to enhance skills and knowledge in modern fishing practices and infusion of technologies are also supported under the PMMSY to improve the socio-economic conditions of traditional fishers and ensure sustainable fishing practices.

STATEMENT

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated and funds released under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central share approved			Funds released		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	405.05	892.55	386.10	0.00	0.00	500.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	38,514.40	2,748.00	2,457.00	19258	687	659.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,801.98	2,387.16	2,550.10	3178.47	3566.38	3325.12
4	Assam	8,367.32	5,479.23	6,338.40	2654.18	7360.64	1028.2
5	Bihar	809.60	6,294.28	1,713.18	202.4	1573.75	865.59
6	Chhattisgarh	9,607.89	10,759.49	3,965.27	7919.5	5155.13	4048.37
7	Daman and Diu			12,886.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	568.44	337.44	281.70	1059	1130.94	337.21
10	Gujarat	8,533.26	2,178.72	8,361.84	0.00	0.00	3742.14
11	Haryana	4,090.02	16,084.70	1,168.14	3577.76	4000.00	1984.88
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,424.31	1,473.39	1,718.47	1126.96	900.00	1205.68
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2,075.00	1,857.90	1,110.34	2020.00	1219.73	2239.83
14	Jharkhand	2,900.74	4,256.63	759.38	1450.36	854.10	1036.98
15	Karnataka	11,901.04	9,214.68	1,522.15	6608.00	2981.36	3793.06
16	Kerala	15,233.48	13,327.98	13,226.17	15316.3	7988.25	2499.66

					8		
17	Ladakh	568.44	337.44	281.70	294.35	216.93	502.74
18	Lakshadweep	8,533.26	2,178.72	8,361.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	4,090.02	16,084.70	1,168.14	3339.85	5038.41	5937.93
20	Maharashtra	1,424.31	1,473.39	1,718.47	10252.00	9999.67	2499.99
21	Manipur	2,075.00	1,857.90	1,110.34	0.00	1000.00	0.00
22	Meghalaya	2,900.74	4,256.63	759.38	659.07	1380.80	999.97
23	Mizoram	11,901.04	9,214.68	1,522.15	694.94	1967.76	1730.88
24	Nagaland	15,233.48	13,327.98	13,226.17	1227.80	1665.63	2291.82
25	Odisha	568.44	337.44	281.70	6570.00	3882.00	7929.21
26	Puducherry	11,242.79	1,230.75	13,445.35	2841.00	0.00	1390.00
27	Punjab	1,615.31	468.16	391.99	676.94	1231.49	219.65
28	Rajasthan	489.12	686.34	272.04	0.00	0.00	148.81
29	Sikkim	1,215.54	1,608.06	201.54	679.11	1084.51	999.80
30	Tamil Nadu	17,528.81	4,377.10	6,991.05	0.00	8748.61	1671.26
31	Telangana	3,759.63	1,979.99	1,075.20	0.00	397.36	939.11
32	Tripura	2,411.87	4,639.70	4,293.38	1061.19	2144.49	931.75
33	Uttar Pradesh	8,032.23	11,894.44	2,398.68	3789.17	3888.62	6554.98
34	Uttarakhand	6,181.02	3,197.80	1,377.54	6181.02	2553.59	3709.89
35	West Bengal	17,740.68	2,760.32	1,557.74	5075.97	0.00	431.73

SUB-MISSION OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANISATION

2910. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:
SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:
SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:
SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:
SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) whether the States have submitted annual action plans under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM);

(b) if so the number of beneficiaries mentioned under the components of "Financial assistance to farmers for procurement of farm machinery and equipments on individual ownership basis" and "Financial Assistance for Mechanised Operations" of the scheme during the last five years in the country, State-wise and year-wise, particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any audit mechanisms have been conducted State/Union Government to measure the implementation of this component under the scheme;

(d) if so, the number of beneficiaries who have been befitted under the scheme during the above period in the country, State-wise and year-wise, particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if not, whether any audit will be conducted to measure the impact of the scheme?

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

(a) to (e) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in 2014-15 and implemented as a component under the umbrella scheme 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)'. The major objectives of SMAM is to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low and promote 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale when

arise due to small land holding and high cost of individual ownership of agricultural machines. The Central funds are released to the States based on their Annual Action Plans (AAPs) which are developed at the district level and consolidated at the state level.

The State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries during last five years under “Financial assistance to farmers for procurement of farm machinery and equipments on individual ownership basis” component of SMAM are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The district-wise allocation are decided at the State level and as per the information provided by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, the district-wise details of beneficiaries of Andhra Pradesh state during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** The component of ‘Financial Assistance for Mechanized Operations’ was implemented only by the State of Chhattisgarh and the number of farmers benefitted under this component during last five years were 1582 numbers.

Impact evaluation study of schemes is a standard, systematic process used to determine the long-term, direct, and indirect effects of policies, programs, or projects. The impact evaluation of SMAM was carried out as a part of study ‘Evaluation of CSS Schemes in Package 1 – Agriculture and Allied Sector’ under the aegis of the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog. The study report released in 2025 provides an integrated assessment of various schemes including SMAM based on primary fieldwork across diverse agro-climatic zones, quantitative surveys with beneficiaries,

extensive stakeholder consultations at the central, state, district, and block levels, and secondary data analysis from official records and scheme Management Information System (MIS).

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries under "Financial assistance to farmers for procurement of farm machinery and equipments on individual ownership basis" component of SMAM

State	Number of beneficiaries				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	*	*	*	*	25187
Arunachal	12650	12160	4541	2241	3741
Assam	*	*	131	2	51
Bihar	2088	*	5	2101	8875
Chhattisgarh	20262	18297	19276	2918	3635
Goa	*	1306	*	*	*
Gujarat	1639	518	1601	369	3907
Haryana	*	*	2285	*	*
Himachal Pradesh	6925	3635	2874	157	2129
Jammu and Kashmir	3911	*	558	1752	1574
Jharkhand	*	19871	*	*	*
Karnataka	45545	31130	23234	14675	24504
Kerala	9217	27690	29755	28047	26834
Madhya Pradesh	63800	56130	35100	30250	30441
Maharashtra	4800	14914	30031	23314	7258
Manipur	110	113	1766	1838	*
Meghalaya	630	50	187	*	486
Mizoram	1750	1772	45	1604	159
Nagaland	2255	167	4600	3932	3526

Orissa	7444	424	494	9015	22824
Punjab	*	*	1551	966	2669
Rajasthan	451	103	2345	6579	9801
Sikkim	100	775	752	769	1835
Tamil Nadu	3241	3741	7732	39533	20647
Telengana	*	*	*	*	*
Tripura	5250	12	6285	9827	11444
Uttar Pradesh	8572	5526	9962	12620	12179
Uttarakhand	5012	*	7832	3221	4876
West Bengal	118	*	514	1070	3229
Puducherry	*	*	219	*	*
Ladakh	1314	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	207084	198334	193456	196800	231811

* Component not implemented by States

STATEMENT-II

District-wise number of beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh under "Financial assistance to farmers for procurement of farm machinery and equipments on individual ownership basis" component of SMAM

S. No.	District	No. of beneficiaries
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	351
2	Anakapalli	1011
3	Anantapur	1072
4	Annamayya	979
5	Bapatla	1062
6	Chittoor	979
7	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	521
8	East Godavari	675
9	Eluru	915
10	Guntur	1331
11	Kakinada	688
12	Krishna	1022

13	Kurnool	1125
14	Nandyal	963
15	NTR	867
16	Palnadu	1268
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	920
18	Prakasam	1258
19	S.P.S.R Nellore	1451
20	Sri Sathya Sai	1021
21	Srikakulam	1405
22	Tirupati	1679
23	Visakhapatnam	117
24	Vizianagaram	867
25	West Godavari	709
26	Y.S.R	931
	TOTAL	**25187**

पंचायत शिक्षण केंद्र

2911. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का स्थानीय निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत कर्मियों और ग्रामीण नागरिकों के क्षमता निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण और ज्ञान संवर्धन को मजबूत करने के लिए देश की ग्राम पंचायतों को 'पंचायत शिक्षण केंद्र' (पीएलसी) के रूप में विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पहल के अंतर्गत पंचायतों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना, ई-लर्निंग सुविधाएं, प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल और संसाधन केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए तैयार किए गए ढांचे का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त पंचायत शिक्षण केंद्रों के माध्यम से वित्तीय प्रबंधन, योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, सामाजिक संपरीक्षा, पारदर्शिता और सुशासन के संबंध में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त पहल को 'राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान' (आरजीएसए) या अन्य केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के साथ जोड़ने का प्रावधान किया है; और

(ड.) देश में अब तक पंचायत शिक्षण केंद्रों (पीएलसी) के रूप में विकसित या चयनित पंचायतों की संख्या का जिला-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) मंत्रालय द्वारा संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) योजना को वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू किया जा रहा है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) की क्षमता का विकास करना है। इसके लिए पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ERs) और अन्य संबंधित हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, ताकि उनकी नेतृत्व और शासन क्षमता विकसित हो सके तथा पंचायतें प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर सकें। प्रशिक्षण सुधारों के अलावा, आरजीएसए के तहत, मंत्रालय क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थागत प्रणाली की स्थापना में सहायता करके और ग्राम पंचायत भवनों के निर्माण, कंप्यूटर की खरीद, ग्राम पंचायत भवनों में कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स (सीएससी) के सह-स्थापन, पंचायत शिक्षण केंद्रों (पीएलसी) के विकास आदि जैसी बुनियादी ढांचागत सहायता प्रदान करके सीमित पैमाने पर राज्यों / केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रयासों को पूरा करता है।

जिन ग्राम पंचायतों में सफल पहल/अच्छी प्रथाएँ हैं या जिन्होंने स्थानीय सतत विकास लक्ष्यों से संबंधित पहचाने गए विषयों में उत्कृष्ट कार्य किया है, उन्हें PLC के रूप में विकसित किया जाता है। इन PLC में आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाएँ विकसित की जाती हैं ताकि प्रतिनिधि वहाँ जाकर उनके कार्यों को देख सकें और उनसे सीख सकें। साथ ही डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी आदि की स्थापना भी की जाती है, जिससे निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान में वृद्धि हो सके।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत चयनित बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों में पंचायत लर्निंग सेंटर (PLC) स्थापित करने के लिए एक रूपरेखा तैयार की है। ये केंद्र

क्षमता निर्माण और आपसी सीख के लिए विकेंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण एवं संसाधन केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

इस रूपरेखा में आदर्श/ बीकन पंचायतों की पहचान करने तथा आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत सीमित स्तर पर उपलब्ध पंचायत अवसंरचना और सूचना-प्रौद्योगिकी सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने का प्रावधान है। पीएलसी एक्सपोजर विजिट, प्रदर्शन गतिविधियों, श्रेष्ठ प्रथाओं के दस्तावेजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण सामग्री तैयार करने और संरचित प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से अनुभवात्मक तथा ई-लर्निंग को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इन प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल में पंचायत शासन की प्रक्रियाएँ, ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (GPDP) की तैयारी, सहभागितापूर्ण योजना, नेतृत्व तथा स्थानीय विकास पहलें शामिल हैं। ये केंद्र स्थानीय स्तर पर ज्ञान केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, जहाँ निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि और कर्मचारी अनुभव आधारित प्रशिक्षण तथा सुशासन की अच्छी प्रथाओं को साझा करके सीख सकते हैं।

आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत कर्मचारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए योजना निर्माण, वित्तीय प्रबंधन, लेखा-जोखा, पारदर्शिता, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण तथा सुशासन की अच्छी प्रथाओं आदि विषयों पर क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हालाँकि, प्रशिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण स्थल के लिए सहायता राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर दी जाती है, जिन्हें केंद्र स्तर पर केंद्रीय सशक्त समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है।

(ङ) संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत 1,152 ग्राम पंचायतों को पंचायत शिक्षण केंद्रों (पीएलसी) के रूप में विकसित किया गया है। पीएलसी के रूप में विकसित ग्राम पंचायतों की राज्यवार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है। जिला-वार डेटा केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण

संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत पीएलसी के रूप में विकसित ग्राम पंचायतों की राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार संख्या (28.02.2026 तक)

क्र. स.	राज्य	विकसित कुल पीएलसी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	9
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7
4	असम	14
5	बिहार	10
6	छत्तीसगढ़	0
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0
8	गोवा	2
9	गुजरात	0
10	हरियाणा	24
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	31
13	झारखंड	0
14	कर्नाटक	234
15	केरल	36
16	लद्दाख	0
17	लक्षद्वीप	0
18	मध्य प्रदेश	121
19	महाराष्ट्र	79
20	मणिपुर	0
21	मेघालय	0
22	मिजोरम	7
23	नागालैंड	2
24	ओडिशा	160
25	पुदुच्चेरी	0
26	पंजाब	9
27	राजस्थान	62
28	सिक्किम	19
29	तमिलनाडु	36
30	तेलंगाना	0
31	त्रिपुरा	35
32	उत्तराखंड	81
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	156
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	11
कुल		**1152**

फसल खरीद प्रणाली

2912. श्रीमती रुचि वीराः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले, विशेषकर बिलारी और संभल तथा कुंदरकी क्षेत्र की सीमा से लगे गांवों के लघु किसानों के मामले में फसल खरीद प्रणाली की प्रभावशीलता, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) सुनिश्चित करने और बाजार संपर्क तंत्र की समीक्षा की है, जहाँ खरीद केंद्रों की सीमित संख्या, भुगतान में देरी, बढ़ती इनपुट लागत और निजी व्यापारियों पर निर्भरता के कारण किसानों की सौदेबाजी की शक्ति और लाभप्रदता प्रभावित हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिले में किसानों को उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने, खरीद बुनियादी ढांचे के विस्तार, डिजिटल बाजार एकीकरण, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को सहायता प्रदान करने और भुगतान की समय-सीमा का पालन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, मुरादाबाद जिले में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर फसलों की खरीद सरकार के खरीद मानदंडों के अनुसार की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार सुनिश्चित करती है कि किसानों को खाद्य विभाग, प्रादेशिक कोपरेटिव फेडरेशन (पीसीएफ), उत्तर प्रदेश कोपरेटिव यूनियन लिमिटेड (पीसीयू), उत्तर प्रदेश उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड (यूपीएसएस), राष्ट्रीय कृषि कोपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन लिमिटेड (नेफेड), भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) और अन्य अनुमोदित खरीद एजेंसियों के माध्यम से उनकी उपज का एमएसपी प्राप्त हो। एजेंसियों द्वारा फसलों की खरीद के लिए खरीद केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। खरीद केंद्रों का निर्धारण स्थानीय उत्पादन, किसानों की सुविधा, भौगोलिक स्थितियों और अन्य प्रासंगिक मापदंडों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है, ताकि बिलारी, कुंदरकी और संभल जैसे आसपास के क्षेत्रों के किसान भी अपनी उपज एमएसपी पर बेच सकें।

किसानों का पंजीकरण और खरीद प्रक्रिया ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से की जाती है और बेची गई उपज का भुगतान पीएफएमएस प्रणाली के माध्यम से सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में किया जाता है, जिससे भुगतान प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता और समयबद्धता सुनिश्चित होती है।

किसानों के लिए विपणन व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। किसानों के पंजीकरण को बढ़ाने के लिए जन सूचनाएँ जारी की गई हैं ताकि किसान अपनी फसलें एमएसपी पर बेच सकें। समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से प्रचार किया गया है और कृषि विभाग द्वारा किसानों को संदेश भी भेजे गए हैं। तहसील दिवस, जिला प्रशासन और बाजार समितियों के माध्यम से भी जागरूकता अभियान चलाया गया है ताकि अपनी फसल बेचने के इच्छुक किसान एमएसपी का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें।

इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों का उपयोग

2913. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-2025 के बीच इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) के उपयोग में हुई वृद्धि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) घरेलू विनिर्माण के लिए आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के अनुकूलन को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) घरेलू ईवी विनिर्माण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर हाल ही में लागू की गई टैरिफ प्रणाली के प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) वर्तमान में देश में निर्मित होने वाले ईवी घटकों के प्रतिशत का घटक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं को वापस लेने का प्रस्ताव करती है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) वित्त वर्ष 2019-2020 से 2024-2025 के दौरान इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) के वर्ष-दर-वर्ष उपयोग निम्नानुसार है:

(संख्या लाख में)

वित्त वर्ष	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
पंजीकृत इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) की संख्या	1.74	1.43	4.59	11.83	16.81	19.68

स्रोत: वाहन पोर्टल

(ख) इसके अतिरिक्त, भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने घरेलू विनिर्माण में आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के अनुकूलन को मजबूत करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें लागू की हैं:

i. **भारत में ऑटोमोबाइल और ऑटो कंपोनेंट उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम (पीएलआई-ऑटो):** सरकार ने उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव प्रौद्योगिकी (एएटी) उत्पादों के लिए भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से 25,938 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ पीएलआई-ऑटो स्कीम को 15.09.2021 को मंजूरी दी। इस स्कीम में न्यूनतम 50% घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन (डीवीए) के साथ एएटी उत्पादों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और ऑटोमोटिव विनिर्माण मूल्य श्रृंखला में निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन का प्रस्ताव है।

ii. **राष्ट्रीय उन्नत रसायन सेल (एसीसी) बैटरी भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम:** सरकार ने 12.05.2021 को देश में एसीसी के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 18,100 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ पीएलआई-एसीसी स्कीम को मंजूरी दी। इस स्कीम में 50 गीगावाट घंटे की संचयी एसीसी बैटरी विनिर्माण क्षमता स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

iii. **पीएम इलेक्ट्रिक ड्राइव रेवोल्यूशन इन इनोवेटिव व्हीकल एनहांसमेंट (पीएम ई-ड्राइव) स्कीम :** पीएम ई-ड्राइव 29.09.2024 को अधिसूचित किया गया है। इस स्कीम के लिए

01.04.2024 से 31.03.2028 (ई-दुपहिया और ई-तिपहिया जिसकी अंतिम तिथि 31.03.2026 है, को छोड़कर) तक चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ₹10,900 करोड़ का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया, ई-एम्बुलेंसों, ई-ट्रकों, और ई-बसों की बिक्री को प्रोत्साहित करना है। यह स्कीम चार्जिंग अवसंरचना के विकास तथा वाहन परीक्षण एजेंसियों के स्तरोन्नयन को भी समर्थन प्रदान करती है। पीएम ई-ड्राइव स्कीम के अंतर्गत चरणबद्ध विनिर्माण कार्यक्रम (पीएमपी) के माध्यम से निर्दिष्ट इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ईवी) के घटकों के घरेलू विनिर्माण को अनिवार्य किया गया है।

iv. सिन्टर्ड रेयर अर्थ परमानेंट मैग्नेट विनिर्माण प्रोत्साहन स्कीम (आरईपीएम स्कीम): भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा ₹7,280 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय वाली सिन्टर्ड रेयर अर्थ परमानेंट मैग्नेट विनिर्माण प्रोत्साहन स्कीम (आरईपीएम स्कीम) को दिनांक 15.12.2025 को अधिसूचित किया गया। इस पहल का उद्देश्य भारत में 6,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष (एमटीपीए) की क्षमता के साथ एकीकृत रेयर अर्थ परमानेंट मैग्नेट (आरईपीएम) विनिर्माण प्रारंभ करना है, इससे आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और भारत को वैश्विक आरईपीएम बाजार में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी।

v. पीएम ई-बस सेवा- भुगतान सुरक्षा तंत्र (पीएसएम) स्कीम : 38,000 से अधिक बसों की तैनाती को समर्थन प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से ₹3,435.33 करोड़ परिव्यय की इस स्कीम को दिनांक 28.10.2024 को अधिसूचित किया गया। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्राधिकरणों (पीटीए) द्वारा भुगतान में चूक होने की स्थिति में ई-बस परिचालकों को भुगतान सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।

vi. भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक यात्री कारों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देने की स्कीम (एसपीएमईपीसीआई) : भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक कारों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह स्कीम 15.03.2024 को अधिसूचित की गई थी। इसके लिए आवेदकों को न्यूनतम ₹4150 करोड़ का

निवेश करना और तीसरे वर्ष के अंत में न्यूनतम 25% और पांचवें वर्ष के अंत में न्यूनतम 50% का घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन (डीवीए) प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है।

(ग) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसा कोई भी आकलन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) देश में विनिर्मित इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ईवी) घटकों के प्रतिशत से संबंधित आँकड़े केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ङ) वर्तमान में, इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO START-UPS

2914. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains data on the number of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) recognised start-ups, State/UT-wise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government compiles data on women-led start-ups and if so, the percentage and number of such start-ups, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether data is maintained on start-ups promoted or co-founded by persons belonging to OBC, SC and ST communities and, if so, the details thereof, category and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any targeted schemes, incentives or handholding measures have been designed specifically to support women, OBC, SC and ST founders, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the Government funding and financial support given to start-ups, State/UT-wise, under various schemes and instruments during the last five years?

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

(a) As on 31st January 2026, a total of 2,12,283 entities have been recognised as startups. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of entities recognised as startups by DPIIT as on 31st January 2026, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) As on 31st January 2026, of the total entities recognised as startups, 1,02,054 entities (i.e. approximately 48%) have at least one-woman director/partner. The State/UT-wise details of entities recognised as startups with at least one-woman director/partner are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d) The data maintained under the Startup India initiative is inclusive. The Government has implemented various measures/schemes across the country to promote entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities. Details of such initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(e) Under the Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to provide

funding opportunities and support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

FFS has been established to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups through equity and equity-linked instruments. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds invested in startups by supported AIFs under the Scheme, during the last five years viz., 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed-stage startups through incubators in the form of grants, convertible debentures or debt or debt-linked instruments. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of the funds approved to startups by incubators under the Scheme, during the last five years viz., 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement- V.**

CGSS is implemented for enabling debt funding to startups through eligible financial institutions by guaranteeing upto a specified limit against credit instruments. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of the amount of loans guaranteed to startup borrowers under the Scheme, during the last three years viz., 2023, 2024, and 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-VI.**

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise number of entities which have been recognised as startups by DPIIT as on 31st January 2026 are as under:

State/UT	No. of entities recognized as startups
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93
Andhra Pradesh	4004
Arunachal Pradesh	88
Assam	2063
Bihar	4745
Chandigarh	670
Chhattisgarh	2302
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	90
Delhi	20287
Goa	783
Gujarat	18195
Haryana	11004
Himachal Pradesh	782
Jammu and Kashmir	1446
Jharkhand	1996
Karnataka	21601
Kerala	8267
Ladakh	25
Lakshadweep	3
Madhya Pradesh	7071
Maharashtra	36782
Manipur	258
Meghalaya	91
Mizoram	64
Nagaland	115
Odisha	3678
Puducherry	225
Punjab	2368
Rajasthan	7698
Sikkim	18
Tamil Nadu	14099

Telangana	11743
Tripura	200
Uttar Pradesh	20734
Uttarakhand	1743
West Bengal	6952
Total	**212283**

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT-wise number and percentage of entities recognised as startups that have at least one-woman director/partner, as on 31st January 2026, are as under:

State/UT	No. of entities recognised as startups that have at least one-woman director/partner	Approx. percentage of entities recognised as startups that have at least one-woman director/partner (of total entities recognized as startups)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	43%
Andhra Pradesh	1962	49%
Arunachal Pradesh	38	43%
Assam	902	44%
Bihar	2153	45%
Chandigarh	314	47%
Chhattisgarh	990	43%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	47	52%
Delhi	9948	49%
Goa	371	47%
Gujarat	7775	43%
Haryana	5419	49%
Himachal Pradesh	346	44%
Jammu and Kashmir	525	36%
Jharkhand	922	46%
Karnataka	10249	47%

Kerala	3363	41%
Ladakh	8	32%
Lakshadweep	1	33%
Madhya Pradesh	3368	48%
Maharashtra	18376	50%
Manipur	119	46%
Meghalaya	45	49%
Mizoram	23	36%
Nagaland	62	54%
Odisha	1836	50%
Puducherry	103	46%
Punjab	1186	50%
Rajasthan	3664	48%
Sikkim	7	39%
Tamil Nadu	7042	50%
Telangana	5922	50%
Tripura	81	41%
Uttar Pradesh	10473	51%
Uttarakhand	822	47%
West Bengal	3552	51%
Total	**1,02,054**	**48%**

STATEMENT-III

Details of various measures/schemes being implemented by the Government to support entrepreneurship among various marginalized communities and for women, are as under:

I. Key measures to promote entrepreneurship for the marginalized communities:

1. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements the National Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) Scheme, that

aims at capacity enhancement of SC/ST entrepreneurs and promotes entrepreneurship culture amongst the SC/ST population. The Scheme is empowering SC/ST population to participate in the public procurement process and fulfill the mandated target of procurement from SC/ST enterprises under Public Procurement Policy by the Ministries, Departments, and CPSEs. The Scheme is being implemented across the country.

Since inception of the Scheme, various interventions/sub-schemes have been introduced under NSSH in consultation with various stakeholders for capital subsidy, capacity building, enhancing competitiveness, and market linkage of the SC/ST entrepreneurs. These include Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Capacity Building and Training Programs, Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS), Single Point Registration Scheme (SPRS), Reimbursement of Bank Loan Processing Fee, Reimbursement of Bank Charges on Performance Bank Guarantee, Reimbursement of Testing Fee, Reimbursement of Annual Membership fee of Export Promotion Council, Reimbursement of Annual Membership/Subscription Fee of Government Promoted e-Commerce Portals, and Top 50 NIRF Ranked Management Institution's Short-Term Training Program Fee Reimbursement Scheme.

2. The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) implements Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme which converges five erstwhile skilling schemes. The Scheme focuses on socio-economic

empowerment of the six notified minority communities through skill development, entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women, and education support for school dropouts.

3. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) and Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP), has strengthened participants capabilities through focused interventions such as digital marketing, financial and credit linkages, market access, and industry connect. MSDE through its autonomous institutes, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM JANMAN) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Further, PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana aims to promote rooftop solar adoption, empower entrepreneurs, and create sustainable livelihood opportunities, and IIE is establishing, developing and managing Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) and Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East Region's Educational Institutions.
4. Under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), the Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC) and the Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC) schemes have been formulated to support entrepreneurship among persons belonging to

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Backward Classes, including women entrepreneurs from these communities. The schemes are being implemented through IFCI Venture Capital Ltd. the designated implementing agency/Fund Manager.

The Ministry has also launched the Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubation Mission (ASIIM) under the VCF-SC, that aims to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste youth by providing incubation, mentoring and equity support through recognised Technology Business Incubators, to help convert innovative ideas into viable enterprises.

IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd, has also introduced the online mentorship program in which Industry experts provide handholding support, guidance to the aspirants SC entrepreneurs through the mentorship portal i.e. aye-mentor.in. The portal is operational across the country including all States and UTs.

5. Under the Department of Financial Services, the Stand-Up India Scheme (SUPI) was launched on 05.04.2016 and was valid/ operational till March 2025. The objective of the Scheme was to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one-Woman borrower per Bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector, including activities allied to agriculture.

6. Under Startup India initiative, the flagship funding schemes, (FFS, SISFS, and CGSS), States' Startup Ranking Framework exercise, National Startup Awards, events such as Innovation Week and Startup Mahakumbh, and activities to encourage corporates to support startups by way of mentorship, access to infrastructure, sharing resources and knowledge, assistance in market linkages, investor connect along with various district outreach programs are undertaken to encourage grassroots innovation and setting up of startups across the country by entrepreneurs.

II. Key measures to support women-led startups:

1. Women-led startups are incentivized under the flagship schemes of Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS).
2. Capacity building programs such as the Women Capacity Development Programme (WING), Virtual Incubation Programs, Startup Learning Program for Women in Technology, Accelerating Women Entrepreneurs Program support women-led startups and women entrepreneurs in their startup journey.
3. Outreach and awareness measures include a dedicated webpage on Startup India Hub portal detailing Government measures, ASCEND Startup Workshop Series and Women for Startups Workshops, SuperStree Podcast, Women for Startups: State Workshops, platforms to connect women entrepreneurs with investors, and information

dissemination on print media and social media platforms to reach women-led startups and entrepreneurs across the country.

4. Women-led startups and entrepreneurs are also recognised for their progress and achievements through measures and initiatives such as interaction of women entrepreneurs with the Hon'ble President of India, specific provisions in the States' Startup Ranking exercise to encourage support for women-led startups in States/UTs, special category for women-led startups in National Startup Awards (NSA).

5. Apart from the above measures and measures detailed in Part I. of the Statement, other Ministries and Departments have also implemented programmes and initiatives to support women entrepreneurship and capacity building. MSDE in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, launched the Swavalambini- a Women Entrepreneurship Programme. The programme aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students. Furthermore, Swavalambini aims to recognise and reward successful women entrepreneurs emerging from the programme through the Award to Rewards Initiative of Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog. The Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship component under the PM VIKAS Scheme of MoMA aims to provide handholding to minority women trained in leadership and basic entrepreneurship. Further, it intends to select aspiring women entrepreneurs, from amongst those trained, to become Business Mentors (to be known as 'Biz Sakhis/ Udyami Mitras' in

the scheme) and promote establishment of individual or group enterprises for the same.

STATEMENT-IV

The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of amount invested in startups by AIFs supported under the FFS, during the last five years viz., 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 are as under:

(in Rs. crore)

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	11.3	24.4	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Assam	14.4	9.3	1.5	13.0	0.1
Bihar	18.5	9.5	58.0	0.0	52.4
Chandigarh	0.0	0.4	11.0	0.2	9.7
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	4.2	50.0	12.0
Delhi	610.3	998.9	500.0	327.8	808.0
Goa	0.0	0.0	123.9	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	47.0	299.8	198.2	141.0	94.9
Haryana	275.7	502.7	314.5	501.8	148.8
Jammu and Kashm	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	24.0
Karnataka	927.5	1957.9	880.3	1112.9	1340.0
Kerala	121.7	7.1	52.5	47.0	121.5
Madhya Pradesh	61.2	60.3	4.4	0.0	7.3
Maharashtra	952.8	1520.8	710.9	818.6	972.6
Manipur	1.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Odisha	2.5	0.0	8.0	3.0	51.5
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.0
Punjab	12.3	0.0	0.1	60.5	0.0
Rajasthan	80.8	5.1	92.0	87.4	69.3
Tamil Nadu	161.3	344.4	122.7	300.5	144.8
Telangana	69.5	112.8	169.3	70.6	150.9
Tripura	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Uttar Pradesh	105.1	124.4	18.8	184.1	245.0
Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.2	0.0
West Bengal	28.2	13.8	9.6	0.0	13.8
Total	**3491.1**	**5973.4**	**3292.1**	**3809.2**	**4271.6**

STATEMENT-V

The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds approved to startups by incubators under the SISFS, during the last five years viz., 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 are as under:

(in Rs. crore)

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.040	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	1.430	4.380	3.365	3.030
Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.200	-	-	0.100
Assam	0.400	1.670	1.921	1.330	1.309
Bihar	0.100	1.810	4.780	1.530	0.555
Chandigarh		0.450	2.200	0.200	0.040
Chhattisgarh	0.100	0.320	0.860	0.795	0.591
Delhi	2.540	5.805	13.135	12.670	7.835
Goa	0.700	0.850	0.380	0.780	0.570
Gujarat	1.500	7.835	14.911	10.940	6.895
Haryana	0.330	4.725	7.535	8.375	7.090
Himachal Pradesh	0.100	0.250	1.890	0.700	0.440
Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.100	0.330	1.420	0.800
Jharkhand	0.650	0.300	0.550	1.525	0.670
Karnataka	6.490	23.320	23.948	20.312	16.360
Kerala	0.726	3.780	3.030	2.670	3.600
Madhya Pradesh	0.500	6.543	4.210	5.978	3.654
Maharashtra	3.950	17.780	37.565	27.870	17.815

State/UT	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Manipur	-	0.250	0.050	-	0.000
Meghalaya	-	0.200	-	0.040	0.100
Mizoram	-	-	0.400	0.750	
Nagaland	-	0.250	1.140	2.580	1.000
Odisha	0.100	2.300	4.682	4.369	3.615
Puducherry	-	0.766	0.200	-	-
Punjab	-	0.220	2.796	4.020	1.450
Rajasthan	0.705	3.685	7.480	6.555	3.415
Sikkim	-	0.200	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3.425	8.291	13.638	19.376	10.510
Telangana	1.350	10.590	11.670	10.950	7.992
Uttar Pradesh	3.155	5.453	9.960	12.188	7.710
Uttarakhand	-	1.250	0.750	1.630	1.150
West Bengal	0.765	1.160	1.550	2.915	1.744
Total	**27.59**	**111.78**	**175.98**	**165.83**	**110.04**

STATEMENT-VI

The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of amount of loans guaranteed to startup borrowers under the CGSS during the last three years viz. 2023, 2024 and 2025 are as under:

(in Rs. crore)

State/UT	2023	2024	2025
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1.50	0.00
Assam	0.00	2.52	11.45
Bihar	0.00	0.28	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.15	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.65
Delhi	35.65	25.96	3.80
Gujarat	6.50	3.00	30.27
Haryana	27.25	58.17	37.27
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2.00	5.00
Karnataka	30.16	37.18	29.18
Kerala	4.50	24.50	3.00

Madhya Pradesh	8.80	1.00	1.00
Maharashtra	59.75	64.99	45.53
Odisha	0.00	0.00	4.50
Rajasthan	3.50	15.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	8.65	62.00	13.95
Telangana	5.60	14.87	2.00
Uttar Pradesh	24.42	27.21	13.73
Uttarakhand	0.00	10.00	0.00
West Bengal	6.00	30.75	5.00
Total	**220.78**	**381.08**	**206.33**

EXPORT PROMOTION MISSION

2915. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the details of the total number of applications received and approved from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM), including its sub-schemes such as Niryat Protsahan and Niryat Disha, since inception, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise during the last three years;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed under the scheme since inception especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the details of trade fairs, exhibitions and export promotion events conducted under the scheme, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has approved the Scheme for Export Promotion Mission (EPM) with the objective of strengthening India's export competitiveness and providing targeted support to exporters, with particular focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Mission operates through two integrated sub-schemes:

- NIRYAT PROTSAHAN, focused on improving access to trade finance through instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees for export credit, credit for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support; and
- NIRYAT DISHA, focused on other trade enablers such as export quality and compliance support, international branding and packaging, market access initiatives, export logistics and warehousing, and trade intelligence.

The operationalisation of the Mission has commenced only in January 2026.All States and Union Territories, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, are eligible to avail support under the Mission.

औद्योगिक गलियारे

2916. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में औद्योगिक गलियारे विकसित किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अब तक स्वीकृत/निर्माणाधीन औद्योगिक गलियारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) रोजगार सृजन पर उक्त परियोजनाओं के प्रभान का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भूमि अधिग्रहण और पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी से संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के तहत भारत सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर विकसित किए जा रहे हैं। एनआईसीडीपी एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है, जिसका उद्देश्य मांग से पहले प्लग एंड प्ले सुविधा, वॉक-टु-वर्क अवधारणा और गुणवत्तापूर्ण अवसंरचना के साथ निवेश गंतव्य केंद्रों के निर्माण के माध्यम से वैश्विक विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों/क्लस्टरों का निर्माण करना है। एनआईसीडीपी के भाग के रूप में, निम्नलिखित 11 औद्योगिक कॉरिडोरों का विकास किया जा रहा है:-

1. दिल्ली-मुंबई औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (डीएमआईसी)
2. अमृतसर-कोलकाता औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (एकेआईसी)
3. चेन्नई-बेंगलुरु औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (सीबीआईसी)
4. वाइजैग-चेन्नई औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (वीसीआईसी)
5. ओडिशा आर्थिक कॉरिडोर (ओईसी)

6. दिल्ली-नागपुर औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (डीएनआईसी)

7. हैदराबाद-नागपुर औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (एचएनआईसी)

8. हैदराबाद-वारंगल औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (एचडब्ल्यूआईसी)

9. हैदराबाद-बेंगलुरु औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (एचबीआईसी)

10. बेंगलुरु-मुंबई औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (बीएमआईसी)

11. कोयम्बटूर होते हुए कोच्चि तक सीबीआईसी का विस्तार

अब तक, भारत सरकार द्वारा 20 औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, जिनमें 7 औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर (डीएमआईसी, एकेआईसी, सीबीआईसी, सीबीआईसी विस्तार, वीसीआईसी, एचबीआईसी और एचएनआईसी) और 13 राज्यों को शामिल किया गया है। इनमें से 4 औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों अर्थात धोलेरा (गुजरात), शेंद्रा-बिदकिन (महाराष्ट्र), ग्रेटर नोएडा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एकीकृत औद्योगिक टाउनशिप और उज्जैन के पास विक्रम उद्योगपुरी (मध्य प्रदेश) में एकीकृत औद्योगिक टाउनशिप का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। नांगल चौधरी (हरियाणा), कृष्णापट्टनम (आंध्र प्रदेश), तुमकुरु (कर्नाटक) में एकीकृत मल्टी-मोडल लॉजिस्टिक्स हब और ग्रेटर नोएडा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में मल्टी-मोडल लॉजिस्टिक हब और मल्टी-मोडल ट्रांसपोर्ट हब (एमएमएलएच और एमएमटीएच) के लिए विकास कार्यकलाप शुरू हो चुके हैं। अगस्त 2024 में अनुमोदित 12 औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहर विकास के प्रारंभिक चरण में हैं।

(ग) इस परियोजना के अनुमानों के अनुसार, इन 20 औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों की कुल रोजगार क्षमता लगभग 13.5 लाख नौकरियां है।

(घ) औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों के विकास के लिए भूमि, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिग्रहित की जाती है। परियोजना प्रस्तावों को संबंधित राज्य द्वारा इस बात की पुष्टि करने के बाद ही अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जाता है कि आवश्यक भूमि का कम से कम 80% हिस्सा अधिग्रहित कर लिया गया हो, जिससे भूमि अधिग्रहण संबंधी मुद्दों से संबंधित कार्यान्वयन जोखिम कम हो जाते हैं।

पर्यावरणीय अनुमोदन के संबंध में, मास्टर प्लानिंग और विस्तृत इंजीनियरिंग चरणों में पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा विवेचनाएं एकीकृत की जा रही हैं। पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अध्ययन डिजाइन चरण के दौरान किए जाते हैं ताकि संभावित पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों की पहचान की जा सके। इनसे प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, एक व्यापक पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमपी) के माध्यम से उचित सुधार उपायों को लागू किया जाता है। परियोजना क्षेत्र के लिए ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के प्रावधानों और लागू परियोजना सीमा के अनुसार, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी), भारत सरकार, या संबंधित राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईएए), जैसा भी लागू हो, से पूर्व पर्यावरणीय अनुमोदन (ईसी) प्राप्त किया जाता है। पर्यावरण संबंधी अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के बाद परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिससे कार्यान्वयन जोखिम कम हो जाते हैं।

ROLE OF PRIVATE AGENCIES IN AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT

2917. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) the manner in which private agencies are engaged to procure agricultural products under the PM AASHA initiative;

(b) the details of the criteria used to select these agencies;

(c) the details of measures taken to ensure transparency and fairness in the procurement process conducted by private agencies; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to balance private procurement with public support schemes to ensure farmers' interests are protected?

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

(a) to (d) Procurement of pulses and oilseeds under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) of the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) is undertaken by the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) through State Level Agencies (SLAs), with support from primary-level agencies, directly from pre-registered farmers. At the Central level, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. function as the CNAs. At the State level, agencies designated by the respective State Governments, generally State-level Cooperative Marketing Federations acting as SLAs are engaged in the procurement process with the support of primary-level agencies such as primary-level cooperatives and Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs).

For ensuring remunerative price to the farmers and prevent them from resorting to distress sale, procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies and CNAs, taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics/infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Large number of temporary purchase centres, in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the farmers. Wide publicity is done by State Government , Central Nodal Agencies and State Agencies for providing information on FAQ quality parameters,

procurement dates, procurement centers so that farmers may bring their produce and sell in the Procurement Centers.. All the payments of MSP are made directly to the registered farmers' bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

BENEFICIARIES OF AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

2918. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that not all districts of West Bengal have beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PMKMY) under key schemes such as Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVY), PM-Kisan Maandhan Yojana and the scheme for promoting Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs);

(b) if so, the reasons for uneven coverage across districts and the steps being taken to ensure equitable access and participation of farmers from all districts;

(c) the number of farmer clusters formed and the area covered under PKVY in West Bengal, district-wise, especially in Bankura;

(d) the number of registered FPOs in West Bengal, district-wise; and

(e) the number of farmers enrolled and currently receiving pensions under the PM-KISAN Maandhan Yojana in West Bengal, district-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing various schemes for the welfare and income support of farmers including the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PM-KMY) and the Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO Scheme) across the country including West Bengal.

PM-KMY is implemented in all 23 districts. PKVY is a cluster based scheme. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPO scheme is implemented in 22 districts as it is rural based collectivization of farmers.

(c) The details of number of clusters formed, area covered and farmers benefitted under PKVY in West Bengal since 2015-16 are given below:

No. of Clusters	**Area (in ha)**	**Total farmers**
4091	78782.2	162634

District wise data of PKVY is not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) The district-wise details of FPOs registered and farmers enrolled under PMKMY in the State of West Bengal are as under.

SNo.	**District**	**No. of Farmers Enrolled under PM KMY**	**No of FPOs registered**
1	Medinipur East	1350	28
2	Medinipur West	1099	21
3	24 Paraganas South	845	32
4	Purba Bardhaman	548	25
5	Murshidabad	536	27
6	Hooghly	483	18

7	Maldah	448	19
8	Bankura	431	25
9	Nadia	428	21
10	Coochbehar	372	12
11	24 Paraganas North	343	19
12	Alipurduar	339	6
13	Dinajpur Uttar	321	9
14	Birbhum	279	20
15	Purulia	157	23
16	Jalpaiguri	148	15
17	Howrah	147	12
18	Dinajpur Dakshin	142	11
19	Jhargram	66	12
20	Darjeeling	54	13
21	Paschim Bardhaman	49	9
22	Kalimpong	9	6
23	Kolkata	5	-

पंजाब के किसानों की आय में वृद्धि

2919. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावाः

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

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि किसानों की आय नहीं बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए पंजाब राज्य को कोई निधि आवंटित की है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ) कृषि राज्य का विषय है, भारत सरकार उचित नीतिगत उपायों, बजटीय आवंटन और विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों का समर्थन करती है। सरकार ने कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये (बीई) से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये (बीई) कर दिया है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने 75,000 किसानों की सफलता की कहानियों का संकलन जारी किया है, जिन्होंने कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग और संबद्ध मंत्रालयों/विभागों की योजनाओं के समन्वय से अपनी आय में दो गुना से अधिक वृद्धि की है।

सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) ने राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के 77वें चरण (जनवरी 2019 - दिसंबर 2019) के दौरान देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि परिवारों का स्थिति आकलन सर्वेक्षण (एसएएस) किया था। यह सर्वेक्षण जुलाई 2018 से जून 2019 के कृषि वर्ष के संदर्भ में किया गया था। इन सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार, प्रति कृषि परिवार की अनुमानित औसत मासिक आय वर्ष 2012-13 (एनएसएस 70वें चरण) में ₹6,426 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2018-19 (एनएसएस 77वें चरण) में ₹10,218 हो गई।

घरेलू उपभोग व्यय पर एनएसएसओ सर्वेक्षण (वर्ष 2023-24) के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय औसत मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय (एमपीसीई) के अनुमानों की तुलना ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में घरेलू व्यय में वृद्धि को दर्शाता है जो निम्नानुसार है:

क्षेत्र	**विभिन्न अवधियों में औसत एमपीसीई (रु.)**	
	2011-12 एनएसएस (68वां चरण)	**2023-2024**
ग्रामीण	1,430	4,122
शहरी	2,630	6,996

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना और कृषोन्नति योजना के तहत वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पंजाब को क्रमशः 481.86 करोड़ रुपये और 57.25 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि की 21वीं किस्त में पंजाब के 11,09,920 किसानों को 221.98 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं।

GRANTING OF GI TAGS

2920. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) the details of Geographical Indication (GI) tags granted since 2014, State-wise;

(b) the GI tag applications pending before the Geographical Indications Registry, State and application-wise; and

(c) the GI tag applications refused by the Registry since 2014, year, State and application-wise?

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

(a) A total of 479 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been granted since 2014; State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) A total of 826 GI applications are pending before the Geographical Indications Registry. State and application-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement- II**.

(c): Since 2014, the GI Registry has refused a total of 34 Geographical Indication (GI) applications. The year-wise, State-wise and application-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Geographical Indication (GI) tags granted since 2014, State-wise

SL No.	App.No	Name	Status	Date of Filing	Goods	State
1	998	Nicobari Canoe - Hodi Craft of Andaman and Nicobar	Registered	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar
2	1054	Nicobari Mat (Chatrai / Hileuoi) of Andaman and Nicobar	Registered	03.02.2023	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar
3	1055	Andaman Karen Musley Rice	Registered	03.02.2023	Agriculture	Andaman and Nicobar
4	1057	Nicobari Tavi-i-Ngaich (Virgin Coconut Oil) of Andaman and Nicobar	Registered	08.02.2023	Manufactured	Andaman and Nicobar
5	1059	Nguat–Kuk'–'Khawtha' Coconut of Andaman and Nicobar	Registered	20.02.2023	Agriculture	Andaman and Nicobar
6	1060	Padauk Wood Craft of Andaman and Nicobar	Registered	20.02.2023	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar
7	1061	Nicobari Hut of Andaman and Nicobar	Registered	22.02.2023	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar
8	433	Bandar Laddu	Registered	29.07.2013	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
9	522	Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
10	481	Durgi Stone Carvings	Registered	01.05.2014	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
11	482	Etikoppaka Toys	Registered	01.05.2014	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
12	524	Allagadda Stone Carving	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
13	804	Atreyapuram Pootharekulu	Registered	13.12.2021	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh

14	713	Narasapur Crochet Lace Products	Registered	12.10.2020	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
15	1049	Ponduru Khadi	Registered	31.01.2023	Textiles	Andhra Pradesh
16	375	Arunachal Orange	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
17	625	Idu Mishmi Textiles	Registered	09.10.2018	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
18	803	Arunachal Pradesh Khaw Tai" (Khamti Rice)	Registered	13.12.2021	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
19	809	Arunachal Pradesh Yak Churpi	Registered	28.12.2021	Food Stuff	Arunachal Pradesh
20	810	Arunachal Pradesh Tangsa Textile Product	Registered	04.01.2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
21	848	Arunachal Pradesh Handmade Carpet	Registered	07.03.2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
22	849	Arunachal Pradesh Wancho Wooden Craft	Registered	08.03.2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
23	855	Arunachal Pradesh Adi Kekir (Ginger)	Registered	15.03.2022	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
24	808	Arunachal Pradesh Apatani Textile	Registered	24.12.2021	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
25	811	Arunachal Pradesh Monpa Textile	Registered	05-01-2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
26	854	Arunachal Pradesh Nyishi Textile	Registered	15-03-2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
27	861	Arunachal Pradesh Monpa Handmade Paper	Registered	29-03-2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
28	934	Arunachal Pradesh Adi Textile	Registered	29-07-2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
29	938	Arunachal Pradesh Galo Textile	Registered	10-08-2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
30	1004	Arunachal Pradesh Adi Apong	Registered	26-10-2022	Manufactured	Arunachal Pradesh
31	1056	Arunachal Pradesh Dao (Sword)	Registered	08-02-2023	Manufactured	Arunachal Pradesh
32	1068	Arunachal Pradesh Angnyat Millet	Registered	31-03-2023	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh

33	1069	Arunachal Pradesh Marua Apo (Marua Millet Beverage)	Registered	31-03-2023	Manufactured	Arunachal Pradesh
34	1070	Arunachal Pradesh Tai Khamti Textile	Registered	31-03-2023	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
35	435	Assam Karbi Anglong Ginger	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Assam
36	438	Tezpur Litchi	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Assam
37	439	Joha Rice of Assam	Registered	10.09.2013	Agricultural	Assam
38	558	Boka Chaul	Registered	25.07.2016	Agricultural	Assam
39	609	Kaji Nemu	Registered	05.01.2018	Agricultural	Assam
40	572	Chokuwa Rice of Assam	Registered	14.12.2016	Agricultural	Assam
41	643	Judima	Registered	16.01.2019	Manufactured	Assam
42	594	Gamosa of Assam	Registered	16.10.2017	Handicraft	Assam
43	939	Majuli Mask of Assam	Registered	10.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
44	940	Assam Majuli Manuscript Painting	Registered	10.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
45	959	Bodo Dokhona	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
46	960	Bodo Eri Silk	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
47	961	Bodo Jwmgra	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
48	962	Bodo Gamsa	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
49	963	Bodo Keradapini	Registered	29.08.2022	Agricultural	Assam
50	965	Bodo Thorkha	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
51	971	Bodo Gongar Dunjia	Registered	29.08.2022	Agricultural	Assam
52	972	Bodo Kham	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
53	973	Bodo Serja	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
54	974	Bodo Sifung	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
55	975	Bodo Khardwi	Registered	29.08.2022	Agricultural	Assam
56	977	Bodo Gongona	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
57	978	Bodo Jotha	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Assam
58	979	Assam Jaapi	Registered	02.09.2022	Handicraft	Assam
59	980	Assam Asharikandi Terracotta Craft	Registered	02.09.2022	Handicraft	Assam
60	1002	Assam Bihu Dhol	Registered	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Assam
61	1003	Assam Pani Meteka Craft	Registered	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Assam
62	1013	Sarthebari Metal Craft	Registered	09.11.2022	Handicraft	Assam
63	958	Bodo Aronai	Registered	29.08.2022	Textiles	Assam
64	964	Bodo Napham – Fermented Fish	Registered	29.08.2022	Food stuff	Assam

65	966	Bodo Ondla	Registered	29.08.2022	Agriculture	Assam
66	967	Bodo Gwkha – Gwkhwi	Registered	29.08.2022	Agriculture	Assam
67	968	Bodo Jou Gwran	Registered	29.08.2022	Manufactured	Assam
68	969	Bodo Jou Gishi	Registered	29.08.2022	Manufactured	Assam
69	970	Bodo Maibra Jou Bidwi	Registered	29.08.2022	Manufactured	Assam
70	976	Bodo Narzi	Registered	29.08.2022	Agriculture	Assam
71	858	Axomiya Gohona (Assamese Jewellery)	Registered	28.03.2022	Handicraft	Assam
72	537	Applique (Khatwa) Work of Bihar (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Bihar
73	536	Sikki Grass Products of Bihar (Logo	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Bihar
74	538	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar(Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Bihar
75	551	Bhagalpuri Zardalu	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
76	553	Katarni Rice	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
77	554	Magahi Paan	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
78	552	Shahi Litchi of Bihar	Registered	20.06.2016	Agricultural	Bihar
79	584	Silao Khaja	Registered	16.08.2017	Food Stuff	Bihar
80	656	Manjusha Art	Registered	07.08.2019	Handicraft	Bihar
81	696	Mithila Makhana	Registered	14.08.2020	Agricultural	Bihar
82	801	Marcha Rice	Registered	29.11.2021	Agricultural	Bihar
83	611	Jeeraphool	Registered	15.02.2018	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
84	669	Nagri Dubraj	Registered	11.10.2019	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
85	618	Khola Chilli	Registered	06.08.2018	Agricultural	Goa
86	642	Harmal Chilli	Registered	14.01.2019	Agricultural	Goa
87	680	Myndoli Banana	Registered	13.12.2019	Agricultural	Goa
88	655	Goan Khaje	Registered	24.07.2019	Food Stuff	Goa
89	763	Agsechi Vayingim (Agassaim Brinjal)	Registered	28.06.2021	Agricultural	Goa
90	790	Sat Shiro Bheno (Sat Shirancho Bhendo)	Registered	08.11.2021	Agricultural	Goa
91	728	Goa Mankurad Mango	Registered	14.12.2020	Agricultural	Goa
92	746	Goan Bebinca	Registered	05.04.2021	Food Stuff	Goa
93	714	Goa Cashew (Kaju Or Caju)	Registered	26.10.2020	Agricultural	Goa
94	878	Taleigao Vayingim (Taleigao Brinjal)	Registered	22.04.2022	Agriculture	Goa
95	879	Goa Hilario Mango	Registered	22.04.2022	Agriculture	Goa

96	916	Goa Korgut Rice	Registered	21.06.2022	Agriculture	Goa
97	1079	Goa Kaju Apple	Registered	27.04.2023	Agriculture	Goa
98	1080	Goa Mussarad Mango	Registered	27.04.2023	Agriculture	Goa
99	507	Sankheda Furniture (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
100	509	Kutch Embroidery (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
101	508	Agates of Cambay (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
102	221	Jamnagari Bandhani	Registered	13.09.2010	Handicraft	Gujarat
103	380	RajKot Patola	Registered	16.03.2012	Handicraft	Gujarat
104	585	Pethapur Printing Blocks	Registered	28.08.2017	Handicraft	Gujarat
105	644	Pithora	Registered	23.01.2019	Handicraft	Gujarat
106	694	Mata ni Pachhedi	Registered	14.07.2020	Handicraft	Gujarat
107	1114	Ambaji White Marble	Registered	27.07.2023	Natural	Gujarat
108	1388	Surat Cut Diamond	Registered	03.012.2024	Manufactured	Gujarat
109	761	Kachchhi Kharek	Registered	15.06.2021	Agricultural	Gujarat
110	718	Kutch Rogan Craft	Registered	09.11.2020	Handicraft	Gujarat
111	756	Kutch Bandhani	Registered	26.04.2021	Handicraft	Gujarat
112	838	Gharchola Craft of Gujarat	Registered	22.02.2022	Handicraft	Gujarat
113	997	Gujarat Suf Embroidery	Registered	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Gujarat
114	1063	Ahmedabad Sodagari Block Print	Registered	21.03.2023	Handicraft	Gujarat
115	1064	Surat Sadeli Craft	Registered	21.03.2023	Handicraft	Gujarat
116	1090	Bharuch Sujani Weaving	Registered	22.05.2023	Handicraft	Gujarat
117	1050	Kutch Ajrakh	Registered	31.01.2023	Handicraft	Gujarat
118	776	Amalsad Chikoo	Registered	16.09.2021	Agriculture	Gujarat
119	432	Himachali Kala Zeera	Registered	17.07.2013	Agricultural	Himachal Pradesh
120	468	Himachali Chulli Oil	Registered	24.02.2014	Manufactured	Himachal Pradesh
121	614	Chamba Chappal	Registered	25.05.2018	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
122	647	Lahauli Knitted Socks and Gloves	Registered	14.05.2019	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
123	819	Bundelkhand Kathiya Gehu (Wheat)	Registered	24.01.2022	Agricultural	India (Uttar pradesh and madhya pradesh)

124	607	Araku Valley Arabica Coffee	Registered	01.01.2018	Agricultural	India (Andhra Pradesh and Odisha)
125	169	Kolhapuri Chappal	Registered	04.05.2009	Handicraft	India (Karnataka and Maharashtra)
126	145	Basmati	Registered	26.11.2008	Agricultural	India (Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarkhand / Uttar Pradesh / Jammu and Kashmir)
127	401	Mahoba Desawari Pan	Registered	05.02.2013	Agricultural	India (Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh)
128	935	Arunachal Pradesh Singpho Phalap (Singpho Tea)	Registered	02-08-2022	Agricultural	India (Arunachal Pradesh and Assam)
129	1001	Assam Mishing Handloom Products	Registered	26.10.2022	Handicraft	India (Assam and Arunachal Pradesh)
130	602	Chak - Hao	Registered	26.12.2017	Agricultural	India(Manipur and Nagaland)
131	636	Dalle Khursani	Registered	10.12.2018	Agricultural	India(Sikkim and West Bengal)
132	241	Banaganapalle Mangoes	Registered	07.09.2011	Agricultural	India(Telangana and Andhra Pradesh)
133	527	Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet	Registered	01.06.2015	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
134	635	Kashmir Saffron	Registered	03.12.2018	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir

135	755	Basohli Painting	Registered	26.04.2021	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
136	758	Mushqbudji Rice	Registered	14.06.2021	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
137	765	Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft	Registered	29.06.2021	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
138	768	Bhaderwah Rajmash	Registered	05.07.2021	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
139	772	Ramban Sulai Honey	Registered	27.07.2021	natural	Jammu and Kashmir
140	775	Basohli Pashmina Woolen Products	Registered	09.08.2021	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
141	807	Udhampur Kaladi	Registered	22.12.2021	Food Stuff	Jammu and Kashmir
142	868	Kashmir Namda	Registered	13.04.2022	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
143	869	Kashmir Wagguv	Registered	13.04.2022	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
144	870	Shikara	Registered	13.04.2022	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
145	902	Gabba	Registered	01.06.2022	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
146	903	Kashmir Willow Bat	Registered	01.06.2022	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
147	1046	Kashmir Chain Stitch	Registered	19.01.2023	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
148	1047	Kashmir Crewel	Registered	19.01.2023	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
149	1048	Kashmir Tweed	Registered	31.01.2023	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
150	774	Ramban Anardana	Registered	03.08.2021	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
151	658	Sohrai – Khovar Painting	Registered	23.08.2019	Handicraft	Jharkhand
152	212	Bangalore Rose Onion	Registered	30.07.2010	Agricultural	Karnataka
153	510	Karnataka Bronzeware (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
154	511	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
155	512	Navalgund Durries (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka

156	210	Guledgudd Khana	Registered	29.07.2010	Handicraft	Karnataka
157	224	Udupi Sarees	Registered	03.11.2010	Handicraft	Karnataka
158	532	Mysore Silk (Logo)	Registered	26.08.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
159	604	Coorg Arabica Coffee	Registered	01.01.2018	Agricultural	Karnataka
160	606	Chikmagalur Arabica Coffee	Registered	01.01.2018	Agricultural	Karnataka
161	608	Bababudangiris Arabica Coffee	Registered	01.01.2018	Agricultural	Karnataka
162	464	Sirsi Supari	Registered	10.12.2013	Agricultural	Karnataka
163	593	Gulbarga Tur Dal	Registered	26.09.2017	Agricultural	Karnataka
164	745	Indi Limbe	Registered	26.03.2021	Agricultural	Karnataka
165	843	Kari Ishad Mango	Registered	02.03.2022	Agricultural	Karnataka
166	986	Patteda Anchu Saree and Fabrics	Registered	09.09.2022	Handicraft	Karnataka
167	479	Chengalikodan Nendran Banana	Registered	28.03.2014	Agricultural	Kerala
168	402	Kuthampally Dhoties and Set Mundu	Registered	11.02.2013	Handicraft	Kerala
169	516	Maddalam of Palakkad (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
170	517	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Craft of Kerala (Lo	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
171	518	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
172	543	Nilambur Teak	Registered	18.01.2016	Agricultural	Kerala
173	605	Wayanaad Robusta Coffee	Registered	01.01.2018	Agricultural	Kerala
174	613	Marayoor Jaggery (Marayoor Sharkara)	Registered	16.03.2018	Agricultural	Kerala
175	641	Tirur Betel Leaf (Tirur Vettila)	Registered	20.12.2018	Agricultural	Kerala
176	660	Kuttiattoor Mango (Kuttiattoor Manga)	Registered	04.09.2019	Agricultural	Kerala
177	662	Edayur Chilli	Registered	03.10.2019	Agricultural	Kerala
178	686	Attappady Aattukombu Avara	Registered	16.03.2020	Agricultural	Kerala
179	687	Attappady Thuvara	Registered	16.03.2020	Agricultural	Kerala
180	736	Onattukara Ellu	Registered	12.01.2021	Agricultural	Kerala
181	749	Kanthalloor Vattavada Veluthulli	Registered	12.04.2021	Agricultural	Kerala
182	752	Kodungallur Pottuvellari	Registered	19.04.2021	Agricultural	Kerala
183	1038	Thalanadan Grambu (Clove)	Registered	28.12.2022	Agriculture	Kerala
184	927	Kannadippaya (Bamboo Mat)	Registered	19.07.2022	Handicraft	Kerala

185	729	Ladakh Raktsey Karpo Apricot	Registered	28.12.2020	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)
186	726	Pashmina Wool of Ladakh	Registered	08.12.2020	Handicraft	Ladakh (UT)
187	771	Ladakh Shingskos (Wood Carving)	Registered	23.07.2021	Handicraft	Ladakh (UT)
188	727	Ladakh Seabuckthorn	Registered	10.12.2020	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)
189	1097	Panna Diamond	Registered	07.06.2023	Manufactured	Madhya Pradesh
190	399	Leather Toys of Indore (Logo)	Registered	29.01.2013	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
191	434	Ratlami Sev	Registered	16.08.2013	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
192	505	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
193	378	Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat	Registered	08.02.2012	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
194	663	Balaghat Chinnor	Registered	03.10.2019	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
195	681	Morena Gajak	Registered	30.12.2019	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
196	707	Rewa Sunderja Mango	Registered	28.09.2020	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
197	699	Sharbati Gehu	Registered	08.09.2020	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
198	701	Gond Painting of Madhya Pradesh	Registered	08.09.2020	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
199	697	Wrought Iron Crafts of Dindori	Registered	27.08.2020	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
200	700	Ujjain Batik Print	Registered	08.09.2020	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
201	708	Gwalior Handmade Carpet	Registered	28.09.2020	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
202	709	Waraseoni Handloom Saree and Fabrics	Registered	28.09.2020	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
203	710	Jabalpur Stone Craft	Registered	28.09.2020	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
204	813	Ratlam Riyawan Lahsun (Garlic)	Registered	11.01.2022	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
205	1427	Chhatarpur Furniture	Registered	24.01.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
206	1361	Khajuraho Stone Craft Of Madhya Pradesh	Registered	10.09.2024	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
207	1362	Betul Bharewa Metal Craft	Registered	10.09.2024	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
208	1365	Gwalior Papier Mache Craft	Registered	25.09.2024	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
209	1367	Gwalior Stone Craft	Registered	25.09.2024	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
210	470	Ajara Ghansal Rice	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
211	472	Mangalwedha Jowar	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
212	474	Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Kokum	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
213	476	Waghya Ghevada	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
214	477	Navapur Tur Dal	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra

215	489	Vengurla Cashew	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
216	491	Lasalgaon Onion	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
217	490	Sangli Raisins	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
218	494	Beed Custard Apple	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
219	495	Jalna Sweet Orange	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
220	471	Waigaon Turmeric	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
221	500	Purandar Fig	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
222	501	Jalgaon Bharit Brinjal	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
223	502	Solapur Pomegranate	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
224	473	Bhiwapur Chilli	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
225	478	Ambemohar Rice	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
226	493	Dahanu Gholvad Chikoo	Registered	11.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
227	498	Jalgaon Banana	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
228	499	Marathwada Kesar Mango	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
229	390	Karvath Kati Sarees and Fabrics	Registered	07.01.2013	Handicraft	Maharashtra
230	139	Alphonso	Registered	22.09.2008	Agricultural	Maharashtra
231	496	Sangli Turmeric	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
232	685	Alibag White Onion	Registered	16.01.2020	Agricultural	Maharashtra
233	688	Bhandara Chinoor Rice	Registered	01.05.2020	Agricultural	Maharashtra
234	812	Sawantwadi Ganjifa Cards	Registered	10.01.2022	Handicraft	Maharashtra
235	785	Vasmat Haldi (Turmeric)	Registered	20.10.2021	Agricultural	Maharashtra
236	786	Nandurbar Amchur	Registered	20.10.2021	Agricultural	Maharashtra
237	787	Nandurbar Mirchi	Registered	20.10.2021	Agricultural	Maharashtra
238	791	Miraj Tanpura	Registered	08.11.2021	Handicraft	Maharashtra
239	792	Hupari Silver Craft	Registered	08.11.2021	Handicraft	Maharashtra
240	793	Miraj Sitar	Registered	08.11.2021	Handicraft	Maharashtra
241	806	Sawantwadi Wooden Craft	Registered	22.12.2021	Handicraft	Maharashtra
242	825	Panchincholi Tamarind	Registered	07.02.2022	Agricultural	Maharashtra
243	826	Borsuri Tur Dal	Registered	07.02.2022	Agricultural	Maharashtra
244	827	Kasti Coriander	Registered	07.02.2022	Agricultural	Maharashtra
245	899	Badlapur Jamun	Registered	24.05.2022	Agricultural	Maharashtra

246	947	Bahadoli Jamun	Registered	29.08.2022	Agricultural	Maharashtra
247	949	Pen Ganesh Idol	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Maharashtra
248	950	Kunthalgiri Khawa	Registered	29.08.2022	Food stuff	Maharashtra
249	952	Kavdi Maal of Tuljapur	Registered	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Maharashtra
250	953	Dagdi Jowar of Jalna	Registered	29.08.2022	Agricultural	Maharashtra
251	1012	Akola Kagzi Lime	Registered	26.10.2022	Agriculture	Maharashtra
252	1306	Amravati Pippal	Registered	08.07.2024	Agriculture	Maharashtra
253	1307	Amravati Chana	Registered	08.07.2024	Agriculture	Maharashtra
254	466	Kachai Lemon	Registered	10.12.2013	Agricultural	Manipur
255	590	Tamenglong Orange	Registered	18.09.2017	Agricultural	Manipur
256	592	Sirarakhong Hathei	Registered	18.09.2017	Agricultural	Manipur
257	465	Khasi Mandarin	Registered	10.12.2013	Agricultural	Meghalaya
258	437	Memong Narang	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Meghalaya
259	741	Lakadong Turmeric	Registered	15.02.2021	Agricultural	Meghalaya
260	1094	Meghalaya Garo Textile	Registered	30.05.2023	Handicraft	Meghalaya
261	1095	Meghalaya Lyrnai Pottery	Registered	30.05.2023	Handicraft	Meghalaya
262	1096	Meghalaya Chubitchi	Registered	01.06.2023	Manufactured	Meghalaya
263	1112	Meghalaya Ryndia Textile	Registered	26.07.2023	Handicraft	Meghalaya
264	1113	Meghalaya Khasi Handloom Products	Registered	26.07.2023	Handicraft	Meghalaya
265	377	Mizo Chilli	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Mizoram
266	586	Pawndum	Registered	30.08.2017	Handicraft	Mizoram
267	587	Ngotekherh	Registered	30.08.2017	Handicraft	Mizoram
268	588	Hmaram	Registered	30.08.2017	Handicraft	Mizoram
269	582	Tawlhlohpuan	Registered	20.06.2017	Handicraft	Mizoram
270	583	Mizo Puanchei	Registered	20.06.2017	Handicraft	Mizoram
271	629 &630	Mizo Ginger	Registered	28.11.2018	Agricultural	Mizoram
272	374	Naga Tree Tomato	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Nagaland
273	542	Chakshesang Shawl	Registered	01.01.2016	Handicraft	Nagaland
274	640	Naga Cucumber	Registered	10.12.2018	Agricultural	Nagaland
275	610	Kandhamal Haladi	Registered	11.01.2018	Agricultural	Odisha
276	612	Odisha Rasagola	Registered	23.02.2018	Food Stuff	Odisha

277	802	Kendrapara Rasabali	Registered	13.12.2021	Food Stuff	Odisha
278	690	Odisha Khajuri Guda	Registered	12.06.2020	Food Stuff	Odisha
279	724	Dhenkanal Magji	Registered	07.12.2020	Food Stuff	Odisha
280	725	Similipal Kai Chutney of Odisha	Registered	07.12.2020	Food Stuff	Odisha
281	739	Nayagarh Kanteimundi Brinjal	Registered	08.02.2021	Agricultural	Odisha
282	773	Kapadaganda: Dungaria Kondh Embroidery Shawl	Registered	03.08.2021	Handicraft	Odisha
283	814	Koraput Kalajeera Rice	Registered	11.01.2022	Agricultural	Odisha
284	871	Painting of Lanjia Saura (IDITAL), Odisha	Registered	13.04.2022	Handicraft	Odisha
285	767	Cuttack Rupa Tarakasi (Silver Filigree)	Registered	01.07.2021	Handicraft	Odisha
286	405	Makrana Marble	Registered	09.04.2013	Natural Goods	Rajasthan
287	539	Molela Clay Work of Rajasthan (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
288	540	Blue Pottery of Jaipur (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
289	541	Kathputlis of Rajasthan (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
290	519	Pokaran Pottery	Registered	19.01.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
291	628	Sojat Mehndi	Registered	13.11.2018	Agricultural	Rajasthan
292	748	Nathdwara Pichhwai Painting	Registered	12.04.2021	Handicraft	Rajasthan
293	747	Udaipur Koftgari Metal Craft	Registered	08.04.2021	Handicraft	Rajasthan
294	750	Bikaner Kashidakari Craft	Registered	13.04.2021	Handicraft	Rajasthan
295	751	Jodhpur Bandhej Craft	Registered	19.04.2021	Handicraft	Rajasthan
296	753	Bikaner Usta Kala Craft	Registered	20.04.2021	Handicraft	Rajasthan
297	1143	Nagori Ashwagandha	Registered	12.09.2023	Agriculture	Rajasthan
298	376	Sikkim Large Cardamom	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Sikkim
299	896	Sikkim Lepcha Tungbuk	Registered	24.05.2022	Manufactured	Sikkim
300	900	Sikkim Lepcha Pumtong Pulit (Flute)	Registered	27.05.2022	Manufactured	Sikkim
301	513	Thanjavur Art Plate (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu

302	514	Swamimalai Bronze Icons (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
303	515	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
304	426	Mahabalipuram Stone Sculpture	Registered	31.05.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
305	231	Erode Manjal (Erode Turmeric)	Registered	04.01.2011	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
306	480	Thirubuvanam Silk Sarees	Registered	15.04.2014	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
307	616	Kodaikanal Malai Poondu	Registered	01.06.2018	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
308	550	Palani Panchamirtham	Registered	15.06.2016	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
309	400	Dindigul Locks	Registered	29.01.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
310	422	Kandangi Saree	Registered	16.05.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
311	403	Srivilliputtur Palkova	Registered	27.02.2013	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
312	486	Kovilpatti Kadalai Mittai	Registered	03.07.2014	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
313	423	Thanjavur Netti Works	Registered	22.05.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
314	429	Arumbavur Wood Carvings	Registered	05.07.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
315	424	Karuppur Kalamkari Paintings	Registered	28.05.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
316	431	Kallakurichi Wood Carving	Registered	05.07.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
317	675	Kanniyakumari Clove	Registered	30.10.2019	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
318	467	Narasinghapettai Nagaswaram	Registered	31.01.2014	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
319	720	Ramnathapuram Mundu Chilli	Registered	16.11.2020	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
320	788	Vellore Spiny Brinjal	Registered	29.10.2021	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
321	428	Myladi Stone Carvings	Registered	28.06.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
322	488	Manapparai Murukku	Registered	07.07.2014	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
323	529	Ooty Varkey	Registered	03.08.2015	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
324	561	Manamadurai Pottery	Registered	28.07.2016	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
325	574	Thaikkal Rattan Craft	Registered	31.01.2017	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
326	711	Salem Sago (Javvarisi)	Registered	05.10.2020	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
327	719	Authoor Vetrilai	Registered	11.11.2020	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu

328	734	Cumbum Panneer Thratchai	Registered	01.01.2021	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
329	766	Negamam Cotton Saree	Registered	29.06.2021	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
330	789	Sholavandan Vetrilai	Registered	29.10.2021	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
331	800	Marthandam Honey	Registered	29.11.2021	natural	Tamil Nadu
332	698	Jaderi Namakatti	Registered	28.08.2020	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
333	757	Kanyakumari Matti Banana	Registered	29.04.2021	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
334	762	Chedibutta Saree	Registered	15.06.2021	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
335	691	Udangudi Panangkarupatti	Registered	16.06.2020	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
336	740	Madurai Marikolunthu (Davana)	Registered	11.02.2021	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
337	754	Vilachery Clay Toys	Registered	23.04.2021	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
338	816	Thovalai Maanika Maalai	Registered	13.01.2022	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
339	817	Kumbakonam Vetrilai (Kumbakonam Betel Leaf)	Registered	13.01.2022	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
340	836	Panruti Palappazham (Panruti Jack Fruit)	Registered	18.02.2022	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
341	837	Panruti Cashew	Registered	18.02.2022	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
342	881	Puliyankudi Acid Lime	Registered	25.04.2022	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
343	883	Virudhunagar Samba Vathal	Registered	25.04.2022	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
344	920	Chettikulam Small Onion	Registered	04.07.2022	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
345	1051	Ramanadu Chithiraikar Rice	Registered	02.02.2023	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
346	770	Ambasamudram Choppu Saman (Wooden Toys)	Registered	19.07.2021	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
347	857	Woraiyur Cotton Saree	Registered	25.03.2022	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
348	880	Namakkal Maakkal Paattirangal	Registered	22.04.2022	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
349	882	Thooyamalli Rice	Registered	25.04.2022	Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
350	1052	Kavindhapadi Nattu Sakkarai	Registered	02.02.2023	Food stuff	Tamil Nadu
351	562	Pochampally Ikat (Logo)	Registered	08.08.2016	Handicraft	Telangana
352	521	Adilabad Dokra	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Telangana
353	523	Warangal Durries	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Telangana
354	599	Telia Rumal	Registered	15.12.2017	Handicraft	Telangana
355	706	Tandur Redgram	Registered	24.09.2020	Agricultural	Telangana

356	917	Hyderabad Lac Bangles	Registered	23.06.2022	Handicraft	Telangana
357	984	Warangal Chapata Chilli	Registered	06.09.2022	Agriculture	Telangana
358	534	Lamphun Brocade Thai Silk	Registered	16.10.2015	Handicraft	Thailand
359	436	Tripura Queen Pineapple	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Tripura
360	893	Tripura Risa Textile	Registered	18.05.2022	Handicraft	Tripura
361	1071	Tripura Pachra-Rignai Textile	Registered	31.03.2023	Handicraft	Tripura
362	1072	Tripura Matabari Peda (Sweet)	Registered	31.03.2023	Food stuff	Tripura
363	389	Meerut Scissors	Registered	12.12.2012	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
364	178	Khurja Pottery	Registered	06.07.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
365	397	Banaras Gulabi Meenakari Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
366	457	Varanasi Wooden Lacquerware and Toys	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
367	458	Mirzapur Handmade Dari	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
368	459	Nizamabad Black Pottery	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
369	398	Banaras Metal Repouse Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
370	177	Varanasi Glass beads	Registered	06.07.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
371	555	Ghazipur Wall-hanging	Registered	25.07.2016	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
372	556	Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work	Registered	25.07.2016	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
373	557	Chunar Balua Patthar	Registered	25.07.2016	Natural	Uttar Pradesh
374	619	Gorakhpur Terracotta	Registered	10.09.2018	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
375	621	Chunar Glaze Pottery	Registered	10.09.2018	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
376	620	Banaras Zardozi	Registered	10.09.2018	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
377	622	Mirzapur Pital Bartan	Registered	10.09.2018	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
378	623	Banaras Wood Carving	Registered	10.09.2018	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
379	624	Banaras Hand Block Print	Registered	10.09.2018	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
380	206	Rataul Mango	Registered	05.04.2010	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
381	645	Mau Saree	Registered	04.03.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh

382	715	Adamchini Chawal	Registered	04.11.2020	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
383	664	Aligarh Tala	Registered	09.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
384	665	Bakhira Brassware	Registered	09.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
385	666	Banda Shazar Patthar craft	Registered	09.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
386	667	Nagina Wood Craft	Registered	09.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
387	668	Pratapgarh Aonla	Registered	09.10.2019	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
388	672	Hathras Hing	Registered	24.10.2019	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
389	716	Banaras Langda Aam (Mango)	Registered	04.11.2020	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
390	717	Ramnagar Bhanta (Brinjal)	Registered	04.11.2020	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
391	723	Muzaffarnagar Gur (Jaggery)	Registered	02.12.2020	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
392	730	Banaras Pan (Betel Leaf)	Registered	30.12.2020	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
393	671	Mahoba Gaura Patthar Hastashlip	Registered	24.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
394	673	Mainpuri Tarkashi	Registered	24.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
395	674	Sambhal Horn Craft	Registered	24.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
396	670	Amroha Dholak	Registered	24.10.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
397	731	Baghpat Home Furnishings	Registered	30.12.2020	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
398	732	Barabanki Handloom Product	Registered	30.12.2020	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
399	733	Kalpi Handmade Paper	Registered	30.12.2020	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
400	721	Agra Leather Footwear	Registered	02.12.2020	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
401	722	Jalesar Dhatu Shilp (Metal Craft)	Registered	02.12.2020	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
402	677	Patchwork of Rampur	Registered	28.11.2019	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
403	818	Mathura Sanjhi Craft	Registered	19.01.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
404	822	Banaras Tabla	Registered	01.02.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
405	823	Banaras Lal	Registered	03.02.2022	Agricultural	Uttar pradesh

		Bharwamirch				
406	824	Pilibhit Bansuri	Registered	03.02.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
407	833	Chiraigaon Karonda of Varanasi	Registered	15.02.2022	Agricultural	Uttar pradesh
408	859	Banaras Lal Peda	Registered	28.03.2022	Food stuff	Uttar pradesh
409	924	Banaras Shehnai	Registered	11.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
410	930	Sambhal Bone Craft	Registered	22.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
411	933	Moonj Craft of Uttar Pradesh	Registered	28.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
412	936	Chitrakoot Wooden Craft and Toys	Registered	02.08.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
413	999	Jaunpur Imarti	Registered	26.10.2022	Food stuff	Uttar pradesh
414	1000	Banaras Thandai	Registered	26.10.2022	Food stuff	Uttar pradesh
415	1033	Banaras Mural Painting	Registered	16.12.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
416	820	Pilkhuwa Hand Block Print Textile	Registered	25.01.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
417	923	Banaras Metal Casting Craft	Registered	11.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
418	926	Bareilly Cane and Bamboo Craft	Registered	18.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
419	928	Tharu Embroidery of Uttar Pradesh	Registered	19.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
420	929	Bareilly Zari Zardoji	Registered	19.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttar pradesh
421	941	Banaras Tirangi Barfi	Registered	12.08.2022	Food stuff	Uttar pradesh
422	1147	Mathura Zari Poshak	Registered	04.10.2023	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
423	1219	Meerut Bugle	Registered	09.04.2024	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
424	661	Agra Stone Inlay Work	Registered	30.09.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Predesh
425	678	Bareilly Terracotta	Registered	28.11.2019	Handicraft	Uttar Predesh
426	520	Uttarakhand Tejpat	Registered	27.01.2015	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
427	589	Bhotia Dann of Uttarakhand	Registered	18.09.2017	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
428	648	Uttarakhand Aipan	Registered	27.05.2019	Handicraft	Uttarakhand

429	651	Munsyari Razma	Registered	27.05.2019	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
430	652	Uttarakhand Ringal Craft	Registered	27.05.2019	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
431	653	Uttarakhand Tamta Product	Registered	27.05.2019	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
432	654	Uttarakhand Thulma	Registered	27.05.2019	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
433	650	Kumaon Chyura Oil	Registered	27.05.2019	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
434	829	Uttarakhand Berinag Tea	Registered	11.02.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
435	832	Uttarakhand Bichhu Buti (Nettle) Fabrics	Registered	15.02.2022	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
436	835	Uttarakhand Mandua	Registered	18.02.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
437	841	Uttarakhand Jhangora	Registered	01.03.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
438	844	Uttarakhand Gahat	Registered	03.03.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
439	852	Uttarakhand Lal Chawal (Red Rice)	Registered	14.03.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
440	856	Uttarakhand Kala Bhat	Registered	18.03.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
441	860	Uttarakhand Malta Fruit	Registered	29.03.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
442	863	Uttarakhand Chaulai (Ramdana)	Registered	11.04.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
443	864	Almora Lakhori Mirchi	Registered	11.04.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
444	866	Uttarakhand Buransh	Registered	12.04.2022	Food Stuff	Uttarakhand
445	867	Uttarakhand Pahari Toor Dal	Registered	12.04.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
446	873	Nainital Mombatti (Candle)	Registered	19.04.2022	Manufactured	Uttarakhand
447	874	Rangwali Pichhoda of Kumaon	Registered	19.04.2022	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
448	905	Ramnagar Nainital Litchi	Registered	03.06.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
449	907	Ramgarh Nainital Aadu (Peach)	Registered	14.06.2022	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
450	918	Chamoli Wooden Ramman Mask	Registered	01.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
451	919	Uttarakhand Likhai (Wood Carving)	Registered	01.07.2022	Handicraft	Uttarakhand

452	1188	Uttarakhand Bedu (Fruit)	Registered	27.02.2027	Agriculture	Uttarakhand
453	1390	Uttarakhand Badri Cow Ghee	Registered	12.12.2024	Food stuff	Uttarakhand
454	382	Joynagar Moa	Registered	10.05.2012	Food Stuff	West Bengal
455	525	Bardhaman Sitabhog	Registered	13.03.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
456	526	Bardhaman Mihidana	Registered	13.03.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
457	531	Gobindobhog Rice	Registered	24.08.2015	Agricultural	West Bengal
458	530	Tulapanji Rice	Registered	24.08.2015	Agricultural	West Bengal
459	533	Banglar Rasogolla	Registered	18.09.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
460	453	Bankura Panchmura Terracotta Craft	Registered	23.09.2013	Handicraft	West Bengal
461	563	Bengal Dokra	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
462	564	Bengal Patachitra	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
463	565	Purulia Chau Mask	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
464	566	Wooden Mask of Kushmandi	Registered	17.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
465	567	Madur kathi	Registered	18.08.2016	Handicraft	West Bengal
466	702	Tangail Saree of Bengal	Registered	08.09.2020	Handicraft	West Bengal
467	703	Garad Saree	Registered	08.09.2020	Handicraft	West Bengal
468	704	Korial saree	Registered	08.09.2020	Handicraft	West Bengal
469	743	Kalonunia Rice	Registered	12.03.2021	Agricultural	West Bengal
470	769	Sundarban Honey	Registered	12.07.2021	Food Stuff	West Bengal
471	676	Banglar Muslin	Registered	18.11.2019	Handicraft	West Bengal
472	921	Malda Nistari Silk Yarn	Registered	11.07.2022	Handicraft	West Bengal
473	1020	Kamarpukur Sada Bode	Registered	06.12.2022	Food stuff	West Bengal
474	1022	Banglar Nolen Gur Sandesh	Registered	06.12.2022	Food stuff	West Bengal
475	1035	Murshidabad Chhanabora	Registered	21.12.2022	Food stuff	West Bengal
476	1036	Bishnupur Motichur Laddu	Registered	21.12.2022	Food stuff	West Bengal
477	1062	Baruipur Guava	Registered	24.02.2023	Agriculture	West Bengal
478	1042	Radhunipagal Rice	Registered	10.01.2023	Agriculture	West Bengal
479	943	Darjeeling Mandarin	Registered	22.08.2022	Agriculture	West Bengal

STATEMENT-II

GI tag applications pending before the Geographical Indications Registry, State and application-wise

SL. No.	App.No.	Geographical Indications	Status	Date of Filing	Goods	Geographical Area
1	1844	Andaman and Nicobar Cinnamon	New Application	11-02-2026	Agricultural	Andaman and Nicobar
2	1845	Andaman and Nicobar Red Banana	New Application	11-02-2026	Agricultural	Andaman and Nicobar
3	1846	Andaman and Nicobar Padauk Furniture	New Application	11-02-2026	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar
4	1847	Andaman and Nicobar Toley (Onge Traditional B	New Application	11-02-2026	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar
5	1769	Andaman and Nicobar Karen Cane and Bamboo	Pre-Examination	02.01.2026	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar Island
6	1770	Andaman Karen Khushbaya Rice	Pre-Examination	02.01.2026	Agricultural	Andaman and Nicobar Island
7	1771	Andaman and Nicobar Karen Black Rice	Pre-Examination	02.01.2026	Agricultural	Andaman and Nicobar Island
8	1772	Andaman and Nicobar Karen Textile	Pre-Examination	02.01.2026	Handicraft	Andaman and Nicobar Island
9	1098	Andhra Pradesh Red Sanders	Pre-Examination	15.06.2023	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
10	1111	Kuppadam Dhoti (Andhra Pradesh)	Pre-Examination	11.07.2023	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
11	1299	Tapeswaram Kajha	Pre-Examination	01.07.2024	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
12	1379	Madhavamala Wood Carving	Pre-Examination	24.10.2024	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
13	1397	Jammalamadugu Dupion Silk Furnishings	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
14	1400	Yemmiganur Double Layer Bedsheets	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
15	1454	Madanapalle Tomatoes	Pre-Examination	24.02.2025	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh

16	1467	Palamaner Terracotta	Pre-Examination	10.03.2025	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
17	1539	Polavaram Cotton Sarees	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
18	1607	Narayanapuram Cotton Sarees	Pre-Examination	05.08.2025	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
19	1619	Madhavaram Saree	Pre-Examination	04.09.2025	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
20	1626	Yemmiganur Textile Products	Pre-Examination	25.09.2025	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
21	1701	Madanapalle Silk and Silk Sarees	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
22	1723	Nuzvid Chinnarasalu	Pre-Examination	19.12.2025	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
23	1724	Manorma Bedsheets Isukapalli	Pre-Examination	22.12.2025	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
24	1778	Nandivargam Lungis and Towels	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
25	1779	Kodumuru Silk Sarees	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
26	1790	Madanapalle Tamarind	Pre-Examination	08.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
27	1791	Madanapalle Jamun Fruit	Pre-Examination	08.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
28	1792	Ananthapuramu Pomegranates	Pre-Examination	08.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
29	1793	Ananthapuramu Mosambi	Pre-Examination	08.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
30	1794	Ananthapuramu Banana	Pre-Examination	08.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
31	1795	Ananthapuramu Papaya	Pre-Examination	08.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
32	1796	Ananthapuramu Muskmelon	Pre-Examination	12.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
33	1797	Ananthapuramu Grapes	Pre-Examination	12.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
34	1798	Ananthapuramu Pigeon Peas / Toor Dal	Pre-Examination	12.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh

35	1799	Ananthapuramu Groundnuts	Pre-Examination	12.01.2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
36	1800	Ethamukkala Check Lungies	Pre-Examination	16.01.2026	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
37	1835	Madanapalle Terracotta and Pottery	Pre-Examination	30.01.2026	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
38	1836	Lakshmigaripalli Raja Rani Toys	Pre-Examination	30.01.2026	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
39	1843	Chirala Kuppadam Sarees	New Application	10-02-2026	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
40	1848	Kuppam Wooden Tops	New Application	11-02-2026	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
41	1849	Yerramreddypalyam Metal Crafts	New Application	11-02-2026	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
42	1479	Arunachal Pradesh Tagin Textiles	Pre-Examination	26.03.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
43	1480	Arunachal Pradesh Wancho Tumnu-Khutong/Nichong “(Handwoven Bag)”	Pre-Examination	26.03.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
44	884	Bopa / Bopia	Pre-Examination	27.04.2022	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
45	913	Bebo Large Cardamom	Pre-Examination	21.06.2022	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
46	1140	Monpa maize	Pre-Examination	06.09.2023	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
47	1185	Yak Ghee	Pre-Examination	21.02.2024	Food Stuff	Arunachal Pradesh
48	1186	Yak Chamar	Pre-Examination	21.02.2024	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
49	1187	Arunachal Pradesh Singpho Textile	Pre-Examination	27.02.2024	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
50	1350	Arunachal Pradesh Wancho Beads Craft	Pre-Examination	27.08.2024	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
51	1352	Kaman and Digaru Mishmi Textile of Arunachal Pradesh	Pre-Examination	30.08.2024	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
52	1353	Yak Wool Fabric and Pu	Pre-	30.08.2024	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh

		Chuppa (Jacket)	Examination			
53	1354	Yak Chitpa Jaamu – (Yak Wool Cap)	Pre-Examination	30.08.2024	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
54	1355	Yak Churkam	Pre-Examination	30.08.2024	Food Stuff	Arunachal Pradesh
55	1356	Yak Woolen Blanket and Floor Covering(Luei)	Pre-Examination	30.08.2024	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
56	1422	Arunachal Pradesh Kaman Mishmi Jewellery Craft	Pre-Examination	21.01.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
57	1423	Phurn Tai Khamti Craft of Arunachal Pradesh	Pre-Examination	21.01.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
58	1424	Arunachal Pradesh Tangsa Headgear	Pre-Examination	21.01.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
59	1425	Arunachal Pradesh Nocte Khamti/Jumin (Beverage)	Pre-Examination	21.01.2025	Manufactured	Arunachal Pradesh
60	1448	Arunachal Pradesh Khow-Laam (Tai Khamti Rice Dish)	Pre-Examination	11.02.2025	Food Stuff	Arunachal Pradesh
61	1451	Arunachal Pradesh Mishmi Tita	Pre-Examination	17.02.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
62	1452	Arunachal Pradesh Wancho Textile	Pre-Examination	17.02.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
63	1501	Arunachal Pradesh Sherdukpen Textiles	Pre-Examination	08.04.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
64	1502	Arunachal Pradesh Nocte Textiles	Pre-Examination	08.04.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
65	1531	Arunachal Pradesh Monpa Mask	Pre-Examination	05.05.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
66	1663	Arunachal Bagra Pineapple of West Siang	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
67	1664	Arunachal Bebo (Large Cardamom)	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
68	1665	Arunachal Cinnamon	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
69	1666	Arunachal Mipun Rice	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh

70	1667	Arunachal Pasighat Jaggery	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
71	1668	Arunachal Idu Yamba (Finger Millet)	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
72	1669	Arunachal Andoye (Kidney Bean)	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
73	1670	Arunachal Baali (Rice)	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
74	1671	Arunachal Angpu (Pumpkin)	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
75	1672	Arunachal Libi Balangbu (White Rajma)	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
76	1741	Arunachal Pradesh Idu Mishmi Hat	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
77	1801	Arunachal Pradesh Monpa Incense Sticks	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
78	1802	Arunachal Pradesh Monpa Jewellery	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
79	1803	Arunachal Pradesh Monpa Kuthang (Painting)	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Arunachal Pradesh
80	1837	Arunachal Star Fruit	Pre-Examination	03.02.2026	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
81	1838	Arunachal Pineapple	New Application	03-02-2026	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
82	1839	Arunachal arge Cardamom	New Application	03-02-2026	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
83	1840	Arunachal Buckwheat	New Application	03-02-2026	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
84	1841	Arunachal Kiwi	New Application	03-02-2026	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
85	1842	Arunachal Star Anise	New Application	03-02-2026	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
86	909	Gol Nemu	Examination	21.06.2022	Agricultural	Assam
87	910	Bhimkol Banana	Examination	21.06.2022	Agricultural	Assam
88	1081	Moran Ginger	Examination	10.05.2023	Agricultural	Assam
89	1115	Lao-Pani	Examination	01.08.2023	Manufactured	Assam
90	1116	Shidal	Examination	01.08.2023	Food Stuff	Assam
91	1117	Xindol	Examination	01.08.2023	Food Stuff	Assam

92	1237	Po:ro Apong	Examination	25.04.2024	Manufactured	Assam
93	1276	Rih Dima-Dimasa Textile and Textile Goods	Pre-Examination	14.06.2024	Handicraft	Assam
94	1286	Riha of Assam	Pre-Examination	24.06.2024	Handicraft	Assam
95	1287	Mekhela Chador of Assam	Pre-Examination	24.06.2024	Handicraft	Assam
96	1305	Kolakhar	Pre-Examination	08.07.2024	Agricultural	Assam
97	1348	Kharoli	Pre-Examination	19.08.2024	Food Stuff	Assam
98	1455	Kajiranga Handloom Products	Pre-Examination	25.02.2025	Handicraft	Assam
99	1456	Assam Pat Silk Products	Pre-Examination	25.02.2025	Handicraft	Assam
100	1493	Karanga Da-Kotari	Pre-Examination	02.04.2025	Manufactured	Assam
101	1497	Brass Metal Crafts of Hajo	Pre-Examination	04.04.2025	Handicraft	Assam
102	1634	Sijou	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Agricultural	Assam
103	1635	Shamu Inghkri	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Food Stuff	Assam
104	1636	Gambari Khamflai	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Handicraft	Assam
105	1637	Owal-Gahen / Uwal Gaihen	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Handicraft	Assam
106	1638	Thungri	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Manufactured	Assam
107	1639	Maibra Mairong	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Agricultural	Assam
108	1640	Sidol	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Food Stuff	Assam
109	1641	Angsa	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Handicraft	Assam
110	1642	Dotora	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Handicraft	Assam
111	1643	Patani	Pre-	21.10.2025	Handicraft	Assam

			Examination			
112	1690	Assam Cane Craft	Pre-Examination	10.12.2025	Handicraft	Assam
113	1691	Assam Fishing Net Craft	Pre-Examination	10.12.2025	Handicraft	Assam
114	1692	Goalpara Sitalpati of Assam	Pre-Examination	10.12.2025	Handicraft	Assam
115	1693	Kaziranga Wood Crafts of Assam	Pre-Examination	10.12.2025	Handicraft	Assam
116	1694	Majuli Boat Craft of Assam	Pre-Examination	10.12.2025	Handicraft	Assam
117	1695	Majuli Salmara Pottery of Assam	Pre-Examination	10.12.2025	Handicraft	Assam
118	1742	Mornoi Pottery of Goalpara, Assam	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Assam
119	1809	Karbi So Arlo Apindeng (Karbi Women Dress)	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
120	1810	Karbi Traditional Jewellery	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
121	1811	Karbi Indigenous Dye	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
122	1829	Tokoya	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
123	1830	Chelen Sadar of Assam	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
124	1831	Tokari	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
125	1832	Assam Tiwa Handloom Product	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
126	1833	Lampas	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
127	1834	Churiya of Assam	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Assam
128	1870	Assam Supari	New Application	19-02-2026	Agricultural	Assam
129	1871	Assam Thekera (Garcinia)	New Application	19-02-2026	Agricultural	Assam
130	1872	Assam Kaziranga Honey	New	19-02-2026	Food Stuff	Assam

			Application			
131	1873	Assam Sugandhi Kumura (Scented Ash Guard)	New Application	19-02-2026	Agricultural	Assam
132	1874	Assam Rengthei (Small Crown Pineapple)	New Application	19-02-2026	Agricultural	Assam
133	1875	Assam Malbhog Banana	New Application	19-02-2026	Agricultural	Assam
134	1876	Golaghat Gurjogonia Gur (Jaggery) of Assam	New Application	19-02-2026	Food Stuff	Assam
135	1877	Chengpi (Musical Instrument) of Karbi Anglong A	New Application	19-02-2026	Handicraft	Assam
136	1878	Karbi Anglong Chengburuk (Musical Instrument) o	New Application	19-02-2026	Handicraft	Assam
137	1879	Karbi Anglong Jambili Athon Wood Craft of Assa	New Application	19-02-2026	Handicraft	Assam
138	1463	Bihar Singhara	Pre-Examination	06.03.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
139	890	Nalanda Bawanbuti Saree and Fabrics	Examination	12.05.2022	Handicraft	Bihar
140	891	Gaya Pattharkatti Stone Craft	Examination	12.05.2022	Handicraft	Bihar
141	895	Hajipur Banana	Examination	24.05.2022	Agricultural	Bihar
142	981	Sitamarhi Balushahi (Sweet)	Examination	02.09.2022	Food Stuff	Bihar
143	982	Bhojpur Udwant Nagar Khurma (Sweet)	Examination	02.09.2022	Food Stuff	Bihar
144	987	Gaya Tilkut (Sweet)	Examination	13.09.2022	Food Stuff	Bihar
145	996	Gaya Anarsa	Examination	21.10.2022	Food Stuff	Bihar
146	1076	Gaya Khoya Lai	Examination	24.04.2023	Food Stuff	Bihar
147	1158	Alpan Banana	Examination	07.11.2023	Agricultural	Bihar
148	1327	Darbhanga Terracotta and Pottery Craft	Examination	24.07.2024	Handicraft	Bihar
149	1346	Patna Kalam Painting	Examination	13.08.2024	Handicraft	Bihar
150	1349	Litchi Honey	Examination	20.08.2024	Food Stuff	Bihar
151	1351	Buxar Soan Papadi of Bihar	Examination	27.08.2024	Food Stuff	Bihar

152	1457	Patna Dudhiya Malda Aam	Examination	25.02.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
153	1458	Bhagalpuri Malbhog Rice	Examination	25.02.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
154	1464	Bihar Adauri	Examination	10.03.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
155	1465	Bihar Thekua	Examination	10.03.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
156	1466	Bihar Tilauri	Examination	10.03.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
157	1481	Sita Sindur	Examination	27.03.2025	Manufactured	Bihar
158	1499	Litti Chokha	Examination	07.04.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
159	1500	Bathua Aam	Examination	07.04.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
160	1504	Pipra Ka Khaja	Examination	09.04.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
161	1517	Sonachur Rice	Examination	21.04.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
162	1494	Hajipur Ka Chiniya Kela (Banana)	Pre-Examination	02.04.2025	Handicraft	Bihar
163	1498	Bihari Channa Sattu	Pre-Examination	07.04.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
164	1527	Tipoya Gehun	Pre-Examination	30.04.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
165	1543	Seemanchali Bhaka	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
166	1544	Barh Laai	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
167	1545	Titoya Masoor	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
168	1546	Gulsan Tamatar	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
169	1553	Mokama Masoor	Pre-Examination	28.05.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
170	1555	Basmathi Dhan	Pre-Examination	03.06.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
171	1556	Gutraj Dhan	Pre-Examination	03.06.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
172	1572	Kessore Rice	Pre-Examination	30.06.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
173	1594	Shahabadi Kanakjeera Dhan	Pre-Examination	30.07.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
174	1595	Jasua Dhan	Pre-Examination	30.07.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
175	1612	Tulbulia Makka	Pre-Examination	19.08.2025	Agricultural	Bihar

176	1613	Patam Arhar	Pre-Examination	19.08.2025	Agricultural	Bihar
177	1621	Thawe Ka Pudukiya	Pre-Examination	12.09.2025	Food Stuff	Bihar
178	1633	Tikuli Art	Pre-Examination	15.10.2025	Handicraft	Bihar
179	1776	Champaran Neel (Indigo)	Pre-Examination	05.01.2026	Agricultural	Bihar
180	1380	Jandiala Guru Handcrafted Metal Utensils	Pre-Examination	14.11.2024	Handicraft	Chandigarh
181	1247	Bastar Stone Craft	Pre-Examination	13.05.2024	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
182	1248	Bastar Terracotta	Pre-Examination	13.05.2024	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
183	1249	Chattishgarh Panika Saree and Fabrics	Pre-Examination	13.05.2024	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
184	1389	Bastar Tamarind	Pre-Examination	03.12.2024	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
185	894	Vishnubhog	Pre-Examination	23.05.2022	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
186	1192	Chhattisgarh Bow and Arrow Craft	Pre-Examination	06.03.2024	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
187	1193	Sarguja Clay Painting	Pre-Examination	12.03.2024	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
188	1433	Tilkasturi	Pre-Examination	28.01.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
189	1436	Lailunga Kello Jawaphool	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
190	1437	Takhatpur Amrud	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
191	1438	Chirainakhi	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
192	1439	Karhani Rice	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
193	1440	Cheekma	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
194	1441	Lokati Machi	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh

195	1442	Mendo	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
196	1443	Safed Makka	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
197	1444	Maghi Arhar	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
198	1445	Ranbir Barbatti	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
199	1446	Kanker Custard Apple	Pre-Examination	07.02.2025	Agricultural	Chhattisgarh
200	828	Tarpa (Musical Instrument)	Examination	08.02.2022	Handicraft	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
201	1077	Goa Coconut Carvings and Shell Items	Examination	27.04.2023	Handicraft	Goa
202	1078	Goa Sausages (Chorizo / Choris)	Examination	27.04.2023	Food Stuff	Goa
203	1142	Goa Kaavi Art	Examination	12.09.2023	Handicraft	Goa
204	1154	Goa Ghumat	Examination	17.10.2023	Handicraft	Goa
205	1277	Goan Sweet Dodol	Examination	18.06.2024	Food Stuff	Goa
206	1278	Goa Kunbi Saree and Fabrics	Examination	18.06.2024	Handicraft	Goa
207	1155	Goa Urrack, Urracca or Uraq	Pre-Examination	17.10.2023	Manufactured	Goa
208	1614	Agarache Mith (Gaunthi meeth or loal salt)	Pre-Examination	26.08.2025	Food Stuff	Goa
209	1615	Goa Brass and Copper Crafts	Pre-Examination	26.08.2025	Handicraft	Goa
210	1698	Goa Coconuts	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Agricultural	Goa
211	1699	Goa Salt	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Food Stuff	Goa
212	1700	Goa Recheado Masala	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Food Stuff	Goa
213	1182	Ashavali Sarees of Ridrol	Examination	15.02.2024	Handicraft	Gujarat
214	1228	Ambaji Mohanthal	Examination	18.04.2024	Food Stuff	Gujarat
215	1231	Rabari Embroidery of Kuchchh	Examination	22.04.2024	Handicraft	Gujarat
216	1232	Salt of Kutch's Rann	Examination	23.04.2024	Food Stuff	Gujarat

217	1240	Copper Bell of Kutch (Gujarat)	Examination	29.04.2024	Manufactured	Gujarat
218	1449	Bhavnagri Gathiya	Examination	17.02.2025	Food Stuff	Gujarat
219	1459	Dahod Bead Work of Gujarat	Examination	25.02.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
220	1460	Khambhat Kite of Gujarat	Examination	25.02.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
221	1461	Saurashtra Dhabla and Shawl of Gujarat	Examination	25.02.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
222	1462	Deesa Dabu Block Print of Gujarat	Examination	25.02.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
223	1482	Khavda Pottery of Kutch Gujarat	Examination	01.04.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
224	1519	Banskantha Metal Craft	Examination	21.04.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
225	1559	Ghed Chana of Gujarat	Examination	05.06.2025	Agricultural	Gujarat
226	1560	Deesa Potato of Gujarat	Examination	05.06.2025	Agricultural	Gujarat
227	1625	Sompura Pathhar Shilp Sthapatya Kala	Examination	22.09.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
228	1106	Bhal Wool	Pre-Examination	27.06.2023	Handicraft	Gujarat
229	1528	‘Tanner’s Senna of Kutch (Kutch Aval)	Pre-Examination	02.05.2025	Agricultural	Gujarat
230	1627	Vanthali Ravna (Jamun) of Gujarat	Pre-Examination	25.09.2025	Agricultural	Gujarat
231	1660	Ambaji Coconut Coir Craft of Gujarat	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
232	1661	Aari Embroidery of Gujarat	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
233	1662	Babarkot Bajro (Pearl Millet) of Gujarat	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Agricultural	Gujarat
234	1675	Kutch Mutva Embroidery of Gujarat	Pre-Examination	07.11.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
235	1768	Kutch Lippan (Mud Mirror) Craft of Gujarat	Pre-Examination	31.12.2025	Handicraft	Gujarat
236	1851	Dang Kodari (Kodo) Millets of Gujarat	New Application	12-02-2026	Agricultural	Gujarat
237	1852	Dang White Ragi (Finger) Millets of Gujarat	New Application	12-02-2026	Agricultural	Gujarat

238	1853	Dang Varai (Indian Barnyard) Millets of Gujarat	New Application	12-02-2026	Agricultural	Gujarat
239	1316	Haryana Sarkanda Craft	Pre-Examination	15.07.2024	Handicraft	Haryana
240	1317	Hisar Mangali Wooden Beads	Pre-Examination	15.07.2024	Handicraft	Haryana
241	1318	Haryana Bahadurgarh Wooden Craft	Pre-Examination	15.07.2024	Handicraft	Haryana
242	1411	Gohana Jalebi	Pre-Examination	31.12.2024	Food Stuff	Haryana
243	1416	Panipat Home Furnishing	Pre-Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
244	1417	Panipat Durrie	Pre-Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
245	1435	Indian Malt Whisky	Pre-Examination	04.02.2025	Manufactured	Haryana
246	1450	Mudha Craft of Farrukh Nagar	Pre-Examination	17.02.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
247	1515	Metal Crafts of Rewari	Pre-Examination	21.04.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
248	1516	Zari/Tilla Jutti of Rewari	Pre-Examination	21.04.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
249	1550	Sonipat Pidhi Craft of Haryana	Pre-Examination	26.05.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
250	1551	Panipat Khes Textile	Pre-Examination	26.05.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
251	1552	Haryana Changeri Craft	Pre-Examination	26.05.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
252	1652	Ambala Durrie	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
253	1653	Jhajjar Pottery of Haryana	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
254	1676	Palwal Terracotta of Haryana	Pre-Examination	07.11.2025	Handicraft	Haryana
255	1103	Pangi Ki Thangi	Examination	21.06.2023	Agricultural	Himachal Pradesh
256	1418	Himachal Gudma	Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
257	1419	Himachal Lingchay	Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh

258	1520	Himachal Handmade Galicha (carpet)	Examination	21.04.2025	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
259	737	Doda Gucchi Mushroom	Examination	18.01.2021	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
260	922	Kashmiri Kala Zeera	Pre-Examination	11.07.2022	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
261	957	Himalayan Garlic / Snow Mountain Garlic	Pre-Examination	29.08.2022	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
262	1267	Kashmir Maharaji Apple	Pre-Examination	11.06.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
263	1268	Kashmir Ambri Apple	Pre-Examination	11.06.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
264	1283	Kashmiri Lotus Stem (Nadru)	Pre-Examination	20.06.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
265	1284	Naakh Tang(Pear)	Pre-Examination	20.06.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
266	1285	Kashmiri Shallot- Pran	Pre-Examination	20.06.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
267	1294	Jammu Kashmir Walnut	Pre-Examination	26.06.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
268	1295	Kashmiri Long Chilli	Pre-Examination	26.06.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
269	1301	Kishtwar Binna Craft of Jammu and Kashmir	Pre-Examination	02.07.2024	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
270	1302	Samba Calico Print of Jammu and Kashmir	Pre-Examination	02.07.2024	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
271	1303	Kishtwar Gaba and Blanket of Jammu and Kashmir	Pre-Examination	02.07.2024	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
272	1304	Kishtwar Chilgoga (Pine Nuts) Of Jammu and Kashmir	Pre-Examination	02.07.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
273	1308	Red Rice of Jammu and Kashmir	Pre-Examination	10.07.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
274	1309	Kashmir Water Chestnut	Pre-Examination	10.07.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
275	1310	Kashmiri Haakh	Pre-Examination	10.07.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
276	1330	Kashmir Phar (Smoked	Pre-	30.07.2024	Food Stuff	Jammu and Kashmir

		Fish)	Examination			
277	1331	Kashmir Phar (Dried Fish)	Pre-Examination	30.07.2024	Food Stuff	Jammu and Kashmir
278	1332	Repora Lar Grape	Pre-Examination	30.07.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
279	1333	Gurez Rajmash of Kashmir	Pre-Examination	30.07.2024	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
280	1336	Tabakmaaz(Meat Products) of Kashmir	Pre-Examination	08.08.2024	Food Stuff	Jammu and Kashmir
281	1337	Goshtaba(Meat Products) of Kashmir	Pre-Examination	08.08.2024	Food Stuff	Jammu and Kashmir
282	1357	Kashmir Houseboat	Pre-Examination	02.09.2024	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
283	1751	Kashmir Aari Staple	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
284	1752	Kashmir Kandkari Copperware	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
285	1762	Kishtwar Hazlenuts	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Agricultural	Jammu and Kashmir
286	1763	Deodar Oil Kishtwar	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Manufactured	Jammu and Kashmir
287	1764	Kishtwar Shilajeet	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Food Stuff	Jammu and Kashmir
288	1774	Paddar (Kishtwar) Jammu Division (J andK) Blue S	Pre-Examination	02.01.2026	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
289	1775	Jammu Phulkari	Pre-Examination	02.01.2026	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
290	1043	Deoghar Peda	Examination	10.01.2023	Food Stuff	Jharkhand
291	1383	Ragi of South Chotanagpur	Pre-Examination	25.11.2024	Agricultural	Jharkhand
292	1384	Rugda of Jharkhand	Pre-Examination	25.11.2024	Agricultural	Jharkhand
293	712	Pyatkar Painting	Examination	09.10.2020	Handicraft	Jharkhand
294	777	Mandar of Jharkhand	Examination	24.09.2021	Handicraft	Jharkhand
295	1252	Karni Shawl of Khunti (Jharkhand)	Examination	21.05.2024	Handicraft	Jharkhand
296	1319	Jharkhand Lal Phadiya Saree and Fabrics	Examination	15.07.2024	Handicraft	Jharkhand

297	1119	Chik Baraik	Pre-Examination	08.08.2023	Handicraft	Jharkhand
298	1242	Kusumi Lac	Pre-Examination	01.05.2024	Natural	Jharkhand
299	1288	Lac Bangles	Pre-Examination	24.06.2024	Handicraft	Jharkhand
300	1359	Sal Seeds	Pre-Examination	10.09.2024	Agricultural	Jharkhand
301	1372	Mahuwa Flower of Jharkhand	Pre-Examination	01.10.2024	Agricultural	Jharkhand
302	1420	Dhuska of Jharkhand	Pre-Examination	15.01.2025	Food Stuff	Jharkhand
303	1421	Jharkhand Karanjh Seed	Pre-Examination	15.01.2025	Agricultural	Jharkhand
304	1431	Kharsawan Turmeric	Pre-Examination	27.01.2025	Agricultural	Jharkhand
305	1432	Atthey Mutton	Pre-Examination	27.01.2025	Food Stuff	Jharkhand
306	1557	Biru Gamcha	Pre-Examination	05.06.2025	Handicraft	Jharkhand
307	1558	Sweet Tamarind of Simdega	Pre-Examination	05.06.2025	Agricultural	Jharkhand
308	1610	Madua Chilka	Pre-Examination	14.08.2025	Food Stuff	Jharkhand
309	1855	Latehar Jeeraphool Rice	New Application	12-02-2026	Agricultural	Jharkhand
310	1104	Shivarapattna Sculptures and Stone Crafted Products	Pre-Examination	21.06.2023	Handicraft	Karnataka
311	1110	Kagga Rice	Pre-Examination	07.07.2023	Agricultural	Karnataka
312	1120	Hase Chittara	Pre-Examination	08.08.2023	Handicraft	Karnataka
313	1329	Karadant (Karadantu in Kannada)	Pre-Examination	26.07.2024	Food Stuff	Karnataka
314	1334	Coorg Honey	Pre-Examination	02.08.2024	Natural	Karnataka

315	1360	Tiptur Coconut and Coconut Products	Pre-Examination	10.09.2024	Agricultural	Karnataka
316	1396	Devara Vashtra	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Karnataka
317	1434	Shevaroys Arabica Coffee	Pre-Examination	31.01.2025	Agricultural	Karnataka
318	1472	Rani Pepper	Pre-Examination	21.03.2025	Agricultural	Karnataka
319	1473	Rani Ele	Pre-Examination	21.03.2025	Agricultural	Karnataka
320	1503	Belguam Kunda	Pre-Examination	09.04.2025	Food Stuff	Karnataka
321	1505	Rukmapur Saree	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Handicraft	Karnataka
322	1507	Y.N. Hosakote Silk Saree	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Handicraft	Karnataka
323	1659	Hoysala Stone Crafts	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Handicraft	Karnataka
324	1743	Sanikatta Salt	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Food Stuff	Karnataka
325	1777	Malnad Kempadike	Pre-Examination	05.01.2026	Agricultural	Karnataka
326	1025	Beypore Uru (Boat)	Pre-Examination	08.12.2022	Handicraft	Kerala
327	1099	Metal Crafts of Mannar (Kerala)	Pre-Examination	16.06.2023	Handicraft	Kerala
328	1100	Killimangalam Kora Grass Mats	Pre-Examination	16.06.2023	Handicraft	Kerala
329	1184	Tholpavakoothu of Palakkad	Pre-Examination	19.02.2024	Handicraft	Kerala
330	1369	Wood Carving Crafts of Cherpu	Pre-Examination	27.09.2024	Handicraft	Kerala
331	1395	Chendamangalam Cotton Sarees	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Kerala
332	1399	Palakkad Saree	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Kerala
333	1415	Nettipattam of Kerala	Pre-Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Kerala

334	1453	Straw Picture Crafts of Kollam	Pre-Examination	20.02.2025	Handicraft	Kerala
335	1623	Kolinchi	Pre-Examination	19.09.2025	Agricultural	Kerala
336	1657	Marayoor Chandhanam (Marayoor Sandalwood)	Pre-Examination	30.10.2025	Agricultural	Kerala
337	1807	Nadavaramba Oottulpannangal (Nadava Ramba Bronze Metalwares)	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Kerala
338	1808	Nadavaramba Pichala Ulpannangal (Nadavaramba Brass Metalwares)	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Handicraft	Kerala
339	794	Ladakh Dried Apricot (Phating)	Examination	15.11.2021	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)
340	831	Ladakh Halman Apricot	Examination	14.02.2022	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)
341	853	Ladakh Karkechu Appples	Examination	15.03.2022	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)
342	897	Chhang	Examination	24.05.2022	Manufactured	Ladakh (UT)
343	995	Ladakh Apricot Oil	Examination	11.10.2022	Manufactured	Ladakh (UT)
344	1296	Ladakh Chilling Metal Work	Examination	26.06.2024	Handicraft	Ladakh (UT)
345	1297	Ladakh Likir Pottery	Examination	26.06.2024	Handicraft	Ladakh (UT)
346	1298	Ladakh Thangka Painting	Examination	26.06.2024	Handicraft	Ladakh (UT)
347	1468	Ladakh Apricot and Apricot Nut	Pre-Examination	17.03.2025	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)
348	1622	Ladakh Thra Apple	Pre-Examination	15.09.2025	Agricultural	Ladakh (UT)
349	1378	Lakshadweep Coconut Jaggery	Pre-Examination	17.10.2024	Food Stuff	Lakshadweep
350	834	Chani	Pre-Examination	17.02.2022	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
351	887	Panna Aonla	Examination	04.05.2022	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
352	1005	Aadivasi Gudiya of Madhya Pradesh	Examination	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
353	1006	Bana of Madhya Pradesh (Musical Instrument)	Examination	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
354	1007	“Bolni”(Dakkan Wali Tokri)	Examination	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh

		of Madhya Pradesh				
355	1008	Chikara of Madhya Pradesh	Examination	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
356	1010	Pithora Painting of Madhya Pradesh	Examination	26.10.2022	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
357	1030	Betul Teak Wood	Examination	15.12.2022	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
358	1031	Rock Honey	Examination	15.12.2022	Natural	Madhya Pradesh
359	1065	Panja Dari of Jobat, Alirajpur	Examination	30.03.2023	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
360	1066	Nandana Print of Madhya Pradesh	Examination	30.03.2023	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
361	1175	Satana Khurchan (Sweet)	Examination	19.01.2024	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
362	1176	Malwa Sonkatch Mawa Bati (Sweet)	Examination	05.02.2024	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
363	1177	Indore Jeeravan	Examination	05.02.2024	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
364	1364	Malwa Painting of Madhya Pradesh	Examination	10.09.2024	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
365	1366	Sarangpur Handloom Saree and Fabrics of Madhya Pradesh	Examination	25.09.2024	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
366	1368	Bhopali Batua and Zari Craft of Madhya Pradesh	Examination	25.09.2024	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
367	847	Rewa Sunderja Mango	Pre-Examination	07.03.2022	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
368	1591	Luchai Rice	Pre-Examination	25.07.2025	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
369	1708	Betul Chopna Wood Craft	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
370	1709	Betul Sahapur Terracotta	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
371	1710	Betul Metal Jewellery	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
372	1711	Betul Kukru Khamla Coffee	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
373	1712	Dindori Baiga Handloom Products	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
374	1713	Chhindwara Handloom	Pre-	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh

		Products	Examination			
375	1714	Gwalior Chiteri Painting	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
376	1715	Mandsore Khilchipura Handloom Product	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
377	1716	Bhind Handmade Dari	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
378	1717	Sheopur Wood Carving	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
379	1718	Satna Metal Utensils and Craft	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
380	1719	Mandsore Lac Bangle and Craft	Pre-Examination	17.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
381	1725	Dadita Gud (Jaggery)	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
382	1726	Ujjain Metal Craft	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
383	1727	Ujjain Terracotta	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
384	1728	Ujjain Wooden Kanghi	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
385	1729	Balaghat Bamboo Craft	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
386	1730	Astha Handloom Products	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
387	1731	Sironj Handmade Dari of Vidisha	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
388	1732	Chanderi Stone Carving	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
389	1759	Chandra Nagar Terracotta of Chhatarpur	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
390	1773	Katni Marble	Pre-Examination	02.01.2026	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
391	1804	Tharri-Bharri Rice	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
392	1805	Madhya Pradesh Sathiya Rice	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Agricultural	Madhya Pradesh
393	1381	Wada Kolam Paddy Rice	Pre-	19.11.2024	Agricultural	Maharashtra

			Examination			
394	1382	Nrusinhawadi Basundi	Pre-Examination	19.11.2024	Food Stuff	Maharashtra
395	683	Osmanabadi Goat	Examination	06.01.2020	Agricultural	Maharashtra
396	693	Wada Kolam	Examination	03.07.2020	Agricultural	Maharashtra
397	695	Wada Kolam	Examination	20.07.2020	Agricultural	Maharashtra
398	898	Mahua	Examination	24.05.2022	Manufactured	Maharashtra
399	946	Tendu Leaves	Examination	29.08.2022	Agricultural	Maharashtra
400	951	Kolhapuri Pheta	Examination	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Maharashtra
401	954	Ranya Roti	Examination	29.08.2022	Food Stuff	Maharashtra
402	955	Latur Adkitta	Examination	29.08.2022	Handicraft	Maharashtra
403	956	Pahile Roti	Examination	29.08.2022	Food Stuff	Maharashtra
404	1241	Palghar Tarpa Handicraft	Examination	29.04.2024	Handicraft	Maharashtra
405	760	Joot Jowar	Pre-Examination	15.06.2021	Agricultural	Maharashtra
406	780	Himroo Shawl and Fabrics of Aurangabad	Pre-Examination	07.10.2021	Handicraft	Maharashtra
407	781	Solapur Wall Hanging	Pre-Examination	07.10.2021	Handicraft	Maharashtra
408	782	Nagpur Saree	Pre-Examination	07.10.2021	Handicraft	Maharashtra
409	1156	Allapalli Sagwan (Teak) Wood	Pre-Examination	27.10.2023	Agricultural	Maharashtra
410	1207	Banjara Embroidery, Mirror Work and Allied Ornamentation Artefacts of Maharashtra	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Maharashtra
411	1229	PAITHANI (Pratishthani)	Pre-Examination	22.04.2024	Handicraft	Maharashtra
412	1230	Kalamb Kharwas Khis	Pre-Examination	22.04.2024	Food Stuff	Maharashtra
413	1315	Jawhar Paper Mache Products	Pre-Examination	15.07.2024	Handicraft	Maharashtra
414	1358	Bamboo Craft of Maharashtra	Pre-Examination	06.09.2024	Handicraft	Maharashtra
415	1374	Gond Painting of Maharashtra	Pre-Examination	07.10.2024	Handicraft	Maharashtra
416	1428	Ujani Basundi	Pre-	27.01.2025	Manufactured	Maharashtra

			Examination			
417	1429	Phule Pagadi	Pre-Examination	27.01.2025	Handicraft	Maharashtra
418	1430	Shinde Shahi Pagadi	Pre-Examination	27.01.2025	Handicraft	Maharashtra
419	1645	Kolhapuri Saj (Jewellery)	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Manufactured	Maharashtra
420	1646	Dharmabad Mirchi of Nanded	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Agricultural	Maharashtra
421	1647	Satara Kandi Pedha	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Food Stuff	Maharashtra
422	1648	Gondia Keshori Mirchi	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Agricultural	Maharashtra
423	1854	Collector Mango (Amba)	New Application	12-02-2026	Agricultural	Maharashtra
424	1485	Manipur Doll	Pre-Examination	01.04.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
425	1486	Bishnupur Stone Crafts of Manipur	Pre-Examination	01.04.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
426	601	Manipur Black Cherry	Examination	26.12.2017	Agricultural	Manipur
427	912	Yongchak	Pre-Examination	21.06.2022	Agricultural	Manipur
428	1091	Kouna Crafts	Pre-Examination	23.05.2023	Handicraft	Manipur
429	1092	Lik-Kol	Pre-Examination	23.05.2023	Handicraft	Manipur
430	1093	Senga	Pre-Examination	23.05.2023	Handicraft	Manipur
431	1469	Manipur Innaphi	Pre-Examination	17.03.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
432	1470	Manipur Phanek	Pre-Examination	17.03.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
433	1471	Manipur Leirum Phee	Pre-Examination	17.03.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
434	1495	Manipur Longpi Pottery	Pre-Examination	03.04.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
435	1496	Manipur Bamboo Craft	Pre-Examination	03.04.2025	Handicraft	Manipur

436	1733	Manipur Potloi	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
437	1734	Manipur Khamen Chatpa	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
438	1735	Manipur Pena	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
439	1744	Manipur Kiyam Likphang	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
440	1753	Manipur Koireng Textile	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
441	1754	Manipur Thongjao Pottery	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
442	1755	Manipur Lashing Phee	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
443	1760	Manipur Tangkhul Chongkhom Shawl	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
444	1761	Manipur Tangkhul Haora Shawl	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Handicraft	Manipur
445	1863	Kanglayen (Split – gill Mushroom)	New Application	17-02-2026	Agricultural	Manipur
446	1864	Maroi Nakuppi	New Application	17-02-2026	Agricultural	Manipur
447	1865	Hawai Mukhatmubi (Pea)	New Application	17-02-2026	Agricultural	Manipur
448	1866	Khaosabung (Pineapple)	New Application	17-02-2026	Agricultural	Manipur
449	1867	Chatrek Umorok (King Chilly)	New Application	17-02-2026	Agricultural	Manipur
450	1868	Heiribob (Citrus Macroptera)	New Application	17-02-2026	Agricultural	Manipur
451	1869	Talui Garlic	New Application	17-02-2026	Agricultural	Manipur
452	914	Soh - Shang	Pre-Examination	21.06.2022	Agricultural	Meghalaya
453	1603	Bamboo Mat of Meghalaya	Pre-Examination	04.08.2025	Handicraft	Meghalaya
454	1604	Kharang Baked Fish of	Pre-	04.08.2025	Food Stuff	Meghalaya

		Meghalaya	Examination			
455	1605	Khasi Metallurgy Products of Meghalaya	Pre-Examination	04.08.2025	Handicraft	Meghalaya
456	1606	Meghalaya Khneng Embroidery	Pre-Examination	04.08.2025	Handicraft	Meghalaya
457	1780	Mizo Anhling (Black nightshade)	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
458	1781	Mizo Passion Fruit	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
459	1782	Mizo Khaum	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
460	1783	Mizo Tawkte	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
461	1784	Mizo Khawmhma	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
462	1785	Mizo Samtawk	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
463	1786	Mizo Khanghu	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
464	1787	Mizo Thingthupui	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
465	1788	Mizo Pineapple	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
466	1789	Lakher Anthur (Rosella)	Pre-Examination	06.01.2026	Agricultural	Mizoram
467	1629	Mizoram Popcorn (Puakzo)	Pre-Examination	14.10.2025	Agricultural	Mizoram
468	1630	Mizoram Zorin Bean	Pre-Examination	14.10.2025	Agricultural	Mizoram
469	1631	Mizoram Perilla Seed (Chhipui)	Pre-Examination	14.10.2025	Agricultural	Mizoram
470	1632	Mizoram Siata Mimpui-Flint Corn	Pre-Examination	14.10.2025	Agricultural	Mizoram
471	915	Rangkuai Mango	Pre-Examination	21.06.2022	Agricultural	Mizoram
472	1085	Khiangkawi Ipte (Ipte Chei)	Pre-Examination	16.05.2023	Handicraft	Mizoram
473	1086	Khumbeu	Pre-	18.05.2023	Handicraft	Mizoram

			Examination			
474	1087	Puanrin	Pre-Examination	18.05.2023	Handicraft	Mizoram
475	1088	Thangchhuah Puan	Pre-Examination	18.05.2023	Handicraft	Mizoram
476	1089	Puanlaisen	Pre-Examination	18.05.2023	Handicraft	Mizoram
477	1538	Mizoram Darzo Tea	Pre-Examination	15.05.2025	Agricultural	Mizoram
478	1570	Vakiria (Chawi Lukhum)	Pre-Examination	23.06.2025	Handicraft	Mizoram
479	1649	Mizoram Oliva Rice Zukthau	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Agricultural	Mizoram
480	1338	Millet of Tuensang	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Agricultural	Nagaland
481	1339	Kholar	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Agricultural	Nagaland
482	1340	JOB S TEARS OF KOHIMA	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Agricultural	Nagaland
483	1341	Multi Coloures Maize of Wokha	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Agricultural	Nagaland
484	1509	Nagaland Molvom Pineapple	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Agricultural	Nagaland
485	1654	Delhi Beads Craft	Pre-Examination	27.10.2025	Handicraft	New Delhi
486	1655	Delhi Wood Carving	Pre-Examination	27.10.2025	Handicraft	New Delhi
487	1656	Uttam Nagar Terracotta of Delhi	Pre-Examination	27.10.2025	Handicraft	New Delhi
488	1263	Mayurbhanj Saree	Pre-Examination	03.06.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
489	764	Mayurbhanj Sabai Products	Pre-Examination	28.06.2021	Agricultural	Odisha
490	797	Odisha Talpatra Chitra Craft	Pre-Examination	22.11.2021	Handicraft	Odisha
491	798	Subarnapur Terracotta Craft	Pre-Examination	22.11.2021	Handicraft	Odisha
492	805	Talapatra Pothi Chitra of	Pre-	21.12.2021	Handicraft	Odisha

		Puri (Palm Leaf Engraving Craft)	Examination			
493	815	Nabarangpur Lac Craft	Pre-Examination	11.01.2022	Handicraft	Odisha
494	904	Odisha Golden Grass	Pre-Examination	01.06.2022	Handicraft	Odisha
495	983	Odisha Brass and Bell Metal	Pre-Examination	05.09.2022	Handicraft	Odisha
496	1028	Belaguntha Flexible Brass Fish	Pre-Examination	13.12.2022	Handicraft	Odisha
497	1037	Barpali Terracotta Roof Tiles	Pre-Examination	28.12.2022	Handicraft	Odisha
498	1067	Nayagarh Chhenapoda	Pre-Examination	30.03.2023	Food Stuff	Odisha
499	1180	Kantilo Brass and Bell Metal Craft	Pre-Examination	13.02.2024	Manufactured	Odisha
500	1190	Kalazira Rice	Pre-Examination	04.03.2024	Agricultural	Odisha
501	1202	Tribal Phuta Saree	Pre-Examination	25.03.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
502	1203	Jagatsinghpur Cotton Saree	Pre-Examination	25.03.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
503	1227	Maniabandhi Saree	Pre-Examination	17.04.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
504	1322	Sadeibareni Dhokra Craft	Pre-Examination	22.07.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
505	1323	Karamul Tribal Jewellery Craft	Pre-Examination	22.07.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
506	1344	Khichingi Stone Carving	Pre-Examination	13.08.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
507	1345	Haladhapur Terracotta Craft	Pre-Examination	13.08.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
508	1371	Kandhamal Black Dhokra Craft	Pre-Examination	01.10.2024	Handicraft	Odisha
509	1488	Kalahandi Wood Carving of Odisha	Pre-Examination	01.04.2025	Handicraft	Odisha
510	1489	Balasore Desi Bali Panof Odisha	Pre-Examination	01.04.2025	Agricultural	Odisha

511	1540	Malkangiri Bonda Jewellery of Odisha	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Handicraft	Odisha
512	1541	Sonepur Wooden Toys	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Handicraft	Odisha
513	1574	Bhadrak Palua Ladu	Pre-Examination	04.07.2025	Food Stuff	Odisha
514	581	Punjab Seed Potato	Examination	13.06.2017	Agricultural	Punjab
515	1373	Amritsar Shawl	Pre-Examination	07.10.2024	Handicraft	Punjab
516	1387	Hoshiarpur Wood Inlay Craft	Pre-Examination	26.11.2024	Handicraft	Punjab
517	1410	Abohar Kinnow	Pre-Examination	31.12.2024	Agricultural	Punjab
518	1812	Punjabi Jutti	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Punjab
519	1813	Punjabi Nala Paranda	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Punjab
520	1392	Sangari of Khejari	Pre-Examination	12.12.2024	Agricultural	Rajasthan
521	784	Alwar Kalakand	Examination	18.10.2021	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
522	1224	Jodhpur Iron Craft	Examination	16.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
523	1235	Barmer Katab (Patch Work)	Examination	24.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
524	1236	Jodhpur Wood Craft	Examination	24.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
525	1246	Sindhi Sarangi	Examination	13.05.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
526	1324	Udaipur Thikri Craft	Examination	24.07.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
527	1325	Udaipur Danka Craft	Examination	24.07.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
528	1335	Jodhpur Chateri Stone Craft	Examination	08.08.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
529	1347	Nagauri Paan Methi	Examination	13.08.2024	Agricultural	Rajasthan
530	1490	Mathania Mirchi (Chilli) of Jodhpur	Examination	01.04.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
531	1532	Barmer Jeera	Examination	07.05.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
532	1533	Mathaniya Chilli	Examination	07.05.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan

533	1588	Rajasthan Jeera	Examination	22.07.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
534	1596	Pushkar Gulkand	Examination	30.07.2025	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
535	1597	Chittorgarh Bassi Kawad Craft	Examination	30.07.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
536	1598	Black Pottery of Sawai Madhopur	Examination	30.07.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
537	1599	Rajasthan Lehariya Textiles	Examination	30.07.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
538	1601	Rajasthan Lakh Ki Chudiya (Lakh Bangles)	Examination	30.07.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
539	1602	Jodhpur Safa (Turban)	Examination	30.07.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
540	839	Jaisalmer Yellow Stone	Pre-Examination	22.02.2022	Natural	Rajasthan
541	840	Kinnow, Sri Ganganagar	Pre-Examination	24.02.2022	Agricultural	Rajasthan
542	842	Green Marble	Pre-Examination	01.03.2022	Natural	Rajasthan
543	845	Aakola Dabu Prints	Pre-Examination	04.03.2022	Handicraft	Rajasthan
544	850	Bhusawar Achar (Pickles) and Murrabba	Pre-Examination	10.03.2022	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
545	1026	Kundan Meena Jewellery	Pre-Examination	13.12.2022	Handicraft	Rajasthan
546	1027	Kota Stone	Pre-Examination	13.12.2022	Natural	Rajasthan
547	1118	Bundi Basmati Rice	Pre-Examination	01.08.2023	Agricultural	Rajasthan
548	1137	Gangapur City Kheermohan	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
549	1211	Kharak Embroidery	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
550	1212	Mukka Embroidery	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan

551	1213	Khambiri Embroidery	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
552	1214	Extra Weft Pattu Weaving	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
553	1215	Soof Embroidery	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
554	1216	Pakka / Pakko Embroidery	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
555	1217	Applique Work	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
556	1234	Jaipur Marble Stone Craft	Pre-Examination	24.04.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
557	1265	Phad Painting	Pre-Examination	11.06.2024	Handicraft	Rajasthan
558	1518	Ker (Capparis Decidua) of Rajasthan	Pre-Examination	21.04.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
559	1600	Jaipur Rajai	Pre-Examination	30.07.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
560	1608	Sikar Pyaj	Pre-Examination	05.08.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
561	1609	Bikaneri Moth	Pre-Examination	13.08.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
562	1611	Kota Dhaniya	Pre-Examination	18.08.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
563	1617	Ghaggar Saji	Pre-Examination	01.09.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
564	1720	Bikaneri Rathi Cow Ghee	Pre-Examination	19.12.2025	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
565	1721	Bikaneri Camel Milk	Pre-Examination	19.12.2025	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
566	1722	Bikaneri Chokla Sheep Carpet	Pre-Examination	19.12.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
567	1748	Karauli Bansipaharpur Lal	Pre-	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan

		Patthar	Examination			
568	1749	Kishangarh Painting of Rajasthan	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Rajasthan
569	1750	Baran Lehsun	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Agricultural	Rajasthan
570	1850	Ramgarh Kagzi Pottery	New Application	12-02-2026	Handicraft	Rajasthan
571	1861	Tilonia Bell Tota (Parrots)	New Application	16-02-2026	Handicraft	Rajasthan
572	1862	Pushkar Rosa Centifolia (Pushkar Rose)	New Application	16-02-2026	Agricultural	Rajasthan
573	906	Sikkim Orchids	Pre-Examination	07.06.2022	Agricultural	Sikkim
574	925	Sikkim Orange	Pre-Examination	12.07.2022	Agricultural	Sikkim
575	1650	Ginger of Sikkim	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Agricultural	Sikkim
576	1651	Sikkim Phaper (Buckwheat)	Pre-Examination	22.10.2025	Agricultural	Sikkim
577	1736	Sikkim Lepcha Handloom	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim
578	1737	Sikkim Carpet	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim
579	1738	Sikkim Bamboo Craft	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim
580	1739	Sikkim Wood Carving	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim
581	1740	Sikkim Mask	Pre-Examination	24.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim
582	1745	Sikkim Limbu Textile	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim
583	1746	Sikkim Limbu Jewellery	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim

584	1747	Sikkim Ku Metal Craft	Pre-Examination	26.12.2025	Handicraft	Sikkim
585	1765	Sikkim Churpi	Pre-Examination	31.12.2025	Food Stuff	Sikkim
586	1766	Sikkim Turmeric	Pre-Examination	31.12.2025	Agricultural	Sikkim
587	1856	Sikkim Chi / Chhaang (Beverage)	New Application	16-02-2026	Manufactured	Sikkim
588	1857	Sikkim KajyomMong / Kodo (Finger Millet)	New Application	16-02-2026	Agricultural	Sikkim
589	1858	Sikkim Lepcha Khuree Khu (Food Product)	New Application	16-02-2026	Food Stuff	Sikkim
590	1859	Sikkim Kuchung Dharee (Murali Makai)	New Application	16-02-2026	Agricultural	Sikkim
591	1860	Sikkim Tukmur Dzo Red Rice	New Application	16-02-2026	Agricultural	Sikkim
592	783	Hee Goan Seremna Cardamom	Pre-Examination	18.10.2021	Agricultural	Sikkim
593	796	Sikkim Temi Tea	Pre-Examination	15.11.2021	Agricultural	Sikkim
594	851	Sikkimlepcha Hat (Sumok Thyaktuk)	Pre-Examination	14.03.2022	Handicraft	Sikkim
595	1269	Ayyampalayam Nettai Thennai	Pre-Examination	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
596	1270	Odaipatti Seedless Grapes	Pre-Examination	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
597	1271	Tirunelveli Senna Leaf	Pre-Examination	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
598	1272	Kolli Hills Pepper	Pre-Examination	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
599	1273	Sathyamangalam Red Banana	Pre-Examination	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
600	1274	Urigam Puli	Pre-	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu

			Examination			
601	1275	Senkanthal Seed	Pre-Examination	13.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
602	406	Salem Mango	Examination	03.05.2013	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
603	487	Thoothukudi Macaroon	Examination	07.07.2014	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
604	617	Seeraga Samba Rice	Examination	08.06.2018	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
605	742	Rajapalayam Mangoes	Examination	23.02.2021	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
606	872	Athangudi Tiles	Examination	13.04.2022	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
607	1040	Salem Kolusu	Examination	06.01.2023	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
608	1053	Salem Kannadi Kathiri (Brinjal)	Pre-Examination	02.02.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
609	1121	Mulanur Kuttai Murungai	Pre-Examination	11.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
610	1122	Madurai Sengarumbu	Pre-Examination	11.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
611	1123	Peravurani Coconut	Pre-Examination	11.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
612	1124	Mudalur Muscoth Halwa	Pre-Examination	14.08.2023	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
613	1125	Veeramangudi Achu Vellam (Jaggery)	Pre-Examination	14.08.2023	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
614	1126	Andarkulam Kathiri	Pre-Examination	14.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
615	1127	Jawadhu hills Samai	Pre-Examination	16.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
616	1128	Tindivanam Panipayiru	Pre-Examination	16.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
617	1129	Sattur Vellari (Cucumber)	Pre-Examination	16.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
618	1130	Sivagangai Karuppu Kavuni Rice	Pre-Examination	16.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
619	1131	Krishnagiri Paneer Rose	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu

620	1132	Kottumulai Kathri (Brinjal)	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
621	1133	Arsampatti Tall Coconut	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
622	1134	Sengal Thuvarai	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
623	1135	Virudhunagar Adhalaikkai	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
624	1136	Vilathikulam Gundu Chilli	Pre-Examination	21.08.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
625	1141	Jawadhu Puli (Jawadhu Tamarind)	Pre-Examination	11.09.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
626	1159	Kongarapattu Indigo Dye	Pre-Examination	08.12.2023	Natural	Tamil Nadu
627	1162	Karamadai Senkaambu curry leaf	Pre-Examination	22.12.2023	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
628	1222	Uthukuli Vennai (Butter)	Pre-Examination	09.04.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
629	1223	Ramanathapuram Poongar rice	Pre-Examination	09.04.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
630	1245	Rasipuram Ghee	Pre-Examination	07.05.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
631	1291	Sen Cholam	Pre-Examination	26.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
632	1292	Bhuvanagiri Mithi Pagarkai	Pre-Examination	26.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
633	1293	Meenambur Seeraga Samba rice	Pre-Examination	26.06.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
634	1342	Thiruvaduthurai Seevali	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
635	1343	Thanjavur Kannadi Kalaiporul	Pre-Examination	09.08.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
636	1370	Pulicat Palm Leaf	Pre-	27.09.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu

		Handicrafts (Puzhuverkadu Panai Olai Kaivinai)	Examination			
637	1375	Kovilpatti Seeval	Pre-Examination	07.10.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
638	1376	Ramanathapuram Panangkarkandu	Pre-Examination	07.10.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
639	1377	Ramanathapuram Pattarai Karuvadu (Dry Fish)	Pre-Examination	07.10.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
640	1393	Chettinadu Kai Murukku and Seedai	Pre-Examination	16.12.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
641	1398	Paramakudi Pumper Saree	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
642	1401	Aruppukottai Art and Cotton Sarees	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
643	1402	Gudiyatham Lungis	Pre-Examination	26.12.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
644	1403	Koorainadu Silk Cotton Sarees	Pre-Examination	26.12.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
645	1404	Kayalpattinam Thumbadai	Pre-Examination	27.12.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
646	1405	Poovila Chendu Banana	Pre-Examination	27.12.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
647	1406	Kadambur Boli	Pre-Examination	27.12.2024	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
648	1407	Karuganni Cotton	Pre-Examination	27.12.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
649	1408	Ammanpuram Monthan Banana	Pre-Examination	27.12.2024	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
650	1409	Cuddalore Clay Toys	Pre-Examination	30.12.2024	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
651	1412	Karukurichi Clay Potteries	Pre-Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
652	1413	Vadasery Dhoti (Veshti)	Pre-Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
653	1414	Chinnalapatti Artsilk Saree	Pre-Examination	06.01.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu

654	1426	Suvin Cotton of Tamil Nadu	Pre-Examination	22.01.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
655	1447	Vandavasi Korai Paai	Pre-Examination	11.02.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
656	1474	Kosapet Clay Toys	Pre-Examination	21.03.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
657	1475	Kanchipuram Paper Mache	Pre-Examination	21.03.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
658	1476	Hasanur Lantana Crafts	Pre-Examination	21.03.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
659	1477	Modaiyur Soap Stone Art	Pre-Examination	21.03.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
660	1478	Walajapet Cane and Bamboo Crafts	Pre-Examination	21.03.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
661	1506	Kanchipuram Cotton Saree	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
662	1508	Rasipuram Silk Saree	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
663	1526	Pollachi Tall Coconut (Pollachi Nettai Thennai)	Pre-Examination	30.04.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
664	1534	Adhanakootai Cashew	Pre-Examination	09.05.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
665	1535	Kallidaikurichi Appalam	Pre-Examination	09.05.2025	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
666	1536	Sevur Groundnut	Pre-Examination	09.05.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
667	1537	Kalakad Banana	Pre-Examination	09.05.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
668	1547	Sivakasi Fireworks	Pre-Examination	23.05.2025	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
669	1562	Kollimalai Palappazham	Pre-Examination	11.06.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
670	1563	Kollimalai Coffee	Pre-Examination	11.06.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu

671	1564	Natham Puli	Pre-Examination	19.06.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
672	1565	Kappalpatti Karumbu Murungai	Pre-Examination	19.06.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
673	1566	Nallur Varagu	Pre-Examination	19.06.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
674	1567	Ayyakudi Koyya	Pre-Examination	19.06.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
675	1568	Vedharanyam Mullai	Pre-Examination	19.06.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
676	1571	Pollachi Thennai Naar	Pre-Examination	27.06.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
677	1573	Mugavai Kuliyadichan Sivappu Arisi	Pre-Examination	01.07.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
678	1575	Sivakasi - Kovilpatti Matchboxes	Pre-Examination	04.07.2025	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
679	1582	Kanchipuram Idli	Pre-Examination	17.07.2025	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
680	1592	Kilakarai Thothal Halwa	Pre-Examination	30.07.2025	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
681	1593	Madurai Appalam	Pre-Examination	30.07.2025	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
682	1618	Madurai Jigarthanda	Pre-Examination	04.09.2025	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
683	1628	Kanniyakumari Nannari	Pre-Examination	26.09.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
684	1658	Sirumugai Menpattu Pudavaigal	Pre-Examination	03.11.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
685	1673	Pollachi Nutmeg	Pre-Examination	06.11.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
686	1674	Madras Checks	Pre-Examination	07.11.2025	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
687	1688	Thoothukudi Pearls	Pre-Examination	09.12.2025	Natural	Tamil Nadu
688	1689	Thoothukudi Salt	Pre-Examination	09.12.2025	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
689	1696	Villiseri Lemon	Pre-Examination	12.12.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
690	1697	Authoor Poovan Banana	Pre-Examination	12.12.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu

691	1767	Kollimalai Annasipazham	Pre-Examination	31.12.2025	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
692	1880	Ooty Carrot	New Application	19-02-2026	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
693	1881	Ooty Potato	New Application	19-02-2026	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
694	1882	Thoothukudi Changu	New Application	26-02-2026	Natural	Tamil Nadu
695	1394	Karimnagar Double Cloth Bed Sheet	Pre-Examination	18.12.2024	Handicraft	Telangana
696	1569	Balanagar Custard Apple	Pre-Examination	23.06.2025	Agricultural	Telangana
697	1576	Kollapur Benishan Mango	Pre-Examination	16.07.2025	Agricultural	Telangana
698	1577	Jagtial Sesame of Telangana	Pre-Examination	16.07.2025	Agricultural	Telangana
699	1578	Nalgonda Nimma (Acid Lime)	Pre-Examination	16.07.2025	Agricultural	Telangana
700	1579	Mahadevpur Tussar Silk Products	Pre-Examination	16.07.2025	Handicraft	Telangana
701	1580	Nalgonda Dosakai	Pre-Examination	16.07.2025	Agricultural	Telangana
702	1581	Warangal Rangasaipet Brassware	Pre-Examination	16.07.2025	Handicraft	Telangana
703	1589	Nalgonda Banjara Tribal Needle Crafts	Pre-Examination	22.07.2025	Handicraft	Telangana
704	1590	Nalgonda Banjara Tribal Jewellery	Pre-Examination	22.07.2025	Manufactured	Telangana
705	1620	Narayanpet 24 Karat Jewellery	Pre-Examination	11.09.2025	Manufactured	Telangana
706	1624	Armoor Turmeric	Pre-Examination	19.09.2025	Agricultural	Telangana
707	1644	Naikpod Masks of Telangana	Pre-Examination	21.10.2025	Handicraft	Telangana
708	1677	Hyderabad Pearls	Pre-Examination	18.11.2025	Manufactured	Telangana
709	1707	Siddipet Batik Paintings	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Handicraft	Telangana

710	1483	Tripura Agarwood Chips	Pre-Examination	01.04.2025	Agricultural	Tripura
711	1484	Tripura Agarwood Oil	Pre-Examination	01.04.2025	Agricultural	Tripura
712	911	Jampui Orange	Pre-Examination	21.06.2022	Agricultural	Tripura
713	1195	Trupura Basket Weaving	Pre-Examination	13.03.2024	Handicraft	Tripura
714	1196	Tripura Cane Craft	Pre-Examination	13.03.2024	Handicraft	Tripura
715	1197	Tripura Bamboo Craft	Pre-Examination	18.03.2024	Handicraft	Tripura
716	1199	Reang Jwellery of Tripura	Pre-Examination	20.03.2024	Handicraft	Tripura
717	1200	Tripura Painting	Pre-Examination	20.03.2024	Handicraft	Tripura
718	1226	Tripura Pottery Craft	Pre-Examination	16.04.2024	Handicraft	Tripura
719	1253	Tripura Sabari Banana	Pre-Examination	22.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
720	1254	Tripura Cashew	Pre-Examination	22.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
721	1255	Tripura Jackfruit	Pre-Examination	22.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
722	1256	Tripura Spine Gourd	Pre-Examination	22.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
723	1258	Tripura Scented Lemon	Pre-Examination	27.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
724	1259	Tripura Binni (Guria) Rice	Pre-Examination	27.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
725	1260	Tripura Kali Khasa Rice	Pre-Examination	27.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
726	1261	Tripura Brown Rice	Pre-Examination	27.05.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
727	1262	Tripura Harinarayan Rice	Pre-Examination	03.06.2024	Agricultural	Tripura
728	1522	Tripura Terracotta Craft	Pre-Examination	28.04.2025	Handicraft	Tripura
729	1523	Tripura Chakma Textile	Pre-Examination	28.04.2025	Handicraft	Tripura

730	1524	Tripura Bamboo Root Craft	Pre-Examination	28.04.2025	Handicraft	Tripura
731	1525	Tripura Sumui Flute	Pre-Examination	28.04.2025	Handicraft	Tripura
732	1529	Tripura Dagga (Tabla)	Pre-Examination	02.05.2025	Handicraft	Tripura
733	1678	Maimi Hunger (Black Rice)	Pre-Examination	03.12.2025	Agricultural	Tripura
734	1679	Moso Bwlati Chilli	Pre-Examination	03.12.2025	Agricultural	Tripura
735	1680	Maisui (Foxtail Millet)	Pre-Examination	03.12.2025	Agricultural	Tripura
736	1815	Star Fruit	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
737	1816	Pumello	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
738	1817	Satkhora	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
739	1818	Chalta	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
740	1819	Jalpai	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
741	1820	Aonla	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
742	1821	Kosoidasa (Local Beans)	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
743	1822	Siping	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Tripura
744	1823	Tripura Traditional Jewellery	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Tripura
745	1824	Rikutu	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Tripura
746	1825	Jute Craft Tripura	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Tripura
747	1826	Tripura Traditional Painting	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Tripura

748	1827	Sumui	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Tripura
749	1828	Rituku (Gamchha)	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Handicraft	Tripura
750	778	Gaurjeet Mango of Uttar Pradesh	Pre-Examination	07.10.2021	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
751	779	U.P. Chausa Mango	Pre-Examination	07.10.2021	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
752	821	Sitapur Durrie	Pre-Examination	25.01.2022	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
753	1032	Badshah Pasand (Raebareli)	Pre-Examination	16.12.2022	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
754	1144	Gorakhpur Panoyala Fruit	Pre-Examination	21.09.2023	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
755	1145	Baruasagar Adrak (Ginger)	Pre-Examination	21.09.2023	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
756	1146	Bundelkhand Deshi Arhar	Pre-Examination	22.09.2023	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
757	1152	Banaras Aloo Papad	Pre-Examination	16.10.2023	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
758	1153	Gotha Ki Bheli (Jaggery) of Mau	Pre-Examination	16.10.2023	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
759	1157	Agra Petha	Pre-Examination	27.10.2023	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
760	1160	Banaras Varakh (Tabak)	Pre-Examination	13.12.2023	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
761	1161	Banaras Zari	Pre-Examination	13.12.2023	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
762	1168	Ayodhya Hanumangarhi Laddu	Pre-Examination	08.01.2024	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
763	1170	Gorakhpur Handloom Products	Pre-Examination	09.01.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
764	1178	Kanpur Leather Goods	Pre-Examination	13.02.2024	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
765	1179	Mathura Peda	Pre-Examination	13.02.2024	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
766	1204	Ayodhya Gud (Jaggery)	Pre-Examination	25.03.2024	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
767	1205	Ayodhya Khurchan Peda	Pre-Examination	25.03.2024	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
768	1208	Banaras Mukhauta(Mask)	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
769	1209	Ayodhya Tika (Tilak) Product	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh

770	1210	Ayodhya Khadau (Wooden Paduka)	Pre-Examination	02.04.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
771	1218	Banaras Clay Craft	Pre-Examination	09.04.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
772	1220	Lucknow Clay Craft	Pre-Examination	09.04.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
773	1221	Purdilnagar Glass Beads of (Hathras)	Pre-Examination	09.04.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
774	1239	Mirzapur Stone Craft	Pre-Examination	26.04.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
775	1328	Kanpur Farsi Dhurrie	Pre-Examination	24.07.2024	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
776	1487	Fatehpur Malwa Peda	Pre-Examination	01.04.2025	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
777	1510	Hasayan Gulab Jal	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
778	1511	Hasayan Gulkund	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
779	1512	Hasayan Gulab Rooh	Pre-Examination	11.04.2025	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
780	1521	Farrukhabad Fulwa Aloo	Pre-Examination	21.04.2025	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
781	1530	Mirzapur Bajari	Pre-Examination	05.05.2025	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
782	1542	Saharanpur Ramkela Mango	Pre-Examination	19.05.2025	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
783	1548	Banarasi Tanchoi	Pre-Examination	26.05.2025	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
784	1583	Rampuri Chaaku (Knife)	Pre-Examination	22.07.2025	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
785	1584	Rampur Chatapati	Pre-Examination	22.07.2025	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
786	1585	Banaras Boat Crafts	Pre-Examination	22.07.2025	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
787	1586	Meerut Trumpet (Musical Instrument)	Pre-Examination	22.07.2025	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
788	1587	Banaras Launglata	Pre-Examination	22.07.2025	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
789	1756	Lucknow Rewadi	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
790	1757	Meerut Gajak	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
791	1758	Kanpur Buknu	Pre-Examination	30.12.2025	Food Stuff	Uttar Pradesh
792	1806	Sitapur Peanut	Pre-Examination	27.01.2026	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
793	1814	Chakrata Rajmash	Pre-Examination	28.01.2026	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
794	885	Gaumukh Gangajal	Examination	02.05.2022	Natural	Uttarakhand
795	886	Soor	Pre-Examination	02.05.2022	Manufactured	Uttarakhand
796	1163	Himalayan Kutki	Pre-Examination	27.12.2023	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
797	1164	Himalayan Kapoor Kachri	Pre-Examination	02.01.2024	Agricultural	Uttarakhand

798	1189	Pahadi Pisyu Loon	Pre-Examination	04.03.2024	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
799	1264	Himalayan Nettle Tea	Pre-Examination	05.06.2024	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
800	1702	Harsil Apple of Uttarkashi	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
801	1703	Almora Singodi Mithai	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Food Stuff	Uttarakhand
802	1704	Almora Tweed	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
803	1705	Uttarakhand Bhimal Fabric	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Handicraft	Uttarakhand
804	1706	Almora Bal Mithai	Pre-Examination	15.12.2025	Food Stuff	Uttarakhand
805	1391	Uttarakhand Badri Cow Ghee	Pre-Examination	12.12.2024	Agricultural	West Bengal
806	937	Kakhra and Gargare Pithe	Examination	10.08.2022	Food Stuff	West Bengal
807	993	Shantiniketan Alpona	Examination	27.09.2022	Handicraft	West Bengal
808	1041	Nawabganj’s Brinjal	Pre-Examination	06.01.2023	Agricultural	West Bengal
809	1083	Babarsha of Khirpai	Pre-Examination	16.05.2023	Food Stuff	West Bengal
810	1084	Rabri of Hooghly	Pre-Examination	16.05.2023	Food Stuff	West Bengal
811	1108	Kalimpong Silver Metal Craft	Pre-Examination	04.07.2023	Handicraft	West Bengal
812	1109	Stone Crafts of Belpahari	Pre-Examination	04.07.2023	Handicraft	West Bengal
813	1181	Jamdani Sarees of West Bengal	Pre-Examination	13.02.2024	Handicraft	West Bengal
814	1201	Bangla Paan (betel Leaves)	Pre-Examination	25.03.2024	Agricultural	West Bengal
815	1491	Babnan Chikon Embroidery	Pre-Examination	02.04.2025	Handicraft	West Bengal
816	1492	Gupo Sandesh	Pre-Examination	02.04.2025	Food Stuff	West Bengal
817	1549	Thangka Painting	Pre-Examination	26.05.2025	Handicraft	West Bengal
818	1561	Bandel Cheese	Pre-Examination	10.06.2025	Food Stuff	West Bengal
819	1616	Mahua	Pre-Examination	01.09.2025	Manufactured	West Bengal
820	1681	Bankura Monsoon Green Pumpkin	Pre-Examination	04.12.2025	Agricultural	West Bengal

821	1682	Banglar Chanachur	Pre-Examination	05.12.2025	Food Stuff	West Bengal
822	1683	Basirhat Gamcha	Pre-Examination	09.12.2025	Handicraft	West Bengal
823	1684	Gangarampur Kheer Doi	Pre-Examination	09.12.2025	Food Stuff	West Bengal
824	1685	Kaliganj Dhokra	Pre-Examination	09.12.2025	Handicraft	West Bengal
825	1686	Kumartuli Idol of Kolkata	Pre-Examination	09.12.2025	Handicraft	West Bengal
826	1687	Banglar Paan	Pre-Examination	09.12.2025	Agricultural	West Bengal

STATEMENT-III

GI Applications refused by the Registry since 2014, year, State and application-wise

SL. No.	App. No.	Geographical Indications	Status	Date of Filing	Goods	Geographical Area
1	547	GCC Araku Valley Coffee	Refused	22.04.2016	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
2	548	Girijan Turmeric Powder	Refused	22.04.2016	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
3	549	Girijan Honey	Refused	22.04.2016	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
4	595	Tapil	Refused	08.11.2017	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
5	596	Oyik	Refused	08.11.2017	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
6	597	Rahre	Refused	08.11.2017	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
7	639	Dekang	Refused	10.12.2018	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
8	600	Leteku	Refused	26.12.2017	Agricultural	Assam
9	603	Assam Elephant Apple	Refused	26.12.2017	Agricultural	Assam
10	615	Goan Coconut Feni	Refused	28.05.2018	Manufactured	Goa
11	646	Coconut Vinegar	Refused	01.05.2019	Food Stuff	Goa
12	570	Otho Dongo	Refused	10.10.2016	Handicraft	Gujarat
13	14	Basmati Rice	Refused	19.08.2004	Agricultural	Haryana
14	528	Kansi Grass Products	Refused	16.07.2015	Handicraft	Jharkhand
15	535	Thikkinampalli Aranmula Kannadi	Refused	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
16	575	Kalpetta Bamboo Craft	Refused	03.03.2017	Handicraft	Kerala
17	504	Bell Metal Ware of Datia	Refused	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh

		and Tikamgarh (Logo)				
18	506	Leather Toys of Indore (Logo)	Refused	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
19	166	Banjara Handicrafts and Mirror work	Refused	01.04.2009	Handicraft	Maharashtra
20	591	Siroi Lily	Refused	18.09.2017	Agricultural	Manipur
21	631	Mizo Phuihnam	Refused	28.11.2018	Agricultural	Mizoram
22	632	Mizo Hatkora	Refused	28.11.2018	Agricultural	Mizoram
23	633	Passion Fruit	Refused	28.11.2018	Agricultural	Mizoram
24	634	Mizo Chow-Chow	Refused	28.11.2018	Agricultural	Mizoram
25	637	Mizo Banana (Long Cavendish)	Refused	10.12.2018	Agricultural	Mizoram
26	175	Ganjam Goat Ghee	Refused	22.06.2009	Food Stuff	Odisha
27	483	Thanjavur Marakudrai	Refused	23.05.2014	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
28	485	Thiruvaiyaru Asoka Halwa	Refused	20.06.2014	Food Stuff	Tamil Nadu
29	638	Tripura Jackfruit	Refused	10.12.2018	Agricultural	Tripura
30	573	Lucknow Bone Carving	Refused	22.12.2016	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
31	578	Lucknow Chikan Craft (Logo)	Refused	03.05.2017	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
32	649	Uttarakhand Jyan Salt Tea	Refused	27.05.2019	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
33	579	Krishnagar Sarpuria	Refused	25.05.2017	Food Stuff	West Bengal
34	580	Krishnagar Sarbhaja	Refused	25.05.2017	Food Stuff	West Bengal

PM GATI SHAKTI NATIONAL MASTER PLAN

2921. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the steps taken under the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan to enhance port-led development and multimodal logistics infrastructure in Kerala;

(b) the key industrial corridors, highways, and railway projects planned or currently under implementation in Kerala under this initiative; and

(c) the initiatives undertaken to ensure that Kerala rural and tribal regions benefit from improved logistics and infrastructure under the PM Gati Shakti framework?

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

(a) and (b) One port-led project connecting Navaikulam to Vizhinjam was evaluated by the Network Planning Group (NPG) under PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP). Also, one Integrated Manufacturing Cluster at Palakkad under extension of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor to Kochi via Coimbatore, has been evaluated by the NPG mechanism. In addition to above, 04 transport projects (01-Rail and 03-Road) falling in State of Kerala have been planned and evaluated under the PMGS-NMP. Above projects are expected to enhance port-led development and multimodal logistics infrastructure in Kerala. Details of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Notified non-major ports namely Thalassery, Azhikkal, Ponnani, Beypore, Kozhikode, Vatakara, Valiyathura, Kannur, Neeleswaram, Manjeswaram,

Kasaragod, Kodungallur, Kollam, Kayamkulam, Alappuzha and Neendakara in the State of Kerala have been mapped on PM GatiShakti platform. In addition, two major ports of Kerala, Cochin International Seaport and Vizhinjam International Seaport, have also been mapped on the PMGS-NMP.

One Multi-Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at Cochin, Kerala is among the 35 planned MMLPs under the Bharatmala Pariyojana of Govt of India.

Four (04) logistics projects for the State of Kerala were approved under the Part-II of the Govt of India 'Scheme for Special Assistance to the States for Capital Investment' 2022-23. Details of these projects is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) Under the PMGS initiative, district level Master Plan (DMP) has been introduced in the Wayanad aspirational district in Kerala. This is expected to help improve logistics and social infrastructure in the rural and tribal areas of the State.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Projects evaluated by Network Planning Group (NPG) under PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

S. No.	Ministry	Project Name	Estimated Cost of the project (in Crore of Rupees)
1	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	6 lane Elevated Corridor along with development of existing 4 lane road at ground level from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku section of NH – 66	₹ 2,810.00
2	Ministry of Railways	Doubling of track between Turavur - Ambalappuzhain Southern Railway (45.86 km)	₹ 1,262.14

3	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Construction of 4-lane Thiruvananthapuram Outer Ring Road (ORR) - Package-I and II from Navaikulam to Vizhinjam (Km 0+000 to Km 62+700 design length - 62.7 Km of NH-866) in the State of Kerala on HAM mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana.	₹ 4,767.20
4	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	4/6L of Palakkad to Kozhikode (Greenfield) from Km. 0.000 to Km. 121.006 of NH-966 in the state of Kerala under Bharatmala Parajoyana on HAM mode.	₹ 10,370.00
5	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Madurai-Kollam ICR	₹ 3,518.13
6	NICDC, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	Development of Integrated Manufacturing Cluster at Palakkad node under extension of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) to Kochi via Coimbatore	₹ 3815.46

STATEMENT-II

Details of projects for the State of Kerala, approved under the Part-II of the Scheme for Special Assistance to the States for Capital Investment 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location	Capital Expenditure approved by DoE (in crore of Rupees)
1	Development of Petrochemical Park	Ernakulam, Kerala	55.00
2	Development of Life Sciences Park	Thonnakkal, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	15.00
3	Kerala G-Governance Platform (K-GIS) – state SDC for Gati shakti	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	6.00

4	Projects for Upgradation of Industrial Parks / Areas / Plots in Kerala	Thrissur, Kozhikode, Kasaragod, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Malappuram, Palakkad	20.00
Total			**96.00**

VARIOUS IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

2922. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether lift irrigation and solar-powered irrigation systems are being considered for flood-affected districts of Assam;

(b) the number of such systems approved or installed so far;

(c) the extent of agricultural land benefited; and;

(d) whether additional approvals are under consideration, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Minor irrigation projects in flood-affected districts of Assam are eligible for consideration under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP). At present, 10 clusters comprising 474 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes in Assam are under implementation under PMKSY-HKKP. Through the implementation of these schemes, an irrigation potential of

1.32 lakh hectares has been created up to March 2025. The details of these schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) Scheme was launched by the Government in March, 2019 to provide financial support to the farmers for installation of standalone solar pumps and solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, and to provide the farmers an opportunity to become solar entrepreneurs by installing solar power plants on their barren/ fallow/ agriculture land. It is a demand-driven scheme, and capacities are allocated based on the demand raised by the state and milestones achieved. The scheme is being implemented in all states, including the State of Assam. State Implementing Agencies (SIA) are empowered for beneficiary selection and further implementation of the scheme at district level including flood-affected areas. As on 28.02.2026, as reported by the SIA, the Letter of Award/Work Orders are issued for 1695 pumps, out of which 1,066 solar pumps have been installed under the PM-KUSUM Scheme in Assam, including flood affected districts of the State. These pumps are estimated to cover about 3390 hectares of agricultural land.

STATEMENT

Details of Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of Assam being implemented under PMKSY-HKKP

(Rs. in crore, Irrigation Potential (IP) in Hectare)

Sl. No.	State	Type	Year of Approval	Total No of Schemes	Estimated Cost	Central Share	Target IP	Central Assistance released up to March 2025	Mother Sanction issued during 2025-26	IP created up to March 2025

1	Assam BTC	SMI	2012-13	152	360.47	324.42	32357.00	315.32		27410
2	Assam BTC	SMI	2012-13	15	198.51	178.66	16645.00	172.60		13790
3	Assam BTC	SMI	2013-14	60	615.38	553.84	48184.00	526.81		28743
4	Assam General	SMI	2012-13	36	364.16	274.51	29976.00	249.89	11.275	24989
5	Assam General	SMI	2013-14	49	322.69	187.07	27129.00	160.87	10.245	11944
6	Assam General	SMI	2013-14	15	172.00	138.11	12002.00	132.86	2.625	9283.00
7	Assam NCHAC	SMI	2012-13	30	129.67	116.70	8855.00	107.73		8750
8	Assam NCHAC	SMI	2013-14	8	9.10	8.19	620.00	7.13		580.00
9	Assam (BTC)	SMI	2021-22	100	500.34	450.31	34182	44.435	22.40	7035.00
10	Assam General	SMI	2022-23	9	302.07	271.86	7605.00	94.035	50.00	0
				474	2974.39	2503.67	183373	1811.68	96.545	132524

सहायक इकाइयों के भारी उद्योग

2923. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के आंवला में इफको जैसे प्रमुख औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए सहायक इकाइयों के रूप में नए भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में भारी उद्योगों की कमी के कारण कुशल तकनीकी युवाओं को अन्यत्र पलायन करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है और इस मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए किसी विशेष औद्योगिक पैकेज की घोषणा की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का आंवला में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के कलपुर्जों के विनिर्माण के लिए एक कलपुर्जा क्लस्टर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) उक्त क्षेत्र में बंद पड़ी मशीनरी इकाइयों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए अब तक कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है; और

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

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) चूँकि उद्योग भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय आंवला, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के किसी भी हिस्से में, नए भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना से संबंधित कोई केंद्रीकृत आँकड़े नहीं रखता है।

(ग) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएचआई) के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD's AVERAGE INCOME FROM CULTIVATION

2924. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the details of the average agricultural household's income from cultivation over the past five years, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the share of income from cultivation for agricultural households;

(c) the average debt burden of agricultural households concerning their monthly gross income during the past five years, State-wise;

(d) the total amount of institutional credit disbursed to agricultural households during the past five years; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure more farmers have access to affordable credit?

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

(a) to (c) The average monthly income and the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household in rural areas of the country are periodically estimated through the "Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households", conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

As per the latest NSS 77th round of the Survey (January, 2019 – December, 2019) in the rural areas of the country, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources including cultivation during agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**, and the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household during the same period is given in the enclosed **Statement -II.** Since the last survey was conducted in 2019, the extent of average monthly income and amount of outstanding loan per agricultural households for the last five years is not available.

Agriculture being a State Subject, the State Government take appropriate measures for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers in the States. However, Government of India is committed to enhance farmers welfare and

making agriculture more remunerative. The Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, reforms, developmental programs, budgetary support, price support through MSP and various schemes/ programmes from time to time. To ensure farmers welfare and to increase their income across the country, several Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (D&FW), details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(d) and (e) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of "Agriculture and Allied Activities – Advances Outstanding" of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) during the past five years are as under:

As on	Agriculture and Allied Activities - Advances Outstanding (₹ in crore)
31.03.2021	13,84,815
31.03.2022	14,50,214
31.03.2023	18,18,907
31.03.2024	21,69,983
31.03.2025	23,67,024

The Government has taken various steps to promote institutional credit among rural households which inter-alia include annual fixing of ground level agriculture credit target to banks, Priority Sector lending targets to banks, access to affordable credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC)/ Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) etc. Further, the Government has also implemented structured long-term measures to economically empower farmers. These

initiatives include direct cash benefit schemes (PM Kisan), crop insurance (PMFBY), subsidy and grant-based programs (Krishonnati Yojna, RKVY) etc.

To improve credit access over the long term, the government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs in pan India. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Due to KCC-MISS scheme access to easy and affordable credit has increased significantly to farmers to meet their operational needs. Under this scheme, farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an up front interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum.

STATEMENT- I

State/UT - wise average monthly income of agricultural household during agricultural year July 2018- June 2019

Sl. No.	State/ Group of NE States/ Group of UTs	Income (Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,480
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19,225
3	Assam	10,675
4	Bihar	7,542
5	Chhattisgarh	9,677

6	Gujarat	12,631
7	Haryana	22,841
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,153
9	Jammu and Kashmir	18,918
10	Jharkhand	4,895
11	Karnataka	13,441
12	Kerala	17,915
13	Madhya Pradesh	8,339
14	Maharashtra	11,492
15	Manipur	11,227
16	Meghalaya	29,348
17	Mizoram	17,964
18	Nagaland	9,877
19	Odisha	5,112
20	Punjab	26,701
21	Rajasthan	12,520
22	Sikkim	12,447
23	Tamil Nadu	11,924
24	Telangana	9,403
25	Tripura	9,918
26	Uttarakhand	13,552
27	Uttar Pradesh	8,061
28	West Bengal	6,762
	Group of N E States	**16,863**
	Group of UTs	**18,511**
	All India	**10,218**

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019.

STATEMENT-II

Schemes are being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Sl.No.	State/Group of NE States/ Group of UTs	Average amount (Rs.) of outstanding loan per agricultural household	Percentage of covering agricultural households
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,45,554	93.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,581	12.5
3	Assam	16,407	31.0
4	Bihar	23,534	39.7
5	Chhattisgarh	21,443	31.2
6	Gujarat	56,568	42.5
7	Haryana	1,82,922	47.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	85,825	29.2
9	Jammu and Kashmir	30,435	31.9
10	Jharkhand	8,415	25.3
11	Karnataka	1,26,240	67.6
12	Kerala	2,42,482	69.9
13	Madhya Pradesh	74,420	48.4
14	Maharashtra	82,085	54.0
15	Manipur	5,551	20.6
16	Meghalaya	2,237	9.1
17	Mizoram	23,485	8.0
18	Nagaland	1,750	6.0
19	Odisha	32,721	61.2
20	Punjab	2,03,249	54.4
21	Rajasthan	1,13,865	60.3
22	Sikkim	32,185	10.6
23	Tamil Nadu	1,06,553	65.1
24	Telangana	1,52,113	91.7
25	Tripura	23,944	47.7
26	Uttarakhand	48,338	46.6

27	Uttar Pradesh	51,107	41.9
28	West Bengal	26,452	50.8
	Group of N E States	**10,034**	**19.2**
	Group of UTs	**25,629**	**27.5**
	All India	**74,121**	**50.2**

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock
Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019

STATEMENT-III

Major schemes/programmes for agriculture and farmers welfare:

1. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
2. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
3. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
4. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
5. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
6. Soil Health and Fertility (SHandF)
7. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
8. Agroforestry
9. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
10. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
11. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
12. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
13. National Bamboo Mission
14. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

15. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
16. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
17. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
18. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
19. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
20. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
21. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
22. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
23. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
24. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
25. Namo Drone Didi
26. Agri Fund for Start-Ups and Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)
27. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
28. Digital Agriculture Mission
29. Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana
30. Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW PHASE UNDER PMAY-G

2925. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the status of implementation of the new phase of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), including houses sanctioned and completed during Financial Year 2024–25 and 2025–26 particularly in various districts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether a review has been undertaken of fund utilisation and progress towards the target of constructing two crore additional houses by 2028–29, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether convergence between PMAY-G and the Viksit Bharat–G RAM G Act, 2025 is being explored to integrate rural housing construction with employment generation and align labour demand under PMAY-G with the priority areas of the new Act; and

(d) whether, considering the pool of trained skilled masons created under the Rural Mason Training (RMT) programme under PMAY-G, any steps are being taken to deploy and integrate such trained manpower within the framework of the VB-G RAM G, Act to enhance quality and productivity?

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

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to construct 4.95 crore houses by March 2029 (including the target of the previous phase i.e. 2.95 crore houses) by providing assistance to eligible rural households with basic amenities to attain the goal of “Housing for All. The Ministry of Rural Development has

allocated a target of 4.14 crore houses to the States/UTs under PMAY-G, against which more than 3.89 crore houses have been sanctioned by the States/UTs and more than 2.97 crore houses have been completed as on 05.03.2026.

The State of Rajasthan has been allocated a total target of 24,97,121 houses, out of which 24,32,908 houses have been sanctioned by the State and 18,75,364 houses have been completed as on 05.03.2026. A district-wise list of houses sanctioned and completed in Rajasthan during the year 2024-25 and 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The Ministry regularly conducts Expenditure Review Meetings with the States/UTs to review the progress of expenditure under the scheme. Continuous monitoring is undertaken and necessary guidance and support are extended to the States/UTs to enhance the pace of expenditure and ensure timely release and utilization of funds. These efforts are aimed at facilitating expeditious implementation of the scheme so that the intended benefits reach the eligible beneficiaries at the earliest.

(c) and (d) Yes. Priority has been made for employment generation for PMAY-G in Schedule I of Viksit Bharat—Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB-G RAM G Act, Para 4(2), (b) Category II-Core Rural Infrastructure-(viii) rural housing works permissible under the schemes of the Central Government, including those permitted under the PMAY-G. Further, in the Para 6 of the Schedule-I of the Act, (i), beneficiaries under the PMAY-G have been included in the list of eligible individual beneficiary.

STATEMENT

Details of total houses Sanctioned and Houses completed in the State of Rajasthan for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26

		2025-26		2024-25	
S.No.	District	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
1	Ajmer	1,049	38	2,327	896
2	Alwar	97	10	2,677	1,083
3	Anoopgarh	995	21	8,772	3,164
4	Balotra	8,214	650	9,184	4,049
5	Banswara	4,390	555	38,794	18,688
6	Baran	8,521	158	18,196	3,123
7	Barmer	25,253	1,045	17,853	5,496
8	Beawar	3,471	156	4,584	1,781
9	Bharatpur	0	0	132	66
10	Bhilwara	10,528	868	15,131	5,408
11	Bikaner	15,292	517	20,002	4,261
12	Bundi	6,296	134	13,250	2,480
13	Chittorgarh	4,466	105	13,823	4,426
14	Churu	5,399	267	10,743	2,601
15	Dausa	100	1	2,855	741
16	Deeg	9	0	266	90
17	Dholpur	1,164	3	3,122	920
18	Didwana_Kuchaman	1,538	64	7,077	2,050
19	Dudu	913	47	1,451	398
20	Dungarpur	3,112	353	31,179	11,661
21	Gangapur City	4,049	109	6,478	1,252
22	Hanumangarh	2,381	121	11,513	4,156
23	Jaipur	612	4	3,951	967
24	Jaisalmer	14,405	989	9,204	2,597
25	Jalore	725	100	7,410	2,766
26	Jhalawar	26,200	1,862	23,809	11,202

27	Jhunjhunu	3	0	1,121	398
28	Jodhpur	6,579	848	13,847	5,503
29	Karauli	3,549	216	11,178	1,745
30	Kekri	695	33	3,401	1,081
31	Khairthal_Tijara	490	22	1,230	502
32	Kota	3,464	130	14,263	3,535
33	Kotputli_Behror	13	1	946	336
34	Nagaur	2,887	99	11,400	2,833
35	Neem Ka Thana	3	0	483	219
36	Pali	2,057	206	8,026	3,498
37	Phalodi	7,468	1,172	7,633	2,736
38	Pratapgarh	3,408	214	22,356	5,442
39	Rajsamand	5,165	105	8,225	2,715
40	Salumber	3,187	228	14,246	4,643
41	Sanchor	1,038	270	4,377	1,868
42	Sawai Madhopur	5,520	189	11,106	2,776
43	Shahpura	3,058	189	5,996	1,880
44	Sikar	60	1	2,562	887
45	Sirohi	710	43	11,813	3,457
46	Sri Ganganagar	2,493	78	10,679	3,960
47	Tonk	9,121	654	14,272	5,191
48	Udaipur	8,064	495	36,663	11,387
	Total	**2,18,211**	**13,370**	**4,99,606**	**1,62,914**

#as per AwaasSoft Reports

RECOGNISED STARTUPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2926. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the number of startups recognised by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade in Andhra Pradesh during the last ten years, sector-wise;

(b) the number of startups that have availed tax exemptions under the Startup India initiative in the State;

(c) the employment generated by startups in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the steps taken to promote startup culture among youth in the State; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide special support for startups in green technology and agri-technology sectors in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Startup India initiative was launched on 16th January 2016, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country. Under the initiative, from the State of Andhra Pradesh, 4,004 entities have been recognized as startups as on 31st January 2026 by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. The industry-wise details of the recognized startups are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Under Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act 1961, an eligible startup can claim a deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains derived

from eligible business for three consecutive assessment years. From the State of Andhra Pradesh, 22 entities have received certificate of eligibility under Section 80- IAC as on 31st January 2026.

(c) The recognized startups from the State of Andhra Pradesh have generated 34,584 direct jobs as on 31st January 2026.

(d) and (e) The Government has undertaken several measures to promote startup culture among youth across the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of such measures are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Additionally, the Government has also undertaken measures to support startups in green technology and agri-technology areas across the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of such measures are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

As on 31st January 2026, 72 entities have been recognized as startups in the green technology industry and 125 entities have been recognized as startups in the agri- tech sector from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

The industry-wise number of entities recognized as startups in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as on 31st January 2026 is provided below:

Industry	No. of entities recognized as startups
Advertising	18
Aeronautics Aerospace and Defence	63
Agriculture	335
AI	153

Industry	No. of entities recognized as startups
Airport Operations	2
Analytics	18
Animation	7
AR VR (Augmented + Virtual Reality)	14
Architecture Interior Design	13
Art and Photography	6
Automotive	95
Biotechnology	39
Chemicals	26
Computer Vision	5
Construction	291
Dating Matrimonial	1
Design	20
Education	273
Enterprise Software	60
Events	12
Fashion	27
Finance Technology	80
Food and Beverages	220
Green Technology	72
Healthcare and Lifesciences	314
House-Hold Services	22
Human Resources	74
Indic Language Startups	11
Internet of Things	52
IT Services	605
Logistics	32
Marketing	60
Media and Entertainment	37
Nanotechnology	4
Non- Renewable Energy	59
Other Specialty Retailers	43

Industry	No. of entities recognized as startups
Others	42
Pets and Animals	4
Professional and Commercial Services	151
Real Estate	28
Renewable Energy	99
Retail	64
Robotics	43
Safety	7
Security Solutions	19
Social Impact	20
Social Network	12
Sports	12
Technology Hardware	134
Telecommunication and Networking	29
Textiles and Apparel	35
Toys and Games	13
Transportation and Storage	55
Travel and Tourism	43
Waste Management	31
Total	**4004**

STATEMENT-II

Key measures undertaken by the Government to promote startup culture among youth across the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

1. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has taken various initiatives to promote

entrepreneurship development amongst all sections of the society. These initiatives include Swavalambini programme, Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAP), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PMJANMAN), and Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions,

2. Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) which aims to motivate the youth/aspiring entrepreneurs to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options.
3. The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of NITI Aayog fosters innovation and entrepreneurship among India's youth through flagship programs like Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and the Community Innovator Fellowship (CIF).
4. The Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship across educational institutions.
5. Youth-centric initiatives have been introduced by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports such as setting up of the autonomous body called Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), the purpose of it, is to provide an over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth-led development through Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs), volunteering opportunities, mentorship programme, etc.

6. Under the Ministry of Defence the Scheme for Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) and Acing Development of Innovative Technologies with iDEX (ADITI) are fostering innovation and technology development in defence and aerospace by engaging startups.
7. Under the Department of Science and Technology, the Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) Scheme has been approved to incentivize private sector participation in research and development (RandD). Further, DST is implementing the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among the youth. The initiative comprises NIDHI-PRAYAS (prototype grant support), NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneur-in-Residence fellowships), NIDHI iTBI (Inclusive TBIs in Tier-II and Tier-III regions). The DST is also implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM), under which four thematic hubs (T-Hubs) have been established.
8. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through its constituent laboratories/institutes, is implementing the “Integrated Skill Initiative Program”, intending to equip young minds with the necessary technological skills through conducting training programs and workshops.
9. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has established biotechnology incubation and pre-incubation centres across States and Union Territories (UTs) under the BioNEST (Bioincubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies) and EYUVA (Encouraging Youth for Undertaking Innovative Research Activities) schemes.

10. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is undertaking initiatives such as GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups) Scheme, TIDE 2.0 (Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs) Scheme, and IndiaAI Mission to promote the startup ecosystem.

11. Under the Government's Skill India Mission (SIM), MSDE provides skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), across the country.

12. Under the Startup India initiative, the flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, and Innovation Week which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem. Government also encourages and support ecosystem led initiatives as Startup Mahakumbh which serve as a vibrant platform for stakeholders to network and collaborate. Initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement also support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses have also been undertaken. The Government has also taken various measures to enhance ease of doing

business including starting up of business, raising capital, and reducing compliance burden to simplify the regulatory environment and create a conducive business environment.

STATEMENT-III

Key measures undertaken by the Government to support startups in green technology and agri-technology areas across the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

1. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) launched Bharat's Hub for Agritech, Resilience, Advancement and Incubation for Export Enablement (BHARATI) to support startups engaged in agrifood and agri-tech, with a focus towards enhancing agri exports.
2. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DAandFW), Government of India is implementing "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an objective to promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing an incubation ecosystem in the country.
3. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has been supporting Agri-based startups under the project called National Agriculture Innovation Fund (NAIF). It has two components viz. (I) Innovation Fund; (II) Incubation Fund and National Coordinating Unit (NCU).

4. A Central Sector Scheme for blended Capital Support to finance startups for agriculture and rural enterprise relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain has been approved (AgriSURE).
5. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has initiated the EV-Mission program under MAHA (Mission for Advancement in High-impact Areas) to promote research and development of Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption in India.
6. The Government is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives.
7. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules supports induction of the latest, state-of-art solar PV manufacturing technologies into the country, as the solar PV manufacturers are motivated to invest more in Research and Development in order to produce more efficient and resilient solar PV modules.
8. The PM E-DRIVE Scheme was notified to accelerate the transition to electric mobility across the country.
9. Production Linked Incentive Scheme on National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage: The Government has approved PLI Scheme for manufacturing of ACC in the country. The scheme aims to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for ACC batteries.
10. Under the Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) Scheme, various sectors have been identified for funding such as energy security and

transition, and climate action (including various green technologies); Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its application to Indian problems, including in agriculture, health, and education; as well as digital economy, including digital agriculture (agri-tech).

11. Certain key initiatives under Startup India to specifically encourage and support innovation in areas related to agri-technology and green technology include recognizing innovations with focus in sustainability and agri-innovation as part of the National Startup Awards, organisation of grand challenges in collaboration with the ecosystem for climate-tech sector under the Bharat Startup Grand Challenge and hackathons for startups in climate tech innovation, and sustainable solutions.

CIVILIANS KILLED BY SECURITY PERSONNEL

2927. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:

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

(a) the number of terrorist attacks reported during the last ten years;

(b) the details and number of civilians and security personnel killed and injured in such incidents;

(c) the total number of terrorists killed or arrested in response to such attacks; and

(d) the number of incidents where no terrorists were arrested or killed?

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

(a) to (d) Although as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles the nationwide data on crime and publishes the same in its annual publication 'Crime in India', which started since 2017. The latest published data is of the year 2023. Relevant information on this subject based on the data published by NCRB from 2017 to 2023 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of terrorist attacks/ incidents reported in the country, civilians and security personnel injured and killed, terrorists killed and arrested for the year 2017 to 2023

Details	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Terrorist attacks/ Incidents	129	259	160	113	164	196	29
Civilians killed	60	65	32	19	35	22	10
Civilians injured	115	139	127	48	74	79	17
Security personnel killed	66	63	33	33	43	25	25
Security personnel injured	156	266	129	56	90	88	17
Terrorist killed	117	103	91	119	122	99	36
Terrorist arrested	23	102	57	83	78	249	24

PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT

2928. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from public representatives regarding the limited production capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant, which was originally planned for 10 million tonnes annually but remains at 5 million tonnes even after 55 years;

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the existing infrastructure at Bokaro can support up to 50 million tonnes of steel production, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the expansion under the National Steel Policy including the proposed 2.5 million tonnes increase, has been delayed despite commencement at other plants, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures, schemes or directives under consideration to expedite expansion, spur regional development and generate employment opportunities not only in Bokaro but throughout region?

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

(a) to (e) Steel is a deregulated sector, where decisions regarding capacity enhancement of a steel plant or unit are taken by the respective CPSE, aligning with the company’s long-term business strategy, modernization programs, investment priorities, market dynamics, and techno-economic evaluations. National Steel Policy (NSP), 2017 provides policy directions to the Government and the steel sector with the objective of creating a technologically advanced and globally competitive industry and supports economic growth.

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is implementing modernization and expansion programs across its integrated steel plants in a phased manner with the objective of improving efficiency, optimizing product mix, and enhancing production capacity.

Bokaro Steel Plant has a crude steel production capacity of approximately 5.25 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA). SAIL's Board has approved a 2.65 MTPA brownfield expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant.

बिहार में पीएमडीडीकेवाई का कार्यान्वयन

2929. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) बिहार के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (पीएमडीडीकेवाई) लागू की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के उक्त सभी जिलों में पीएमडीडीकेवाई योजना की समीक्षा की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरे सहित लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और इससे किसानों को कितना लाभ हुआ है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (डीडीकेवाई) बिहार के मधुबनी, दरभंगा, बांका, गया, सीवान, किशनगंज और नवादा जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) डीडीकेवाई योजना को 11 विभागों की 36 केंद्रीय योजनाओं, अन्य राज्य योजनाओं के समन्वय के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और इसमें निजी क्षेत्र के साथ साझेदारी की परिकल्पना की गई है। योजना की प्रभावी नियोजन, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समितियां गठित की गई हैं।

जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता वाली जिला स्तरीय समितियों ने संबंधित हितधारकों के परामर्श से जिला कार्य प्लान (डीएपी) तैयार कर अंतिम रूप दिया हैं। बिहार के डीडीकेवाई जिलों ने डीएपी तैयार कर डीडीकेवाई डैशबोर्ड पर अपलोड कर दिए हैं। संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने इन डीडीकेवाई जिलों को डीएपी पर फीडबैक भी दे दिया हैं।

डीडीकेवाई जिलों में योजना की प्रगति की निगरानी प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतकों (केपीआई) के माध्यम से मासिक आधार पर की जाती है। डीडीकेवाई डैशबोर्ड केपीआई लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप गतिविधियों को दर्ज करता है और प्रत्येक वर्ष के अंत में जिलावार रैंकिंग की परिकल्पना की गई है। डीडीकेवाई योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर (जनवरी 2026 तक), बिहार के डीडीकेवाई जिलों ने योजना के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ संपन्न की हैं, जैसे कि 1.58 लाख सफल कृत्रिम गर्भाधान (एआई); राष्ट्रीय मत्स्य पालन डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म (एनएफडीपी) के तहत 26227 पंजीकरण; कृषि मशीनरी/उपकरण की खरीद के लिए 4381 किसानों/लाभार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई; और 4927 किसानों को केवीके द्वारा विभिन्न कौशलों में प्रशिक्षित किया गया, आदि जो जिलों द्वारा डीडीकेवाई डैशबोर्ड पर दर्ज आंकड़ों के अनुसार है।

OBSOLETE MACHINERY IN JUTE INDUSTRY

2930. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of obsolete machinery and outdated technology prevailing in the jute industry particularly in major jute-producing States;

(b) the concrete steps taken to modernise jute mills and upgrade technology under the National Jute Development Programme including timelines and outcomes achieved so far;

(c) the names of jute mills/companies that have received assistance under the Capital Subsidy for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery Scheme during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed to each such beneficiary; and

(e) whether any evaluation has been conducted on whether such capital subsidy has resulted in measurable improvements in productivity, quality and competitiveness of the jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) and (b) The Jute Industry of the country is a century old. The Government has been implementing the Capital Subsidy for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (CSAPM) Scheme since 2021-22 under the National Jute Development Programme (NJDP) with the objective of modernisation and upgradation of the existing Jute Mills and MSME units and setting up of new Jute Mills and MSME units for manufacturing of Jute Diversified Products. The CSAPM Scheme provides Capital Subsidy @ 30% of the cost of eligible jute machinery to Jute Mills and MSME-JDP producing units. An amount of Rs. 369.54 lakh was disbursed to 13 such units against a total machinery investment of Rs. 1,231.80 lakh for manufacturing jute-diversified products.

(c) and (d) Details of Jute Mills and MSME-JDP producing units that have received assistance under CSAPM Scheme during the last five years, are as under:-

	Name of the Units	Total amount released/disbursed (Rs in Lakh)
KERALA		
1	Travancore Mats and Matting Pvt. Ltd.	13.50
WEST BENGAL		
1	Varra Crafts	0.90
2	Kariwala Industries Ltd.	54.91
3	Eco Jute Pvt. Ltd.	101.70
4	Times Fibrefill Pvt. Ltd.	36.80
5	Pankaj International	1.75
6	Gloster Ltd.(Jute Mill)	85.74
7	S. L. Packaging Pvt. Ltd.	2.41
8	Earthbags Export Pvt. Ltd.	44.17
9	India Glazes Ltd.	10.21
10	Recrust International	3.10
11	Divulge	3.89
12	Greeno Bags	10.46

(e) The evaluation study has been conducted for the National Jute Development Program, including the CSAPM scheme. It has been observed that the Scheme is relevant for industrial modernisation and recommended for further strengthening the scheme through periodic updates on machinery specifications with greater emphasis on performance and efficiency benchmarking.

अनुसूचित जाति समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति

2931. श्री आदित्य यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति का व्यापक मूल्यांकन किया है जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में शिक्षा, आजीविका सुरक्षा और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं तक पहुंच से संबंधित चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और जिले में अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों की शिक्षा, कौशल विकास, रोजगार के अवसरों और सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई लक्षित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं और संस्थागत उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क), (ख) और (ग) सरकार अनुसूचित जाति समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) का कार्यान्वयन करती है, जो एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसमें तीन घटक हैं, अर्थात् (i) आदर्श ग्राम, (ii) अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) के सामाजिक-आर्थिक बेहतरी के लिए जिला/राज्य स्तरीय परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान, और (iii) छात्रावास, जिसका उद्देश्य गरीबी कम करना, आजीविका के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देना और साथ ही सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों में सुधार करना है। इसके अलावा, समाज के अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लिए शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं, अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय ओवरसीज छात्रवृत्ति, अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय फेलोशिप, अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए टॉप क्लास शिक्षा की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की छात्रवृत्ति जैसी छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। इसके अलावा, व्यक्तिगत उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) लागू की जा रही है ताकि अनुसूचित जाति समुदायों सहित कार्यबल के रोजगार और आय में वृद्धि हो सके। पीएम-अजय योजना के 'आदर्श ग्राम' घटक के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में 164 गांवों का चयन किया गया है और 57 गांवों को 'आदर्श ग्राम' घोषित किया गया है।

EXPORT PROMOTION INITIATIVES FOR TURMERIC

2932.SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the export of turmeric from Telangana;

(b) the volume and value of turmeric exports from Telangana over the past five years, year-wise;

(c) whether there are any specific schemes or assistance available to help turmeric farmers and exporters meet international quality, packaging, and safety standards, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the role of the recently established National Turmeric Board in boosting turmeric exports, and how it is expected to benefit farmers and producer groups in Telangana and other turmeric-growing States?

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

(a) to (d) The Government through the National Turmeric Board and the Spices Board has been undertaking several measures to promote the export of turmeric from country, including from the State of Telengana. These measures inter alia include participation in international trade fairs; organization of Buyer Seller meets; undertaking testing and clearance of export consignments of turmeric to major export destinations; post-harvest quality upgradation; support

for processing and value addition; installation of turmeric boilers, polishers, slicers and washing equipment; capacity building programme for stakeholders of turmeric on quality improvement and entrepreneurship development.

Further, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare also implements various programmes under the 'Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)' scheme for the development of horticulture crops, including turmeric. These programme aim to increase production, productivity and quality of produce to meet the growing demand in both domestic and export markets.

The volume of export of turmeric from India during FY 2025-26 (April-December) stands at 1,42,386 MT which is 4 % higher than the corresponding period of FY 2024-25. The details of volume and value of turmeric exports from Telangana over the past five years, year-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Turmeric exports from the State of Telengana		
Year	**Quantity (MT)**	**Value (million USD)**
2020-21	17349.43	17.74
2021-22	33405.15	36.78
2022-23	28011.86	28.15
2023-24	24162.03	29.27
2024-25	20587.14	35.17

Source: Spices Board

TRAINING TO RURAL YOUTH UNDER DDU-GKY

2933. SHRI A. RAJA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the total number of rural youths benefited under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) till date including financial year 2014 to 2025, State-wise including Odisha and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total number of candidates trained and undergoing training in various trades/courses under DDU-GKY, State-wise including Tamil Nadu particularly in Nilgiris Lok Sabha Constituency and in Odisha;

(c) the target fixed for training of candidates during the last three years and the number of candidates actually trained and placement provided, State and sector-wise;

(d) whether the Government plans to make changes and broaden the sectors for which youths are trained under the DDU-GKY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of the total number of youths benefited under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) from 2014-15 to 2025-26 till Jan 2026 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c) The details of the total number of candidates trained and undergoing training in various trades/courses under DDU-GKY, State-wise

including Tamil Nadu particularly in Nilgiris Lok Sabha Constituency and in Odisha during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II, III and IV**. Under DDU-GKY, Targets are allocated Action Plan-wise. The State-wise details of targets allocated during the Action Plan 2019-23 (extended till 2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(d) and (e) DDU-GKY allows courses approved by the National Skills Qualification Committee (NSQC), National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) which are listed on the National Qualifications Register (NQR) <https://www.nqr.gov.in/> or the portal of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. States/UTs and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are encouraged to propose training programmes in emerging and high-growth sectors to enhance employment opportunities for rural youth.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise candidates trained and placed under DDU-GKY, including Odisha and Tamil Nadu since 2014-15 to 2025-26 (till January, 2026)

Sl. No.	State	Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	148692	119509
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2435	1119
3	Assam	86136	53890
4	Bihar	80518	48965
5	Chhattisgarh	59575	34682
6	Gujarat	32404	21146
7	Haryana	56041	40924

8	Himachal Pradesh	19793	11605
9	Jammu and Kashmir	72602	45618
10	Jharkhand	82754	44192
11	Karnataka	56911	37537
12	Kerala	76984	46996
13	Madhya Pradesh	93391	54778
14	Maharashtra	71011	48146
15	Manipur	7913	4254
16	Meghalaya	9070	5390
17	Mizoram	3478	2047
18	Nagaland	8150	5278
19	**Odisha**	**218770**	**177853**
20	Punjab	54075	30048
21	Rajasthan	87409	47009
22	Sikkim	3306	1951
23	**Tamil Nadu**	**80161**	**76040**
24	Telangana	75165	53991
25	Tripura	13221	7905
26	Uttar Pradesh	254238	107775
27	Uttarakhand	25704	16153
28	West Bengal	45273	30838
29	Puducherry	3154	1986
30	A N Islands	1017	567
Total		**1829351**	**1178192**

Source: Kaushal Bharat Portal

STATEMENT-II

Candidates trained in various trades/courses under DDU-GKY, State/UT wise, including Tamil Nadu and Odisha, during the last 3 years and the current year (till Jan 2026)

State/ UT	Sector	Candidates Trained
ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	65
	CONSTRUCTION	43
	ELECTRONICS	126
	GREEN JOBS	277
	HEALTHCARE	229
	IT-ITES	22
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	275
ANDHRA PRADESH	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	157
	AGRICULTURE	539
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	976
	AUTOMOTIVE	1436
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	86
	BFSI	67
	CAPITAL GOODS	1025
	CONSTRUCTION	1553
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	35
	ELECTRONICS	16915
	FOOD PROCESSING	0
	GREEN JOBS	840
	HEALTHCARE	2448
	HYDROCARBON	0
	INSTRUMENTATION	30
	IT-ITES	9086
	LEATHER	0
	LIFE SCIENCES	30
	LOGISTICS	7276
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	124

	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	30
	MINING	26
	PLUMBING	167
	POWER	423
	RETAIL	5044
	TELECOM	8254
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	7467
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	863
	AUTOMOTIVE	87
	CONSTRUCTION	153
	ELECTRONICS	309
	FOOD PROCESSING	295
	HEALTHCARE	109
	INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT	58
	IT-ITES	95
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	58
	RETAIL	308
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	154
ASSAM	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	17838
	AUTOMOTIVE	380
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	0
	BFSI	183
	CAPITAL GOODS	150
	CONSTRUCTION	617
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	448
	ELECTRONICS	1110
	GREEN JOBS	135
	HEALTHCARE	1022
	IT-ITES	642
	LOGISTICS	1162
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	43
	POWER	106
	RETAIL	2270
	TELECOM	225

	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	3188
BIHAR	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	274
	AGRICULTURE	67
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	1601
	AUTOMOTIVE	162
	BFSI	503
	CAPITAL GOODS	79
	CONSTRUCTION	879
	ELECTRONICS	1299
	GREEN JOBS	39
	HEALTHCARE	3442
	INSTRUMENTATION	45
	IT-ITES	2807
	LOGISTICS	2211
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	85
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	217
	POWER	198
	RETAIL	4243
	TELECOM	367
	TEXTILES	0
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1499
CHHATTISGARH	AGRICULTURE	0
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	2427
	AUTOMOTIVE	736
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	0
	BFSI	200
	CAPITAL GOODS	460
	CONSTRUCTION	1403
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	0
	ELECTRONICS	221
	FOOD PROCESSING	70
	GREEN JOBS	70
	HEALTHCARE	2545
	IT-ITES	596
	LOGISTICS	2255

	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	167
	MINING	0
	PLUMBING	0
	POWER	0
	RETAIL	3287
	TELECOM	89
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	162
GUJARAT	AGRICULTURE	0
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	1571
	AUTOMOTIVE	602
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	670
	BFSI	131
	CAPITAL GOODS	165
	CONSTRUCTION	982
	ELECTRONICS	556
	GEM and JEWELLERY	0
	GREEN JOBS	27
	HEALTHCARE	730
	IT-ITES	751
	LIFE SCIENCES	0
	LOGISTICS	2991
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	909
	RETAIL	1152
	RUBBER	166
	TELECOM	0
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	183
HARYANA	AGRICULTURE	198
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	3865
	AUTOMOTIVE	907
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	134
	BFSI	0
	CAPITAL GOODS	329
	CONSTRUCTION	394
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	351

	ELECTRONICS	1735
	FOOD PROCESSING	65
	HEALTHCARE	2302
	IT-ITES	2378
	LOGISTICS	5765
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	274
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	0
	POWER	231
	RETAIL	2337
	SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS and LEISURE	145
	TELECOM	484
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1458
HIMACHAL PRADESH	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	3931
	BFSI	48
	CONSTRUCTION	681
	ELECTRONICS	2280
	FOOD PROCESSING	416
	GREEN JOBS	240
	HEALTHCARE	2458
	IT-ITES	548
	LIFE SCIENCES	292
	LOGISTICS	124
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	0
	PLUMBING	239
	RETAIL	1312
	RUBBER	282
	TELECOM	0
	TEXTILES	140
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1607
JAMMU and KASHMIR	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	932
	AUTOMOTIVE	0
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	131
	BFSI	28

	CAPITAL GOODS	66
	CONSTRUCTION	349
	ELECTRONICS	177
	GREEN JOBS	0
	HEALTHCARE	413
	IRON AND STEEL	60
	IT-ITES	1959
	LIFE SCIENCES	0
	LOGISTICS	77
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	437
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	0
	POWER	105
	RETAIL	1403
	TELECOM	398
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	3635
JHARKHAND	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	17332
	AUTOMOTIVE	468
	BFSI	0
	CAPITAL GOODS	213
	CONSTRUCTION	2759
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	0
	ELECTRONICS	1771
	GREEN JOBS	55
	HEALTHCARE	4577
	HYDROCARBON	141
	IT-ITES	569
	LOGISTICS	4080
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	0
	PLUMBING	0
	POWER	85
	RETAIL	572
	TELECOM	0
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	934
KARNATAKA	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	66

	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	2652
	AUTOMOTIVE	398
	BFSI	552
	CAPITAL GOODS	1124
	CONSTRUCTION	154
	ELECTRONICS	105
	HEALTHCARE	0
	IT-ITES	946
	LOGISTICS	626
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	140
	RETAIL	2614
	TELECOM	93
	TEXTILES	251
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	368
KERALA	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	559
	AGRICULTURE	154
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	968
	AUTOMOTIVE	1041
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	120
	BFSI	1458
	CAPITAL GOODS	227
	CONSTRUCTION	639
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	0
	ELECTRONICS	727
	FOOD PROCESSING	60
	GEM and JEWELLERY	0
	GREEN JOBS	0
	HANDICRAFTS AND CARPET	0
	HEALTHCARE	2091
	INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT	56
	INSTRUMENTATION	215
	IT-ITES	2321
	LIFE SCIENCES	0
	LOGISTICS	982

	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	191
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	505
	PAINTS AND COATINGS	0
	POWER	282
	RETAIL	324
	RUBBER	203
	SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS and LEISURE	23
	TELECOM	100
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	4335
MADHYA PRADESH	AGRICULTURE	0
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	6545
	AUTOMOTIVE	1113
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	140
	BFSI	286
	CAPITAL GOODS	235
	CONSTRUCTION	1378
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	241
	ELECTRONICS	2648
	FOOD PROCESSING	105
	GREEN JOBS	243
	HEALTHCARE	1842
	IT-ITES	5266
	LIFE SCIENCES	0
	LOGISTICS	7584
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	495
	POWER	64
	RETAIL	4495
	RUBBER	285
	TELECOM	1998
	TEXTILES	528
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	412
MAHARASHTRA	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	0
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	3236

	AUTOMOTIVE	1023
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	493
	BFSI	165
	CAPITAL GOODS	1065
	CONSTRUCTION	877
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	170
	ELECTRONICS	2623
	FOOD PROCESSING	239
	GREEN JOBS	130
	HEALTHCARE	3580
	IRON AND STEEL	0
	IT-ITES	2494
	LOGISTICS	2075
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	952
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	0
	PLUMBING	0
	POWER	0
	RETAIL	4136
	RUBBER	0
	TELECOM	1099
	TEXTILES	235
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1553
MANIPUR	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	536
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	85
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	147
	ELECTRONICS	372
	HEALTHCARE	1321
	IT-ITES	138
	LOGISTICS	103
	RETAIL	356
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1618
MEGHALAYA	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	1043
	AUTOMOTIVE	396
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	966
	CONSTRUCTION	34

	ELECTRONICS	792
	FOOD PROCESSING	133
	HEALTHCARE	647
	IT-ITES	0
	LOGISTICS	727
	PLUMBING	0
	RETAIL	507
	TELECOM	33
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	884
MIZORAM	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	185
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	0
	AUTOMOTIVE	0
	CAPITAL GOODS	0
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	2
	FOOD PROCESSING	58
	HEALTHCARE	58
	IT-ITES	451
	RETAIL	154
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1717
NAGALAND	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	202
	AGRICULTURE	291
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	529
	AUTOMOTIVE	277
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	209
	CAPITAL GOODS	28
	CONSTRUCTION	480
	ELECTRONICS	263
	FOOD PROCESSING	244
	FURNITURE and FITTINGS	0
	HEALTHCARE	170
	IT-ITES	164
	PLUMBING	51
	RETAIL	40
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	2459
ODISHA	AGRICULTURE	0

	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	12933
	AUTOMOTIVE	337
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	44
	BFSI	19
	CAPITAL GOODS	263
	CONSTRUCTION	2440
	ELECTRONICS	714
	GREEN JOBS	0
	HEALTHCARE	2541
	IT-ITES	822
	LEATHER	0
	LOGISTICS	987
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	130
	PLUMBING	154
	POWER	837
	RETAIL	2000
	RUBBER	60
	TELECOM	87
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1165
PUDUCHERRY	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	22
	BFSI	0
	CONSTRUCTION	8
	GREEN JOBS	258
	HEALTHCARE	1188
	INSTRUMENTATION	100
	IRON AND STEEL	25
	IT-ITES	898
	LOGISTICS	122
	RETAIL	120
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	308
PUNJAB	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	3620
	AUTOMOTIVE	476
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	851
	BFSI	140

	CAPITAL GOODS	856
	CONSTRUCTION	453
	ELECTRONICS	4335
	FOOD PROCESSING	1248
	GREEN JOBS	35
	HEALTHCARE	5701
	IT-ITES	920
	LIFE SCIENCES	317
	LOGISTICS	9226
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	55
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	155
	PLUMBING	130
	POWER	95
	RETAIL	1873
	RUBBER	518
	SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, FITNESS and LEISURE	33
	TELECOM	705
	TEXTILES	107
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	3741
RAJASTHAN	AGRICULTURE	220
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	6544
	AUTOMOTIVE	493
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	241
	BFSI	248
	CAPITAL GOODS	0
	CONSTRUCTION	422
	ELECTRONICS	1863
	FOOD PROCESSING	0
	GREEN JOBS	119
	HEALTHCARE	2938
	IT-ITES	3782
	LEATHER	70
	LOGISTICS	2374
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	140

	POWER	35
	RETAIL	4991
	RUBBER	0
	TELECOM	956
	TEXTILES	0
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	313
SIKKIM	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	107
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	204
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	318
	CONSTRUCTION	110
	HEALTHCARE	0
	IT-ITES	0
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	217
	RETAIL	144
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	1359
TAMIL NADU	AGRICULTURE	88
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	4615
	AUTOMOTIVE	1812
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	755
	BFSI	1477
	CAPITAL GOODS	2297
	CONSTRUCTION	651
	ELECTRONICS	5219
	FOOD PROCESSING	105
	GREEN JOBS	367
	HEALTHCARE	4070
	INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT	108
	INSTRUMENTATION	70
	IRON AND STEEL	105
	IT-ITES	5719
	LEATHER	893
	LOGISTICS	1507
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	250
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	59

	POWER	233
	RETAIL	2864
	RUBBER	0
	TELECOM	477
	TEXTILES	0
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	3336
TELANGANA	AGRICULTURE	0
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	56
	AUTOMOTIVE	189
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	0
	BFSI	422
	CAPITAL GOODS	313
	CONSTRUCTION	2381
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	0
	ELECTRONICS	2505
	GREEN JOBS	70
	HEALTHCARE	2369
	INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT	59
	IT-ITES	4229
	LIFE SCIENCES	202
	LOGISTICS	2576
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	0
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	241
	PLUMBING	168
	POWER	53
	RETAIL	821
	TELECOM	1206
	TEXTILES	0
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	163
TRIPURA	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	893
	AUTOMOTIVE	97
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	0
	CAPITAL GOODS	0
	CONSTRUCTION	349
	ELECTRONICS	318

	HEALTHCARE	137
	IT-ITES	686
	LOGISTICS	1159
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	217
	RETAIL	1118
	TELECOM	0
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	922
UTTAR PRADESH	AGRICULTURE	64
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	20457
	AUTOMOTIVE	879
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	640
	BFSI	387
	CAPITAL GOODS	428
	CONSTRUCTION	4931
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	461
	ELECTRONICS	14694
	FOOD PROCESSING	492
	GREEN JOBS	949
	HEALTHCARE	13335
	INSTRUMENTATION	18
	IRON AND STEEL	0
	IT-ITES	15775
	LEATHER	1168
	LIFE SCIENCES	376
	LOGISTICS	7261
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	2326
	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	363
	PLUMBING	46
	POWER	1427
	RETAIL	17617
	RUBBER	117
	TELECOM	1209
	TEXTILES	762
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	5801
UTTARAKHAND	AEROSPACE AND AVIATION	58

	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	4275
	AUTOMOTIVE	463
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	168
	BFSI	1366
	CAPITAL GOODS	118
	CONSTRUCTION	247
	ELECTRONICS	1928
	FOOD PROCESSING	209
	GREEN JOBS	460
	HEALTHCARE	409
	INSTRUMENTATION	400
	IT-ITES	1810
	LOGISTICS	2603
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	260
	POWER	0
	RETAIL	707
	TELECOM	455
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	2990
WEST BENGAL	AGRICULTURE	30
	APPAREL MADEUPS AND HOME FURNISHINGS	1337
	AUTOMOTIVE	981
	BEAUTY and WELLNESS	89
	BFSI	240
	CAPITAL GOODS	92
	CONSTRUCTION	1054
	DOMESTIC WORKERS	155
	ELECTRONICS	888
	FOOD PROCESSING	0
	GREEN JOBS	376
	HEALTHCARE	918
	IT-ITES	1333
	LEATHER	213
	LOGISTICS	2662
	MANAGEMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS	911

	MEDIA and ENTERTAINMENT	102
	RETAIL	2505
	TELECOM	324
	TEXTILES	1384
	TOURISM and HOSPITALITY	3315
	Grand Total	636828

Source: Kaushal Bharat Portal.

STATEMENT-III

Candidates trained in the Nilgiris Lok Sabha constituency during the last 3 years and the current year till date

The Nilgiris Parliamentary Constituency	Sector	Trained
2022-2023	Apparel	5
	Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing	14
	Automotive	25
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	17
	Beauty and Wellness	1
	Capital Goods	7
	Electronics	9
	Electronics and Hardware	33
	Healthcare	22
	HOSPITALITY	15
	Instrumentation, Automation, Surveillance and Communication	24
	Iron and Steel	18
	IT-ITES	10
	Logistics	25
	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional	29

	Retail	11
	Tourism and Hospitality	35
	Total	300
2023-24	Apparel	8
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	8
	Capital Goods	1
	Electronics	25
	IT-ITES	13
	Logistics	2
	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional	12
	Retail	7
	Tourism and Hospitality	24
	Total	100
2024-25	Apparel	8
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	8
	Electronics and Hardware	1
	IT-ITES	1
	Logistics	1
	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional	8
	Retail	1
	Tourism and Hospitality	19
	Total	31
2025-26 till date	Healthcare	1
	Tourism and Hospitality	10
	Total	11

Source: State of Tamil Nadu

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT wise details of undergoing training including Odisha and Tamil Nadu under DDU-GKY

S.No.	State Name	Undergoing Training
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS	20
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3075
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	410
4	ASSAM	0
5	BIHAR	0
6	CHHATTISGARH	0
7	GUJARAT	0
8	HARYANA	103
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	125
10	JAMMU and KASHMIR	133
11	JHARKHAND	390
12	KARNATAKA	49
13	KERALA	261
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	978
16	MANIPUR	222
17	MEGHALAYA	0
18	MIZORAM	0
19	NAGALAND	35
20	ODISHA	309
21	PUDUCHERRY	60
22	PUNJAB	1360
23	RAJASTHAN	12
24	SIKKIM	84
25	TAMIL NADU	216
26	TELANGANA	3859
27	TRIPURA	54

28	UTTAR PRADESH	3142
29	UTTARAKHAND	35
30	WEST BENGAL	383
Total		15315

Source: Kaushal Bharat Portal.

Under DDU-GKY, in Nilgiris Lok Sabha Constituency, a total of 22 candidates are under training.

STATEMENT-V

State/UT wise targets under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	State	Action Plan Target 2019-23 (extended till 2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	120000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6000
3	Assam	90000
4	Bihar	118500
5	Chhattisgarh	74976
6	Gujarat	50000
7	Haryana	39225
8	Himachal Pradesh	22000
9	Jammu and Kashmir	143299
10	Jharkhand	70000
11	Karnataka	35140
12	Kerala	80000
13	Madhya Pradesh	75237
14	Maharashtra	64059

15	Manipur	9835
16	Meghalaya	9266
17	Mizoram	6163
18	Nagaland	9060
19	**Odisha**	**150000**
20	Punjab	43029
21	Rajasthan	72800
22	Sikkim	5000
23	**Tamil Nadu**	**84000**
24	Telangana	90000
25	Tripura	28780
26	Uttar Pradesh	225000
27	Uttarakhand	25000
28	West Bengal	89014
29	Puducherry	4060
30	A. N Islands	1500
	Total	**1840943**

Source: Kaushal Bharat Portal

TAX ON INDIAN IMPORTS

2934. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether US administration has recently approved a bill which authorize US will impose a 500 per cent tax on Indian imports particularly import tariff on countries that buy oil from Russia in addition to that US has already imposed a 50% tariff on imports from India for violating the warning;

(b) whether US administration had warned that India needed to keep itself happy and that the consequences would be dire if it continued to buy oil from Russia;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the impact of 500 per cent tax on Indian economy; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid 500 per cent tax on Indian imports and to protect Indian economy?

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

(a) As on date, no such tariff has been imposed by the United States.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

BIHAR INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT PACKAGE

2935. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the special industrial investment packages that have been announced for Bihar;

(b) the incentives and benefits included in these packages;

(c) the number of companies that have availed these investment packages so far;

(d) whether any projects have been specifically approved for districts like Gopalganj, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which packages aim to promote employment and industrial growth in Bihar?

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

(a) The primary responsibility for developing the industrial sector rests with the State Governments, which adopt different policy measures to promote industrial development. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes, and policy initiatives for the overall development and promotion of industry across the country, including in Bihar. These initiatives include the Scheme for Investment Promotion, Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and initiatives aimed at reducing compliance burden, the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) under the National Industrial Corridors, Startup India, Make in India, PM Gati Shakti, National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), National Single Window System (NSWS), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB),reforms in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Project Monitoring Group (PMG)etc. which facilitates setting up of major infrastructure projects across the country.

Government of Bihar has informed that Bihar Industrial Investment Promotion Package (BIIPP), 2025 was approved by the State Cabinet on 26 August 2025. The objective of this package is to promote industrial development in the State and attract large-scale private investment. This will increase industrial investment, accelerate economic growth, generate large-scale employment opportunities, strengthen the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.

(b) Under the BIIPP, 2025, the following incentives are provided:

i. Interest Subvention Incentive: In high-priority sectors, interest subvention of 10% for 5 years (and 12% for micro and small units) is provided, subject to a ceiling of 50% of the approved project cost, with the maximum limit enhanced from ₹20 crore to ₹40 crore.

ii. Tax-related Incentives: Reimbursement of taxes for 5 years up to 100%, subject to a maximum of 100% of the approved project cost.

iii. Land allotment: Investors may obtain land for establishing industries at a token rate of ₹1. Industries investing more than ₹100 crore and generating at least 1000 direct jobs may be allotted up to 10 acres of land, while industries investing more than ₹1000 crore may be allotted up to 25 acres of land.

(c) So far, 16 units have been granted Stage-1 clearance under the Bihar Industrial Investment Promotion Package, 2025.

(d) Under the BIIPP, 2025, one proposal has been received for Gopalganj district, which is currently under the process of approval of Government of Bihar.

(e) The BIIPP, 2025, which is effective until 31 March 2026, aims to promote industrial development and create employment opportunities in the Bihar State. It seeks to ensure balanced, sustainable and inclusive economic development across the State. The package forms part of the Government's efforts to establish Bihar as a significant industrial hub.

सिवान लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कपड़ा उद्योग

2936. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

क्या **वस्त्र** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सिवान लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हृथकरघा, विद्युतकरघा और सिलेसिलाए वस्त्रों सहित वस्त्र उद्योग में रोजगार और निर्यात की अपार संभावना है;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र के वस्त्र उद्यमों को कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी, वित्तीय सहायता और बाजार में उपलब्ध होने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) वर्ष 2019 से आज की तिथि तक सिवान लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थापित पंजीकृत वस्त्र इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी है और इनसे कितने रोजगार सृजित हुए हैं;

(घ) क्या वस्त्र मंत्रालय ने इस क्षेत्र में वस्त्र उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएलआई, टेक्सटाइल पार्क या किसी अन्य विशेष योजना का लाभ प्रदान किया है; और

(ङ) भविष्य में सिवान क्षेत्र में वस्त्र उद्योग के सतत विकास के लिए सरकार की समयबद्ध कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):

(क) से (ङ) सरकार का मानना है कि वस्त्र और अपैरल क्षेत्र, जिसमें हथकरघा, पावरलूम और रेडीमेड गारमेंट्स शामिल हैं, में रोजगार सृजन और निर्यात वृद्धि की महत्वपूर्ण क्षमता है। सरकार देश

भर में, विशेषकर सिवान लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित, वस्त्र क्षेत्र में स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देने और आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विपणन सहायता प्रदान करने तथा वस्त्र से संबंधित उद्योगों में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न अखिल भारतीय योजनाओं का संचालन कर रही है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान सिवान जिले में कुल 61,911 वस्त्रों (हस्तशिल्प, मानव निर्मित यार्न, फैब्रिक्स, मेडअप्स आदि) का निर्यात दर्ज किया गया। ई-श्रम पोर्टल के अनुसार, सिवान, बिहार में अपैरल और वस्त्र से संबंधित उद्योग के तहत कुल 1,63,266 व्यक्तियों (6.3.2026 तक) का पंजीकरण किया गया था। जिले में लगभग 1,550 हथकरघा हैं, जो लगभग 1,850 बुनकरों को आजीविका प्रदान करते हैं। वर्तमान में, पीएलआई योजना में सिवान लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित कोई एजेंसी/कंपनी शामिल नहीं है। तथापि, सिवान के पास हाजीपुर (बिहार) से पीएलआई योजना के तहत वस्त्र क्षेत्र की एक भागीदार कंपनी अर्थात् मेसर्स एनजेड सीज़नल वियर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड है। संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, सिवान में वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई वस्त्र पार्क नहीं है। तथापि, सरकार ने वस्त्र क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने और रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए हथकरघा बुनकरों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी), वस्त्र क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए समर्थ योजना तथा प्रदर्शनियों, ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म और सरकारी खरीद पहलों के माध्यम से विपणन सहायता जैसे कई कदम उठाए हैं

बीएसपी भूमि के राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरण की स्थिति

2937. श्री विजय बघेलः

क्या **इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

क्या इस्पात मंत्रालय लोक सभा प्रश्न संख्या 1755 दिनांक 10-02-2026 को बीएसपी भूमि के राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरण के संबंध में संदर्भ लेने और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सेल/बीएसपी द्वारा राज्य सरकार को 290.26 एकड़ और 151.46 एकड़ भूमि के स्वामित्व के हस्तांतरण के लिए समझौता ज्ञापन के माध्यम से आवश्यक प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली गई है और उन्हें श्रम बसावट में मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं;

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

(ग) क्या बीएसपी की भूमि राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित न किए जाने के कारण जनता को सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं जैसे पट्टा वितरण, प्रधानमंत्री आवास, बुनियादी सुविधाएं आदि का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है और इस बारे में कई वर्षों से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है और उक्त अनुरोध आज की तिथि तक लंबित है जिसके कारण क्षेत्र में असंतोष है; और

(घ) संपूर्ण श्रमिक बसावट क्षेत्र को कब तक नेवई बस्ती, मरोदा में स्थानांतरित किए जाने की संभावना है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) से (घ) स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया/भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र (सेल/बीएसपी) ने 290.26 एकड़ भूमि (जो रुआबांधा, मरोदा, जोरातरई, पुरेना, छावनी और खुरसीपारा गांवों में स्थित) और नेवाई गांव में 151.46 एकड़ भूमि (मौहारी बगीचा, स्टेशन मरोदा, नेवाई (एचएससीएल कॉलोनी), नेवाई पुरानी बस्ती और नेवाई भाटा) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को सौंप दी है।

सेल/बीएसपी और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार के बीच हस्ताक्षरित सहमति ज्ञापनों के अनुसार, नेवाई बस्ती, मारोदा, तहसील और दुर्ग जिला सहित भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र (बीएसपी) के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले सड़कें, पेयजल, बिजली और सामुदायिक शौचालय जैसी मूलभूत नागरिक सुविधाएं स्थानीय प्राधिकरण/राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जानी हैं।

सहमति ज्ञापनों के तहत चिन्हित भूमि के संबंध में सेल/बीएसपी की ओर से सभी आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं।

FINANCE OUTLAY UNDER VB-G RAM G

2938. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the promised 125 days of employment is to be financed with the outlay provided under Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (VB-G RAM G), if so, the details and purpose of allocating Rs. 30,000 crore provision for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) the time by which the MGNREGS would formally repeal by notification and VB-G RAM G would start its function and normative allocations would be brought into effect along with guidelines especially on cost sharing, State wise; and

(c) whether the States were apprised of their required 40 per cent share while preparing their respective Budgets along with Union Budget?

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

(a)The Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, provides to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, not less than one hundred and twenty-five days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year.

For the financial year 2026–27, a Central share provision of ₹95,692.31 crore has been made for the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), representing the largest allocation ever, for rural employment

at Budget Estimate Stage. With the inclusion of the corresponding estimated State share, the total programme outlay is likely to exceed ₹1.51 lakh crore, which is expected to significantly accelerate rural transformation, large-scale employment generation and income enhancement in rural areas.

In accordance with sub-section (5) of section 37 of the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission Gramin (VB-G RAM G) Act of 2025, this provision of funds amounting to Rs. 30,000 crores has been made for the smooth transition from the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS to the VB-G RAM G Scheme. This is expected to meet the financial commitments under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS till the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission Gramin (VB-G RAM G) Act commences.

(b)As per sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025 the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, together with all rules, notifications, Schemes, orders and guidelines made thereunder, shall stand repealed on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint in accordance with Sub-Section (2) of Section 1 of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025.

(c) In accordance with the sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 22 of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State has already been mentioned in the Act and all States/ UTs have also been apprised about the funding pattern under the VB-G RAM G Act, during various meetings conducted with all States/ UTs post-enactment of the VB-G RAM G Act.

सहकारी बैंक और सहकारी समितियां

2939. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में वर्तमान में कार्य कर रहे सहकारी बैंकों और सहकारी समितियों की राज्य-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सहकारी बैंकों और समितियों के संचालन के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों में कौन-कौन से प्रमुख कानून लागू किए गए हैं और इसके अंतर्गत नियंत्रण और विनियमन के लिए क्या तंत्र उपलब्ध कराया गया है;

(ग) सहकारी संस्थाओं से संबद्ध पदाधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों और सदस्यों के प्रशिक्षण अथवा उनकी क्षमता विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार सहकारी क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकीय नवाचार और डिजिटलीकरण के लिए विशेष पहल कर रही है. और

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

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (एनसीडी) के अनुसार, राज्य-वार कुल कार्यशील शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी), राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (एसटीसीबी), प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (पीसीएआरडीबी), राज्य सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (एससीएआरडीबी) और बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएसएस) बैंकों की कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है। सहकारी समितियों की राज्य-वार कुल संख्या और कार्यशील सहकारी समितियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ख) शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) सहित प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियां संबंधित राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत हैं। जबकि भारत में बहु-राज्य सहकारी बैंक सहित बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियाँ (एमएससीएस) ऐसी सहकारी समितियाँ हैं, जिनकी सदस्यता और संचालन एक

से अधिक राज्यों में फैले हुए हैं और जो बहु-राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 2002 (2023 में संशोधित) के अधीन पंजीकृत हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई), बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) के तहत यूसीबी, डीसीसीबी, एसटीसीबी और एमएससीएस बैंकों के केवल बैंकिंग कार्यों का विनियमन और पर्यवेक्षण करता है, जिसमें लाइसेंसिंग, पूंजी पर्याप्तता और ऋण मानदंड जैसे क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। इनका सहकारी प्रशासन और प्रबंधन, जैसे कि सदस्यता, उप-विधियाँ, निर्वाचन और संपरीक्षा, संबंधित राज्य सहकारी पंजीयक या सहकारी समितियों के केंद्रीय पंजीयक (सीआरसीएस) जैसा भी लागू हो के अधीन रहते हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2021 को अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, सहकारी क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण, तकनीकी नवाचार और डिजिटलीकरण के लिए 'सहकार-से-समृद्धि' की परिकल्पना को साकार करने हेतु कई पहलें की हैं। इन प्रमुख पहलों में शामिल हैं:

- 20 प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर के सदस्यों, निदेशक मंडल, सहकारी समितियों के कर्मचारियों, राज्य के अधिकारियों और महत्वाकांक्षी युवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीसीटी) के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम।
- आज की तिथि तक, देश भर के इन प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों द्वारा 10,11,359 प्रतिभागियों के लिए 16,404 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं।
- नाबार्ड के माध्यम से संचालित क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम, जो ई-पैक्स सॉफ्टवेयर अर्थात् ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।
- त्रिभुवन सहकारी यूनिवर्सिटी (टीएसयू) की स्थापना।
- पैक्स को सशक्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 2925.39 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ कार्यशील पैक्स के कंप्यूटरीकरण की एक परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसके अंतर्गत देश के सभी कार्यशील पैक्स को एक कॉमन ईआरपी आधारित

राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाना शामिल है। परियोजना के अंतर्गत 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के संस्वीकृत कुल 79,630 पैक्स में से, 61,478 पैक्स को ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर पर ऑनबोर्ड कर लिया गया है।

- दीर्घकालिक सहकारी ऋण ढांचे को सशक्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 13 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में फैले कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (एआरडीबी) की 1,867 इकाइयों के कंप्यूटरीकरण की परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया है। नाबार्ड इस परियोजना के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है। अब तक 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन्हें संस्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, हार्डवेयर के प्रापण, डिजिटलीकरण और सपोर्ट सिस्टम स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और 2025-26 में 10 राज्यों/ राज्यक्षेत्रों को 10.89 करोड़ रुपये की भारत सरकार की हिस्सेदारी जारी कर दी गई है।
- पैक्स की आदर्श उपविधियां, जो भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण, एलपीजी वितरण और कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों जैसी कार्यकलापों के विविधीकरण को सक्षम बनाते हैं, जिससे बेहतर शासन मानकों को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और सदस्य-केंद्रित कार्यों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।
- सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी विकेंद्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना।

<u>विवरण-1</u>

कार्यशील शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (यूसीबी) और जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी), राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (एसटीसीबी), प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (पीसीएआरडीबी), राज्य सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (एससीएआरडीबी) और बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएस) बैंकों की राज्यवार संख्या

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	यूसीबी	डीसीसीबी	एसटीसीबी	पीसीएआरडीबी	एससीएआरडीबी	एमएससीएस बैंक
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	1	0	0	0

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	35	13	1	0	0	1
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	असम	8	0	1	0	0	0
5	बिहार	1	23	1	0	1	1
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	12	6	1	0	0	0
8	दिल्ली	15	0	1	0	0	0
9	गोवा	3	0	1	0	0	0
10	गुजरात	203	18	1	0	1	12
11	हरियाणा	5	19	1	19	1	2
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5	2	1	1	1	0
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4	3	1	0	1	0
14	झारखंड	2	1	1	0	0	0
15	कर्नाटक	237	21	1	181	1	0
16	केरल	45	0	1	0	0	0
17	लद्दाख	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	24	38	1	0	0	0
20	महाराष्ट्र	434	31	1	0	0	38
21	मणिपुर	0	0	1	0	0	0
22	मेघालय	3	0	1	0	0	0
23	मिजोरम	0	0	1	0	0	0
24	नागालैंड	0	0	1	0	0	0
25	ओडिशा	8	17	1	0	0	0
26	पुडुचेरी	1	0	1	0	1	0
27	पंजाब	7	20	1	89	1	0
28	राजस्थान	29	29	1	36	1	4
29	सिक्किम	1	0	1	0	0	0
30	तमिलनाडु	102	24	1	176	1	1
31	तेलंगाना	48	9	1	0	1	3
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0	0	1	0	0	0
33	त्रिपुरा	0	0	1	0	1	0
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	51	51	1	0	1	5
35	उत्तराखंड	5	10	1	0	0	0
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	41	5	1	24	1	2
	कुल	**1330**	**340**	**34**	**526**	**14**	**69**

स्रोत: दिनांक 01.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार एनसीडी (NCD) पोर्टल

विवरण-II

राज्य-वार सहकारी समितियों की कुल संख्या

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	सहकारी समितियों की कुल सं.	कार्यशील समितियों की कुल सं.
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2,239	1,207
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	18,183	12,439
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,461	1,014
4	असम	12,427	7,772
5	बिहार	27,387	22,344
6	चंडीगढ़	476	196
7	छत्तीसगढ़	11,845	10,245
8	दिल्ली	5,944	1,939
9	गोवा	5,593	3,153
10	गुजरात	86,519	79,386
11	हरियाणा	34,673	15,604
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,791	4,985
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10,620	9,003
14	झारखंड	12,091	8,016
15	कर्नाटक	46,969	40,368
16	केरल	19,652	15,130
17	लद्दाख	275	168
18	लक्षद्वीप	43	31
19	मध्य प्रदेश	53,965	26,623
20	महाराष्ट्र	2,25,986	2,19,941
21	मणिपुर	11,627	5,300
22	मेघालय	3,452	2,975
23	मिजोरम	1,560	1,270
24	नागालैंड	7,955	1,830
25	ओडिशा	8,362	7,757
26	पुडुचेरी	464	401
27	पंजाब	19,662	11,906
28	राजस्थान	41,969	25,704

29	सिक्किम	3,768	1,416
30	तमिलनाडु	23,210	21,240
31	तेलंगाना	60,858	47,504
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	597	379
33	त्रिपुरा	3,270	2,223
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	40,709	22,681
35	उत्तराखंड	6,393	4,409
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	32,142	22,985
	कुल	**8,48,137**	**6,59,544**

स्रोत: दिनांक 01.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार एनसीडी (NCD) पोर्टल

PROMOTING PARAMETRIC FORM OF INSURANCE UNDER PMFBY

2940. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) the details of the specific new risks brought under the coverage of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), including crop loss;

(b) whether there are any plans to upgrade the existing insurance mechanism to parametric insurance scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken for promoting parametric form of insurance for farmers for adverse crop loss due to climate risks, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total incurred claims under PMFBY during the last two years and the turn around time for settlement of claims to farmers, State-wise?

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

(a) Government has introduced yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc.

PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ and extreme climate calamities viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, heat waves, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also against farm level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire) and post harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing. Further, crop loss due to attack by wild animals can also be notified by the State Government as per special provisions given in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

(b) Parametric insurance is provided under RWBCIS through scientifically designed term sheets. RWBCIS is generally applicable for horticultural crops and provides insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc., which are deemed to impact crop production adversely. It has the

advantage to settle claims within the shortest possible time. The States/UTs are required to notify crops under RWBCIS.

(c) WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) initiative has been undertaken for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP and Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability and sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data for effective drought and disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products. So far, 10 States have initiated the implementation of WINDS and at present, weather data is being received from 12,000 stations.

(d) Majority of the claims are settled within the stipulated timelines under the Operational Guidelines of the scheme i.e within 21 days of the receipt requisite yield data from the concerned State Government, by the insurance companies. However, during the implementation of PMFBY, some complaints were received in the past about payment of claims which are primarily on account of (a) delay in providing State Government share of subsidy (b) non-payment/delayed payment or under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks (c) discrepancy in yield data and consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme. State-wise details of claims paid under PMFBY during

the last two years, i.e. 2023-24 and 2024-25 (as on 31.12.2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of claims paid under PMFBY/RWBCIS (as on 31.12.2025)

State/UT	Paid Claims (in Rs. Crore)	
	2023-24	**2024-25**
A and N Islands	0.02	0.03
Andhra Pradesh	120.3	19.9
Assam	62.8	90.5
Chhattisgarh	588.4	270.0
Goa	0.0001	0.01
Haryana	284.0	339.3
Himachal Pradesh	140.4	5.7
Jammu and Kashmir	34.8	26.4
Jharkhand	-	-
Karnataka	3,367.3	2,809.1
Kerala	166.2	-
Madhya Pradesh	965.3	1,293.6
Maharashtra	9,586.4	5,774.8
Manipur	2.0	1.7
Meghalaya	14.5	9.5
Odisha	233.5	152.6
Puducherry	1.9	4.3
Rajasthan	3,663.8	1,899.1
Sikkim	-	0.01
Tamil Nadu	761.6	765.3
Tripura	1.9	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	469.9	427.0
Uttarakhand	347.5	307.1
GRAND TOTAL	**20,812.5**	**14,196.5**

केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

2941. श्री तनुज पुनियाः

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) द्वारा अर्जित किए गए कुल निवल लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उन उपक्रमों का क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने इस निवल लाभ में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उन उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान घाटे में चल रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को हुए घाटे का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) घाटे में चल रहे उक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए तैयार की गई पुनरुद्धार योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) वित्त मंत्रालय के लोक उद्यम विभाग (डीपीई) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, डीपीई केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) के प्रदर्शन पर "लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण (पीई सर्वेक्षण)" शीर्षक से एक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करता है, जो संबंधित सीपीएसई द्वारा प्रदत्त आंकड़ों/जानकारी पर आधारित होती है।

सार्वजनिक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 2024-25 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 226 लाभ कमाने वाले परिचालनशील सार्वजनिक उद्यम (सीपीएसई) का संबंधित समूह-वार और सीपीएसई-वार शुद्ध लाभ, साथ ही वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के लिए उनका शुद्ध लाभ/हानि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए घाटे में चल रही 63 परिचालन सीपीएसई (कंपनी का शुद्ध घाटा) का समूहवार, सीपीएसईवार विवरण, साथ ही उनके वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के शुद्ध लाभ/हानि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) सीपीएसई संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों/विभागों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में कार्य करते हैं। संबंधित सीपीएसई के बोर्ड और उनके संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा मौजूदा नीतियों और दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पुनर्गठन/पुनरुद्धार सहित उद्यम-विशिष्ट उपाय किए जाते हैं।

विवरण-I

लाभ कमाने वाली सीपीएसई कंपनियों का शुद्ध लाभ (संबंधित समूह के अनुसार)

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	**कॉग्नेट ग्रुप / सीपीएसई**	**2024-25**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
	कृषि आधारित उद्योग			
1	राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड।	11088	7364	5330
	उप-योग :	**11088**	**7364**	**5330**
	कोयला			
2	भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड।	124019	156446	66478
3	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड।	403476	365853	339330
4	कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड।	1701656	1576683	1480231
5	ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड।	20449	25159	89280
6	महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड।	1082326	1184540	1347016
7	नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड।	958329	831813	712339
8	साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड।	464874	697106	386531
9	वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड।	321482	324543	161525
	उप-योग :	**5076611**	**5162143**	**4582730**
	कच्चा तेल			
10	मर्केंटर पेट्रोलियम लिमिटेड	6041	0	0
11	तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम लिमिटेड	3561032	4052597	4009650
12	ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड।	611419	530474	681040

13	ओएनजीसी विदेश लिमिटेड।	178857	164677	306202
	उप-योग :	**4357349**	**4747748**	**4996892**
	अन्य खनिज और धातुएँ			
14	एफसीआई अरावली जिप्सम और खनिज (भारत) लिमिटेड	979	1118	974
15	हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड।	46853	29541	29531
16	आईआरईएल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड।	79795	101222	80861
17	मॉयल लिमिटेड	38164	29334	25059
18	नेशनल एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड।	532467	205995	154449
19	एनएमडीसी लिमिटेड।	669260	563189	552863
20	बिसरा स्टोन लाइम कंपनी लिमिटेड।	439	229	1174
21	यूरेनियम कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	13903	23863	6571
	उप-योग :	**1381860**	**954491**	**851482**
	स्टील			
22	स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	214796	273311	190307
	उप-योग :	**214796**	**273311**	**190307**
	पेट्रोलियम (रिफाइनरी और विपणन)			
23	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	1327526	2667350	187010
24	चेन्नई पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	17353	271125	353381
25	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	736486	1469383	-897403
26	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	1296157	3961884	824182
27	मैंगलोर रिफाइनरी एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लिमिटेड।	5058	359593	263839
28	नुमालीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड।	160780	216011	370279
	उप-योग :	**3543360**	**8945346**	**1101288**
	उर्वरक			
29	उर्वरक और रसायन (त्रावणकोर) लिमिटेड।	4123	14617	61283
30	मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड।	6425	556	18533
31	नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड।	7626	6474	45610
32	राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एंड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड।	24163	22774	96715
	उप-योग :	**42337**	**44421**	**222141**
	रसायन एवं फार्मास्यूटिकल्स			
33	बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड।	2114	1808	1019
34	ब्रह्मपुत्र क्रैकर्स एंड पॉलिमर लिमिटेड।	1565	-16022	13423
35	हिंदुस्तान ऑर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड।	39154	-5532	-5022

36	इंडियन मेडिसिन्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	1765	1281	2081
37	कर्नाटक एंटीबायोटिक्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड।	2032	1132	2488
	उप-योग :	**46630**	**-17333**	**13989**
	भारी और मध्यम इंजीनियरिंग			
38	बामर लॉरी एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड।	23280	20347	15386
39	भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड।	51297	25989	62428
40	ब्रेथवेट एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड।	1979	1647	4973
41	सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड।	7496	5887	1749
42	कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड।	84291	81310	33449
43	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	43220	52504	26970
44	एचएमटी लिमिटेड।	1610	2442	706
45	इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड।	1378	701	486
46	रिचर्डसन एंड क्रूडास (1972) लिमिटेड।	1902	1700	1272
47	सेल रिफ्रैक्टरी कंपनी लिमिटेड।	1787	2017	1775
48	उडुपी कोचीन शिपयार्ड्स लिमिटेड।	263	111	-867
	उप-योग :	**218503**	**194655**	**148327**
	औद्योगिक और उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ			
49	कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम ऑफ इंडिया।	10771	7173	7293
50	सीमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	3105	9505	9529
51	हिंदुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड।	157	952	821
52	एचएलएल लाइफकेयर लिमिटेड।	23177	26200	3977
53	सांभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड।	840	1683	1130
54	सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग एंड मिंटिंग कॉर्पोरेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड।	104065	91104	177925
	उप-योग :	**142115**	**136617**	**200675**
	वस्त्र			
55	इंडिया यूनाइटेड टेक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड।	804	1012	974
	उप-योग :	**804**	**1012**	**974**
	विद्युत उत्पादन			
56	भारतीय रेल बिजली कंपनी लिमिटेड।	38901	51700	24399
57	सीआईएल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा लिमिटेड।	911	-1	-1
58	इरकॉन रिन्यूएबल पावर लिमिटेड।	105	-31	0
59	एनएचडीसी लिमिटेड।	83696	81224	80052
60	एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड।	308398	372180	383379

61	एनएचपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड।	105	97	0
62	एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड।	189999	184658	124824
63	एनएलसी तमिलनाडु पावर लिमिटेड।	106069	12916	27865
64	नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	58469	54812	39690
65	एनटीपीसी ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड।	48926	37047	17444
66	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड।	1964941	1807939	1719673
67	न्यूक्लियर पावर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	473717	652266	514601
68	ओजीएल वन लिमिटेड।	2995	0	0
69	रत्नागिरी गैस एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।	175107	170837	-17960
70	एसजेवीएन लिमिटेड।	97018	90840	136345
71	टीएचडीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड।	73291	59908	67309
	उप-योग :	**3622648**	**3576392**	**3117620**
	पावर ट्रांसमिशन			
72	सेंट्रल ट्रांसमिशन यूटिलिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	5795	6878	5111
73	ग्रिड कंट्रोलर ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	10357	8121	5818
74	पावरग्रिड अजमेर फागी ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	1939	2069	1025
75	पावरग्रिड अलीगढ़ सीकर ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	151	-4	1
76	पावरग्रिड भिंड गुना ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	2088	2322	917
77	पावरग्रिड भुज ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	3513	1857	231
78	पावरग्रिड बीकानेर ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम लिमिटेड।	4403	2202	-30
79	पावरग्रिड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड।	1535357	1547461	1533554
80	पावरग्रिड एनर्जी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड।	5122	807	-934
81	पावरग्रिड फतेहगढ़ ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	2411	2462	1287
82	पावरग्रिड गोमती यमुना ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	4158	1068	-77
83	पावरग्रिड हिमाचल ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	4866	5319	4969
84	पावरग्रिड जवाहरपुर फिरोजाबाद ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	2031	2668	1897
85	पावरग्रिड खेतड़ी ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम लिमिटेड।	4566	4841	2684
86	पावरग्रिड मेदिनीपुर जीरत ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	25587	21300	22365
87	पावरग्रिड मेरठ सिंभावली ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	2194	2862	-16
88	पावरग्रिड मिथिलांचल ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	4487	3986	4110
89	पावरग्रिड नीमच ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम लिमिटेड।	937	-129	-22
90	पावरग्रिड एनएम ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	5854	5463	22239
91	पावरग्रिड रामगढ़ ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	365	284	-1

92	पावरग्रिड रामपुर संभल ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	3094	3250	679
93	पावरग्रिड सीकर ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	448	-38	-13
94	पावरग्रिड सदर्न इंटरकनेक्टर ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम लिमिटेड।	38112	12893	12990
95	पावरग्रिड टेलीसर्विसेज लिमिटेड।	39113	15732	-7
96	पावरग्रिड ऊंचाहार ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड।	1549	1439	1483
97	पावरग्रिड वाराणसी ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम लिमिटेड।	2849	2624	2916
98	आरईसी पावर डेवलपमेंट एंड कंसल्टेंसी लिमिटेड।	26165	14964	13979
	उप-योग :	**1737511**	**1672701**	**1637155**
	व्यापार और विपणन			
99	एंट्रिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	5698	6288	4854
100	एचएमटी (इंटरनेशनल) लिमिटेड।	184	80	20
101	भारतीय व्यापार संवर्धन संगठन	10845	17914	23222
102	कर्नाटक व्यापार संवर्धन संगठन	1279	899	0
103	एमएसटीसी लिमिटेड।	40298	17191	23923
104	राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम लिमिटेड।	30	547	521
105	न्यूस्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड।	82220	79603	45998
106	उत्तर पूर्वी हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा विकास निगम लिमिटेड।	98	86	-147
107	उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय कृषि विपणन निगम लिमिटेड	88	127	427
108	एनटीपीसी विद्युत व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड।	20568	16094	17589
109	तमिलनाडु व्यापार संवर्धन संगठन	2592	2619	2912
110	भारतीय कपास निगम लिमिटेड	2965	3891	-5554
111	भारतीय जूट निगम लिमिटेड	8112	6184	1001
	उप-योग :	**174977**	**151523**	**114766**
	परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक्स सेवाएँ			
112	एएआई कार्गो लॉजिस्टिक्स एंड एलाइड सर्विसेज कंपनी लिमिटेड	12233	11903	8755
113	एआई एयरपोर्ट सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	9120	4043	7831
114	एआई इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	44998	25499	62847
115	भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण	723328	465131	297205
116	बीपीसीएल-केआईएएल फ्यूल फार्म प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	226	382	99
117	केंद्रीय भंडारण निगम	53367	45968	36958
118	चंडीगढ़ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा लिमिटेड	14338	10587	8869
119	कॉनकॉर एयर लिमिटेड	203	313	-110

120	कंटेनर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	127198	123079	116908
121	डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	4292	-2959	-1970
122	फ्रेश एंड हेल्दी एंटरप्राइजेज लिमिटेड	109	63	-257
123	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	1131232	883648	530151
124	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	45064	32317	29704
125	गेल मैंगलोर पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लिमिटेड	139	0	0
126	महानदी कोल रेलवे लिमिटेड	274	-158	-43
127	पंजाब लॉजिस्टिक्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड	365	14	-91
128	शिपिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	81410	61215	80012
129	सिडकुल कॉनकॉर इंफ्रा कंपनी लिमिटेड	499	551	161
	उप-योग :	**2248395**	**1661596**	**1177029**
	अनुबंध और निर्माण और तकनीकी परामर्श सेवाएँ			
130	एग्रीनोवेट इंडिया लिमिटेड	555	468	351
131	ब्रेथवेट बर्न एंड जेसप कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी लिमिटेड	3060	2063	886
132	ब्रिज एंड रूफ कंपनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	10237	7492	4090
133	ब्रॉडकास्ट इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	407	1385	406
134	केंद्रीय खान योजना एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लिमिटेड	66691	50323	29666
135	सर्टिफिकेशन इंजीनियर्स इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	2062	1244	982
136	दिल्ली पुलिस हाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	433	412	81
137	एडसिल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	4508	10194	6595
138	इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	20	-6136	44
139	इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	46524	35699	34215
140	हिंदुस्तान प्रीफैब लिमिटेड	146	-1087	-768
141	हिंदुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड	3325	2616	2315
142	एचएलएल इंफ्रा टेक सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	3396	3707	2501
143	एचएससीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	7701	3956	2267
144	एचएसआरसी इन्फ्रा सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	1184	707	330
145	आईआईएफसीएल प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड	150	190	156
146	इरकॉन अकलोकी-शिरसाद एक्सप्रेसवे लिमिटेड	608	706	31
147	इरकॉन भोज मोरबे एक्सप्रेसवे लिमिटेड	1148	1091	0
148	इरकॉन दावणगेरे हावेरी हाईवे लिमिटेड	2376	2388	2637
149	इरकॉन गुड़गांव रेवाड़ी हाईवे लिमिटेड	331	414	367
150	इरकॉन हरिद्वार बाईपास लिमिटेड	132	271	77

151	इरकॉन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर एंड सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	1737	886	533
152	इरकॉन इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड	73759	86290	77683
153	इरकॉन लुधियाना रूपनगर हाईवे लिमिटेड	659	153	0
154	इरकॉन वडोदरा किम एक्सप्रेसवे लिमिटेड	4642	4812	2174
155	कर्मयोगी भारत	1085	607	197
156	कोंकण रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	13769	32926	27893
157	मेकॉन लिमिटेड	2900	5456	3101
158	खनिज अन्वेषण और परामर्श लिमिटेड	8409	8041	1394
159	मुंबई रेलवे विकास निगम लिमिटेड	16841	13122	8627
160	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एवं अवसंरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड	17218	18166	22470
161	राष्ट्रीय भूमि मुद्रण निगम लिमिटेड	842	897	299
162	राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड	6706	7479	4524
163	राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	115	-138	-372
164	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड	14630	12656	11048
165	एनबीसीसी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	47611	34436	23114
166	एनबीसीसी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	2255	2070	724
167	पीएफसी कंसल्टिंग लिमिटेड	18335	15866	6381
168	प्रोजेक्ट्स एंड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड	459	1062	358
169	रेल विकास निगम लिमिटेड	118862	146295	126797
170	रेलवे ऊर्जा प्रबंधन कंपनी लिमिटेड	7931	8122	5904
171	राइट्स लिमिटेड	38022	45411	53054
172	भारतीय सौर ऊर्जा निगम	50192	43603	31565
173	टीसीआईएल लखनादौन टोल रोड लिमिटेड	36	-63	-107
174	वैपकोस लिमिटेड	2411	5930	-2680
	उप-योग :	**604420**	**612188**	**491910**
	होटल और पर्यटक सेवाएँ			
175	भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड	8294	7187	5628
176	भारतीय रेलवे खानपान एवं पर्यटन निगम लिमिटेड	131466	111126	100588
177	पांडिचेरी अशोक होटल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	51	31	34
	उप-योग :	**139811**	**118344**	**106250**
	वित्तीय सेवाएं			
178	एआई एसेट्स होल्डिंग लिमिटेड	33457	48471	-55121

179	बामर लॉरी इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड	9709	8561	7342
180	जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद	273	177	906
181	भारतीय प्रतिभूतिकरण, परिसम्पत्ति पुनर्निर्माण और प्रतिभूति हित की केंद्रीय रजिस्ट्री	13595	12209	11762
182	ईसीजीसी लिमिटेड	207667	215905	216425
183	आवास एवं शहरी विकास निगम लिमिटेड	270914	211673	170162
184	इंडिया इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फाइनेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड	216477	155161	107560
185	भारतीय रेलवे वित्त निगम लिमिटेड	650200	641210	616716
186	भारतीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी लिमिटेड	169860	125223	86463
187	आईओएसआई ग्लोबल कैपिटल मैनेजमेंट आईएफएससी लिमिटेड.	107	-285	0
188	आईआरसीटीसी पेमेंट्स लिमिटेड	7	-18	0
189	जम्मू और कश्मीर विकास वित्त निगम लिमिटेड	1024	385	459
190	कुमारकृप्पा फ्रंटियर होटल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	666	818	764
191	राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास कंपनी	4085	3083	3035
192	राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगजन वित्त एवं विकास निगम	773	892	509
193	राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम	5837	5313	6517
194	राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त एवं विकास निगम	1490	1996	1499
195	राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम	6370	4706	4762
196	राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम	2658	2567	2429
197	एनसीआईसी वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड	418	375	304
198	ओवीएल ओवरसीज आईएफएससी लिमिटेड	199	-43	0
199	पीएफसी इंफ्रा फाइनेंस आईएफएससी लिमिटेड	212	0	0
200	पावर फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड.	1735219	1436702	1160547
201	आरईसी लिमिटेड.	1571321	1401921	1105464
202	सागरमाला डेवलपमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड.	4112	2351	1408
	उप-योग :	**4906650**	**4279353**	**3449912**
	दूरसंचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी			
203	भारत ब्रॉडबैंड नेटवर्क लिमिटेड	465	214	10
204	बीएसएनएल टावर कॉर्पोरेशन	486	0	0
205	मिलेनियम टेलीकॉम लिमिटेड	36	24	32
206	राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र सेवा निगमित	25580	19682	14977
207	रेलटेल कॉर्पोरेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड	29981	24621	18825
208	दूरसंचार सलाहकार (भारत) लिमिटेड	360769	7337	3549

	उप-योग :	**417317**	**51878**	**37393**
	रक्षा उत्पादन			
209	एडवांस्ड वेपंस एंड इक्विपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड	8274	2024	-1279
210	कवच वाहन निगम लिमिटेड	33493	60506	27117
211	बीईएल ऑप्ट्रॉनिक्स डिवाइसेज लिमिटेड.	2068	1659	676
212	बीईईएल-थेल्स सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड.	476	277	700
213	बीईएमएल मॉनिटरिंग लिमिटेड.	29419	28302	15878
214	भारत डायनेमिक्स लिमिटेड.	54965	61272	35217
215	भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड.	528825	402000	300667
216	गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड.	52740	35727	22812
217	ग्लाइडर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	1667	1077	686
218	गोवा शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड.	28844	27132	15455
219	हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड.	831680	759504	581117
220	हिंदुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड.	21348	11882	6524
221	इंडिया ऑप्टेल लिमिटेड	29473	23303	20691
222	मझगांव डॉक शिपबिल्डर्स लिमिटेड.	232488	184543	107272
223	मिश्र धातु निगम लिमिटेड.	11007	9126	15588
224	मुनिष्स इंडिया लिमिटेड.	83986	55878	7335
225	नैनी एयरोस्पेस लिमिटेड.	138	-307	-608
226	यंत्र इंडिया लिमिटेड	29343	42558	4236
	उप-योग :	**1980234**	**1706463**	**1160084**
	कुल योग :	**30867416**	**34280213**	**23606254**

<u>विवरण-II</u>

घाटे में चल रहे सीपीएससी का नेट घाटा (-) (कॉग्नेट ग्रुप वाइज)

				लाखों में
क्र.सं.	**कॉग्नेट ग्रुप / सीपीआईएसई**	**2024-25**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
	कृषि आधारित उद्योग			
1	एचपीसीएल बायो फ्यूल्स लिमिटेड	-3341	-800	-4782
	उप-योग :	**-3341**	**-800**	**-4782**

	कच्चा तेल			
2	भारत पेट्रो रिसोर्सेज लिमिटेड	-149167	-206540	-225255
3	ओएनजीसी पेट्रो एडिशन्स लिमिटेड	-372585	0	0
4	प्राइज पेट्रोलियम कंपनी लिमिटेड	-2911	-5198	-3649
	उप-योग :	**-524663**	**-211738**	**-228904**
	अन्य खनिज और धातुएँ			
5	ईस्टर्न इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड	-29	2	-358
6	केआईओसीएल लिमिटेड	-20458	-8331	-9767
7	उड़ीसा खनिज विकास कंपनी लिमिटेड	-4022	282	-1654
	उप-योग :	**-24509**	**-8047**	**-11779**
	स्टील			
8	एनएमडीसी स्टील लिमिटेड	-237378	-156032	0
9	राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड	-138862	-484886	-285874
	उप-योग :	**-376240**	**-640918**	**-285874**
	खाद			
10	ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली फर्टिलाइजर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	-16481	871	2438
	उप-योग :	**-16481**	**871**	**2438**
	रसायन एवं फार्मास्यूटिकल्स			
11	गोवा एंटीबायोटिक्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	-1529	-1107	-475
12	एचआईएल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	-1617	451	-6870
13	हिंदुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड	-1100	-3613	-5388
	उप-योग :	**-4246**	**-4269**	**-12733**
	भारी और मध्यम इंजीनियरिंग			
14	हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	-22699	-27519	-21211
15	एचएमटी मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड	-16099	-15524	-13165
16	हुगली कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	-1738	-3006	-2034
17	आईटीआई लिमिटेड	-23315	-56906	-36010
18	राजस्थान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एंड इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड	-895	316	-1006
	उप-योग :	**-64746**	**-102639**	**-73426**
	औद्योगिक और उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ			
19	एंड्रयू यूल एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड	-2553	-6422	117
20	नेपा लिमिटेड	-11138	-12676	-10580
	उप-योग :	**-13691**	**-19098**	**-10463**

	वस्त्र			
21	अपोलो डिज़ाइन अपारल पार्क्स लिमिटेड	-290	-254	-1287
22	गोल्डमोहर डिज़ाइन एंड अपैरल पार्क्स लिमिटेड	-327	-237	-484
23	राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लिमिटेड	-29945	-31317	-32491
	उप-योग :	**-30562**	**-31808**	**-34262**
	विद्युत उत्पादन			
24	बुंदेलखंड सौर ऊर्जा लिमिटेड	-425	-369	-300
25	एचपीसीएल रिन्यूएबल एंड ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड	-1210	-234	0
26	नेवेली उत्तर प्रदेश पावर लिमिटेड	-4987	-148	-47
27	एनएलसी इंडिया ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड	-237	-16	0
28	एनएलसी इंडिया रिन्यूएबल्स लिमिटेड	-256	-6	0
29	एनटीपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड	-1113	-2516	-137
30	ओएनजीसी ग्रीन लिमिटेड	-1209	0	0
31	एसजीईएल असम रिन्यूएबल ऊर्जा लिमिटेड	-332	0	0
32	एसजेवीएन ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड	-14768	213	-1056
33	टेरा क्लीन लिमिटेड	-441	0	0
	उप-योग :	**-24978**	**-3076**	**-1540**
	विद्युत ट्रांसमिशन			
34	पावरग्रिड बाड़मेर आई ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड	-207	0	0
35	पावरग्रिड भड़ला ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड	-6	-29	-9
36	पावरग्रिड घिरोर ट्रांसमिशन लिमिटेड	-1	0	0
	उप-योग :	**-214**	**-29**	**-9**
	व्यापार और विपणन			
37	सेन्ट्रल कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	-1626	-1367	-1301
38	राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम लिमिटेड	-472	1091	501
	उप-योग :	**-2098**	**-276**	**-800**
	परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक्स सेवाएँ			
39	एलायंस एयर एविएशन लिमिटेड	-69126	-62102	-56657
40	बंगाल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	-1225	0	0
41	देवघर एयरपोर्ट लिमिटेड	-757	-1420	0
42	एचपीसीएल एलएनजी लिमिटेड	-10925	-1035	-748
43	इंलैंड एवं तटीय शिपिंग लिमिटेड	-4	-97	-68
44	कोंकण एलएनजी लिमिटेड	-12511	-24657	-44826

45	पवन हंस लिमिटेड	-3380	-1256	-2357
46	एससीआई भारत आईएफएससी लिमिटेड	-111	0	0
47	विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क लिमिटेड	-1671	-1039	-1054
	उप-योग :	**-99710**	**-91606**	**-105710**
	अनुबंध और निर्माण और तकनीकी परामर्श सेवाएँ			
48	छत्तीसगढ़ पूर्व रेलवे लिमिटेड	-16138	-9488	-11859
49	एडसिल विद्यांजलि फाउंडेशन	-1	-18	0
50	हेमिसफेयर प्रॉपर्टीज इंडिया लिमिटेड	-752	-982	-647
51	इंडिया पोर्ट्स ग्लोबल लिमिटेड	-5	-3	-2
52	इरकॉन पीबी टोलवे लिमिटेड	-3160	-776	-1717
53	इरकॉन शिवपुरी गुना टोलवे लिमिटेड	-2258	-639	-1434
54	शिपिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लैंड एंड एसेट्स लिमिटेड	-18938	4749	3555
55	टीसीआईएल बीना टोल रोड लिमिटेड	-298	-279	-255
	उप-योग :	**-41550**	**-7436**	**-12359**
	होटल और पर्यटक सेवाएँ			
56	होटल कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	-7734	-6309	-7038
	उप-योग :	**-7734**	**-6309**	**-7038**
	वित्तीय सेवाएं			
57	आईआईएफसीएल एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड	-23	-298	204
58	एनएमडीसी सीएसआर फाउंडेशन	-21	-3	-148
	उप-योग :	**-44**	**-301**	**56**
	दूरसंचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी			
59	भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड	-224652	-537073	-816156
60	महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	-332351	-330219	-291074
	उप-योग :	**-557003**	**-867292**	**-1107230**
	रक्षा उत्पादन			
61	बीईएमएल लैंड एसेट्स लिमिटेड	-375	-372	-63
62	इंडो-रशियन हेलीकॉप्टर्स लिमिटेड	-16	-19	-3
63	ट्रूप कम्फर्ट्स लिमिटेड	-13296	-30307	1895
	उप-योग :	**-13687**	**-30698**	**1829**
	कुल योग :	**-1805497**	**-2025469**	**-1892586**

DROUGHT AND IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT

2942. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether Sodh area of Kargil district, along with other parts of Ladakh, has been facing recurring drought-like conditions due to reduced winter snowfall, erratic precipitation and rising temperatures;

(b) whether the Government proposes to send an expert survey team to conduct area-specific assessment of the impact on agriculture and horticulture;

(c) whether sustainable water sources and tailored irrigation and water management projects would be identified for Sodh and similarly affected regions; and

(d) whether such projects would be supported under suitable Central Sponsored Schemes with necessary flexibility and timely financial assistance to revive agricultural and horticultural productivity in these drought-affected areas of Ladakh?

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

(a) to (d) As per the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), the primary responsibility of disaster management including damage assessment and providing relief measures on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide

financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved items and norms of Government of India (GOI). However, in the event of disaster of a 'severe nature', additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and a memorandum for assistance under NDRF for drought submitted by State/UT Government.

As per information received from UT of Ladakh, the northern part of Kargil District in which Sodh Area falls is traditionally dry, receiving less snowfall. UT of Ladakh promotes sustainable water management practices for horticulture in Ladakh, including Sodh. These include the promotion of such as drip irrigation and water lifting devices for the high-altitude cold desert conditions. Various horticulture development activities, including those related to water management are being implemented under Central Sponsored Schemes such as the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). These schemes provide financial assistance for micro-irrigation, protected cultivation and orchard development, thereby supporting the improvement of horticultural productivity in climate-vulnerable and drought-affected areas of UT of Ladakh.

Under Central Sponsored Schemes i.e. Per drop More Crop (PDMC), Micro Irrigations Systems (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation) with 55% subsidy are promoted to optimized scarce water use. UT of Ladakh is also promoting snow harvesting techniques such as artificial glacier to capture and store winter

precipitation for control melting during dry periods. An area of about 8.0 hectares has been brought under Micro Irrigation Project in Sodh area of Kargil District under UT Scheme (SDP).

As per the information received from ICAR, The ICAR flagship network project 'National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' conducted risk and vulnerability assessment of Indian Agriculture to climate change for 573 predominantly agriculture districts in India using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocol. Under NICRA project, location specific climate resilient agricultural technologies suitable to Ladakh agro-climatic conditions include vegetable nursery raising using low-cost tunnels, mulching in cabbage to alleviate moisture stress and cold stress, hybrid broccoli for sustainable production during summer, low-cost mushroom unit and alfalfa-poultry model with Vanraja breed for livelihood diversification. KVK, Ladakh is gets financial assistance under NICRA project for conducting technology demonstrations and capacity building programs on climate resilient agricultural technologies to mitigate water scarcity and sustain agricultural and horticultural productivity in the region. ICAR-CAZRI supported broader cold arid water management training, including plasticulture and watershed techniques, applicable to drought-prone Ladakh. ICAR-CAZRI has promoted resource management technologies under TSP project to boost productivity at Leh.

SENIOR CITIZEN HOMES

2943. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of staff currently employed with functional senior citizen homes under the Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana in Gonda and Bahraich;

(b) the details of training on geriatric and health care provided to the staff and training personnels to maintain minimum standards of senior citizen homes; and

(c) the number of trained personnels and staff that have enrolled and thereafter completed their training?

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

(a) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment provides financial support for the running and maintenance of one 25-bedded senior citizen home each in Gonda and Bahraich districts of Uttar Pradesh. A total of 10 staff members are employed in each of these Senior Citizen Homes.

(b) and (c) As per the scheme guidelines, there is a mandatory provision of regular visits of the doctors, nurses and yoga therapists for ensuring the well being of the senior citizens in the Senior Citizen Homes. Further, regular sensitization programs are conducted for the other managerial/ support staff of these Senior Citizen Homes at Gonda and Bahraich districts.

REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS

2944. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to reduce carbon emissions in heavy industries such as steel, cement and engineering goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of financial and technological support extended to industries for green transition?

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

(a) and (b) At present, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has no such scheme in place. However, Ministry of Steel (MoS) has informed that following steps have been taken:-

(i) MoS has released the Taxonomy for Green Steel to provide standards for defining and categorizing the low emission steel.

(ii) MoS has released a report titled "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" in alignment with the recommendations of the 14 Task Forces constituted by Ministry of Steel for this purpose which provides the future roadmap for green steel and sustainability, towards net-zero target by 2070. The report is available on Ministry of Steel's website.

(iii) The Steel Scrap Recycling Policy 2019 provides a coordination framework with various Ministries to facilitate and promote recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources.

(iv) Four pilot projects for use of hydrogen in steel sector have been launched under National Green Hydrogen Mission administered by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(c) The PSUs under Ministry of Heavy Industries have taken following in – house initiatives to reduce the CO2 emissions.

I. <u>Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL):</u>

(i) BHEL has successfully demonstrated its indigenous solution for CO2 Capture through a 1.4 TPD CO2 Capture unit, integrated with its 0.25 TPD Coal- to-Methanol demonstration plant using amine-based CO2 absorption method.

(ii) Advanced Ultra Supercritical Technology (AUSC), indigenously developed by BHEL along with NTPC and IGCAR, provides best-in-class efficiency in coal-based power generation by reducing CO2 emissions by about 11% as compared to Super Critical power plants.

(iii) BHEL has installed Solar power plants at its manufacturing units, spread across the country, totaling to 35 MW (approx.).

II. <u>Cement Corporation of India (CCI):</u> CCI has installed Fly Ash Feeding System, hot air duct, replacement of old motors to reduce the carbon emissions from its units. Also Solar Plants were installed in RESCO mode.

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का निर्धारण

2945. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटीलः
श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश में मजदूरी, उर्वरक, ऊर्जा, सिंचाई और ऋण की बढ़ती इनपुट लागत को ध्यान में रख रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने घोषित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) और किसानों द्वारा वहन की जाने वाली खेती की वास्तविक व्यापक लागत के बीच बढ़ते अंतर की समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या एमएसपी को स्वामीनाथन आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित सी2+50 प्रतिशत फार्मूले से कम निर्धारित किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या ऐसा विचलन लाभकारी मूल्य निर्धारण और किसानों के लिए आय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नीति निदेशक सिद्धांतों के तहत परिकल्पित उद्देश्य को कमजोर करता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार देश भर में खेती की वास्तविक आर्थिक लागत के साथ एमएसपी को अधिक सटीक रूप से संगत बनाने के लिए कोई उपाय करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) प्रत्येक वर्ष, सरकार कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अभिमतों पर विचार करने के पश्चात संपूर्ण देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है।

एमएसपी की सिफारिश करते समय सीएसीपी भूमि, जल और उत्पादन के अन्य संसाधनों के युक्तिसंगत उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादन लागत, समग्र मांग-आपूर्ति की स्थिति, घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतों, फसलों के बीच मूल्य समानता, कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों के बीच व्यापार की शर्तों, तथा शेष अर्थव्यवस्था पर संभावित प्रभाव जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर विचार करता है।

सीएसीपी उत्पादन लागत के अंतर्गत सभी लागतों को व्यापक रूप से शामिल करता है, जिनमें भुगतान की गई सभी लागतें शामिल हैं, जैसे कि किराए पर लिए गए मानव श्रम, बैल श्रम/मशीन श्रम, पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि हेतु किराया, बीज, उर्वरक, खाद जैसे सामग्रियों के उपयोग पर होने वाले व्यय, सिंचाई शुल्क, औजारों और कृषि भवनों पर मूल्यह्रास, कार्यशील पूंजी पर ब्याज, पंप सेटों के संचालन के लिए डीजल/बिजली आदि, विविध खर्च और पारिवारिक श्रम का आरोपित मूल्य। इसके अलावा, एमएसपी की गणना के लिए प्रयुक्त लागत फॉर्मूला सभी 22 अधिदेशित फसलों और राज्यों के लिए समान है।

प्रो. एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन की अध्यक्षता में वर्ष 2004 में गठित राष्ट्रीय किसान आयोग (एनसीएफ) ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अधिक होना चाहिए। इस सिफारिश को साकार करने के लिए सरकार ने अपने 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में एमएसपी को उत्पादन लागत के कम से कम डेढ़ गुना के स्तर पर रखने की घोषणा पूर्व-निर्धारित सिद्धांत के रूप में की थी। तदनुसार, सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अधिक निर्धारित की गई है।

खरीद के आंकड़ों और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि से स्पष्ट है कि बढ़ी हुई एमएसपी से देश के किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान की गई खरीद और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

कुल खरीद (एलएमटी में)	कुल एमएसपी मूल्य (लाख करोड़ में)
1,175	3.33

स्वामित्व योजना की प्रगति

2946. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहाः
श्री देवेश शाक्यः

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) स्वामित्व योजना की प्रगति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और जौनपुर, एटा और कासगंज सहित जिला-वार कितने गांवों का ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण हो चुका है, कितने गांवों में संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए गए हैं और कुल कितने कार्ड वितरित किए गए हैं;

(ख) इन तीनों जिलों में योजना के कार्यान्वयन में सर्वेक्षण में देरी, स्थानीय विवाद, तकनीकी त्रुटियां या कानूनी मान्यता का अभाव जैसी प्रमुख चुनौतियां क्या हैं;

(ग) इन जिलों में बैंक ऋणों या अन्य वित्तीय प्लेटफार्मों से जुड़े संपत्ति कार्यों की संख्या कितनी है और ग्रामीण आबादी को उनसे कितना आर्थिक लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और मार्च, 2026 तक सभी चिन्हित गांवों में योजना को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त निधि, जागरूकता अभियान या विवाद समाधान तंत्र के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं?

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

(क) स्वामित्व योजना के तहत, 5 मार्च 2026 तक, 3.44 लाख अधिसूचित गांवों में से 3.29 लाख गांवों में ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है, 1.87 लाख गांवों के लिए 3.10 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए

गए हैं और 2.65 करोड़ संपत्ति कार्ड वितरित किए जा चुके हैं। जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर, एटा और कासगंज जिलों में किए गए ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण और स्वामित्व योजना के तहत तैयार किए गए और जारी किए गए संपत्ति कार्ड की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है।

जिला	**अधिसूचित गाँव**	**जिन गावों का ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है**	**जिन गांवों में संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए गए हैं**	**तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्ड**	**बांटे गए संपत्ति कार्ड**
जौनपुर	3162	3162	2161	134473	114289
एटा	835	835	695	143132	118219
कासगंज	616	616	585	128061	126992

(ख) मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, इन तीन जिलों में स्वामित्व योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कोई बड़ी चुनौती नहीं आई है। स्वामित्व योजना के तहत, ग्रामीण घर के मालिकों को अधिकारों का अभिलेख दिए जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में, अधिकारों का अभिलेख उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रामीण आबादी अभिलेख अधिनियम 2025 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) इन जिलों में बैंक ऋण या अन्य वित्तीय मंचों से जुड़े संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या और इन जिलों में ग्रामीण आबादी को प्राप्त आर्थिक लाभ के बारे में मंत्रालय के पास कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने जिलों में प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी के लिए राज्यों और भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के साथ लगातार काम किया है। भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग को ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्र तैयार करने के लिए और राज्यों को स्वामित्व योजना के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए आईईसी गतिविधियों के लिए नियमित रूप से धन राशि जारी किए गए हैं। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने बैंक ऋण लेने के लिए संपत्ति कार्ड की पहचान के लिए वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग और राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति के साथ काम किया है।

विवरण

सारांश

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	186	186	141	7409	7409
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	13321	13321	1067	530351	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3647	3647	0	0	0
4	असम	946	946	0	0	0
5	छत्तीसगढ	15791	15791	2557	196757	92545
6	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	80	80	75	4397	4397
7	दिल्ली	31	31	0	0	0
8	गोवा	410	410	410	672646	672646
9	गुजरात	15025	14900	10122	1658089	1232223
10	हरियाणा	6260	6260	6260	2515646	2515646
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15196	13981	364	5419	5395
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4429	4402	1294	43910	39418
13	झारखंड	757	240	0	0	0
14	कर्नाटक	30715	25804	5024	1052428	336167
15	केरल	597	597	0	0	0
16	लद्दाख	232	232	225	18788	15623
17	लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह	10	10	10	13563	13563
18	मध्य प्रदेश	43014	43014	39813	6576707	5418319
19	महाराष्ट्र	37819	37612	22609	3785481	3785481
20	मणिपुर	2555	209	0	0	0
21	मिजोरम	568	568	30	4041	1,155
22	ओडिशा	2724	2724	43	1716	1,716
23	पुदुचेरी	96	96	92	2801	2,801
24	पंजाब	12083	10458	386	53591	4581
25	राजस्थान	36,300	35929	15163	1443423	1443423
26	सिक्किम	1	1	0	0	0
27	तमिलनाडु	3	3	0	0	0

28	तेलंगाना	5	5	0	0	0
29	त्रिपुरा	898	19	893	571783	571783
30	उत्तरप्रदेश	90573	90573	73713	11582743	10131232
31	उत्तराखंड	7441	7441	7441	278229	278,229
	कुल	3,44,001	3,29,374	1,87,665	3,10,10,249	2,65,70,115

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
दक्षिण अंडमान	76	63	63	5894	5894
निकोबार्स	7	8	8	297	297
उत्तरी और मध्य अंडमान	103	70	70	1251	1251
कुल	186	141	141	7409	7409

आंध्र प्रदेश

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
श्रीकाकुलम	671	671	40	9387	0
विजयनगरम	503	503	16	8607	0
पार्वतीपुरम मान्यम	457	457	77	40107	0
विशाखापत्तनम	2	2	0	0	0
अनकापल्ली	277	277	5	3206	0
अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू	782	782	52	21819	0
काकीनाडा	268	268	32	49862	0
डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर कोनासीमा	572	572	31	13935	0
पूर्वी गोदावरी	173	173	12	6238	0
एलुरु	405	405	24	7369	0
पश्चिम गोदावरी	310	310	44	46387	0

कृष्ण	495	495	35	11744	0
एनटीआर	456	456	57	52440	0
बापतला	447	447	9	5494	0
गुंटूर	300	300	20	14680	0
पलनाडु	349	349	25	13784	0
प्रकाशम	558	558	19	5139	0
एसपीएसआर नेल्लोर	792	792	20	14352	0
तिरुपति	713	713	107	52096	0
चित्तूर	416	416	17	5253	0
अन्नमय्या	1352	1352	144	39977	0
वाईएसआर	1045	1045	29	5932	0
अनंतपुरम	85	85	16	6329	0
श्री सत्य साईं	950	950	114	42327	0
कुरनूल	295	295	27	16579	0
नांदयाल	648	648	95	37308	0
कुल	13321	13321	1067	530351	0

अरुणाचल प्रदेश

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
पूर्वी सियांग	81	81	0	0	
लेपाराडा	86	86	0	0	
पश्चिम सियांग	150	150	0	0	
सियांग	87	87	0	0	
लोहित	108	108	0	0	
तिराप	104	104	0	0	
लोंगडिंग	77	77	0	0	
पापुमाप्रे	645	645	0	0	
चांगलांग	280	280	0	0	
लोअर सियांग	99	99	0	0	
निचली दिबांग	219	219	0	0	

घाटी					
अपर सियांग	15	15	0	0	
तवांग	229	229	0	0	
पाक्के केसंग	79	79	0	0	
कामले	249	249	0	0	
लोअर सबंसारी	249	249	0	0	
अपर सबंसारी	165	165	0	0	
क्रा दादी	240	240	0	0	
नामसाई	158	158	0	0	
अंजॉ	104	104	0	0	
पश्चिम कामेंग	167	167	0	0	
पूर्वी कामेंग	10	10	0	0	
शियोमी	43	43	0	0	
दिबांग घाटी	0	0	0	0	
कुरुंग कुमे	0	0	0	0	
कुल	3647	3647	0	0	

असम

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
बारपेटा	38	38	0	0	
बिश्वनाथ	6	6	0	0	
बोंगईगांव	4	4	0	0	
काचर	62	62	0	0	
चराइडियो	1	1	0	0	
दरांग	20	20	0	0	
धेमाजी	272	272	0	0	
धुबरी	17	17	0	0	
डिब्रूगढ़	32	32	0	0	
गोलपाड़ा	1	1	0	0	
गोलाघाट	2	2	0	0	
हैलाकांडी	18	18	0	0	

होजाई	11	11	0	0	
जोरहाट	1	1	0	0	
कामरूप	39	39	0	0	
कामरूप	68	68	0	0	
करीमगंज	8	8	0	0	
लखीमपुर	168	168	0	0	
माजुली	34	34	0	0	
मारीगांव	1	1	0	0	
नगांव	19	19	0	0	
शिवसागर	23	23	0	0	
सोनितपुर	2	2	0	0	
तिनसुकिया	99	99	0	0	
कुल	946	946	0	0	

छत्तीसगढ

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
बलरामपुर - रामानुजगंज	188	188	150	752	752
सूरजपुर	257	257	96	572	52
कोरिया	169	169	35	226	19
मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	176	176	0	0	0
शक्ति	452	452	54	2862	1370
जांजगीर-चंपा	408	408	134	10920	7831
सरगुजा	268	268	117	1155	379
कोरबा	535	535	300	14713	9114
बलोदाबाजार-भाटापारा	666	666	287	31973	29,999
सारंगढ़-बिलाइगढ़	685	685	0	0	0
महासमुंद	1073	1073	706	61916	39,626

गारियाबैंड	593	593	7	165	0
धमतरी	501	501	246	37688	25950
बलोद	671	671	10	1008	1008
कबीरधाम	836	836	193	10655	4126
राजनंदगांव	655	655	21	1425	401
खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडाई	399	399	73	4380	4160
मोहला-मनपुर-अन.चौकी	474	474	45	1834	839
बेमेतरा	683	683	23	2595	613
दुर्ग	385	385	82	18202	7248
कोंडागाँव	323	323	5	89	0
गुआरेला पेंड्रा-मरवाही	212	212	5	78	0
नारायणपुर	117	117	38	252	0
बिलासपुर	643	643	48	3985	0
दक्षिण-बस्तर-दंतेवाड़ा	131	131	0	0	0
उत्तर-बस्तर-कांकेर	865	865	0	0	0
जशपुर	738	738	34	155	0
मुंगेली	603	603	0	0	0
बस्तर	435	435	0	0	0
सुकमा	155	155	0	0	0
रायगढ़	921	921	0	0	0
बीजापुर	104	104	0	0	0
रायपुर	470	470	0	0	0
कुल	15791	15791	2557	196757	92545

दादरा नगर, दमन और दीव

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
दादरा नगर हवेली	60	60	60	2606	2606
दमन	15	15	15	1791	1791
दीव	5	5	0	0	0
कुल	80	80	75	4397	4397

दिल्ली

ज़िला	लक्षित गाँव	ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है	गांवों में संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किए गए	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
उत्तर	9	9	0	0	
ईशान कोण	1	1	0	0	
उत्तर पश्चिम	3	3	0	0	
दक्षिण	2	2	0	0	
दक्षिण पश्चिम	16	16	0	0	
कुल	31	31	0	0	

गोवा

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
उत्तरी गोवा	210	210	210	336053	336053
दक्षिण गोवा	200	200	200	336593	336593
कुल	410	410	410	672646	672646

गुजरात

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अहमदाबाद	465	448	266	127954	102702
अमरेली	594	595	132	9842	6371
अरवल्ली	483	480	393	46214	35929
आनन्द	316	309	266	100679	81357
कच्छ	856	837	370	53247	31906
खेड़ा	514	498	336	102254	72573
गांधीनगर	247	245	116	40518	14726
गिर सोमनाथ	334	334	273	31871	18557
छोटाउदेपुर	276	275	208	22543	16005
जामनगर	407	403	360	27506	23616
जूनागढ़	494	494	315	36602	28730
डैंग	297	297	238	15946	16523
तापी	414	409	284	17818	7733
दाहोद	114	108	82	5041	1705
देवभूमि द्वारका	238	247	193	15294	14228
नर्मदा	488	481	316	38916	30792
नवसारी	227	226	171	14946	9210
पंचमहल	338	329	255	18631	7301
पाटन	504	505	349	74118	60325
पोरबंदर	144	142	72	10108	8832
बनासकांठा	1190	1192	791	140663	117506
बोटाड	184	179	129	18950	12812
भरूच	639	639	434	66861	56831
भावनगर	674	664	576	68600	43048
महिसागर	472	472	340	19493	9809
महेसाना	586	586	446	147829	124607
मोरबी	336	328	156	27636	23876
राजकोट	574	573	512	81941	56882
वडोदरा	576	574	493	79938	65646

वलसाद	329	304	107	14140	3180
सबार्कंथा	534	535	399	76909	54448
सूरत	645	633	348	47147	27743
सुरेंद्रनगर	563	559	396	57934	46714
कुल	15025	14900	10122	1658089	1232223

हरियाणा

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अंबाला	451	451	451	140680	140680
भिवानी	306	306	306	112655	112655
चरखी दादरी	170	170	170	65095	65095
फरीदाबाद	100	100	100	32957	32957
फतेहाबाद	258	258	258	66269	66269
गुरुग्राम	169	169	169	44357	44357
हिसार	251	251	251	163692	163692
झज्जर	230	230	230	132517	132517
जींद	293	293	293	148144	148144
कैथल	260	260	260	116913	116913
करनाल	382	382	382	177102	177102
कुरुक्षेत्र	402	402	402	115410	115410
महेंद्रगढ़	349	349	349	112665	112665
नूह	396	396	396	105403	105403
पलवल	270	270	270	107125	107125
पंचकुला	143	143	143	27025	27025
पानीपत	170	170	170	133353	133353
रेवाड़ी	388	388	388	117934	117934
रोहतक	119	119	119	148208	148208
सिरसा	308	308	308	55554	55554
सोनीपत	292	292	292	281114	281114
यमुनानगर	553	553	553	111474	111474
कुल	6260	6260	6260	2515646	2515646

हिमाचल प्रदेश

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
बिलासपुर	829	825		0	
चंबा	1069	872		0	
हमीरपुर	1505	1490	364	5419	5395
कांगड़ा	3156	2913		0	
किन्नौर	157	125		0	
कुल्लू	378	343		0	
लाहौल-स्पीति	217	205		0	
मंडी	2574	2413		0	
शिमला	2036	1828		0	
सिरमौर	724	693		0	
सोलन	2025	1773		0	
ऊना	526	501		0	
कुल	15196	13981	364	5419	5395

जम्मू और कश्मीर

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अनंतनाग	348	348	0	0	
बांदीपुरा	110	110	0	0	
बारामूला	410	410	254	3124	
बुडगाम	440	426	11	49	49
डोडा	366	366	43	969	969
गांदरबल	123	123	0	0	
जम्मू	480	480	437	23256	22626

कठुआ	271	271	183	5170	4924
किश्तवार	148	148	32	135	135
कुलगाम	245	245	0	0	
कुपवारा	277	277	8	25	25
पूंछ	4	4	7	259	259
पुलवामा	334	321	0	0	
राजौरी	75	75	69	1057	1057
रामबन	62	62	0	0	
रियासी	78	78	54	725	725
सांबा	224	224	182	7130	6368
शोपियां	211	211	0	0	
श्रीनगर	11	11	11	1939	1939
उधमपुर	212	212	3	72	72
कुल	4429	4402	1294	43910	39148

झारखंड

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
खुंटी	757	240	0	0	0

कर्नाटक

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
रामनगर	833	788	778	2,13,762	43,320
तुमकुर	2738	2715	834	1,60,439	51,752
हसन	2586	2386	672	81,066	59,374

बेलगाम	1335	1305	99	43,625	17,328
उत्तरा कन्नड़	1363	594	24	2,224	0
दक्षिणा कन्नड़	422	84	81	10,152	2,605
मैसूर	1383	1289	543	1,65,388	55,386
धारवाड़	418	319	52	17,465	12,069
शिवमोगा	1629	1370	160	1139	0
बागलकोट	627	605	27	0	0
उडुपी	267	3	0	0	0
हावेरी	707	688	7	0	0
बेंगलुरु शहरी	960	0	0	0	0
बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	1099	765	117	0	0
मंड्या	1493	1465	125	0	0
दावणगेरे	864	851	259	76275	26391
गदग	343	341	19	7996	3980
कोप्पल	637	633	105	40802	22935
विजयपुरा	694	684	64	34492	12264
कालबुर्गी	938	937	182	81282	7894
रायचूर	887	873	133	45466	12742
यादगीर	527	524	40	14888	2174
विजयनगर	362	362	34	12011	716
चिक्कबल्लपुर	1556	1536	107	0	0
कोलार	1825	1813	230	20364	2136
चित्रदुर्ग	1117	1101	214	15815	2170
चामराजनगर	484	433	20	150	0
चिक्कमगलूर	1149	462	72	6737	931
कोडागू	522	0	0	0	0
बीदर	642	570	10	0	0
बेल्लारी	308	308	16	890	0
कुल	30715	25804	5024	1052428	336167

केरल

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अलाप्पुझा	41	41	0	0	
एर्नाकुलम	48	48	0	0	
इडुक्की	24	24	0	0	
कन्नूर	17	17	0	0	
कासरगोड	64	64	0	0	
कोल्लम	47	47	0	0	
कोट्टायम	94	94	0	0	
कोझिकोड	27	27	0	0	
मलप्पुरम	21	21	0	0	
पलक्कड़	52	52	0	0	
पथानामथिट्टा	46	46	0	0	
तिरुवनंतपुरम	51	51	0	0	
त्रिशूर	46	46	0	0	
वायनाड	19	19	0	0	
कुल	597	597	0	0	

लद्दाख

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
लेह	121	121	120	9831	9831
कारगिल	111	111	105	8957	8457
कुल	232	232	225	18788	18288

लक्षद्वीप

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
लक्षद्वीप	10	10	10	13563	13563

मध्य प्रदेश

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
मन्दसौर	910	910	889	276644	224621
सागर	1733	1733	1709	300432	300432
उज्जैन	1091	1091	1088	262025	262025
खारगोन पश्चिम निमार	870	870	864	220593	220593
खंडवा पूर्वी निमार	616	616	619	222374	194318
छतरपुर	1071	1071	1009	224929	143743
सिवनी	1518	1518	1481	215052	209107
जबलपुर	1292	1292	1295	200574	200574
देवास	963	963	966	190235	190235
सीहोर	936	936	932	192835	192835
विदिशा	1492	1492	1468	188743	81698
राजगढ़	1562	1562	1442	171383	153312
दमोह	1077	1077	1018	180394	120169
रतलाम	676	676	663	152132	152132
शाजापुर	588	588	581	158871	158871
नरसिंहपुर	926	926	915	148384	115761
छिंदवाड़ा	1726	1726	1507	187778	167773

शिवपुरी	1177	1177	1112	202093	200449
बालाघाट	1110	1110	1024	174482	123607
कटनी	840	840	839	151634	149919
नीमच	614	614	614	148326	65455
धार	1104	1104	1021	163078	157787
रायसेन	1277	1277	1269	152830	134795
दतिया	599	599	576	131783	62434
बेतुल	1201	1201	1197	173492	141939
इंदौर	562	562	539	129292	115004
भिंड	883	883	698	140430	139002
टीकमगढ़	574	574	483	113800	108255
बुरहानपुर	209	209	208	98988	98988
अगर-मालवा	490	490	481	98799	98799
मंडला	1198	1198	1098	114399	111633
नर्मदापुरम	830	830	722	106922	85813
पन्ना	924	924	728	116854	92550
गुना	990	990	983	80370	46409
श्योपुर	448	448	435	74661	35994
मुरैना	727	727	520	96370	83799
हरदा	405	405	403	56944	56944
भोपाल	440	440	435	65240	47706
डिंडोरी	786	786	778	69736	69736
अशोकनगर	696	696	684	59200	45545
सतना	1213	1213	758	60393	59470
ग्वालियर	506	506	339	58737	58737
निवाड़ी	228	228	203	50313	47212
बड़वानी	394	394	327	55002	55002
झाबुआ	397	397	396	39690	39690
पंधुरना	241	241	131	29515	29515
रीवा	580	580	452	29719	4614
मैहर	330	330	223	19411	19411
सीधी	487	487	439	9992	9911
उमरिया	214	214	196	6585	6577
सिंगरौली	580	580	460	7279	7279
शाहडोल	197	197	195	5115	5115
अलीराजपुर	227	227	197	6023	3845

अनुप्पुर	168	168	165	4079	4079
मौगंज	121	121	44	1737	1737
कुल	43014	43014	39813	6576707	5418319

महाराष्ट्र

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अकोला	839	835	723	136081	136081
अमरावती	1521	1528	1103	229928	229928
बुलढाना	1233	1212	980	232668	232668
यवतमाल	1795	1797	1397	294956	294956
वाशिम	689	679	362	90162	90162
ठाणे	773	772	605	84034	84034
पालघर	850	831	669	68793	68793
रत्नागिरि	654	657	270	17072	17072
रायगढ़	1755	1696	995	116455	116455
सिंधुदुर्ग	57	55	12	1085	1085
छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	1298	1229	808	128936	128936
जलना	947	947	406	75056	75056
धराशिव	725	725	287	47394	47394
नांदेड़	1431	1424	871	155793	155793
परभनी	828	828	501	103670	103670
बीड	1350	1350	332	47977	47977
लातूर	869	910	562	90919	90919
हिंगोली	652	652	353	82876	82876
गडचिरोली	1519	1509	1004	73623	73623
गोंडिया	866	880	645	90264	90264
चंद्रपुर	1396	1391	1127	207664	207664
नागपुर	1553	1544	1291	167953	167953
भंडारा	792	791	614	107768	107768

वर्धा	869	894	693	111893	111893
अहिल्यानगर	1572	1563	894	95452	95452
जलगांव	1484	1475	799	177791	177791
धुले	605	607	101	19980	19980
नंदुरबार	666	668	363	105154	105154
नासिक	1940	1852	1068	152880	152880
कोल्हापुर	1223	1224	668	110057	110057
पुणे	1647	1654	783	101626	101626
सांगली	737	737	415	81509	81509
सतारा	1592	1598	376	92044	92044
सोलापुर	1092	1093	461	85968	85968
कुल	37819	37609	22609	3785481	3785481

मणिपुर

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
बिश्नुपुर	45	44			
इम्फाल पूर्व	152	112			
इम्फाल पश्चिम	121				
जिरीबाम	56				
काकचिंग	37				
थौबल	62	53			
चंदेल	269				
छुरछंदपुर	501				
कामजोंग	123				
कांगपोकपी	547				
पैसा	73				
फेरज़ॉल	66				
सेनापति	141				
तामेंगलांग	103				
तेंगनौपाल	168				
उखरूल	91				
कुल	2555	209	0	0	

मिजोरम

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
आइजोल	31	31	30	4041	2909
सैतुअल	28	28			
लुंगलेई	74	74			
चम्फाई	37	37			
कोलासिब	23	23			
मामित	60	60			
सेरछिप	26	26			
हनहथियल	18	18			
खॉज़ॉल	22	22			
मारा एडीसी	60	60			
चकमा एडीसी	10	100			
लाई एडीसी	88	88			
कुल	568	568	30	4041	2909

ओडिशा

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
रायगढ़	2347	2347	43	1716	1716
झारसुगाड़ा	320	320			
ढेंकनाला	12	12			
गजपति	21	21			
नबरंगपुर	24	24			
कुल	2724	2724	43	1716	1716

पुदुचेरी

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
पुडुचेरी जिला	67	67	67	2161	2161
कराईकल जिला	29	29	25	640	640
कुल	96	96	92	2801	2801

पंजाब

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
बरनाला	116	116			
बठिंडा	265	264	60	12602	100
फरीदकोट	151	151	20	4660	510
जालंधर	888	729			
कपूरथला	472	466			
मलेरकोटला	171	171			
मानसा	231	231	6	1272	
मोगा	304	300			
संगरूर	374	368	23	2660	77
श्री मुक्तसर साहिब	226	226			
अमृतसर	697	305			
फतेहगढ़ साहिब	420	420	3	173	
फ़ाज़िल्का	336	305			
फिरोजपुर	569	441	140	11,249	
गुरदासपुर	1160	745	117	16,815	316
होशियारपुर	1323	1118			

लुधियाना	839	779			
पठानकोट	288	237			
पटियाला	847	791			
रूपनगर	524	497	2	1042	460
एसएएस नगर	424	335			
शहीद भगत सिंह नगर	422	409			
टार्नतारन	460	190	15	3118	3118
कुल	11507	9594	386	53591	4581

राजस्थान

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
दौसा	1006	995	822	52727	52727
जैसलमेर	639	625	231	25013	25013
जोधपुर	964	949	623	89596	89596
जयपुर	2046	2046	1594	165975	165975
पाली	1027	1027	554	57846	57846
बूंदी	828	828	731	43492	43492
टोंक	1091	929	664	71507	71507
अजमेर	1068	1068	756	115400	115400
श्री गंगानगर	1540	1536	999	82718	82718
जालौर	722	720	249	22986	22986
बांसवाड़ा	592	580	525	29068	29068
प्रतापगढ़	821	792	337	18854	18854
सिरोही	427	427	158	19866	19866
हनुमानगढ़	754	743	537	87813	87813
डूंगरपुर	846	846	596	57693	57693
झुंझुनू	952	952	593	48593	48593
नागौर	1448	1444	708	61745	61745
बरन	1056	1035	782	67768	67768

बीकानेर	832	832	76	8837	8837
राजसमंद	1059	1056	367	27709	27709
सवाई माधोपुर	696	694	134	8396	8396
भरतपुर	1365	1360	832	73313	73313
भीलवाड़ा	1891	1889	174	31042	31042
बाड़मेर	1304	1283	543	37603	37603
चुरू	851	841	264	43089	43089
उदयपुर	2042	2034	178	15293	15293
कोटा	747	747	147	14390	14390
चित्तौड़गढ़	1585	1573	167	20590	20590
धौलपुर	810	810	146	8981	8981
अलवर	1911	1897	289	9225	9225
सीकर	1074	1072	112	6085	6085
करौली	831	828	27	2399	2399
झालावार	1475	1474	248	17811	17811
कुल	36300	35932	15163	1443423	1443423

सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु और तेलंगाना

राज्य	ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति काडों की संख्या
सिक्किम	पाकयोंग	1	1	0	0
तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम	1	1	0	0
तमिलनाडु	तिरुवल्लुर	2	2	0	0
तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	1	1	0	0
तेलंगाना	जनगांव	1	1	0	0
तेलंगाना	कामारेड्डी	1	1	0	0
तेलंगाना	रंगारेड्डी	2	2	0	0
	कुल	9	9	0	0

त्रिपुरा

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
धलाई	151		151	48406	48406
गोमती	130	14	130	65912	65912
खोवाई	78		78	46694	46694
उत्तरी त्रिपुरा	88		88	57111	57111
सेपाहिजाला	118		118	64329	64329
दक्षिण त्रिपुरा	138		138	62337	62337
उनाकोटी	78		78	38260	38260
पश्चिम त्रिपुरा	112	5	112	188734	188734
कुल	893	19	893	571783	571783

उत्तरप्रदेश

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अमरोहा	883	883	865	116276	115778
अमेठी	978	978	633	130980	114365
अंबेडकर नगर	1615	1615	1428	204157	200257
अयोध्या	1171	1171	1048	198300	165245
अलीगढ़	1152	1152	792	151884	146807
आगरा	882	882	650	154226	136947
आजमगढ़	3534	3534	3077	196182	181063
इटावा	687	687	645	154869	151867
उन्नाव	1641	1641	983	177630	122162
एटा	835	835	695	143132	118219
औरैया	748	748	493	84247	82621

कन्नौज	646	646	597	141234	139888
कानपुर देहात	922	922	785	149412	142861
कानपुर नगर	898	898	554	102856	88907
कासगंज	616	616	585	128061	126992
कुशीनगर	1360	1360	1283	244348	218844
कौशांबी	681	681	586	145067	128120
खेरी (लखीमपुर खेरी)	1566	1566	1072	225873	20061
गाजियाबाद	143	143	140	37660	38084
गाजीपुर	2484	2484	1984	173188	171422
गोरखपुर	2684	2684	2228	157272	136908
गोंडा	1793	1793	1346	215782	199758
गौतम बुद्ध नगर	97	97	93	21431	22237
चंदौली	1155	1155	934	57854	54149
चित्रकूट	501	501	448	57682	56786
जालौन	904	904	904	193139	193139
जौनपुर	3162	3162	2161	134473	114289
झांसी	704	704	704	158617	158617
देवरिया	1985	1985	1568	129128	123968
पीलीभीत	1025	1025	888	171632	165580
प्रतापगढ़	2064	2064	1294	144575	110191
प्रयागराज	2664	2664	1902	166090	138918
फतेहपुर	1360	1360	1153	289012	252166
फर्रुखाबाद	806	806	650	116923	93585
फिरोजाबाद	775	775	579	116703	110219
बदायूं	1360	1360	1243	311916	297096
बरेली	1787	1787	1327	289398	266952
बलरामपुर	974	974	767	150223	123696
बलिया	1482	1482	1281	65809	65266
बस्ती	2926	2926	2814	167597	155750
बहराइच	1204	1204	933	212517	182796
बागपत	274	274	226	92646	91912
बाराबंकी	1686	1686	1420	371554	321624
बाँदा	629	629	623	168397	164478
बिजनौर	1926	1926	1715	278273	277994
बुलंदशहर	1158	1158	956	247490	236868
भदोही	962	962	809	45633	40098

मऊ	1331	1331	1068	82719	80400
मथुरा	654	654	541	150971	151464
महाराजगंज	1106	1106	817	159834	129560
महोबा	406	406	401	106737	107278
मिर्जापुर	1464	1464	1141	54523	40237
मुजफ्फरनगर	551	551	537	176223	175930
मुरादाबाद	890	890	888	171958	171958
मेरठ	553	553	475	144145	144183
मैनपुरी	796	796	624	115838	106349
रामपुर	954	954	766	113835	112458
रायबरेली	1509	1509	1068	248362	146221
लखनऊ	696	696	555	127239	107330
ललितपुर	625	625	625	52399	52287
वाराणसी	1142	1142	910	50170	48781
शामली	285	285	285	103062	103062
शाहजहांपुर	1904	1904	1640	260439	252102
श्रावस्ती	487	487	472	115360	104651
संत कबीर नगर	1426	1426	1226	77586	73757
संभल	864	864	723	132280	131000
सहारनपुर	1072	1072	794	162188	155509
सिद्धार्थनगर	2214	2214	1694	192524	167509
सीतापुर	1981	1981	1424	355212	282654
सुल्तानपुर	1724	1724	1408	193289	183868
सोनभद्र	1162	1162	985	14474	14460
हमीरपुर	450	450	443	128678	128511
हरदोई	1885	1885	796	158401	115990
हाथरस	651	651	584	148185	146807
हापुर	302	302	232	59372	59225
कुल	90573	90573	73713	11582743	10131232

उत्तराखंड

ज़िला	अधिसूचित गांवों की संख्या	ड्रोन उड़ान पूर्ण गांवों की संख्या	उन गांवों की संख्या जिनके लिए संपत्ति कार्ड तैयार किया गया है	तैयार किए गए संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या	वितरित संपत्ति कार्डों की संख्या
अल्मोड़ा	280	280	280वितरित	2600	2600
बागेश्वर	279	279	279	1619	1619
चमोली	473	473	473	12650	12650
चंपवाट	573	573	573	2869	2869
देहरादून	593	593	593	21414	21414
हरिद्वार	444	444	444	138862	138862
नैनीताल	341	341	341	5961	5961
पौड़ी गढ़वाल	1659	1659	1659	29419	29419
पिथोरागढ़	1339	1339	1339	4234	4234
रुद्रप्रयाग	238	238	238	2706	2706
टिहरी गढ़वाल	369	369	369	1082	1082
उधम सिंह नगर	532	532	532	53543	53543
उत्तरकाशी	321	321	321	1270	1270
कुल	7441	7441	7441	278229	278229

GI TAGGING OF PRODUCTS FROM NE STATES

2947. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) whether the Government is facilitating GI tagging of indigenous products from the North-Eastern (NE) States, including Assam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any products from Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts have been identified for GI registration and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to accelerate GI registration and enhance market access for GI-tagged products from the North-Eastern Region?

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

(a) and (c) The measures / schemes initiated by Government to facilitate GI protection for unique local and indigenous products and to accelerate GI Registration are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** Further, the measure to enhance market access to GI tagged products is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(b) One product each from the two districts of Assam (Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao) has been registered as a Geographical Indication. The details of the products are given below:

- **Karbi Anglong District (Assam)** – Karbi Anglong Ginger (GI No. 435).
- **Dima Hasao District (Assam)** – Judima (GI No. 643).

STATEMENT-I

Measures / Schemes initiated to facilitate GI protection for unique local and indigenous products and to accelerate GI Registration

1. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), through the IPR component of the MSME Innovative Scheme, provides support for protection and commercialization of Intellectual Property, including for

Geographical Indications (GI). Under the scheme, the eligible applicants may receive reimbursement of 100% of the actual cost incurred for GI registration, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2.00 lakh per registered GI. Further, through implementing agencies, i.e. Intellectual Property Facilitation Centres (IPFCs) under the scheme, the applicants are provided with end-to-end GI filing support.

2. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, provides financial assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh for effective enforcement of GI registration and/or actual expenditure incurred in legal cases for the protection of GIs, as approved by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).
3. Through the amendment to the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002, notified on 03.11.2025, the fee for filing GI applications and related processes has been reduced by 80 percent. This reform reduces the financial burden on artisans, farmers, cooperatives and traditional producer groups, making GI registration and renewal more affordable and encouraging wider participation in the GI protection system.
4. Apart from above, GI Registry assists Producer's Associations or authorised bodies in addressing the deficiencies found in the applications and assists them to complete the application. Further, the GI Registry provide handhold support to the applicant throughout the process. For

more assistance, applicants can contact the GI Registry at e-mail: gir-ipo@nic.in or 044-22502030.

STATEMENT-II

Initiative to enhance market access for GI-tagged products is also uniform across regions, including the North-Eastern States. Following are the measures being undertaken by the Department to enhance market access for GI-tagged products

2022-23
India GI fair (26th-28th Aug, 22): • 3-day event was organized at the India Expo Center and Mart, Greater Noida
GI Mahotsav (16th -21st Oct, 22): • A weekly event was conducted at Trade facilitation Center, Varanasi • Various knowledge sessions were organized for the GI holders with DPIIT officials
Exclusive GI pavilion (14th -27th Nov, 22): • Exclusive GI pavilion was set up at IITF 2022 which was organized by ITPO at Pragati Maidan
Promotional Videos • To popularize GIs of India, 17 promotional videos covering various Indian GIs were prepared in collaboration with TV History 18 Aired videos on various channels of TV History 18 network such as History TV18 -SD, History TV18 – HD
Social media campaign on GIs: • DPIIT undertook a social media campaign to promote India's GIs • 'Gift a GI' campaign launched during festive seasons to encourage purchase of GI products 'Spot the GI' launched to spread awareness on GIs through interesting factoids CIPAM ran a campaign on 'Winter GI Accessories'
GI Pavilion (14th –18th Mar, 23): • DPIIT has set up a 'GI Pavilion' for 55 GI registered products at AAHAR 2023 at Pragati Maidan • The 37th International food and hospitality fair themed 'Invaluable Treasures of

Incredible India' shows Participation of women entrepreneurs/artisans
2023-24
Engagement with States and UTs: • State Governments and Administration of Union Territories are currently hosting events to create awareness about GIs amongst both consumers and producers Assisting in capacity building and hand-holding of respective GI producers and facilitate sale and marketing of GIs
EPCH GI Fair India (20th –24th Jul, 23): 2nd edition of GI Fair India 2023' at India Expo Centre and Mart, Greater Noida
Radio Mirchi (17th –31th Aug, 23): Promotion of GI by Radio Mirchi Brewery was held for 15 days
UP International Trade Show (21th–25th Sep, 23): UP International Trade Show at Indian Expo Centre and Mart, Greater Noida
GI Mahotsav at Srinagar (2nd –8th Oct, 23): A weeklong GI Mahotsav at Srinagar as part of initiative for promotion of GI
GI Startup Challenge (29th - Dec'23 – 20th Feb, 24) : DPIIT in collaboration with Startup India had conducted GI Startup Grand Challenge on the Startup India portal to identify innovative solutions through start-ups for challenges within the GI ecosystem
Promotion of GI by India Today: DPIIT in collaboration with India Today Published GI related articles in three phases for promotion of GIs
Promotion of GI by National Geographic: DPIIT in collaboration with National Geographic Channel launched GI-based videos which included Production, Airing, Marketing and Licensing of 5 Documentary Films (8-10 mins) on GI Tagged Products in India and SAARC Markets
5-day International Hackathon at Kolkata (8 – 12 Mar, 24): West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WB NUJS) conducted International Conference on Hackathon on Geographical Indication and related Traditional Knowledge Cultural Expressions.

GI Catalyst (12th July 2024)

The 'GI Catalyst: Insight to Impact Summit', was held at Yashobhoomi on 12th July 2024. This pivotal event, graced by senior officials from various ministries, focuses on enhancing India's GI Ecosystem through convergence and collaboration, promoting our rich culture and heritage.

Promotion of GI on Indian Airlines (Mar-Jul, 24)

A total of 12 articles covering GI products from various parts of the country were published in inflight magazines of leading airlines such as Vistara, Air India, SpiceJet and Indigo (3 articles per airline).

GI-themed wedding videos by Outlook magazine:

Promotion of GI products in collaboration with Outlook Group to leverage its multiple platforms to showcase documentaries on the geographical indications (GIs) of India through the concept of the "Weds in India" campaign.

Autumn Fair International at Birmingham (1 – 4 Sep, 24):

EPCH with the approval and financial support from DPIIT, organised Indian GI Pavilion with Participation and Live Demonstration by GI producers in Autumn Fair International 2024 in Birmingham, United Kingdom

Bazaar Berlin 2024(6th –10th Nov, 24):

DPIIT in association with Invest India organised India's GI Products at Bazaar Berlin 2024 at Berlin Fairground (Expo Center City) in Germany

Promotion of GI by National Geographic (Season 2):

- After successfully airing Season 1 of 'GI Tag in India, Promotion of GI through Season 2, a 60-minute film narrated by Shekhar Kapoor, focusing on the success story of a GI product shop owner.
- Broadcast on National Geographic Channel India (SD and HD) and in SAARC Countries in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, and Kannada languages.
- Additionally, on YouTube.

Promotion through Entire Season 9 of MasterChef India: DPIIT has partnered with MasterChef India Season 9 on Sony LIV to promote Geographical Indications (GI). Through this collaboration, DPIIT aims to showcase India's rich culinary heritage by integrating GI-tagged products into the season's storyline, leveraging the wide reach and popularity of the show.

GI promotional activities in Delhi Metro:

Undertaking GI promotional activities through Display Boards inside Delhi

Metro coaches
GI promotional activities at airport: Performing GI promotional activities through Digital Screens, Digital Display Boards, Hoarding etc. at Srinagar, Udaipur, Varanasi, Delhi and Mumbai Airport
GI promotional activities at the Delhi airport: Setting up stores dedicated to the sale of GI products in association with the Central Cottage Industries Corporation Limited
GI Samagam at Bharat Mandapam, Delhi: Considering the importance of Geographical Indications and its enormous growth potential, DPIIT has organised "GI Samagam" on 22.01.2025. The event has brought together key stakeholders, Ministries/Departments, User Departments of Central and State Governments, Policy Makers, Industry Leaders, Artisans, Producers etc., across the GI ecosystem in India on a single platform to exchange ideas and deliberate upon the future growth and development of the sector.
2025-26
GI promotional activities in Delhi Metro: GI products were promoted in Delhi Metro through digital display boards, train wrapping, and interior advertisements on the Yellow and Blue Lines.
GI promotional activities at airport: GI products were promoted through Digital Screens, Digital Display Boards, conveyor belts etc. at Varanasi, Delhi and Mumbai Airport.
Promotion in Events: GI Products were promoted at World Food India, 2025 and Tribal Business Conclave 2025.
Promotion through social media (Ongoing): Promotion of GI products through travel-focused and general short videos in collaboration with social media influencers across digital platforms is currently underway. Under this initiative, travel-based short videos are being produced through agency (M/s. Yaap) hired through GeM portal. In addition, general short videos are being produced through JioHotstar (hired through GeM portal).
Promotion at AI Summit 2026: • At the India AI Impact Summit, held from 16–20 February 2026, GI-tagged coffees of India were promoted under brand ‘Bharat GI Coffees’ through a DPIIT-led experiential strategy involving on-site GI Coffee tasting. • The initiative was covered across media and social platforms, promoted by

influencers and senior government leaders, including a widely shared moment showing Sundar Pichai, CEO of Google's parent company Alphabet Inc., enjoying Malabar Arabica coffee at the AI Summit.

जीआई टैग आवेदन

2948 श्री दिलीप शइकीया:
श्री तापिर गाव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार उत्पादक समूहों, कारीगरों और किसान समूहों को जीआई आवेदन तैयार करने और भरने के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी या संस्थागत सहायता प्रदान करती है;

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

(ग) वर्तमान में उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों से प्राप्त विचाराधीन जीआई आवेदनों की असम सहित राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) ऐसे आवेदनों के विस्तार और अनुमोदन के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जीआई आवेदन तैयार करने और दायर करने के लिए उत्पादक समूहों, कारीगरों और किसान समूहों को वित्तीय, तकनीकी या संस्थागत सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए उपायों/स्कीमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) भौगोलिक संकेतक रजिस्ट्री (जीआईआर) के रिकार्ड के अनुसार, वर्तमान में असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से प्राप्त कुल 59 जीआई आवेदन प्रक्रियाधीन हैं। इनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) इस प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित **विवरण-II** में सूचीबद्ध जीआई आवेदन मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 में पूर्व-सुनवाई हेतु निर्धारित हैं। पूर्व-सुनवाई की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद, इन आवेदनों का मूल्यांकन विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा किया जाएगा और इसके बाद माल का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999 और इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार इनके पंजीकरण हेतु आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

<u>विवरण- I</u>

जीआई आवेदन तैयार करने और दायर करने के लिए उत्पादक समूहों, कारीगरों और किसान समूहों को वित्तीय, तकनीकी या संस्थागत सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों/स्कीमों का ब्यौरा

1. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई), एमएसएमई नवोन्मेषी स्कीम के आईपीआर घटक के माध्यम से भौगोलिक संकेतकों (जीआई) सहित बौद्धिक संपदा के संरक्षण और वाणिज्यीकरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस स्कीम के तहत, पात्र आवेदक जीआई पंजीकरण करने में आई वास्तविक लागत की 100% प्रतिपूर्ति प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जो प्रति पंजीकृत जीआई के लिए अधिकतम 2.00 लाख रुपए की सीमा के अध्यधीन है। इसके अलावा, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों, अर्थात इस स्कीम के तहत बौद्धिक संपदा सुविधा केंद्रों (आईपीएफसी) के माध्यम से, आवेदकों को जीआई दायर करने में सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है।
2. वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अधीन विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प), विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय द्वारा अनुमोदन किए जाने पर, जीआई पंजीकरण के प्रभावी प्रवर्तन और / या जीआई की सुरक्षा हेतु कानूनी मामलों पर वास्तविक व्यय के लिए 1.50 लाख रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान का जाती है।

3. दिनांक 03.11.2025 को अधिसूचित माल का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) नियम, 2002 में किए गए संशोधन के माध्यम से, जीआई आवेदन और संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा करने के लिए लागू शुल्क में 80 प्रतिशत की कमी की गई है। यह सुधार कारीगरों, किसानों, सहकारी समितियों और पारंपरिक उत्पादक समूहों पर वित्तीय बोझ को कम करता है, जिससे जीआई पंजीकरण और नवीनीकरण अधिक किफायती हो जाता है, जिससे जीआई संरक्षण प्रणाली में व्यापक भागीदारी प्रोत्साहित होती है।

4. उपरोक्त के अलावा, जीआई रजिस्ट्री आवेदनों में पाई जाने वाली कमियों को दूर करने और आवेदन पूरा करने में सहायता करने के लिए उत्पादक संघों या अधिकृत निकायों की सहायता करती है। इसके अलावा, जीआई रजिस्ट्री पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान आवेदक को पथ प्रदर्शन सहायत प्रदान करती है। अधिक सहायता के लिए, आवेदक जीआई रजिस्ट्री से ई-मेल: gir-ipo@nic.in अथवा 044-22502030 पर संपर्क कर सकते हैं।

विवरण-II

असम सहित पूर्वोतर राज्यों से ट्रायल के अधीन जीआई आवेदनों की सूची

क्रम सं.	आवेदन सं.	भौगोलिक संकेत	दायर करने की तारीख	माल	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	स्थिति
1	1479	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के टैगिन वस्त्र	26.03.2025	वस्त्र	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
2	1480	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वांचो तुमनु-खुटोंग/निचोंग “(हाथ से बुना हुआ थैला)”	26.03.2025	वस्त्र	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।

3	913	बेबो बड़ी इलायची	21.06.2022	कृषि	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
4	1185	याक का घी	21.02.2024	खाद्य सामग्री	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
5	1186	याक का चमर	21.02.2024	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
6	1187	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के सिंगफो वस्त्र	27.02.2024	वस्त्र	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
7	1350	अरुणाचल प्रदेश का वांचो मोती शिल्प	27.08.2024	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
8	1352	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के कमान और दिगारू मिश्मी वस्त्र	30.08.2024	वस्त्र	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
9	1353	याक की ऊन का कपड़ा और पु चुप्पा (जैकेट)	30.08.2024	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
10	1354	याक चितपा जामू – (याक की ऊन की टोपी)	30.08.2024	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन

						को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
11	1355	याक का चुरकम	30.08.2024	खाद्य सामग्री	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
12	1356	याक की ऊन के कंबल और कालीन (लुई)	30.08.2024	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
13	1422	अरुणाचल प्रदेश की कमान मिश्मी ज्वेलरी शिल्प	21.01.2025	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
14	1423	अरुणाचल प्रदेश का फुर्न ताई खामती शिल्प	21.01.2025	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
15	1425	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के नोक्टे खामती/जुमिन (पेय पदार्थ)	21.01.2025	विनिर्मित	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
16	1448	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के खो-लाम (ताई खामती चावल के व्यंजन)	11.02.2025	खाद्य सामग्री	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
17	1451	अरुणाचल प्रदेश की मिशमी टीटा	17.02.2025	कृषि	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।

18	1452	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वांचो वस्त्र	17.02.2025	वस्त्र	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
19	1501	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के शेरदुकपेन वस्त्र	08.04.2025	वस्त्र	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
20	1502	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के नोक्टे वस्त्र	08.04.2025	वस्त्र	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
21	1531	अरुणाचल प्रदेश का मोनपा मास्क	05.05.2025	हस्तशिल्प	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
22	1276	रिह दीमा-दिमासा वस्त्र और वस्त्रों के सामान	14.06.2024	वस्त्र	असम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
23	1286	असम की रिहा	24.06.2024	वस्त्र	असम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
24	1287	असम की मेखला चादर	24.06.2024	वस्त्र	असम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
25	1305	कोलाखर	08.07.2024	कृषि	असम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन

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26	1493	करंगा दा-कोटारी	02.04.2025	विनिर्मित	असम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
27	1497	हाजो के पीतल धातु शिल्प	04.04.2025	हस्तशिल्प	असम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
28	912	योंगचक	21.06.2022	कृषि	मणिपुर	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
29	1091	कोउना शिल्प	23.05.2023	हस्तशिल्प	मणिपुर	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
30	1092	लिक-कोल	23.05.2023	हस्तशिल्प	मणिपुर	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
31	1093	सेंगा	23.05.2023	हस्तशिल्प	मणिपुर	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
32	914	सोह - शांग	21.06.2022	कृषि	मेघालय	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।

33	915	रंगकुआई आम	21.06.2022	कृषि	मिजोरम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
34	1085	खियांग्कावी इप्टे (इप्टे चेई)	16.05.2023	वस्त्र	मिजोरम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
35	1086	खुम्बेऊ	18.05.2023	वस्त्र	मिजोरम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
36	1087	पुआनरिन	18.05.2023	वस्त्र	मिजोरम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
37	1088	थांगछुआ पुआन	18.05.2023	वस्त्र	मिजोरम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
38	1089	पुआनलाइसन	18.05.2023	वस्त्र	मिजोरम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
39	1570	वाकिरिया (चावी लुखुम)	23.06.2025	हस्तशिल्प	मिजोरम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
40	906	सिक्किम के ऑर्किड	07.06.2022	कृषि	सिक्किम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन

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41	925	सिक्किम के संतरे	12.07.2022	कृषि	सिक्किम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
42	783	ही गोअन सेरेमना इलायची	18.10.2021	कृषि	सिक्किम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
43	796	सिक्किम की टेमी चाय	15.11.2021	कृषि	सिक्किम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
44	851	सिक्किमलेपचा हाट (सुमोक) थायकटुक	14.03.2022	हस्तशिल्प	सिक्किम	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
45	1483	त्रिपुरा के अगरवुड के चिप्स	01.04.2025	कृषि	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
46	1484	त्रिपुरा के अगरवुड का तेल	01.04.2025	कृषि	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
47	911	जम्पुई संतरा	21.06.2022	कृषि	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।

48	1195	त्रिपुरा की टोकरी की बुनाई	13.03.2024	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
49	1196	त्रिपुरा की बेंत शिल्प	13.03.2024	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
50	1197	त्रिपुरा बांस शिल्प	18.03.2024	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
51	1199	त्रिपुरा के रियांग आभूषण	20.03.2024	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
52	1200	त्रिपुरा की पेंटिंग्स	20.03.2024	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
53	1226	त्रिपुरा की मिट्टी के बर्तन की शिल्प	16.04.2024	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
54	1522	त्रिपुरा की टेराकोटा शिल्प	28.04.2025	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
55	1523	त्रिपुरा के चकमा वस्त्र	28.04.2025	वस्त्र	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन

						को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
56	1524	त्रिपुरा की बांस की जड़ की शिल्प	28.04.2025	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
57	1525	त्रिपुरा की सुमुई बांसुरी	28.04.2025	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
58	1529	त्रिपुरा का डग्गा (तबला)	02.05.2025	हस्तशिल्प	त्रिपुरा	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।
59	1509	नागालैंड का मोल्वोम अनानास	11.04.2025	कृषि	नागालैंड	मार्च और अप्रैल 2026 महीने में पूर्व सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई है। पूर्व सुनवाई पूरी होने के बाद, आवेदन को विशेषज्ञ समिति के मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा जाएगा।

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक संपर्क

2949. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ग्रामों/बस्तियों तक संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए अब तक स्वीकृत सड़क कार्यों की वर्ष-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत, पूर्ण और वर्तमान में लंबित सड़कों की संख्या क्या है और उनकी कुल लंबाई कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों के रखरखाव की गुणवत्ता जांच, तृतीय-पक्ष निरीक्षण और निगरानी के लिए कोई विशेष तंत्र स्थापित किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर क्षेत्र में अब तक किए गए निरीक्षणों/अवलोकनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की शेष बस्तियों को जोड़ने के लिए अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में निर्धारित संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) "ग्रामीण सड़क" राज्य का विषय है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) को भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2000 से एक बारगी विशेष कार्यकलाप के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, ताकि कार्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित जनसंख्या वाली पात्र संपर्क रहित बसावटों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण संपर्कता प्रदान की जा सके।

टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम के तहत स्वीकृत और पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

घटक	स्वीकृत			पूर्ण		
	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	पुल	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	पुल
पीएमजीएसवाई -I	549	2,312	0	549	2,191	0
पीएमजीएसवाई -II	20	155	0	20	155	0
पीएमजीएसवाई-III	60	428	1	60	423	1
कुल	**629**	**2,895**	**1**	**629**	**2,769**	**1**

नोट:- स्वीकृत और निर्मित लंबाई के बीच का अंतर सड़क की लंबाई में कमी, संरेखण में परिवर्तन, अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा आंशिक लंबाई का निर्माण किए जाने आदि के कारण है।

टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सभी परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। किसी विशेष संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/जिले में पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का वर्ष-वार विवरण कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb/ पर देखा जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, किसी भी विशेष जिले/ब्लॉक में परियोजना-वार विवरण कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट http://pmgsy.dord.gov.in -> Proposals -> State-wise List of Roads पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ग) और (घ) सड़क कार्यों की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है क्योंकि वे ही कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी हैं। हालांकि, कार्यक्रम के दिशा-निर्देशों और समय-समय पर उनमें किए गए संशोधनों में सड़क निर्माण की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक उचित तंत्र और प्रावधान निर्धारित किए गए हैं। मंत्रालय स्तर पर, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों की गुणवत्ता और स्थायित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत एक त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है:

- गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन तंत्र का प्रथम स्तर परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई की आंतरिक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रणाली है।
- गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन तंत्र का द्वितीय स्तर परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाइयों से स्वतंत्र, राज्य गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरों द्वारा सभी कार्यों के समय-समय पर निरीक्षण है।
- तृतीय स्तर के तहत, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंचरना विकास एजेंसी, जिले/राज्य में सामान्य गुणवत्ता का आकलन करने के लिए, रैंडम आधार पर चुने गए सड़क कार्यों के निरीक्षण हेतु राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मॉनिटर तैनात करती है।

पीएमजीएसवाई गुणवत्ता निरीक्षणों को ट्रैक करने के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएएस) का उपयोग करता है। एसक्यूएम और एनक्यूएम की श्रेणीबद्ध निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों को वास्तविक समय में दर्ज और मॉनिटर किया जाता है।

अप्रैल, 2022 से मार्च, 2026 (दिनांक 05.03.2026 तक) के दौरान टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर क्षेत्र में एनक्यूएम द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षणों और उन्हें दी गई ग्रेडिंग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

कुल निरीक्षण	पूर्ण कार्य			चल रहे कार्य			रखरखाव कार्य		
	एस	एसआरआई	यू	एस	एसआरआई	यू	एस	एसआरआई	यू
17	8	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0

एस: संतोषजनक, एसआरआई : संतोषजनक, जिसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है, यू: असंतोषजनक

'असंतोषजनक' श्रेणी में रखे गए कार्यों के लिए की गई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट एनआरआईडीए में प्रस्तुत और स्वीकार कर ली गई है। जबकि 'संतोषजनक, जिसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है' श्रेणी के कार्यों की कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट अभी राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जानी शेष है।

(ङ) भारत सरकार ने निर्धारित जनसंख्या (मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500+, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों, पहाड़ी राज्यों/संध राज्य क्षेत्रों एवं विशेष श्रेणी वाले क्षेत्रों में 250+ तथा वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 100+ की आबादी वाली बसावटें, जो 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार पात्र हो गई हैं) वाली 25,000 संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से पीएमजीएसवाई-IV की शुरुआत की है। यह योजना वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान कार्यान्वित की जानी है।"

पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत, राज्य द्वारा पात्र बसावटों के लिए प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के अनुसार, दिसंबर 2026 में राजस्थान राज्य को वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के बैच-I के रूप में 3,219 किमी लंबाई के 1,216 सड़क कार्य और 1 लांग स्पैन पुल स्वीकृत किया गया है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट http://pmgsy.dord.gov.in -> Progress Monitoring -> State MPR Abstract Report पर देखा जा सकता है। टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए राज्य से पीएमजीएसवाई-IV, बैच-I, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के तहत कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था।

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR TELANGANA

2950. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated to Telangana under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) specifically for the Medak Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(b) whether Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) funds were utilized for rural road development, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. As per PMGSY guidelines works under PMGSY are executed through the State Governments.

The allocation/release of funds to the States for implementation of PMGSY is done on the basis of the proposal received from the State and depends, *inter-alia*, on works in hand, execution capacity of the State and unspent funds available with it. The details of funds released, and expenditure incurred by the State of Telangana during the last five years is as under:

SN	State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)
1	Telangana	0.00	289*	86.38	411	321.43	346	296.9625	480	132.57	400

* State incurred expenditure on receipt of pending amount credited by State Finance Department of FY 2019-20.

Parliamentary constituency-wise data is not maintained within the Ministry. As reported by the State, the details of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred in respect of Medak Lok Sabha Constituency, during the last five years is as under:

Constituency	Allocation (Rs.in crore)	Released (Rs.in crore)	Expenditure (Rs.in crore)
Medak	Rs. 130.90	Rs.117.78	Rs.117.78

(b) As per report shared by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), as per Schedule I of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Section 4 (3), Para 4 (1), IV: Category- D of Rural Infrastructure, (ii) Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and Border area and to connect identified rural production centre to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village, are the permissible activities.

The District-wise details of Rural Connectivity works taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during FY 2025-26 in the State of Telangana (as on 05.03.2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

District -wise details of Rural Connectivity works taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during FY 2025-26 (as on 5th March 2026)					
S.No	**District**	Ongoing		Completed	
		No. of works	exp (in Rs lakh)	No. of works	exp (in Rs lakh)
1	Adilabad	1,139	3,102.33	4,466	929.98
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem	455	247.76	3,590	4,765.69
3	Hanumakonda	129	57.04	1,800	1,900.45
4	Jagtial	310	1,013.74	3,090	651.16
5	Jangaon	280	222.53	3,225	2,260.71
6	Jayashanker Bhopalapally	167	18.67	925	229.95
7	Jogulamba Gadwal	386	32.41	2,846	2,176.19
8	Kamareddy	557	239.90	3,203	2,257.68
9	Karimnagar	282	280.21	6,815	3,492.26
10	Khammam	2,061	538.31	7,287	8,533.55
11	Kumram Bheem(Asifabad)	874	804.52	2,596	3,117.90
12	Mahabubabad	555	113.79	4,545	2,485.98
13	Mahabubnagar	209	52.15	12,306	2,635.00
14	Mancherial	396	184.73	2,516	2,409.48
15	Medak	390	469.04	3,646	3,894.36
16	Medchal	49	5.28	204	-
17	Mulugu	166	114.87	995	1,174.54
18	Nagarkurnool	1,294	214.76	4,180	635.49
19	Nalgonda	991	1,453.81	6,396	3,029.80

20	Narayanpet	106	99.33	731	1,128.26
21	Nirmal	427	897.75	3,622	4,556.17
22	Nizamabad	618	249.92	5,021	2,510.79
23	Peddapalli	442	730.35	1,740	2,734.29
24	Rajanna Sirsilla	619	341.55	2,773	2,413.79
25	Rangareddy	679	194.78	2,362	1,121.20
26	Sangareddy	913	476.48	3,034	4,489.78
27	Siddipet	354	2,320.59	1,595	3,340.13
28	Suryapet	1,566	2,161.37	3,733	5,678.84
29	Vikarabad	808	3,069.10	4,151	2,627.46
30	Wanaparthy	421	70.19	2,914	1,398.01
31	Warangal	134	44.47	3,583	510.04
32	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	219	309.57	2,511	2,738.98
	Total	**17,996**	**20,131.30**	**1,12,401**	**81,827.91**

बिहार में पंचायती राज संस्थाएं

2951. श्री तारिक अनवरः

क्या **पंचायती राज** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः:

(क) सरकार द्वारा बिहार, विशेषकर सीमांचल क्षेत्र में, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की कार्यात्मक और वित्तीय स्थिति के संबंध में आयोजित हालिया आकलन के परिणाम क्या रहे;

(ख) सरकार ने 14वें वित्त आयोग के अनुदान सहित केंद्रीय योजनाओं के तहत प्रदान की गई धनराशि के उपयोग की निगरानी के लिए क्या तंत्र विकसित किया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उक्त क्षेत्रों में पंचायती राज संस्थाएं विकास कार्य करने में सक्षम हों; और

(ग) सरकार की उक्त क्षेत्रों में पंचायत सदस्यों और प्रतिनिधियों, विशेषकर महिलाओं के क्षमता निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पंचायती राज दिवस पर आयोजित कार्यक्रमों का लाभ उक्त पदाधिकारियों तक पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से क्या विशिष्ट योजनाएं हैं?

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

(क) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में पंचायत, 'स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। पंचायतों को, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है। भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 243छ, आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए तथा आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय की ऐसी स्कीमों कों, जो पंचायतों को सौंपी जा सके, जिनमें संविधान की ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध विषय भी शामिल हैं, के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, राज्य के विधान-मंडल को, निर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन, उचित स्तर पर पंचायतों को शक्तियों और उत्तरदायित्वों के हस्तांतरण के लिए, कानून द्वारा, प्रावधानों को बनाने का अधिकार देता है। राज्य के विधान-मंडल को, पंचायतों को शक्तियों और उत्तरदायित्वों के हस्तांतरण के लिए, ग्यारहवी अनुसूची में वर्णित 29 विषयों पर विचार करना होता है। तदनुसार, स्थानीय सरकारों की कार्यप्रणाली और वित्तीय स्वायत्तता संबंधित राज्यों, जिनमे बिहार राज्य भी शामिल है, द्वारा उन्हे सौंपी गई शक्तियों और संसाधनों , जो विभिन्न राज्यों मे अलग-अलग होते हैं, की सीमा पर निर्भर करता है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने फरवरी, 2025 में 'राज्यों में पंचायतों को अंतरण की स्थिति-एक सांकेतिक साक्ष्य आधारित रैंकिंग, 2024' नामक शीर्षक से रिपोर्ट जारी की है, जो जमीनी स्तर पर लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ बनाने में स्थानीय सरकारों की भूमिका और अंतरण की प्रभावकारिता का आकलन करती है। यह रिपोर्ट अंतरण सूचकांक को प्रस्तुत्त करती है, जोकि संविधान के भाग-9 के अंतर्गत आने वाले, बिहार सहित, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित किए गए छः आयामों, अर्थात् रूपरेखा, कार्य, वित्त, पदाधिकारी, क्षमता में वृद्धि और जवाबदेही के आधार पर उनको समग्र स्कोर और रैंक प्रदान करती है। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, बिहार राज्य की समग्र रैंक 14 है। यह रिपोर्ट किसी राज्य में पंचायतों का क्षेत्रवार आकलन प्रदान नहीं करती है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण (एलएसडीजी) के साथ संरेखित नौ विषयों में ग्राम पंचायतों / समकक्ष ग्राम पंचायतों के प्रदर्शन को मापने के लिए एक समग्र मूल्यांकन ढांचे के रूप में पंचायत उन्नति सूचकांक (पीएआई) भी विकसित किया है। पीएआई स्कोरकार्ड और डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से विषय-वार और समग्र स्कोर प्रदान करता है, जिससे पंचायत स्तर पर प्रदर्शन अंतराल, सापेक्ष मजबूती और ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान की जा सकती है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए, पीएआई संस्करण 1.0 को अप्रैल 2025 में जारी किया गया था। पूरे भारत में 2.16 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों / समकक्ष ग्राम पंचायतों को कवर करते हुए कुल 29 राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने समर्पित पोर्टल (www.pai.gov.in) में प्रमाणित पीएआई आँकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं। पीएआई संस्करण 2.0 (वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24) के लिए अभ्यास मई 2025 में शुरू किया गया था।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय समय-समय पर अध्ययनों, समीक्षा बैठकों, क्षेत्रीय दौरों, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोगों आदि के माध्यम से पंचायतों के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा करता है। यह मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान की योजना के माध्यम से पंचायतों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की व्यापक स्तर पर क्षमता निर्माण करता है।

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से, इस मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू किया है। राज्यों को जारी धन के उपयोग सहित योजना के कार्यान्वयन की लिखित पत्राचार, समीक्षा बैठकों / वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस, पूर्व-सीईसी बैठक, क्षेत्रीय दौरों आदि के माध्यम से बारीकी से निगरानी की जाती है। आरजीएसए की केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (सीईसी) राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक कार्य योजना को मंजूरी देते समय, योजना के कार्यान्वयन और उसके लिए धन के उपयोग की प्रगति की भी समीक्षा करती है। राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से लगातार अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे अपेक्षित दस्तावेज जैसे तिमाही, वार्षिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट, उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र, लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट आदि प्रस्तुत करें और धन जारी करने को विनियमित करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय के निर्देशों का अनुपालन करें। आरजीएसए के

तहत धन जारी करने और नजर रखने के लिए लेनदेन आधारित सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) शुरू की गई है।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय सभी पंचायतों को प्रत्येक वर्ष केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग के तहत अनुदान के उपयोग के लिए अपनी योजनाएं तैयार करने और अपलोड करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए ई-ग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल भी प्रदान करता है। पंचायतों द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी प्रत्येक चरण में सिस्टम जनित वाउचर, जियो टैगिंग और पंचायत प्रधान तथा पंचायत सचिव को सौंपी गई जिम्मेदारियों के माध्यम से की जाती है। पंचायत खातों और वित्तीय प्रबंधन के ऑनलाइन ऑडिट और केंद्रीय वित्त आयोग अनुदान उपयोग के पारदर्शी ऑडिट के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा 'ऑडिट ऑनलाइन' ऐप्लिकैशन अप्रैल 2020 में शुरू किया गया था।

(ग) आरजीएसए योजना के तहत, यह मंत्रालय निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर), जिनमें महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि (डब्ल्यूईआर), पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों शामिल हैं, को नेतृत्व भूमिकाओं के लिए उनकी शासन क्षमताओं को विकसित करने और प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (28 फ़रवरी 2026 तक) तक कुल 30,94,748 डब्ल्यूईआर को प्रशिक्षित किया गया। सेवा प्रदायगी व्यवस्था, नेतृत्व कौशल और पंचायतों से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों के वर्धित क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण से महिला पंचायत के सदस्यों की निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में सौंपे गए कार्यों को करने की क्षमताओं और योग्यताओं में वृद्धि हुई है। महिला पंचायत सदस्यों को जमीनी स्तर पर उनकी भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए कई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में ग्रामीण शासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

मंत्रालय ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की महिला प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए "सशक्त पंचायत नेत्री अभियान" के एक भाग के रूप में, एक व्यापक विशेष प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल शुरू किया है। इस प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल का मूल बिंदु ग्रामीण शासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चयनित महिला प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता को बढ़ाना, चयनित प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में भूमिकाओं और ज़िम्मेदारियों के

प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए ज्ञान और व्यावहारिक कौशल को बढ़ाना और प्रभावी महिला नेतृत्व वाले शासन के लिए नेतृत्व, संचार, प्रबंधकीय तथा निर्णय लेने के कौशल को विकसित करना है। इस विशिष्ट मॉड्यूल पर कुल 1,05,966 महिला निर्वाचितप्रतिनिधियों (28 फ़रवरी 2026 तक) को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय पंचायती राज दिवस पर, विभिन्न विषयों पर पंचायतों को उनके अनुकरणीय कार्य के लिए पुरस्कृत किया जाता है।

RELEASE OF FUNDS TO PJTSAU

2952. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of media reports, ICAR reviews and audit observations indicating inadequate and delayed release of Central grants-in-aid and scheme funds to Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU) during recent years;

(b) the details of Central assistance, including ICAR support, RKVY allocations and other Centrally Sponsored Scheme funds released to PJTSAU during the last five years, vis-à-vis approvals, year-wise;

(c) whether such delays or shortfalls have adversely impacted agricultural research stations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and extension services catering to backward and drought-prone areas, including Nagarkurnool Parliamentary Constituency; and

(d) the steps proposed to ensure timely, predictable and adequate Central funding to State Agricultural Universities so that farmer-oriented research and extension activities are not disrupted?

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

(a) The funds under different schemes/programmes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (AICRPs, KVKs, Education) are released as per allocation and in accordance to submission of AUCs. As such the issue of delayed release is not in the knowledge of the Department/Ministry with respect to Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU). Delay if any, happened in release of the fund is due to the late receipt of AUC and related documents, which are pre-requisite for release of grant to State Agricultural Universities.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) provides need based financial support to State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) under Agricultural Education EFC Scheme “Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India” for strengthening and development of infrastructure, training and capacity building programme as per norms on receipt of requisite documents. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) under the administrative control of PJTSAU, Hyderabad, are also provided funds for dissemination of modern technologies through ICAR-Agricultural Extension Division. The financial support is also provided to the PJTSAU, Hyderabad under All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs).

During last five years, the financial support provided by the ICAR to PJTSAU, Hyderabad, and by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA andFW), Government of India under PM-RKVY to the Government of Telangana are given here under:

Year	**Amount (Rs. in crore)**		
	ICAR (Education, Extension and AICRPs)	**Central Scheme "RKVY" (DA andFW)**	
		Allocation	**Released**
2019-20	--	261.17	130.59
2020-21	29.3420	177.04	0.00
2021-22	33.5986	207.64	0.00
2022-23	34.2706	185.99	0.00
2023-24	42.8315	170.34	0.00
2024-25	36.0768	158.34	79.17
Total	**176.1197**	**1160.52**	**209.76**

Hence, a total of Rs.176.1197 crore have been released by ICAR to PJTSAU during the year 2020-21 to 2024-25.

Under PM-RKVY, the DA andFW had allocated Rs. 1160.52 crores, and released Rs. 209.76 crores during the aforesaid period which remained unspent.

(c) and (d): The grant released by ICAR under "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India" to Agricultural Universities (AUs) is to upgrade, strengthen, modernize and enhance the amenities and infrastructure. The Agricultural Extension Division is providing funds for dissemination of modern technologies through KVKs. As such there was no delay in fund release under different schemes/programmes of ICAR to PJTSAU.

ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थिति

2953. श्री अजय भट्ट:

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

(क) देश में युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और गत एक वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक योजना के लिए कितनी निधि आवंटित एवं उपयोग की गई है;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड के पौड़ी, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल और रुद्रपुर देहात जिलों में वर्तमान में कार्यशील प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में राज्य-वार कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है;

(घ) विगत दो वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आरएसईटीआई) से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन समूहों/संस्थानों को कोई ऋण/वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है और यदि हां, तो उत्तराखंड सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) भारत सरकार के स्किल इंडिया मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय सामान्य मानदंडों के तहत कार्यान्वित विभिन्न जनसांख्यिकीय और आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई अनेक योजनाओं के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः-कौशल और उन्नत-कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं के बीच वेतन रोजगार, स्वरोजगार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना – राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) और ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) को कार्यान्वित करता है, जिनका अधिदेश प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों में कम से कम 70% की नियुक्ति या स्वरोजगार सुनिश्चित करना है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और देश भर के औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) जैसी कौशल विकास पहलें कार्यान्वित करता है। योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

I. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई): डीडीयू-जीकेवाई 15-35 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं के लिए नियुक्ति-सम्बद्ध कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम है। यह ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं को रोजगार योग्य कौशल से सशक्त करता है और नियमित श्रम बाजारों में उनकी भागीदारी को सुगम बनाता है, जिससे उन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी पर या उससे अधिक नियमित मासिक वेतन वाले रोजगार मिलते हैं। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (50%), महिलाओं (33%) और दिव्यांगजनों (5%) को सामाजिक समावेश प्रदान करते हैं।

II. ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई): यह कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, प्रायोजक बैंकों और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के बीच त्रिपक्षीय भागीदारी के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिसमें प्रत्येक जिले में एक आरएसईटीआई स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है। इसका प्रबंधन लीड बैंक द्वारा किया जाता है, जिसमें ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा अवसंरचना के लिए ₹2 करोड़ की सहायता और ग्रामीण गरीब युवाओं के लिए 100% प्रशिक्षण लागत प्रदान की जाती है। आरएसईटीआई 18-50 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता ढांचे (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप अल्पकालिक, मांग-चालित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराते हैं, जिनमें सामाजिक समावेश पर जोर दिया जाता है। ये संस्थान बैंकों के साथ ऋण लिंकेज को भी सुगम बनाते हैं और प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण होने के बाद दो वर्ष तक प्रशिक्षुओं को स्वरोजगार उद्यम स्थापित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में मदद के लिए सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई और आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत पिछले वर्ष और चालू वर्ष (फरवरी 2026 तक) आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

(₹ करोड़ में)

योजना	**डीडीयू-जीकेवाई**		आरएसईटीआई	
वित्त वर्ष	**आवंटित निधि**	**जारी/उपयोग की गई निधि**	**आवंटित निधि**	**जारी/उपयोग की गई निधि**
2024-25	500.00	374.99	250.00	248.41
2025-26	750.00	407.81	300.00	227.52

स्रोत: ग्रामीण कौशल प्रभाग के अभिलेख

III. प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई): पीएमकेवीवाई योजना देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और पूर्व शिक्षण की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से उन्नत-कौशल और पुनः-कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए है।

IV. जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस): जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष आयु वर्ग में निरक्षरों, नव-साक्षरों तथा प्रारंभिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त और 12वीं तक विद्यालय छोड़ चुके व्यक्तियों को व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रदान करना है, जिसमें "दिव्यांगजनों" और अन्य योग्य मामलों में उचित आयु छूट है। ग्रामीण और शहरी निम्न-आय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

V. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस): यह योजना शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और प्रशिक्षुओं को वजीफे के भुगतान के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके शिक्षुओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए है। प्रशिक्षण में बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण और उद्योग में कार्यस्थल पर प्रशिक्षण/व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण शामिल है।

VI. शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस): यह योजना देश भर के औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए है। आईटीआई,

उद्योग को कुशल कार्यबल तथा युवाओं को स्वरोजगार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से बड़ी संख्या में आर्थिक क्षेत्रों को कवर करने वाले व्यावसायिक/कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पिछले वर्ष और चालू वर्ष (दिसंबर 2025 तक) जारी निधि का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

(₹ करोड़ में)

वित्त वर्ष	**पीएमकेवीवाई**	**जेएसएस**	**एनएपीएस**	**टिप्पणी**
2024-25	1550.01	139.55	585.96	पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत निधि निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण लागत की पूर्ति हेतु कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को जारी की जाती है। जेएसएस योजना के अंतर्गत निधि सीधे गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को जारी की जाती है। एनएपीएस के अंतर्गत 1500/- रु. प्रति माह तक की वजीफा सहायता डीबीटी के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षुओं को जारी की जाती है, न कि कवर किए गए प्रतिष्ठानों को। सीटीएस योजना का दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रशासन एवं वित्तीय नियंत्रण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पास है।
2025-26	140.35	111.81	415.04	

स्रोत: एमएसडीई

(ख) उत्तराखंड के पौड़ी, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल और रुद्रपुर देहात जिलों में वर्तमान में चल रहे प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) देश में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण -II, III और IV** में दी गई है।

(घ) और (ङ) पिछले 2 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के लिए आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा, वित्तीय सहायता (ऋण लिंकेज) सहित संलग्न **विवरण -V** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

स्किल इंडिया मिशन (एसआईएम) का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-प्रासंगिक कौशल से सुसज्जित करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। कौशल विकास की योजनाएं मांग-चालित हैं और अधिकांश योजनाएं देश भर में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यकता के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (टीसी) स्थापित/संचालित करती हैं।

(क) उत्तराखंड के पौड़ी, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल और रुद्रपुर देहात जिलों में कार्यात्मक आरएसईटीआई का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	आरएसईटीआई का नाम	प्रायोजक बैंक	पता
1	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	एसबीआई पौड़ी	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	बजाज शोरूम के पास, कोटद्वार रोड, पौड़ी गढ़वाल
2	अल्मोड़ा	एसबीआई अल्मोड़ा	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	ब्लॉक कार्यालय के पास, हवालबाग
3	नैनीताल	बीओबी हल्द्वानी (नैनीताल)	बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	होटल नरोत्तम इन के पास, नैनीताल रोड, हल्द्वानी, जिला-नैनीताल
4	उधम सिंह नगर (रुद्रपुर देहात)	बीओबी उधम सिंह नगर (पंतनगर)	बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	प्लॉट नं-42, सेक्टर-5, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा भवन, पानी की टंकी के पास, सिडकुल पंतनगर (उधम सिंह नगर)

स्रोत: एनएसीईआर

(ख) डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत, वर्तमान में उत्तराखंड के उपरोक्त जिलों में कोई प्रशिक्षण संस्थान कार्यात्मक नहीं है।

(ग) उत्तराखंड में एमएसडीई के कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की संख्या:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 केंद्र (एसटीटी+एसपी) (31.12.2025 तक)	जेएसएस केंद्र (31.12.2025 तक)	एनएपीएस प्रतिष्ठान (31.12.2025 तक)	आईटीआई (31.12.2025 तक)	
				सरकारी आईटीआई	निजी आईटीआई
उत्तराखंड	196	8	875	99	71

स्रोत: एमएसडीई

विवरण-II

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से जनवरी 2026 तक देश में राज्य-वार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले अभ्यार्थियों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संचयी योग (जनवरी 2026 तक)
		प्रशिक्षित
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	148692
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2435
3	असम	86136
4	बिहार	80518
5	छत्तीसगढ़	59575
6	गुजरात	32404
7	हरियाणा	56041
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19793
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	72602
10	झारखंड	82754
11	कर्नाटक	56911
12	केरल	76984
13	मध्य प्रदेश	93391
14	महाराष्ट्र	71011
15	मणिपुर	7913
16	मेघालय	9070
17	मिजोरम	3478
18	नागालैंड	8150
19	ओडिशा	218770
20	पंजाब	54075
21	राजस्थान	87409
22	सिक्किम	3306
23	तमिलनाडु	80161
24	तेलंगाना	75165
25	त्रिपुरा	13221
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	254238

27	उत्तराखंड	25704
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	45273
29	पुदुचेरी	3154
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1017
	कुल	**1829351**

स्रोत: कौशल भारत पोर्टल

विवरण-III

आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से जनवरी 2026 तक देश में राज्य-वार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	संचयी योग प्रारंभ से जनवरी 2025 तक
		प्रशिक्षित
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	5769
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	188687
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4782
4	असम	195151
5	बिहार	391373
6	छत्तीसगढ़	174726
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	9046
8	गोवा	368
9	गुजरात	357124
10	हरियाणा	198031
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	87085
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	122400
13	झारखंड	246330
14	कर्नाटक	438049
15	केरल	164219
16	लक्षद्वीप	2596
17	मध्य प्रदेश	469832
18	महाराष्ट्र	345885
19	मणिपुर	9610

20	मेघालय	24936
21	मिजोरम	9753
22	नागालैंड	5150
23	ओडिशा	306686
24	पुदुचेरी	11741
25	पंजाब	162042
26	राजस्थान	452820
27	सिक्किम	6200
28	तमिलनाडु	354505
29	तेलंगाना	107790
30	त्रिपुरा	41580
31	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	6077
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	799436
33	उत्तराखंड	106093
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	198570
	कुल	**6004442**

स्रोत: एनएसीईआर

विवरण-IV

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से दिसंबर 2025 तक देश में राज्य-वार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीएमकेवीवाई - प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख (प्रारंभ से 31.12.2025 तक)	जेएसएस - प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख (2018-19 से 31.12.2025 तक)	एनएपीएस* - इंगेज्ड (2018-19 से 31.12.2025 तक)	सीटीएस/आईटीआई - नामांकित (2018-19 से 31.12.2025 तक)
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,501	7,360	420	4,574
आंध्र प्रदेश	5,28,234	80,248	1,03,521	4,16,695
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	98,157	726	341	5,059
असम	8,39,672	68,386	50,120	31,356
बिहार	7,60,662	2,29,447	31,314	8,84,949

चंडीगढ़	28,035	12,120	6,523	7,679
छत्तीसगढ़	2,04,543	1,46,565	30,498	1,76,809
दिल्ली	5,27,730	40,609	1,18,244	80,267
गोवा	10,484	12,547	45,002	16,408
गुजरात	4,71,954	1,23,173	5,15,340	6,80,947
हरियाणा	7,63,070	53,750	3,54,661	4,30,045
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,76,674	86,411	44,092	1,63,850
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,29,954	13,236	5,429	57,682
झारखंड	3,14,165	1,02,540	54,049	2,83,095
कर्नाटक	6,05,744	1,43,999	3,92,353	5,64,167
केरल	2,74,836	1,18,023	70,625	2,69,251
लद्दाख	4,076	912	186	2,005
लक्षद्वीप	390	4,733	46	2,356
मध्य प्रदेश	12,16,005	3,66,982	1,29,859	5,82,081
महाराष्ट्र	13,32,519	2,75,214	12,15,498	9,45,222
मणिपुर	1,15,021	49,070	522	3,482
मेघालय	58,967	5,980	1,139	5,661
मिजोरम	44,147	6,591	432	2,533
नागालैंड	54,055	12,322	117	2,014
ओडिशा	6,02,452	3,11,556	56,476	4,43,484
पुदुचेरी	35,597	-	14,775	6,040
पंजाब	5,63,757	22,653	83,788	3,37,863
राजस्थान	14,08,412	95,209	1,00,199	8,46,973
सिक्किम	19,479	-	1,943	2,569
तमिलनाडु	8,89,722	1,00,901	4,72,590	2,84,559
तेलंगाना	4,64,884	79,622	2,02,443	2,55,735
दादरा-नगर हवेली और दमन-दीव	11,842	15,412	12,790	4,640
त्रिपुरा	1,60,367	20,096	2,465	17,811
उत्तर प्रदेश	25,09,363	6,18,416	3,60,627	25,50,273
उत्तराखंड	2,52,138	94,994	1,00,744	83,686
पश्चिम बंगाल	6,51,602	94,378	1,38,619	2,90,331
कुल	**1,64,34,210**	**34,14,181**	**47,17,790**	**1,07,42,151**

** 2133 प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र परिभाषित नहीं है।*

स्रोत: एमएसडीई

विवरण-V

आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत पिछले 2 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (31 जनवरी 2026 तक) में देश में राज्य-वार वित्तीय सहायता (ऋण लिंकेज) सहित प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 (31.01.2026 तक)		
		प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	ऋण लिंकेज	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	ऋण लिंकेज	प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित	ऋण लिंकेज
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	500	451	284	611	497	388	552	388	220
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	11432	8536	4685	16174	12038	6544	13940	10274	5510
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	499	287	201	1042	779	391	680	351	100
4	असम	18132	12155	6518	26097	19080	10590	18632	11049	5229
5	बिहार	30434	24495	14830	41900	32128	18770	30232	19597	11239
6	छत्तीसगढ़	15040	10848	7178	19079	14328	8052	17980	11361	5827
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	752	528	265	769	547	286	462	395	205
8	गुजरात	23117	15363	8229	30705	22256	11607	19314	13575	6606
9	हरियाणा	15153	10760	4433	20647	15061	7584	13512	9194	3880
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6876	5187	2545	10450	7614	4269	6734	4146	1568
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8589	6397	4100	19785	14325	7631	10109	7635	4250
12	झारखंड	20760	15370	9082	26681	19849	11708	18068	11989	6375
13	कर्नाटक	25613	20284	12592	31238	23696	13423	25784	18276	10134
14	केरल	10690	8389	6126	14614	11355	7019	10976	8568	5516
15	लक्षद्वीप	467	346	163	589	419	210	449	333	190
16	मध्य प्रदेश	35859	27754	17364	50160	36467	20261	41897	24864	11948
17	महाराष्ट्र	30397	22961	12902	41123	30129	16242	29041	19446	9988
18	मणिपुर	1109	903	754	2664	2057	1325	1631	1021	520
19	मेघालय	2508	1580	856	3840	2779	1490	2123	1021	338
20	मिजोरम	1055	1053	390	2324	1366	517	983	1252	309
21	नागालैंड	603	332	176	669	484	270	500	385	202
22	ओडिशा	22056	19544	13363	30046	24998	17191	21289	16682	10977
23	पुदुचेरी	911	712	483	1251	880	567	920	518	392
24	पंजाब	12332	9398	5749	17779	13274	6711	12203	7592	3383

25	राजस्थान	33293	26740	16388	43116	32669	18371	25239	18592	10358
26	सिक्किम	439	335	227	1020	717	361	822	507	260
27	तमिलनाडु	29073	23835	15073	36951	29561	16351	33851	25169	13924
28	तेलंगाना	7647	6321	4281	10804	8149	4705	9403	5605	3092
29	त्रिपुरा	3386	2653	1436	4309	2765	1463	2926	2245	1144
30	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश लद्दाख	585	462	222	965	686	401	764	581	281
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	60513	49873	31034	81135	61939	37309	59269	40479	21233
32	उत्तराखंड	7505	5711	3872	13203	9503	6016	6151	4691	2909
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	14094	10709	7544	19470	14864	9640	15550	10236	6606
	कुल	**451419**	**350272**	**213345**	**621210**	**467259**	**267663**	**451986**	**308017**	**164713**

स्रोत: एनएसीईआर

कृषि योग्य भूमि का उपयोग

2954. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंहः

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा सहित कई राज्यों में अप्रैल से जुलाई तक कृषि भूमि परती रहती है और संसाधनों और जागरूकता की कमी के कारण बड़ी संख्या में किसान इस अवधि के दौरान अपनी कृषि योग्य भूमि का उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास उक्त अवधि के दौरान किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए ऐसी भूमि के उत्पादक उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई विशिष्ट योजना है;

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

(घ) क्या नीलगाय, जंगली सुअर, साही और आवारा पशुओं जैसे जंगली जानवरों द्वारा किसानों की फसलों को गंभीर नुकसान पहुंचाया जाता है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत ऐसे जंगली जानवरों द्वारा फसल को हुए नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा देने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित मुआवजे की राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) भूमि और कृषि राज्य के विषय हैं। भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि संख्या 18 के अनुसार, भूमि राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है और राज्य कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र बढ़ाने और कृषि भूमि का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उचित उपाय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। तथापि, भारत सरकार नीतिगत पहलों और बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से इन प्रयासों का समर्थन करती है।

भूमि के लाभकारी उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय ने फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने, फसल सघनता बढ़ाने और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) और फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम के तहत, राज्यों को क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों, दलहन, तिलहन और बागवानी फसलों को अपनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे एकल फसल प्रणाली पर निर्भरता कम हो सके। सॉयल हेल्थ एंड फर्टिलिटी (एसएचएंडएफ), समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ) ऑयल पाम, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन, दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन, जैविक और सतत कृषि के लिए परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई), वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी) जैसी योजनाएं किसानों को जलवायु-अनुकूल, उच्च मूल्य वाली और विविध फसलों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार और पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप योजना के तहत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने से जल की कम उपलब्धता के दौरान जल की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित होती है, जिससे कुशल फसल पैटर्न और जल संसाधनों का युक्तिसंगत उपयोग संभव होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) और एम-किसान जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से जलवायु-अनुकूल बीज किस्मों, मिट्टी की नमी संरक्षण पद्धतियों और समय पर कृषि

सलाह की सुविधा प्रदान करती है, जिससे किसान फसल चयन और भूमि उपयोग के संबंध में सूचित निर्णय ले सकें।

(घ) से (च) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) में संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित फसलों/क्षेत्रों के लिए बुआई से पूर्व से लेकर कटाई के बाद तक, गैर-निवारणीय प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण फसलों को होने वाली हानि के लिए व्यापक जोखिम बीमा का प्रावधान है। जंगली जानवरों के कारण फसलों को होने वाली हानि, जिसे रोका जा सकता हैं, पहले इसमें शामिल नहीं थीं। तथापि, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (ईएफसीसी मंत्रालय) और राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, राज्यों को जंगली जानवरों द्वारा होने वाली हानि को व्यक्तिगत आकलन के आधार पर अतिरिक्त बीमा के रूप में अधिसूचित करने की अनुमति दी गई है, जिसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। योजना के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में इस प्रकार के कवरेज के लिए विस्तृत प्रोटोकॉल दिए गए हैं।

AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SECTOR PERFORMANCE

2955. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the agriculture and allied sector has recorded a decadal growth of 4.45 percent during FY16-FY25, the highest compared to previous decades, if so details thereof;

(b) whether this improved decadal performance has been primarily driven by sustained expansion in livestock at 7.1 per cent and fishing and aquaculture at 8.8 per cent;

(c) whether the comparatively higher growth in allied activities indicates a structural shift from crop-centric agriculture towards diversified income streams;

(d) whether such diversification has reduced volatility traditionally associated with crop output;

(e) whether the continuation of 3.5 per cent growth in Q2 of FY 2025-26 reflects consolidation of this structural transition: and

(f) whether an extent to which the increasing contribution of livestock and fisheries has enhanced long- term income security and resilience in the rural economy?

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

(a) to (c) As per the latest estimates of GVA released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS andPI), the composition of Agriculture and Allied Sector in total GVA is about 18%. Further, as per the National Accounts Statistics, the GVA of agriculture and Allied sector for 2014-15 is estimated at Rs. 20,93,612 Crore and for 2023-24 it is estimated at Rs. 48,77,867 Crore. Agriculture and Allied sector has recorded compound annual growth of 8.83 % for the period 2014-15 to 2023-24 at current prices.

As per the National Accounts Statistics, the share of Livestock, Crops and fishing and aquaculture in agriculture and allied sector stands at 30.87%,

54.39% and 7.55%, respectively. The GVA of the Livestock for 2014-15 was estimated at ₹5,10,411 crore which has increased to ₹15,05,615 crore in 2023-24. The GVA of Crops for 2014-15 was estimated at ₹12,92,874 crore which has increased to ₹26,52,891 crore in 2023-24 Similarly, the GVA of the Fishing and Aquaculture has increased from ₹11,65,67 crore in 2014-15 to ₹36,81,24 crore in 2023-24.

(d) to (f) The production of foodgrain has been increasing during the last 10 years in the country. For 2015-16 the total foodgrain production in the country was estimated at 2515.42 LMT which has increased to 3577.32 LMT during 2024-25, registering a compound annual growth of approx. 3.6%. Further, as per First advance estimates for 2025-26 for kharif crops the kharif foodgrain production is estimated at record 1733.30 LMT.

As per the Second Advance Estimates of Annual GDP for 2025-26, the GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sector is estimated at 52,08,800 crore registering a growth of 2.4%.

The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is periodically estimated through the “Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) if Agricultural Household”, conducted by National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation (MoSPI). As per the latest NSS 77th round of Survey(January, 2019 – December, 2019) in the rural areas of the country, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources including crop production, farming of animals, wages, non-farm business and leasing out of land is estimated at Rs. 10,218/- per month. The

contribution of these sources varies across States depending on local agro-climatic conditions, farm size, and cropping patterns. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018 -19 (NSS 77th round).

ROLLOUT OF BHARAT VISTAAR PLATFORM

2956. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the present status of rollout of the Bharat-VISTAAR AI-enabled digital advisory Platform across the country, including the number of States, districts and farmers covered so far;

(b) whether the platform has been implemented in Uttar Pradesh, including Bulandshahr district and if so, the number of farmers registered and services provided thereunder;

(c) the details of advisories being provided relating to crop planning, input optimisation, weather forecasting and market linkages; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure accessibility of the platform to small and marginal farmers, including availability in regional languages, training and integration with existing agricultural extension systems?

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

(a) to (d) The Government of India has launched Phase-1 version of Bharat-VISTAAR (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) as a nationwide, AI-powered, multilingual digital public infrastructure platform, including in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is conceived as an integrated and unified digital public infrastructure platform designed to provide farmers with reliable, real-time, and location-specific agricultural advisories while ensuring seamless access to a comprehensive range of allied agricultural and support services.

The platform integrates data from various government digital ecosystems and scientific agricultural practices developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other sources to deliver personalised information on crop management, weather, market prices, pest and disease alerts, and soil health insights.

In Phase I version, the platform is available in Hindi and English through multiple channels, including a dedicated helpline number (155261), a voice-based AI chatbot, web portal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and a downloadable mobile application.

To ensure accessibility for small and marginal farmers, the platform provides voice-based and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) access for non-smartphone users. It is designed for expansion to regional languages, State Specific Agriculture schemes and information and extension networks, along with awareness and capacity-building programmes to promote digital adoption.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत रोजगार सृजन

2957. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:
श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) क्या देश में सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन में योगदान दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्ष 2016 से अब तक उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सृजित अनुमानित रोजगार दिवसों की महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) अकुशल श्रमिकों को सहायता और अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए "विकसित भारत जी राम जी योजना" जैसी अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के साथ प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के विलय का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (आरएमटी) के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और कुशल मानव संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

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

(क) और (ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "सभी के लिए आवास" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय 1 अप्रैल 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य पात्र ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करना और 2029 तक बुनियादी सुविधाओं वाले 4.95 करोड़ पक्के आवासों के निर्माण का समग्र लक्ष्य पूरा करना है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के कार्यान्वयन को अनुमोदित

किया है। दिनांक 06.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल 4.14 करोड़ आवासों का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है, जिनमें से 3.89 करोड़ आवास राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं और 2.97 करोड़ आवास बनकर तैयार हो चुके हैं।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) की अनुसूची I, पैरा 4(1), II (ख) (iv) के अनुसार, पीएमएवाई-जी या अन्य राज्य/केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत आवासों के निर्माण के लिए अकुशल मजदूरी घटक की अनुमति थी। इसके तहत, मनरेगा योजना के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से, पीएमएवाई-जी लाभार्थी को उसके आवास के निर्माण के लिए वर्तमान दरों पर 90/95 श्रम दिवस का अकुशल मजदूरी रोजगार सहायता प्रदान करना अनिवार्य था। इसके बाद, दिसंबर 2025 में 'विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण)' (वीबी-जी राम जी) नामक एक नया अधिनियम अधिनियमित किया गया है। वीबी-जी राम जी अधिनियम की अनुसूची I, पैरा 4(ख) (viii) में, केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं के तहत अनुमत ग्रामीण आवास कार्यों को, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के तहत कार्य शामिल हैं, स्वीकार्य कार्यों के रूप में सम्मिलित किया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-जी परिवारों को अन्य संबंधित योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से जल, एलपीजी और बिजली कनेक्शन भी प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

(ख) पीएमएवाई-जी लाभार्थियों के आवास निर्माण के लिए मनरेगा योजना के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से सृजित राज्य और जिला-वार श्रम दिवस का विवरण, नरेगासॉफ्ट की रिपोर्ट संख्या आर29 (पीएमएवाई-जी) के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। यह रिपोर्ट निम्नलिखित लिंक पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है:

https://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/ongo_comp_pds_wrk_rpt_new.aspx?lflag=engandfin_year=2025-2026 and source=national andl abels=labels and Digest=0a5fZ+hdCIswROP5LqpxKg

(घ) पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत, ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री प्रशिक्षण (आरएमटी) एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण निर्माण सुनिश्चित करना और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थायी आजीविका में सहायता करना है। यह कार्यक्रम कुशल और प्रमाणित राजमिस्त्रियों का एक समूह तैयार करने पर केंद्रित है, जो स्थानीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध सामग्री और उपयुक्त तकनीकों का उपयोग करके आपदा-रोधी, टिकाऊ और किफायती पक्के आवासों का निर्माण करने में सक्षम हों। ये प्रशिक्षित राजमिस्त्री निर्माण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, आवासों को तेजी से पूरा करने और डिजाइन व सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं।

पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत अब तक 3.81 लाख अभ्यर्थियों का नामांकन किया गया है, 3.48 लाख का आकलन किया गया है और 3.08 लाख व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री के रूप में प्रमाणित किया गया है। इन प्रशिक्षुओं ने संरचित कार्य स्थल प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल को पूरा किया है, जिसका प्रमाणन 'कंस्ट्रक्शन स्किल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया' (सीएसडीसीआई) द्वारा किया गया है। यह व्यवस्थित और व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण दृष्टिकोण यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि राजमिस्त्री ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्च-गुणवत्ता, सुरक्षित और टिकाऊ आवास निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक 'हैंड्स-ऑन' कौशल विकसित करें। इसके संदर्भ में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 52,255 नामांकित अभ्यर्थियों में से, 49,393 का आकलन किया गया है, और 44,929 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री के रूप में प्रमाणित किया गया है।

कार्यस्थल प्रशिक्षण मॉडल के अलावा, पहुँच को व्यापक बनाने और आजीविका के अवसरों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 'ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों' (आरएसईटीआई) के माध्यम से एक समानांतर आरएमटी पहल शुरू की गई है। आरएसईटीआई मॉडल एक मानकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम और व्यावहारिक अनुभव के साथ एक संरचित प्रशिक्षण वातावरण प्रदान करता है, जिससे राजमिस्त्री कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूती मिलती है और प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों के लिए स्थानीय रोजगार तक पहुँच में सुधार होता है। इस पहल के माध्यम से कुल 12,592 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रमाणित किया

गया है। इस संदर्भ में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में आरएसईटीआई के तहत 65 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्री के रूप में प्रमाणित किया गया है।

MANUFACTURING OF PROSTHETIC DEVICE

2958. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated/plans to formulate a comprehensive national policy to ensure equitable access to quality prosthetic and rehabilitation care in the country;

(b) the measures and institutional mechanisms in place for providing prosthetic devices and rehabilitation support to amputees, including through government-supported agencies and organisations;

(c) the number of beneficiaries who have received prosthetic support during the last three years, including details of expenditure incurred and funds allocated, year and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has established standards/certification mechanisms to ensure quality, durability, comfort of prosthetic devices manufactured/distributed in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government plans to decentralise prosthetic and rehabilitation services through district-level centres, community-based technicians, tele-rehabilitation systems to improve accessibility, if so, the steps taken or proposed in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has considered integrating physiotherapy, psychological counselling, social reintegration support as part of prosthetic rehabilitation programmes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b)The **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD Act), 2016**, mandates access to assistive devices and rehabilitation services under section 24(3) (f).

i. Under the Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, funds are released to various implementing agencies for providing aids and assistive devices to eligible Divyangjan.

ii. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a CPSE under the Ministry, provides prosthetic fitting and rehabilitation services under the ADIP Scheme through its assessment and distribution camps, as well as through its Regional Marketing Centres and Pradhan Mantri Divyasha-Vayoshri Kendras (PMD-VKs).

iii. 09 National Institutes under the administrative control of this Department provide rehabilitation services, prosthetic fitting, physiotherapy, and follow-up support.

iv. Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme under which grants-in-aid is provided to Implementing Agencies (IAs) for running the projects related to the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, is aimed at enabling PwDs to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric, and socio-functional levels and be included into society. There are eight types of model projects under the DDRS Scheme.

(c) ADIP Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme and there is no State-wise allocation made under the same. There are different types of prosthetic devices which are distributed under the ADIP Scheme across the country, depending on the need of each beneficiary. The number of beneficiaries who have received prosthetic support during the last three years under the ADIP Scheme across the country, in different camps held in different States and UTs and across all PMD-VKs including, the details of expenditure incurred year-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	**Number of Beneficiaries**	**Value of Appliances (Rs. in Lakh.)**
FY 2022-23	3412	469.96
FY 2023-24	5307	940.70
FY 2024-25	7403	1169.46

(d) Under the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department (MHD) of the Bureau of Indian Standards, the Assistive Products including Rehabilitation Appliances, Orthotic and Prosthetic Items Sectional Committee (MHD 9) is engaged in formulation of Indian Standards on Prosthetic and Orthotic devices. The scope of MHD 9 Sectional Committee includes formulation of Indian

Standards for artificial limbs, prosthetic and orthotic appliances, and rehabilitation equipment.

The list of standards applicable to Prosthetic devices (product specifications and methods of test) that have been developed by MHD 9 Sectional Committee are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Further, under Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), assessment and fitment of prosthetic devices are carried out by qualified Prosthetics and Orthotics professionals registered with the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI). Production of Above Knee (AK) and Below Knee (BK) prostheses is undertaken at the High-End Prosthesis Shop (HEPS) at ALIMCO Kanpur with proper fitment and Gait Training to the beneficiaries.

(e) The Government through ALIMCO is strengthening decentralized access to prosthetic and rehabilitation services through Pradhan Mantri Divyasha–Vayoshri Kendras (PMDVKs), which function as district and regional level service delivery centres. These centres provide facilities for beneficiary assessment, measurement, fitting and distribution of assistive devices under ADIP scheme, thereby improving accessibility. At present, ALIMCO operates 100 PMD-VKs across country, facilitating wider outreach and last-mile service delivery.

(f) 03 National Institutes out of 09 work majorly in the field of Locomotor Disabilities viz., Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD), Kolkata, and Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for

Persons with Physical Disabilities (PDUNIPPD), Delhi provide comprehensive rehabilitation services through a multidisciplinary approach, which includes Physiotherapy, Psychological Counseling, and distribution of aids and assistive appliances to Persons with Disabilities.

STATEMENT

Details of Standards on Prosthetic devices				
S.No.	**IS No.**	**Title**	**Type of standard**	**Brief scope**
1.	IS 17034 : 2018	Specification for Jaipur foot	Product specification	This standard covers dimensions and other requirements of Jaipur foot, used as one of the parts of prosthetics system.
2.	IS/ISO 22523 : 2006	External limb prostheses and external orthoses - Requirements and test methods	Product specification	This standard specifies requirements and test methods for external limb prostheses and external orthoses, including the following classifications from ISO 9999: 06 03 - 06 15 Orthoses 06 18 - 06 27 Limb prostheses
				It covers strength, materials, restrictions on use, risk and the provision of information associated with the normal conditions of use of both components and assemblies of components.
3.	IS/ISO 22675 : 2016	Prosthetics - Testing of ankle - Foot devices and foot units - Requirements and test methods	Product specification	This standard specifies a cyclic test procedure for ankle-foot devices and foot units of external lower limb prostheses, distinguished by the potential to realistically simulate those loading conditions of the complete stance phase of

				walking from heel strike to toe-off that are relevant to the verification of performance requirements such as strength, durability and service life.
4.	IS 18665 : 2024/ ISO 10328 : 2016	Prosthetics — Structural Testing of Lower-Limb Prostheses — Requirements and Test Methods	Methods of tests	This standard specifies procedures for static and cyclic strength tests on lower-limb prostheses which typically produce compound loadings by the application of a single test force. The compound loads in the test sample relate to the peak values of the components of loading which normally occur at different instants during the stance phase of walking.
5.	IS 12664 (Part 1) : 2003	Artificial limbs - Sach foot for lower extremity prostheses: Part 1 design and dimensions (First Revision)	Product specification	This standard lays down the dimensions, design parameters and material requirements for construction of SACH foot suitable for fitment in standard oxford type shoes of corresponding sizes. It covers foot sizes from 3 to 11 only.
6.	IS 14723 : 1999	Artificial limbs - Knee shin assembly - Specification	Product specification	This standard specifies the requirements of knee shin assembly, used by the physically impaired persons to control the mobility of the knee joint.
7.	IS 6812 : 2003	Knee joint, uniaxial for below knee prostheses - Specification (Second Revision)	Product specification	This standard specifies the general requirements for the uniaxial knee joint, for below knee prostheses.

BENEFICIARIES OF WELFARE SCHEMES

2959. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented major Central social welfare schemes, during the last three years in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned, released and utilised, along with the number of beneficiaries covered, scheme and year-wise;

(c) the number of applications received and benefits sanctioned to economically weaker sections, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Shirur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) the reasons for delays, rejections or pendency in sanctioning benefits and the corrective measures taken to ensure timely delivery to eligible beneficiaries; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen social security for unorganised workers and migrant labourers, including health coverage, portability of benefits and income support mechanisms in Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (c) Yes. The Government has been implementing several social welfare schemes across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra, during the last three years, with the objective of ensuring inclusive growth and social protection for eligible beneficiaries. These include Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit

Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY); Venture Capital Funds; Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE); Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayata (VISVAS); Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA); Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for SCs; Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY); National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR); National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE); Scheme for Economic Empowerment of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (SEED); PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI) for OBCs and other eligible categories; Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PCR); Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste (SC) students; SHREYAS for OBCs and other eligible categories; Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Yojana; 'Welfare of SC/ST Jobseekers Scheme' through the network of 25 National Career Service Centres for SC/ST (NCSC-SC/STs) across the Country, etc. Similarly, Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been taking up various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The scheme-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised, along with the number of beneficiaries covered during the last three years as well as the number of applications received and benefits sanctioned to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the State of Maharashtra, wherever applicable, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Delays, rejections or pendency in sanctioning benefits may occur due to reasons such as incomplete or incorrect applications, non-submission of requisite documents, delay in verification by the concerned authorities, non-fulfilment of eligibility criteria, and late submission of proposals or utilisation certificates by implementing agencies. To address these issues and ensure timely delivery of benefits to eligible beneficiaries, the Department has taken several corrective measures, including streamlining of application and verification processes through online portals, adoption of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for direct transfer of benefits to beneficiaries' bank accounts, periodic review meetings with State Governments/implementing agencies, issuance of advisories and reminders for timely submission of proposals and documents, and strengthening of monitoring mechanisms.

(e) Various measures are being undertaken by the Government of India to strengthen social security for unorganised workers and migrant labourers across the country, including in Maharashtra. In this regard, the Government is implementing schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM) for old-age protection; Labour Welfare Schemes (LWS) for Beedi,

Cine and Non-Coal Mine workers and their families, covering health, education (scholarships) and housing components; National Career Service (NCS), including the establishment of Model Career Centres (MCCs), to enhance employment opportunities; Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 implemented through the EPFO; Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) to incentivise employers for generation of new employment and restoration of jobs lost during the COVID-19 pandemic; rehabilitation of bonded labourers and health coverage through the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). Further, NAMASTE scheme has the provision of health insurance coverage to its beneficiaries. 6,121 Sewer and Septic Tank Workers have been covered under Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY and NAMASTE scheme in the State of Maharashtra.

STATEMENT

Scheme-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised, number of beneficiaries covered, number of applications received and benefits sanctioned EWS, SCs and OBCs

1. **PM-AJAY:**

The details of funds released under the PM-AJAY Scheme during last three years in the State of Maharashtra is as under:

Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	**Component**	**Funds released**		
		2022-23	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
1.	Adarsh Gram	2,735.60	216.41	0
2.	Grants-in-aid	125.47	0	2,724.50
3.	Hostel	0	0	0

The number of persons benefitted under PM-AJAY Scheme during the last three years in the State of Maharashtra is as under:

Sl.No.	Component	No. of SC beneficiaries		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Adarsh Gram	90,739	30,812	25,734
2.	Grants-in-aid	Not reported by State Govt.	Not reported by State Govt.	Not reported by State Govt.
3.	Hostel	0	0	0

Note: Under PM-AJAY, applications are not received from beneficiaries directly; rather State Governments/UT Administrations submit proposals on online web portals. After examination of the proposals by the Department, the funds are sanctioned thereafter.

2. Venture Capital Fund: The exposure of VCF-SC, ASIIM and VCF-BC in terms of sanction, disbursement (release), and utilization of fund during past 3 years is as follows:

Sanction and Disbursement in Maharashtra						
	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
Component	Amt. in Cr.	No. of Companies	Amt. in Cr.	No. of Companies	Amt. in Cr.	No. of Companies
VCF-SC Sanction	42.09	7	40.38	8	2.94	2
VCF-SC Disbursement	24.61	11	11.94	8	11.85	7
ASIIM Sanction	2.4	8	1.8	6	3.3	11
ASIIM Disbursement	1.46	17	0.94	14	0.86	14
VCF-BC Sanction	12.04	2	5	1	9.66	2
VCF-BC Disbursement	9.06	2	5.99	3	2.1	2

Note: The VCFSC schemes managed at IFCI Venture are meant for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes only. Total applications have been received under ASIIM are 23 and 73 applications received under VCFSC. Total applications received from Maharashtra under VCFBC are 18 during last three years.

3. SMILE-Beggary: Under the scheme, funds are released to District administrations/Municipal Corporations and funds have been released to 5 cities in Maharashtra, which have submitted consent for the implementation of the scheme:

Sl. No.	District/City	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)			No. of people rehabilitated
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-56	
1	Shirdi	-	9.00	-	-
2	Nagpur	-	9.00	-	816
3	Pune Pimpri Chinchwad	-	9.00	-	-
4	Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	-	9.00	-	-
5	Nashik	17.60	-	-	-
6	Kolhapur	-	-	-	-
7	Pune	-	-	-	-
8	Amarawati	-	-	-	-
9	Thane	-	-	-	-
10	Solapur	-	-	-	-

4. **SMILE (Welfare of Transgender Persons):**

Details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized during last three years along with the number of beneficiaries covered during the last three years in the state of Maharashtra, are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Financial Year	Funds sanctioned, released and utilized	Number of beneficiaries
2022-23	-	63
2023-24	0.70	60
2024-25	0.56	72

5. **VISVAS:** The scheme is being implemented from 2024-25 onwards. The details of the amount subvented and beneficiaries covered under the VISVAS scheme in Maharashtra are as follows:

VISVAS in Maharashtra (Rs. in Lakh)				
	2024-25		2025-26	
Component	Beneficiary	Subvention Amount	Beneficiary	Subvention Amount
VISVAS-SC	1,890	8	456	7.53
VISVAS-BC	3,770	16.30	3,770	46.28

Note: Under the Scheme, interest subvention is provided on already sanctioned loans by various financial institutions like PSBs and RRBs. Lending Institutions (Lis) submit quarterly claims duly certified by their auditors. Subsidy is transferred directly to eligible beneficiaries' bank accounts through the PFMS/DBT system.

6. **Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA):** Being a Central Sector Scheme, allocation is not made State/UT- wise. However, the physical and financial details of number of beneficiaries and funds released to schools and NGO projects in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2022-23	4,094	744.29
2023-24	2,982	878.5
2024-25	1,751	913.99

Under Mode-I of the Scheme, students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) are selected through the National Entrance Test for SHRESHTA (NETS) conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA). Details of number of registrations and candidates selected from the State of Maharashtra since 2024-25 is as under:

Year	No. of registrations	No. of candidates appeared	No. of beneficiaries
2024-25	244	163	127
2025-26	314	264	88

7. **Central Sector Umbrella Scheme namely "Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers (SHREYAS) for scheduled Caste (SCs)":** It comprises of 4 central sector sub- schemes namely "Top Class Education for SCs", "Free Coaching Scheme for SCs and OBCs and beneficiaries of PM CARES Children", "National Overseas Scheme for SCs" and "National Fellowship for SCs".

a. Top Class Education for SCs:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
1	2022-23	108.00	85.67
2	2023-24	100.0	83.84
3	2024-25	103.00	103.26

b. Free Coaching for SCs, OBCs and beneficiaries of PM-CARES children Scheme (FCS):

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
1	2022-23	27.00	18.41
2	2023-24	14.82	7.76
3	2024-25	18.00	17.68

c. National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for SC etc. candidates

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
1	2022-23	50.00	86.59
2	2023-24	85.00	88.56
3	2024-25	95.00	74.17

d. National Fellowship for SCs

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
1	2022-23	159.00	134.07
2	2023-24	188.00	199.82
3	2024-25	212.00	209.50

Note: All of these being Central Sector Schemes, therefore implemented on Pan India basis including the State of Maharashtra.

8. **Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY):** An Umbrella Scheme having 07 components, w.e.f. 01.04.2021 for the Welfare of Senior Citizens across the country including Maharashtra. Details of budgetary allocation under

components of AVYAY and the Actual Expenditure (AE) made during the last 03 years is as below:

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		B.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	Actual Exp.	B.E.	Actual Exp.
1.	Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	88.84	88.84	92.15	59.32	168.21	208.29
2.	Elderline	33.49	33.49	52.47	9.62	53.46	9.23
3.	SAGE	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.0
4.	Training of Geriatric Care Givers	NA	NA	25.00	0.00	35.00	45.82
5.	Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens	NA	NA	8.00	0.12	15.00	2.96
6.	IPSrC	241.76	72.31	275.05	118.96	307.93	125.43
7.	SAPSrC	18.47	11.74	17	21.19	17	16.91

9. National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR):

Details of Funds released to NGOs and under State Actions Plan (SAP) and the beneficiaries in Maharashtra during last 3 years is as under:

(Rs. in Cr.)

2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
Funds released to NGOs /VOs	Fund released to SAP	Beneficiaries	Funds released to NGOs/VOs	Fund released to SAP	Beneficiaries	Funds released To NGOs /VOs	Fund released to SAP	Beneficiaries
9.88	0	8705	12.81	1.87	10347	14.39	0	28739

Details of funds transferred to Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Maharashtra by National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) out of the funds released by the Ministry to NDDTC, AIIMS and their beneficiaries during the last 3 years is as under:

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount transferred by NDDTC, AIIMS to ATFs in Maharashtra	No. of patients treated
i.	2022-23	Rs. 11, 93,850	750
ii.	2023-24	Rs. 41,78,599	446
iii.	2024-25	Rs. 39,51,150	879

10. National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme:

National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme for the welfare of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) is operational since 2023–24. Components of the erstwhile 'Self-Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) have been subsumed in the scheme. Waste Pickers have been added as a target group under the scheme from the financial year 2024-25. Sanitation work is occupation based rather than caste based.

NAMASTE being a Central Sector Scheme, funds are released for various SSW components in accordance to beneficiaries validated by States as per the scheme guidelines.

8,660 Sewer and Septic tank Workers and 38,529 Waste Pickers have been validated under the NAMASTE scheme in the State of Maharashtra. The year-wise expenditure details along with progress under various components in Maharashtra is as under:

Sl. No.	Component	FY 23-24		FY 24-25		FY 25-26 (as on 29.01.2026)	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. In Lakh)	Physical	Financial (Rs. In Lakh)	Physical	Financial (Rs. In Lakh)
1	PPE Kits for SSWs	225	17.43	6910	257.72	838	29.12
2	ERSU Safety Kits	-	-	32	60.72	13	20.91
3	Workshop	61	11.96	47	8.4	17	1.56
4	IEC	-	-	-	14.3	-	-
5	Skill Development Training	-	-	153	0.45	113	55.46
6	Capital subsidy for General Projects	6	30	-	-	56	140.53
Total			**59.39**		**341.59**		**247.58**

11. **Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED):**

For the development and welfare of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities, Government is implementing Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) in Maharashtra from the last two years to support for (i) Educational Empowerment: By giving them financial assistance for free coaching, (ii) Health: Ayushman Cards are being distributed among DNT communities, (iii) Livelihoods: Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in DNT clusters.

The details of funds released to the implementing agencies and the number of beneficiaries covered, year-wise is as under:

Year	Scheme component	Funds released	No. of beneficiaries
2024-25	Educational Empowerment (Free coaching)	2.75 cr.	212
	Health	-	5,000
	Livelihood	2.06 cr.	2,628
2025-26	Educational Empowerment (Free coaching)	5.15 cr.	1,145
	Health	0.05 cr.	29,532
	Livelihood	4.44 cr.	8,469

12. Details of OBC Welfare Schemes in State of Maharashtra

Scheme	Achievements during last three years and current year (Financial and Physical in lakh)								
	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	Notional Allocation	Financial	Physical	Notional Allocation	Financial	Physical	Notional Allocation	Financial	Physical
Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	3271.00	2963.89	$	1808.00	0.00	0	1319.00	555.74	1.17 (Lakh)
Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	9108.00	6921.12	$	6987.00	0.00	0	5852.00	0.00	0
Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	_	0.00	0	_	0.00	0	_	0.00	0
Top Class Education in School for	_	3.135	33(Actual)	_	52.31	262 (Actual)	_	256.21	761 (Actual)

OBC Students									
Top Class Education in College for OBC students	Scheme implemented in 2023-24				1000.39	325 (Actual)	_	2712.14	862 (Actual)

$ Not reported by Implementing Agencies

13. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Strengthening of Machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA)) Act, 1989, under which Central Assistance is provided to the State/UTs for effective implementation of the PCR Act, 1955 and the SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989. The scheme is being implemented in Maharashtra. The details of Central Assistance released to State of Maharashtra, number of atrocity victim received relief and number of inter-caste marriage couples received incentive under the above Scheme in last three years i.e F.Y. 2022-23 to 2024-25 are as under:

2022-23			**2023-24**			**2024-25**		
Funds released	**Physical**		**Funds released**	**Physical**		**Funds released**	**Physical**	
	No. of atrocity victims provided relief (in number)	**No. of inter-caste marriage couples to whom incentive has been provided**		**No. of atrocity victims provided relief (in number)**	**No. of inter-caste marriage couples to whom incentive has**		**No. of atrocity victims provided relief (in number)**	**No. of inter-caste marriage couples to whom incentive has been provided**

					been provided			
12.83 (Rs. in crore)	2869	0	37.27 (Rs. in crore)	3339	440	24.52 (Rs. in crore)	5661	8566

14.Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs and Pre-Matric Scholarships scheme for SCs and Others which are being implemented through the State/UTs.

a. The details of Physical (no. of beneficiaries) and Financial (released Central Share) achievements during the last 03 years i.r.o Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students in State of Maharashtra are as follows:

F.Y.	Central Share released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries
2022-23	359.42	148573
2023-24	1652.98	749317
2024-25	929.92	362808

b. The details of Physical (no. of beneficiaries) and Financial (released Central Share) achievements during the last 03 years i.r.o Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students in State of Maharashtra are as follows:

F.Y.	Central Share released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries
2022-23	-	-
2023-24	-	-
2024-25	0.11	535

15. Welfare of SC/ST Jobseekers Scheme:

The details of funds allocated and utilized under the "Welfare of SC/ST Jobseekers Scheme" including the number of beneficiaries in the State of Maharashtra (NCSC-Nagpur) during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimates (Rs. in thousands)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in thousands)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2022-23	15,208	13,974	11,346
2	2023-24	14,108	13,380	10,870
3	2024-25	9,194	8,644	12,725

ई-बस सेवा

2960. श्री आशीष दुबेः

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पीएम ई-बस सेवा मॉडल किस प्रकार द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के शहरों में शहरी गतिशीलता को सुदृढ़ करता है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दिसंबर 2025 तक कितनी निधि स्वीकृत और व्यय की गई है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत ई-बसों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दिसंबर 2025 तक चल रही ई-बसों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत रोजगार के कितने अवसर सृजित होने की संभावना है; और

(च) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दिसंबर 2025 तक जबलपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हेतु कितनी निधि स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई, कुल कितनी ई-बसों को स्वीकृत किया गया और कितनी ई-बसों का परिचालन शुरू किया गया है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही पीएम-ई-बस सेवा स्कीम का उद्देश्य 3-40 लाख की आबादी वाले शहरों में 10,000 वातानुकूलित इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की तैनाती करके शहरी परिवहन प्रणाली को मजबूत करना है, जिसमें छोटे समीपवर्ती वैध कस्बों, राज्यों की राजधानियों और 3 लाख से कम आबादी वाले पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के राजधानियों के समूह शामिल हैं।

यह स्कीम लगभग 30% भाग लेने वाले शहरों को संगठित सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्रणाली तैनात करने और लगभग 80% भाग लेने वाले शहरों को पहली बार ई-मोबिलिटी की ओर परिवर्तन करने में सक्षम बनाती है। इस स्कीम को बहुत अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया मिली है क्योंकि संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए समर्थन भी प्रदान किया गया है, जिसमें स्कीम के तहत ई-बसों की तैनाती के लिए बिहाइंड-द-मीटर (बीटीएम) बिजली बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए 100% वित्तीय सहायता भी शामिल है। 10,000 ई-बसों की मांग के साथ 200 से ज़्यादा अवसंरचना प्रस्ताव (सिविल डिपो और पावर अवसंरचना दोनों) मंज़ूर किए गए हैं। अब तक, इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को चलाने के लिए 300 एकड़ से ज़्यादा ज़मीन पर 500 से ज़्यादा सर्किट किलोमीटर हाई टेंशन (एचटी) लाइन अवसंरचना और डिपो बनाने को मंज़ूरी दी गई है।

(ख) स्कीम के तहत दिसंबर, 2025 तक अवसंरचना प्रस्ताव (बिहाइंड-द-मीटर पावर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और सिविल डिपो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) के लिए मंज़ूर और व्यय की गई कुल राशि क्रमशः 1254.38 करोड़ रुपए और 483.70 करोड़ रुपए है। राज्य-वार मंज़ूर और व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** -I में दिया गया है।

(ग) स्कीम के तहत 20 राज्यों और 6 संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 116 शहरों में 10,000 बसें मंज़ूर की गई हैं। राज्य-वार मंज़ूर बसों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** -II में दिया गया है।

(घ) दिसंबर, 2025 तक स्कीम के तहत कोई बस नहीं चलाई गई। हालाँकि, अब तक चार शहरों, गुवाहाटी (100), नागपुर (50), भावनगर (50), और चंडीगढ़ (25) ने 225 बसें चलानी शुरू कर दी हैं।

(ङ) आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की डेटा प्रबंधन प्रणाली बसों के चलने और डिपो बनाने की परियोजना से सृजित हुई नौकरियों संबंधी आँकड़े नहीं रखता है, ये कार्य संबंधित शहरों द्वारा लागू किए जा रहे हैं। हालाँकि, स्कीम के समय के दौरान 45,000 से 55,000 प्रत्यक्ष नौकरियाँ सृजित होने का अनुमान है।

(च) बिहाइंड-द-मीटर (बीटीएम) पावर और सिविल डिपो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के कार्यों के लिए कुल 10.48 करोड़ रुपए मंज़ूर किए गए हैं। इसमें से 8.40 करोड़ रुपए की पहली मंज़ूरी जारी की गई थी। जबलपुर शहर के लिए कुल 200 ई-बसें मंज़ूर की गई हैं और 12.02.2026 को रियायत समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। अभी तक कोई बस नहीं चलाई गई है। मंज़ूर और जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** -III में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पीएम-ई-बस सेवा के तहत मंजूर और व्यय की गई कुल राशि का ब्यौरा

#	राज्य/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)			व्यय राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)		
		बीटीएम	सिविल	कुल	बीटीएम	सिविल	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	30.18	65.41	95.59	0	0	0
2	असम	3.84	12.81	16.65	3.33	7.52	10.85
3	बिहार	79.25	33.21	112.46	79.25	8.3	87.55
4	चंडीगढ़	11.87	0.00	11.87	11.87	0	11.87
5	छत्तीसगढ़	30.36	20.19	50.55	25.09	6.07	31.16
6	गुजरात	35.69	40.61	76.30	19.88	9.06	28.94
7	हरियाणा	13.44	8.69	22.13	0	0	0
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	14.28	28.09	42.37	0	0	0
9	मध्य प्रदेश	55.01	36.39	91.40	1.32	0	1.32

10	महाराष्ट्र	228.21	142.28	370.49	167.65	32.53	200.18
11	मेघालय	8.95	9.00	17.95	0	0	0
12	ओडिशा	54.11	34.05	88.16	39.91	7.96	47.87
13	पुडुचेरी	8.15	0.00	8.15	0	0	0
14	पंजाब	22.90	20.87	43.77	14.27	5.23	19.5
15	राजस्थान	60.08	42.03	102.11	35.84	8.62	44.46
16	उत्तराखंड	12.02	15.36	27.38	0	0	0
17	कर्णाटक	37.82	39.23	77.05	0	0	0
	कुल	**706.16**	**548.22**	**1254.38**	**398.4**	**85.29**	**483.7**

विवरण-II

पीएम ई-बस सेवा स्कीम के तहत मंज़ूर की गई ई-बसों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	शहर	बसें
असम	1	100
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)	1	45
आंध्र प्रदेश	11	1050
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	50
बिहार	6	400
छत्तीसगढ़	4	240
गुजरात	8	750
गोवा	1	50
हरियाणा	7	450
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	50
कर्णाटक	10	750
केरल	3	293
मध्य प्रदेश	8	972
महाराष्ट्र	22	1609
मणिपुर	1	50
मेघालय	1	55

ओडिशा	5	400
पंजाब	5	447
राजस्थान	9	1150
उत्तराखंड	2	137
तेलंगाना	2	151
चंडीगढ़ (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)	1	428
जम्मू और कश्मीर (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)	2	200
लद्दाख (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)	1	48
पुडुचेरी (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)	1	75
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमण और दीव (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र)	1	50
20 राज्य और 6 संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	**116**	**10,000**

<u>विवरण-III</u>

बिहाइंड-द-मीटर (बीटीएम) पावर और सिविल डिपो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के कार्यों के लिए मंज़ूर और जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

करोड़ रुपए में

शहर	**स्वीकृत राशि**			**मूल स्वीकृति जारी**		
	बीटीएम	**सिविल**	**कुल**	**बीटीएम**	**सिविल**	**कुल**
जबलपुर	6.3	4.18	10.48	6.3	2.1	8.4

PM-MITRA TEXTILE PARKS

2961. SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:
DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

(a) whether PM-MITRA Textile Parks announced in the Union Budget 2026–27 have been made operational or implementation has commenced;

(b) if so, the details thereof including land identification, fund release, investment inflow and employment generated, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (c) In the Union Budget 2026-27, an announcement was made by Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding setting up of Mega Textile Parks in challenge mode alongwith a focus on bringing value addition to technical textiles.

In order to ensure early sanction and quick implementation of the Scheme, the Ministry has initiated a process of stakeholder consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders. It has also constituted a Joint Working Group to discuss eligibility criteria, selection process and evaluation parameters.

जैविक और प्राकृतिक कृषि हेतु सहायता

2962. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुरः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में यूरिया, डीजल एग्जॉस्ट फ्लूइड (डीईएफ) और अन्य उर्वरकों के स्थान पर जैविक खाद के उपयोग हेतु आरंभ की जाने वाली योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जैविक कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों का बिहार में जिला -वार सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) जैविक कृषि द्वारा उत्पन्न खाद्यान्नों की खरीद हेतु सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) जैविक कृषि को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) के माध्यम से जैविक खेती और राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक खेती जैसी रसायन मुक्त कृषि प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

(ख) और (घ) परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना योजना के अंतर्गत जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्षों में 31,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें से किसानों को 15,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता ऑन-फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक आदानों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से, मार्केटिंग और ब्रांडिंग के लिए 4,500 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर, प्रमाणन के लिए 3,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर और प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 9,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। पीकेवीवाई के तहत वर्ष 2015-16 से (31.12.2025 तक) बिहार राज्य सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। जिलावार डेटा केंद्रीय स्तर पर संग्रहित नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग) जैविक खेती के माध्यम से किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित खाद्यान्नों की खरीद के लिए कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2015-16 से पीकेवीवाई योजना के तहत राज्यवार वित्तीय उपलब्धियां (31.12.2025 तक)	
राज्य का नाम	**रिलीज (लाख रुपये में)**
आंध्र प्रदेश	38437.49
बिहार	**7244.08**
छत्तीसगढ़	10846.92
गुजरात	1863.12
गोवा	1192.90
हरियाणा	104.56
झारखंड	3686.42

कर्नाटक	10049.36
केरल	7322.97
मध्य प्रदेश	15919.63
महाराष्ट्र	16093.01
ओडिशा	9941.10
पंजाब	3365.55
राजस्थान	18605.26
तमिलनाडु	6236.35
तेलंगाना	3576.78
उत्तर प्रदेश	29395.08
पश्चिम बंगाल	4758.01
असम	3012.55
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	234.56
मिजोरम	469.61
मणिपुर	163.46
नागालैंड	333.72
सिक्किम	1848.88
त्रिपुरा	687.05
मेघालय	448.12
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4123.25
जम्मू और कश्मीर	979.81
उत्तराखंड	45675.28
अंडमान और निकोबार	163.00
दादर एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	1235.55
दिल्ली	471.45
पुदुचेरी	97.82
चंडीगढ़	77.42
लक्षद्वीप	227.20
लद्दाख	541.85
सकल योग	**249429.16**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

2963. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) the manner in which the Ministry plans to address the specific needs of rural areas in different States and UTs through various schemes of the Ministry;

(b) whether there are any plans to introduce new schemes for rural development particularly in the State of Tripura;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve the allocation of funds to States and UTs for rural development programs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development(MoRD) has adopted multi-pronged strategies to improve the economic well-being of people in rural areas with the main focus on increasing livelihood opportunities, empowering rural women, providing social safety net skilling of rural youth, infrastructure development etc. through its schemes/programmes in rural areas of the country including in the State of Tripura. In this regard, MoRD is implementing a number of targeted schemes/programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM),

DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana(PMKSY).

At present, there is no plan to introduce new schemes for rural development particularly in the State of Tripura. However, it is also mentioned that in December, 2025, Parliament has passed the Viksit Bharat—Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB GRAM-G) Act, 2025. This Act, which will replace MGNREGA, aims to provide 125 days of unskilled wage employment in rural areas of States/UTs including in the State of Tripura.

(c) and (d): Allocation of funds to the States/UTs is a continuous process. Funds are allocated/released to State Governments taking into account the balance of funds available with the States, submission of requisite documents / utilization certificate as per schematic requirements, ensuring proper utilization of funds already allocated under the schemes and ensuring strict adherence of the schematic guidelines and assessing the actual requirement at the ground level.

IMPACT OF INDIA-US TRADE DEAL

2964. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive assessment of the likely impact of the proposed India–US trade agreement between

India and the United States on Indian agriculture and farmers' incomes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the agreement proposes reduction of import duties or expansion of market access for agricultural commodities such as dairy products, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, maize and other farm products, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of safeguards proposed to protect small and marginal farmers from possible adverse effects arising out of increased imports and price volatility;

(d) whether the Government has estimated the likely impact of the agreement on MSP operations, public procurement and food security mechanisms, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any study has been undertaken to assess the likely impact of the agreement on India's GDP, particularly the contribution of the agricultural sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government place the details with farmers' organisations, State Governments and other stakeholders in the public domain, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) India and the United States announced a trade deal on 2nd February 2026. A Joint Statement for the same was released on February 07 2026.

- The agreement will provide opportunities to Indian farmers and fishermen to enhance their exports in their areas of strength, such as marine products, basmati rice, spices, tea and coffee, oilseeds, and certain fruits. It will also provide preferential tariff access to a big market for agroforestry-linked products such as vegetable saps, waxes, nuts, plating material, coconut, poppy seeds, vegetables and certain roots, along with processed fruit products such as juices, pulp and jams. The tariff concessions will create a conducive environment for Indian farmers to sell to a huge American annual import market of more than Rs.14 lakh crore.
- India has fully protected its sensitive agricultural sectors through a carefully designed Exclusion Category, ensuring no tariff concessions are provided in the Agreement on key products such as Rice, Wheat, Poultry, Dairy, Soyameal, Maize, Millets, Groundnuts, Honey, Tobacco etc.
- India has offered limited and carefully calibrated tariff concessions on select agricultural products while safeguarding domestic sensitivities through quotas, phased concession and partial duty reductions. On products such as Apples, Walnuts and Soyabean Oil where India imports in significant quantities due to domestic demand exceeding production, concession is limited and quota-based so that imports help in diversification of sourcing. The quotas are well within current global imports so that supply gaps are met without adversely affecting Indian

farmers. Similarly, in the backdrop of growing demand, animal feed related products such as DDGS and Non-GM Red Sorghum, have been considered in limited quantities and with partial tariff concessions so that there is no adverse impact on domestic feed crops. Likewise, Cotton has been offered in a calibrated quota-based concession considering India's existing trade pattern of both importing and exporting cotton and cotton products to meet quality requirements.

- Overall the terms of concessions in the Agreement are expected to benefit Indian farmers and open new export opportunities.

SC/ST STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

2965. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of complaints received from Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in higher educational institutions since 2017 regarding discrimination, harassment, denial of scholarship or institutional victimisation, classified State-wise and specifically for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the nature of action taken by the Ministry on such complaints, including cases referred to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any review of recurring grievances raised by SC/ST students, if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to strengthen grievance redress mechanisms, monitoring systems and legal protection available to SC/ST students in higher education institutions?

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

(a) The data regarding number of complaints received from Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in higher educational institutions is not centrally maintained in the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(b) to (d) In order to reduce the discrimination against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) students in higher educational institutions, the Government has taken various steps which, inter-alia, include setting up of SC/ST Students' Cells, Equal Opportunity Cell, Student Grievance Cell, Student Grievance Redressal Committee, Liaison Officers, etc. in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued letters from time to time to prevent caste based discrimination in Higher Education.

Further, the Central Government as well as UGC has issued several instructions from time to time to all the State Governments and Centrally Funded Education Institutions to curb discrimination of any kind in Higher Educational Institutions. UGC has also advised all Universities to constitute a Committee to look into the discrimination complaints received from the SC/ST Students/Teachers and non-teaching staff. In addition to the above, All India

Council of Technical Education has also framed strict norms to prohibit such incidents in the institutions.

Moreover, Parliament has enacted two Acts, namely the Protection of Civil Rights {PCR} Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 which are applicable across the country to safeguard members of SC/ST community including students. A dedicated 'National Helpline Against Atrocities' (NHAA) is also available at toll free number '14566' to facilitate the members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in registration of complaints.

The State Governments and UT Administrations are regularly advised in review meetings and Chintan Shivirs to be more sensitive while dealing with incidents of caste based discrimination.

Students can also raise issues, if any, with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST).

GROSS VALUE ADDED FOR AGRICULTURE

2966.SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) the details of rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) for agriculture in the last five years and the details thereof;

(b) whether the budgetary allocation for the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) has reduced in the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government calculates average farm income and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether farm income has increased in the last five years and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) During 2024-25, the GVA of agriculture sector registered a growth of 9.2% as per the First Revised Estimate (FRE) of GVA. The Gross Value Added (GVA) percentage growth in the agriculture and allied sectors during the last five years (at current prices) is as under:

Years	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25 (FRE)**
At current prices	10.0	10.6	8.5	7.6	9.2

Source: MoS andPI

(b) Budgetary Allocation under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) during the last three years is as under:

(Amount in Rs Crore)

2022-23	4500.00
2023-24	2240.00
2024-25	6551.26

(c) and (d) The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is periodically estimated through the “Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households”, conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). As per the latest NSS 77th round of the Survey (January, 2019 - December, 2019) in the rural areas of the country, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources including crop production, farming of animals, wages, non-farm business and leasing out of land is estimated at Rs. 10,218/- per month. The contribution of these sources varies across States depending on local agro-climatic conditions, farm size, and cropping patterns. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018 -19 (NSS 77th round).

भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति

2967. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादवः
श्री गिरिधारी यादवः

क्या **सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या बिहार में भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (बीबीएसएसएल) की कोई शाखा स्थापित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त समिति से बिहार के कितने किसान लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं; और

(ग) उक्त समिति के अंतर्गत बिहार के किसानों को अब तक क्या-क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं?

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

(क) बिहार राज्य में भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (BBSSL) का कोई औपचारिक शाखा कार्यालय स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, BBSSL राज्य में सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से बीज वितरण तथा बीज उत्पादन सहित अपनी विभिन्न गतिविधियों का संचालन कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार राज्य में अब तक 3,418 सहकारी समितियाँ BBSSL की सदस्य के रूप में पंजीकृत की जा चुकी हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 19,956 किसानों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण एवं किफायती बीज उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, रबी 2025-26 के चालू मौसम के दौरान राज्य में 2,663 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 279 किसान BBSSL की बीज उत्पादन गतिविधियों से जुड़े हुए हैं। इन किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित बीजों की खरीद BBSSL द्वारा पारिश्रमिक मूल्य पर की जाती है, जिसमें खरीद न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) + 10% बोनस अथवा राज्य बीज निगम की प्रचलित दर, जो भी अधिक हो, के आधार पर की जाती है।

STRENGTHENING COOPERATIVE DIGITAL GOVERNANCE IN ODISHA

2968. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) the status of computerisation of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) offices in Odisha and the operationalisation of the National Cooperative Database (NCD) in the State, including total cooperative societies onboarded, district-wise;

(b) whether measurable improvements have been observed in registration timelines, transparency, digital compliance and financial reporting of cooperative societies in aspirational districts, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for strengthening cooperative digital infrastructure in Odisha; and

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to further strengthen Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), dairy and tribal cooperatives in Kandhamal through AI-enabled governance and capacity building initiatives, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The integrated RCS digital portal has been launched by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister and gone live on 06.03.2026. The development of APIs for integration with the National Cooperative Database (NCD) is currently in progress. All the Cooperative Societies of the State have been onboarded on the NCD portal. The district-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) The implementation of the project by the majority of the States/UTs is currently in progress. A few States/UTs have only recently completed the project; therefore, it is too early to assess the measurable improvements in the functioning of the RCS offices.

(c) The total funds allocated to the State of Odisha under the sub-project "Computerization of the Offices of RCS of States/UTs" under the Centrally Sponsored Project "Strengthening of Cooperatives through IT **(**Government of India's share) are approximately ₹2.20 crore. Out of this, a total amount of approximately ₹1.49 crore has been released to the State so far. Under the

project, the State has utilized approximately ₹0.61 crore for activities such as the development of software.

Under the Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) Computerization Project, the total funds allocated to the State of Odisha are approximately ₹36.14 crore. Out of this, a total amount of approximately ₹18.07 crore has been released to the State so far. The State has fully utilized the funds released under the project.

Odisha is currently not part of the Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDB) Computerization Project.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration by the Ministry to strengthen Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), dairy, and tribal cooperatives in Kandhamal through AI-enabled governance. However, as per the information received from the State Government, an MoU has been signed with OKCL (Odisha Knowledge Corporation Ltd.) for imparting basic computer literacy and an AI course to the staff of 2711 PACS/LAMPCS (Large Area Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies). The staff of all the 24 LAMPCS of Kandhamal are also covered in this programme.

Training/capacity building programs for cooperative societies are conducted by the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), which is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Cooperation. NCCT does not maintain any district-level data related to training imparted. However, it is to be informed that since the inception of the Ministry of Cooperation in 2021, the Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM), Bhubaneswar, an institute

functioning under NCCT, has conducted 1049 capacity-building programmes and trained 58,773 participants across diverse cooperative sectors till 31 January 2026.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of onboarding of Societies on Portal

S.No	District	Total Societies as per NCD
1	ANUGUL	219
2	BALANGIR	327
3	BALESHWAR	408
4	BARGARH	438
5	BHADRAK	350
6	BOUDH	103
7	CUTTACK	730
8	DEOGARH	56
9	DHENKANAL	208
10	GAJAPATI	142
11	GANJAM	616
12	JAGATSINGHAPUR	560
13	JAJAPUR	256
14	JHARSUGUDA	107
15	KALAHANDI	257
16	KANDHAMAL	105
17	KENDRAPARA	366
18	KENDUJHAR	244
19	KHORDHA	409
20	KORAPUT	157
21	MALKANGIRI	82
22	MAYURBHANJ	275
23	NABARANGPUR	164
24	NAYAGARH	248

25	NUAPADA	98
26	PURI	756
27	RAYAGADA	120
28	SAMBALPUR	152
29	SONEPUR	208
30	SUNDARGARH	250
	Total	**8411**

PRADHAN MANTRI ANUSUCHIT JAATI ABHYUDAY YOJANA

2969. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of funds under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), indicating separately the allocations approved, funds released and funds actually utilised along with utilisation percentages for the last three financial years, year and State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken note of low utilisation of funds under PM-AJAY in several States/UTs, if so, the details of such States/UTs where utilisation has remained below prescribed norms during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the reasons reported by the State Governments for such low utilisation and the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Ministry to improve fund absorption and ensure timely implementation; and

(d) the measures that have been instituted to prevent recurrence of such irregularities, including strengthened financial controls, concurrent audits, PFMS-based monitoring and fixed timelines for submission and verification of utilisation certificates?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Governments /Union Territories (UT), launched in 2021–22 by merging three erstwhile schemes, namely Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP), and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana. The Scheme has three components namely (i) Adarsh Gram, (ii) Grants-in-aid for District/State-level projects for Socio-Economic betterment of Scheduled Caste (SC) communities, and (iii) Hostel. The details of Budget Estimates and funds released under PM-AJAY during the last three financial years are as follows:

(Figures In Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Total fund released	Expenditure Percentage
1.	2022-23	1950.00	163.13	8.4%
2.	2023-24	2050.00	465.64	22.71%
3.	2024-25	2140.00	729.49	34.08%

State/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c) Low utilisation of funds under PM-AJAY scheme during the last three financial years occurred due to delay in finalisation of the Village Development Plans (VDPs) and Perspective plans by the implementing States/UTs under the scheme. Further, the States/UTs had not submitted Utilisation Certificates in a time-bound manner and cleared their SNA balances, resulting in delays in releases to the States/UTs. To address this, the Department conducted regular review meetings with States and Union Territories, organised Chintan Shivirs and National Conferences, and emphasised capacity building and hand-holding for low-performing States and Districts.

(d) To strengthen financial management, funds under PM-AJAY are released in accordance with the provisions of the General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017, approved guidelines of the Ministry of Finance and through the SNA-SPARSH mechanism of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) , which enables real-time monitoring of fund flows. Further, a dedicated PM-AJAY portal has been developed for real-time monitoring of the scheme's physical and financial progress, along with prescribed timelines for the submission and verification of Utilisation Certificates by the States/UTs.

STATEMENT

Fund released under PM-AJAY during the last three Financial Years (2022-23 to 2024-25)

S.No.	State/UT	Fund released (Rs. in Crore)		
		FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	8.79	40.07
2	Assam	0.05	15.90	25.31
3	Bihar	56.53	0	8.72
4	Chhatisgarh	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	0	0	0
6	Haryana	0	0	7.19
7	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2.02
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5.13	8.58
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	23.77	4.50	24.24
11	Kerala	1.35	3.86	2.27
12	Madhya Pradesh	0	3.75	18.86
13	Maharashtra	28.61	2.16	27.24
14	Manipur	7.00	0.03.	5.33
15	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16	Mizoram	0	0	3.93
17	Nagaland	1.80	21.00	0
18	Odisha	1.49	48.34	46.85
19	Punjab	41.26	0	45.87
20	Rajasthan	0	7.50	0
21	Sikkim	0.16	3.72	1.91
22	Tamil Nadu	0	280.80	321.87
23	Telangana	0	13.99	4.92
24	Tripura	1.10	4.73	5.09
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	3.07	65.76
26	Uttarakhand	0	4.89	4.84
27	West Bengal	0	33.21	58.29
28	Chandigarh	0	0.22	0.24
29	Delhi	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total	**163.14**	**465.65**	**729.49**

ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर

2970. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) द्वारा देश में विशेषकर परभणी, महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए कौशल विकास और रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि करने में निभाई गई भूमिका का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में निजी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं अथवा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के साथ कोई भागीदारी की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत युवाओं को प्रदान किए गए रोजगार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एनआरएलएम और निजी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं अथवा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के बीच कोई भागीदारी की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), ग्रामीण कौशल प्रभाग ग्रामीण निर्धन युवाओं के लाभकारी रोजगार हेतु कौशल विकास के क्षेत्र में देश से गरीबी उन्मूलन की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित दो केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं अर्थात् दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) एवं ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

i. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई): डीडीयू-जीकेवाई 15-35 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के ग्रामीण निर्धन युवाओं के लिए एक नियोजन-संबद्ध कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम है। यह ग्रामीण निर्धन युवाओं को रोजगारपरक कौशल से सशक्त बनाता है और नियमित श्रम बाजारों में उनकी भागीदारी को सुगम बनाता है, और इस प्रकार उन्हें न्यूनतम वेतन पर या उससे अधिक

नियमित मासिक वेतन वाले रोजगार प्रदान करता है। डीडीयू-जीकेवाई दिशानिर्देश अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (50%), महिलाओं (33%) और विकलांगों (5%) का सामाजिक समावेश सुनिश्चित करता है। यह कार्यक्रम 'परियोजना मोड' में राज्यों के माध्यम से परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईए) को परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति देकर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। पीआईए कोई भी ऐसी संस्था हो सकती है जो:

i. राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर एक सरकारी या अर्ध-सरकारी संगठन,
ii. नीति आयोग के साथ पंजीकृत गैर-सरकारी संगठन (एनजीओ),
iii. भारतीय न्यास अधिनियम या किसी राज्य सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम या किसी राज्य सहकारी समिति या बहु-राज्य सहकारी अधिनियम या कंपनी अधिनियम 2003 या सीमित देयता भागीदारी अधिनियम 2008 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत, या स्वयं सहायता समूह एवं उनके संघ अर्थात् क्लस्टर स्तरीय संघ/ब्लॉक स्तरीय संघ,
iv. स्टार्ट-अप आदि को छोड़कर तीन वर्ष से अधिक पुरानी संस्था।

v. ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई): आरएसईटीआई, डीएवाई-एमआरएलएम के अंतर्गत एक गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम है और कौशल भारत मिशन के एक रणनीतिक अंग के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो न्यूनतम 70% नियोजन अधिदेश के साथ स्थायी आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एमएसडीई के सामान्य मानदंडों के तहत संचालित होता है। यह 18-50 वर्ष आयु के ग्रामीण युवाओं को दो वर्षों तक मार्गदर्शी सहायता के साथ पूरी तरह वित्त पोषित, मुख्यतः आवासीय, अल्पकालिक मांग-संचालित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हुए स्वरोजगार और सूक्ष्म उद्यम विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

यह योजना ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, प्रायोजक बैंकों और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के बीच त्रिपक्षीय भागीदारी के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती है जिसमें प्रत्येक जिले में एक आरएसईटीआई की स्थापना का अधिदेश है, जिसका प्रबंधन लीड बैंकों द्वारा किया जाता है और बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए ₹2 करोड़ की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई और आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित/स्व रोजगार प्राप्त अभ्यर्थियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I एवं II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत डीडीयू-जीकेवाई एवं आरएसईटीआई के तहत योजना की शुरुआत से वर्तमान तक युवाओं को प्रदान किए गए रोजगार का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	प्रशिक्षित (अद्यतित)	नियोजित (अद्यतित)	प्रशिक्षित (जनवरी 2026 तक)	स्व रोजगार प्राप्त (जनवरी 2026 तक)
परभणी	1170	682	11625	8544
जालना	3359	1868	10582	8197

स्रोत: महाराष्ट्र राज्य

(घ) जी नहीं।

विवरण-I

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के अंतर्गत योजना की शुरुआत से जनवरी 2026 तक प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित अभ्यर्थियों का महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संचयी योग (जनवरी 2026 तक)	
		प्रशिक्षित	नियोजित
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	148692	119509
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2435	1119
3	असम	86136	53890
4	बिहार	80518	48965
5	छत्तीसगढ़	59575	34682
6	गुजरात	32404	21146
7	हरियाणा	56041	40924
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19793	11605
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	72602	45618
10	झारखंड	82754	44192
11	कर्नाटक	56911	37537

12	केरल	76984	46996
13	मध्य प्रदेश	93391	54778
14	**महाराष्ट्र**	**71011**	**48146**
15	मणिपुर	7913	4254
16	मेघालय	9070	5390
17	मिजोरम	3478	2047
18	नागालैंड	8150	5278
19	ओडिशा	218770	177853
20	पंजाब	54075	30048
21	राजस्थान	87409	47009
22	सिक्किम	3306	1951
23	तमिलनाडु	80161	76040
24	तेलंगाना	75165	53991
25	त्रिपुरा	13221	7905
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	254238	107775
27	उत्तराखंड	25704	16153
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	45273	30838
29	पुदुचेरी	3154	1986
30	अं. नि. द्वीप समूह	1017	567
	कुल	**1829351**	**1178192**

स्रोत: कौशल भारत पोर्टल

विवरण-II

आरएसईटीआई के अंतर्गत योजना की शुरुआत से जनवरी 2026 तक प्रशिक्षित और स्व रोजगार प्राप्त अभ्यर्थियों का महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	योजना की शुरुआत से जनवरी 2026 तक संचयी	
		प्रशिक्षित	स्व रोजगार प्राप्त
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5769	4516
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	188687	139549
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4782	2845
4	असम	195151	128659

5	बिहार	391373	280721
6	छत्तीसगढ़	174726	124248
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली	9046	6017
8	गोवा	368	57
9	गुजरात	357124	252656
10	हरियाणा	198031	131775
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	87085	60545
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	122400	89915
13	झारखंड	246330	170518
14	कर्नाटक	438049	319424
15	केरल	164219	126134
16	लक्षद्वीप	2596	1583
17	मध्य प्रदेश	469832	329448
18	**महाराष्ट्र**	**345885**	**255600**
19	मणिपुर	9610	6748
20	मेघालय	24936	14316
21	मिजोरम	9753	8223
22	नागालैंड	5150	3518
23	ओडिशा	306686	238389
24	पुदुचेरी	11741	8683
25	पंजाब	162042	111533
26	राजस्थान	452820	334417
27	सिक्किम	6200	4366
28	तमिलनाडु	354505	267427
29	तेलंगाना	107790	82909
30	त्रिपुरा	41580	27248
31	लद्दाख (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	6077	4052
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	799436	586863
33	उत्तराखंड	106093	77038
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	198570	143964
	कुल :	**6004442**	**4343904**

स्रोत: एनएसीईआर

सामाजिक असमानता

2971. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पंजाब सहित कई राज्यों में मृत्यु के पश्चात होने वाले समारोहों जैसे भोग/श्राद्ध पर भारी व्यय किया जा रहा है जिससे सामाजिक असमानता बढ़ रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ऐसी सामाजिक बुराइयों को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए जागरूकता अभियान चलाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सादगीपूर्ण सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नीति प्रस्तावित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) 'भोग/श्राद्ध' जैसे मृत्यु के पश्चात होने वाले समारोह काफी हद तक सामाजिक परंपराओं, रीति-रिवाजों और समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार से संबंधित होते हैं। सरकार सदैव सामाजिक जागरूकता और आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्रगतिशील सामाजिक प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देती है।

राष्ट्रीय आपदा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का समेकन

2972. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यपः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्ष 2025 के मानसून और ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में विशेषकर शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और अन्य पहाड़ी शहरी क्षेत्रों में

अत्यधिक वर्षा, शहरी बाढ़, भू-स्खलन और लू की घटनाओं में वृद्धि देखी गई है और इन स्थितियों से निपटने में शहरी आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पहाड़ी राज्यों की भौगोलिक संवेदनशीलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए चरम मौसमी स्थितियों की घटनाओं की सात दिन पहले भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा डाटाबेस के साथ कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) के समेकन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2025 के अंतर्गत उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी) को सांविधिक दर्जा प्रदान किए जाने से हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे आपदा-संवेदनशील पहाड़ी राज्यों को आपदा राहत निधि और अधिक तेजी से तथा समयबद्ध तरीके से जारी करना सुनिश्चित हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) तीव्र शहरीकरण के कारण बड़े शहरी क्षेत्रों में, जो एक से अधिक जिलों में भी फैले हुए हैं, नई और अनूठी चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। इसलिए, शहरी आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन के मुद्दे का समाधान करने और शहरी मुद्दों के प्रति एक केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए, आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन के माध्यम से प्रावधान '41 अ' जोड़ा गया है, जो राज्य सरकारों को राज्य की राजधानियों और नगर निगम वाले सभी शहरों में (दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र और चंडीगढ़ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश को छोड़कर), शहरी आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (यूडीएमए) गठित करने का अधिकार देता है, ताकि शहर-विशिष्ट आपदाओं से अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से निपटा जा सके। शहरी आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (UDMA) शहरी योजना तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, जिसमें बाढ़ और लू जैसी शहरी विशिष्ट कमजोरियों का समाधान करना और इसके कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय करना शामिल है। अतः, यूडीएमए की स्थापना राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है।

(ख) आपदा प्रबंधन (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2025 के तहत राष्ट्रीय आपदा डेटाबेस का निर्माण अनिवार्य किया गया है, जिसमें जोखिम आकलन, शमन योजनाएं और आपदाओं से संबंधित वास्तविक समय का डेटा शामिल होगा। भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) जैसी चेतावनी

एजेंसियों ने सात दिन पहले की भविष्यवाणियों के लिए मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणालियों में एआई एमएल मॉडल को एकीकृत किया है। इसमें मिशन मौसम के तहत बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान (सात दिन पहले तक) और चक्रवात ट्रैकिंग के लिए एआई-संचालित सिमुलेशन शामिल हैं।

(ग) उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी) राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) से राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करती है। आपदा प्रबंधन (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2025 के लागू होने से पहले भी एचएलसी अस्तित्व में थी। आपदा प्रबंधन में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को देखते हुए, आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2025 में संशोधन के माध्यम से एचएलसी को वैधानिक दर्जा दिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, गृह मंत्रालय किसी गंभीर आपदा की स्थिति में, नुकसान का तत्काल प्रत्यक्ष आकलन करने के लिए अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) का समय पर गठन और प्रतिनियुक्ति करता है।

एचएलसी ने बाढ़ /अचानक बाढ़ चक्रवात/अग्निशमन सेवाओं के आधुनिकीकरण / पुनर्प्राप्ति और पुनर्निर्माण की जरूरतें, आदि के लिए 2025-26 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को एनडीआरएफ से 4576.7 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की है।

कृषि भूमि में हो रही कमी

2973. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावाः

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

(क) क्या देश में कृषि भूमि के क्षेत्र में वर्ष-दर-वर्ष कमी आ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ) भूमि और कृषि राज्य के विषय हैं। भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि संख्या 18 के अनुसार, भूमि राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है और राज्य कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र बढ़ाने और कृषि भूमि का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उचित उपाय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। तथापि, भारत सरकार नीतिगत पहलों और बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से इन प्रयासों का समर्थन करती है।

नवीनतम वार्षिक प्रकाशन "भू-उपयोग सांख्यिकी - एक झलक 2023-24" के अनुसार, देश में कृषि भूमि का क्षेत्रफल अपेक्षाकृत स्थिर रहा है, जो देश भर में सतत कृषि क्षमता को दर्शाता है। आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने और प्रभावी नीतिगत प्रयासों से फसल सघनता में भी निरंतर सुधार हुआ है, जो 2013-14 में 142.5% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 156.8% हो गई है। यह बहु-फसली खेती की ओर सकारात्मक बदलाव को दर्शाता है, जो किसानों की एक ही भूमि पर प्रतिवर्ष एक से अधिक बार खेती करने की बढ़ी हुई क्षमता को दर्शाती है। वर्ष 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान देश में कृषि क्षेत्र का विवरण क्रमशः 180112, 179982 और 179596 हजार हेक्टेयर है।

भूमि संसाधन विभाग प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) के वाटरशेड विकास घटक का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वर्षा सिंचित/क्षरित भूमि का विकास करना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत किए जाने वाले कार्यों में रिज एरिया ट्रीटमेंट, ड्रेनेज लाइन ट्रीटमेंट, मिट्टी एवं नमी संरक्षण, वर्षा जल संचयन, नर्सरी संवर्धन, चारागाह विकास, संपत्तिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए आजीविका आदि शामिल हैं। डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत किए गए उपाय कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के सरकारी प्रयासों का समर्थन करते हैं। सरकार द्वारा 15 दिसंबर, 2021 को इस योजना का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया था।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने कृषि क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए कई तकनीकी उपाय विकसित किए हैं। इनमें वर्षा जल के बहाव से होने वाले मृदा अपरदन को रोकने के

लिए क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट जैव-इंजीनियरिंग, रेत के टीलों का स्थिरीकरण और विंड एरोशन को रोकने के लिए शेल्टर बेल्ट तकनीक तथा देश की समस्याग्रस्त मृदा के लिए सुधार तकनीक शामिल हैं। आईसीएआर ने जिप्सम प्रौद्योगिकी पैकेज भी विकसित किया है, जिसमें भूमि समतलीकरण, बन्ड तैयार करना, फ्लशिंग, अतिरिक्त जल की निकासी, उत्तम गुणवत्तापूर्ण सिंचाई जल, संशोधनों का अनुप्रयोग, फसलों का चयन और कुशल पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन शामिल हैं।

COALITION FOR DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

2974. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the details regarding the number of studies conducted by Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to assess impact of extreme weather events on infrastructure in India, classified in coastal States, year and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether findings of such studies regarding the extent of infrastructure at risk and amount investment required for making infrastructure resilient, classified State-wise including for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the projects undertaken in Andhra Pradesh by CDRI, along with the financial and technical assistance provided; and

(d) the outcomes achieved till date through such projects in strengthening infrastructural resilience?

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

(a) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is a global network of national governments and international organizations. As per the information given by CDRI, it has supported 23 initiatives in 15 Indian States across major infrastructure sectors. Details provided by CDRI are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) National-level risk estimates from CDRI's Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index (GIRI) indicate an annual average infrastructure loss of USD 31.96 Billion in India. Studies show 10-15% additional investment in resilient design yields 7-12 times economic returns through avoidable losses. State-wise risk quantification has not been carried out.

(c) CDRI has undertaken a systemic climate risk assessment for Visakhapatnam Port. Its scope includes evaluation of climate risks across interconnected seaport systems and assessment of cascading disruptions across logistics, energy, transport, labour, and storage networks. Key recommendations include updating building codes, using nature-based solutions, integration of early warning tools, multi-stakeholder coordination etc.

(d) CDRI has informed that it has recommended measures to strengthen power, telecommunications, transport as well as disaster risk financing systems. Advisories have been issued on power sector utilities and scoping note on extreme heat impacts on the power sector. CDRI has also informed that it has provided technical inputs for updating the Disaster Risk Index during sixteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

STATEMENT

List of Studies and Initiatives Supported by CDRI

S. No.	Sector	Project Title	States	Year
1	Telecom Sector	Disaster Risk and Resilience Framework for Telecommunications Sector, India	Assam, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Uttarakhand	2022-2025
2	Transport Sector (Airports)	Global Study on Disaster Resilience of Airports Phase I	National (Global including India)	2022
3		Global Study on Disaster Resilience of Airports Phase II	Karnataka, Odisha (Global including India)	2023-2025
4		Development of Airport Preparedness Measures for Climate Risks to enhance Adaptive Capacity and Infrastructure Resilience	National (Global including India)	2025-2026
5	Transport Sector (Roads and Railway)	Transport Infrastructure Reimagined- Forging Resilient Connections	National (South Asia including India)	2024-2025
6		Developing Disaster Management Plans for National Highways	National	2024-2025
7	Transport Sector (Seaports)	Developing Systemic Risk Assessment Framework for Seaport Ecosystem	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha	2023-2025
8	Health Infrastructure Resilience	Roadmap for Resilient health Infrastructure in Sikkim	Sikkim	2023-2025
9	Finance for Resilient Infrastructure	Mainstreaming Disaster Resilience into Infrastructure	Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Jammu	2023-2025

		Projects: Insights from Infrastructure Sectors in India	and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Assam	
10		National and State level Assessment of fiscal risks due to disaster in critical infrastructure sectors	National and Odisha, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu Himachal Pradesh	2023-2025
11		Disaster Risk Index (DRI) updates for the Sixteenth Finance Commission	National	2024-25
12	Urban Resilience	Building Small Town Water Resilience across Chikkaballapura, Bagepalli, Gowribidanur, Shidlaghatta, Gudibande, Chintamani towns	Karnataka	2025
13	Power Infrastructure	Study on the Impact of Extreme Heat on Power Infrastructure Phase I	National	2024-2025
14		Study on the Power Sector Resilience in the Odisha	Odisha	2021-2024
15	Transport Sector	Guidelines for Highway Slope Stabilization Management and Maintenance for Hill roads	South Asia (including India)	2025
16		Landslide Risk Assessment of Strategic Roads in Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	2023-24
17	Multi-Sector	Collaboration with Government of Italy on Civil Defence and Humanitarian Aid	South Asia (including India)	2025
18		Development of guidelines for design, operation and maintenance of cooling shelters to mitigate extreme heat	National	2024-2025
19		Support to PDNA, Tamil Nadu through NDMA	Tamil Nadu	2024-2025

20		Support to PDNA, Tripura through NDMA	Tripura	2024-2025
21		Support to PDNA, Manipur through NDMA	Manipur	2024-2025
22		Support to PDNA, Telangana through NDMA	Telangana	2024-2025
23	Urban	Support on Delhi Urban Flood Risk Mitigation Planning and Preliminary Project Report (PPR) Preparation through NDMA	Delhi	2025

STARTUP CLOSURES IN INDIA

2975. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) the number of startups that have ceased operations or been officially closed down during each of the last five years, year-wise, including the details of the sectors most affected;

(b) the reasons for the closure of these startups, categorised broadly under factors such as funding constraints, regulatory challenges, market contraction, failure to scale, technology or talent gaps and any other major causes identified; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address the key challenges leading to startup closures, including measures to improve access to capital, implementing anti-competitive

activities and ecosystem interventions to sustain entrepreneurship and innovation?

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

(a) As on 31st January 2026, a total of 2,12,283 entities have been recognised as startups by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. 6,789 recognised startups are categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off), as per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). The industry-wise number of entities which are categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off) are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) Startup closures that occur are generally influenced by factors such as the viability of the business model, alignment with market demands, domestic and global economic conditions, the nature of products and services developed, the ability to attract funding, and other business specific considerations.

(c) To ensure the sustainability and growth of startups, the Government unveiled an action plan for startups comprising of schemes and incentives which include measures to improve access to capital along with ecosystem interventions to sustain entrepreneurship and innovation. The Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as “Simplification and handholding”, “Funding support and incentives” and “Industry-academia partnership and incubation”.

The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, and Innovation Week which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem. Government also encourages and support ecosystem led initiatives as Startup Mahakumbh which serve as a vibrant platform for stakeholders to network and collaborate. Initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement also support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses have also been undertaken. The Government has also taken various measures to enhance ease of doing business including starting up of business, raising capital, and reducing compliance burden to simplify the regulatory environment and create a conducive business environment.

As per the Competition Commission of India (CCI), the Competition Act, 2002 ('the Act') was enacted to prevent practices having adverse effects on competition, to promote and sustain competition in markets, to protect interests of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets. The Act prohibits anti-competitive agreements (Section 3), abuse of dominant position (Section 4) and provides for regulation of combinations i.e., mergers and acquisitions (Sections 5 and 6).

The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has been established under the Act to enforce these provisions and empowers CCI to issue appropriate

remedies for such anti-competitive behaviour. Since its inception, CCI has been enforcing the Act and promoting fair competition in the markets. It has issued various decisions and orders against firms that have violated the provisions of the Act and has imposed penalties and directed remedies in case of anti-competitive conduct.

The Government, through the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023, introduced a specific provision relating to deal value threshold to capture transactions not meeting the asset and turnover thresholds. With this enabling provision, all Merger and Acquisition (M andA) transactions involving smaller companies/ enterprises with deal value exceeding Rs. 2000 crore and where the Target enterprise (i.e. enterprise being acquired) is having substantial business operations in India, will be notified to the Competition Commission of India (CCI). This will provide an opportunity to CCI to address likely harm to competition (Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition) due to such transactions.

STATEMENT

The industry-wise number of entities which have been recognised as startups by DPIIT categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off) as per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) are as under:

Industry	Number of entities recognised as startups categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off)
Advertising	60
Aeronautics Aerospace and Defence	45

Industry	Number of entities recognised as startups categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off)
Agriculture	301
AI	156
Analytics	51
Animation	3
AR VR (Augmented + Virtual Reality)	51
Architecture Interior Design	37
Art and Photography	21
Automotive	125
Biotechnology	10
Chemicals	25
Computer Vision	24
Construction	167
Dating Matrimonial	10
Design	46
Education	491
Enterprise Software	158
Events	47
Fashion	111
Finance Technology	203
Food and Beverages	320
Green Technology	142
Healthcare and Lifesciences	553
House-Hold Services	61
Human Resources	119
Indic Language Startups	32
Internet of Things	132
IT Services	875
Logistics	26
Marketing	152
Media and Entertainment	129

Industry	Number of entities recognised as startups categorized as closed (i.e., dissolved/struck-off)
Nanotechnology	11
Non- Renewable Energy	188
Other Specialty Retailers	37
Others	305
Passenger Experience	1
Pets and Animals	21
Professional and Commercial Services	262
Real Estate	59
Renewable Energy	138
Retail	212
Robotics	43
Safety	18
Security Solutions	44
Social Impact	51
Social Network	83
Sports	32
Technology Hardware	166
Telecommunication and Networking	57
Textiles and Apparel	90
Toys and Games	10
Transportation and Storage	123
Travel and Tourism	127
Waste Management	28
Total	**6,789**

उत्तर प्रदेश में कांच कारखाना

2976. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेलः

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) चित्रकूट जिले के बारगढ़ में स्थित कांच कारखाने के पुनरुद्धार के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने के पुनरुद्धार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य खनिज विकास निगम (यूपीएसएमडीसी) द्वारा आवंटित की गई निधि और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के लिए निविदा प्रक्रिया शुरु करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और इसकी निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) कारखाने को पुनः चालू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या लक्षित समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और इससे रोजगार के कितने अवसर सृजित होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) चूंकि भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार उद्योग राज्य का एक विषय है, इसलिए भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय, उत्तर प्रदेश के चित्रकूट जिले के बारगढ़ सहित देश के किसी भी भाग में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना/पुनरुद्धार से संबंधित कोई भी केंद्रीकृत आंकड़े नहीं रखता है।

(ख) से (ङ): प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

TRADITIONAL FISHER FOLK IN KERALA

2977. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure livelihood of traditional fisherfolk in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the difficulties of traditional fisher folk due to the hike in price of kerosene and lack of subsidy, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government considered the demand of traditional fisher folk in Kerala for allocation of 51,000 kilolitre of kerosene, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of kerosene from 11,640 kilolitre to 51,000 kilolitre so as to fill the gap between demand and supply, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken by the Government on the request of State of Kerala to enhance the non-subsidized Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene quota?

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

(a) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, through its schemes, policies and programmes has taken several initiatives for the holistic development of the fisheries sector, including strengthening the livelihoods of traditional fisherfolk. Under the flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented by the Department, during the last five years and the current year fisheries developmental projects amounting to ₹1,418.51 crore has been approved to Kerala.

The approved activities, inter alia, include various livelihood strengthening activities like support for deep sea fishing vessels (20 Nos), replacement boats and nets to traditional fishermen (200 Nos), installation of artificial reefs along the coast for stock rejuvenation (42 Nos), promotion of alternate/additional livelihood activities such as bivalve cultivation (1,140 Nos), biofloc units (780 Nos) and Re-Circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS) units (708 Nos), Ornamental fish rearing and breeding units (822 Nos), cages in reservoirs (493 Nos) as well as livelihood support to fishers during the fishing ban period (1,71,033 Nos). In addition, establishment of Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages (09 Nos), Climate Resilient Coastal Villages (06 Nos), and extension support services including Matsya Seva Kendras (10 Nos) and Sagar Mitras (222 Nos) have also been approved to strengthen coastal fisheries and infrastructure in the State. For enhancing the shelf life of fishes and fetch more value, transport vehicles (468 Nos), fish kiosk (90 Nos), live fish vending centres (77 Nos), Value added enterprise units (10 Nos) has been also approved.

Government of Kerala has informed that through institutions such as Kerala Fishermen Welfare Fund Board and Matsyafed, several initiatives like provision of interest-free and subsidized loans for fishing inputs, micro-finance support for fishermen self-help groups, education loans for children of fishermen, financial assistance to fisherwomen engaged in fish vending, and support for procurement of fishing crafts, engines and gear are taken up. These interventions aim to strengthen income security, reduce dependence on informal credit sources, and promote self-employment among fishing communities.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) being the nodal Ministry on the subject matter has informed that as kerosene is a polluting fuel and adversely impacts public health, PDS Kerosene allocation to States/UTs including Kerala have been rationalized since 2010-11 and that till date 21 States/UTs have already become PDS kerosene free.

The Government of India has formulated a new “PDS Kerosene Allocation Policy” for the period 2025-26 to 2027-28 after consultations with stakeholders including the Government of Kerala. Under this policy, allocation is made under a single category of “PDS SKO” on a quarterly basis for cooking and lighting as well as for special needs. States/UTs have the flexibility to sub-allocate the quantity for cooking and lighting or for special requirements such as fisheries, melas, exhibitions, pandemics or calamities based on their specific requirements. Distribution of PDS kerosene within the State under the PDS network and the scale and criteria of distribution to end beneficiaries are determined by the respective State/UT Governments.

The MoPNG has also informed that under the new policy the State of Kerala has been allocated 22,704 KL of PDS SKO for the year 2025-26 as against the total allocation of PDS SKO 4,368 KL (subsidized and non-subsidized) for 2024-25, reflecting an increase of 419.78% in allocation. The details of allocation and upliftment during 2025-26 (up to the third quarter) indicate that against quarterly allocations of 5,676 KL, the State uplifted 924 KL in Q1, 5,580 KL in Q2 and 5,544 KL in Q3, with the remaining quantity lapsed in the respective quarters. Further, effective from 1st March 2020, NIL under-

recovery is maintained on a pan-India basis for the retail selling price of PDS kerosene.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना

2978. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले के नूरपुर विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत नई सड़कों को मंजूरी दी गई है;

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

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितनी ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है?

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

(क) से (ग) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) वर्ष 2000 से भारत सरकार द्वारा एक एकबारगी विशेष पहल के रूप में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है जिसका उद्देश्य कार्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित निर्दिष्ट जनसंख्या की पात्र संपर्कता रहित बसावटों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण संपर्कता प्रदान करना है।

योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक, पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य को 26,505 किलोमीटर सड़क लंबाई के कुल 4,170 सड़क कार्य, तथा 147 पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। प्रगति का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

घटक	स्वीकृत			पूर्ण		
	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (किमी में)	पुल	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (किमी में)	पुल
पीएमजीएसवाई-I	3,465	20,593	103	3,448	20,112	102
पीएमजीएसवाई-II	112	1,251	01	112	1,238	01
पीएमजीएसवाई-III	299	3,123	43	65	1,613	04
पीएमजीएसवाई-IV	294	1,538	0	0	0	0
कुल	**4,170**	**26,505**	**147**	**3,625**	**22,963**	**107**

पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत कांगड़ा जिले में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा और उनकी पूर्णता की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

घटक	स्वीकृत			पूर्ण		
	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (किमी में)	पुल	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (किमी में)	पुल
पीएमजीएसवाई-I	779	3,191	18	778	3,136	17
पीएमजीएसवाई-II	24	234	0	24	234	0
पीएमजीएसवाई-III	58	518	12	7	188	0
पीएमजीएसवाई-IV	12	28	0	0	0	0
कुल	**873**	**3,971**	**30**	**809**	**3,558**	**17**

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि इस मंत्रालय में विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते है। तथापि पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत कांगड़ा जिले के नूरपुर ब्लॉक में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण और उनकी पूर्णता की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

घटक	स्वीकृत			पूर्ण		
	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (किमी में)	पुल	सड़क कार्यों की संख्या	सड़क लंबाई (किमी में)	पुल
पीएमजीएसवाई-I	64	265	2	64	262	2
पीएमजीएसवाई-II	1	9	0	1	9	0
पीएमजीएसवाई-III	1	6	0	0	1	0
पीएमजीएसवाई-IV	01	02	0	0	0	0
कुल	**67**	**282**	**2**	**65**	**272**	**2**

इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी भी विशेष जिले/ब्लॉक की परियोजना-वार जानकारी कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट http://pmgsy.dord.gov.in -> Proposals -> State-wise List of Roads पर उपलब्ध है।

PROPOSED SEED BILL

2979. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of widespread concerns raised by farmers' organisations that the proposed Seed Bill undermines farmers' traditional rights to save, exchange and reuse seeds;

(b) whether small and marginal farmers fear increased dependence on corporate seed suppliers and higher cultivation costs;

(c) whether any comprehensive impact assessment has been undertaken on livelihoods, biodiversity and food security, particularly in States like Kerala; and

(d) the detail of the steps taken or proposed to protect farmers' autonomy while finalising the legislation?

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

(a) to (d) The draft Seeds Bill was placed in the public domain by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for pre-legislative consultation and a large number of suggestions from various stakeholders like farmers, States, farmers' organisations, experts and other stakeholders have been received. These

suggestions are being carefully deliberated so as to fully safeguard farmers' interest, livelihoods and biodiversity concerns.

The proposed draft Seeds Bill is expected to facilitate production and supply of quality seeds and for matters connected therewith, regulate the quality of seeds and planting materials and ensure the availability of quality seeds for farmers; curb the sale of spurious and poor quality seeds for protecting the rights of the farmers.

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के अंतर्गत मजदूरी और कार्य के दिनों में वृद्धि

2980. श्री छोटेलाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस) के अंतर्गत मजदूरी को 400 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 500 रुपए और कार्य के न्यूनतम दिनों को 125 दिन से बढ़ाकर 200 दिन करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का कामगारों को 50 दिनों के लिए कृषि कार्यों के लिए नियोजित करने का विचार है ताकि मजदूर और किसान दोनों ही लाभान्वित हो सकें?

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

(क) महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा), 2005 की धारा 6 (1) के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार अधिसूचना के माध्यम से अपने लाभार्थियों के लिए अकुशल कार्य की मजदूरी दर निर्दिष्ट कर सकती है। तदनुसार, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों हेतु महात्मा गांधी नरेगा मजदूरी दर अधिसूचित करता है। महात्मा गांधी नरेगा श्रमिकों को महंगाई से राहत देने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता

मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई-एएल) में बदलाव के आधार पर हर वर्ष मजदूरी दर में संशोधन करता है। यह संशोधित मजदूरी दर प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की 1 अप्रैल से लागू की जाती है।

वर्तमान मजदूरी दर गणना पद्धति का उपयोग करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार ने मजदूरी दर अधिसूचित की है और इसमें पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में लगभग 5% (औसत) और पिछले 5 वर्षों में लगभग 29% (औसत) की वृद्धि हुई है। हालांकि, राज्य सरकारें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित मजदूरी दर के अतिरिक्त स्वयं के स्रोतों से भी मजदूरी प्रदान कर सकती हैं।

कार्य दिवसों की संख्या बढ़ाने के संबंध में, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (महात्मा गांधी नरेगा), 2005, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रत्येक परिवार, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करने के लिए इच्छुक हो, को कम से कम एक सौ दिनों का गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार प्रदान करके देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की आजीविका सुरक्षा बढ़ाने का प्रावधान करने वाला एक अधिनियम है।

मंत्रालय वन क्षेत्र में रहने वाले प्रत्येक अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवार को (निर्धारित 100 दिनों से अधिक) 50 दिनों के अतिरिक्त मजदूरी रोजगार के प्रावधान का अधिदेश देता है, बशर्ते कि इन परिवारों के पास वन अधिकार अधिनियम (एफआरए), 2006 के तहत प्रदान किए गए भूमि अधिकारों के अलावा कोई अन्य निजी संपत्ति न हो।

इसके अलावा, सूखा/प्राकृतिक आपदा प्रभावित अधिसूचित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक वित्तीय वर्ष में 50 दिनों तक का अतिरिक्त मजदूरी रोजगार प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, अधिनियम की धारा 3(4) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारें अधिनियम के तहत गारंटीकृत अवधि के परे अपने स्वयं के कोष से रोजगार के अतिरिक्त दिन प्रदान करने का प्रावधान कर सकती हैं।

यहाँ यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि विकसित भारत- रोज़गार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी - जी राम जी अधिनियम, 2025 के तहत, गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार के दिनों को 100 दिनों से बढ़ाकर 125 दिन कर दिया गया है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। हालांकि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पात्र किसान और उनके परिवार के सदस्य उन कार्यों के तहत रोजगार की मांग कर सकते हैं जो वर्तमान में महात्मा गांधी नरेगा के अंतर्गत अनुमेय हैं।

NATIONAL COOPERATION POLICY

2981. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched or given effect to the National Cooperation Policy 2025 aimed at revitalising the cooperative sector across India, including Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of new primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) or multipurpose cooperatives sanctioned under this policy in Maharashtra for 2025 and the financial allocation involved;

(c) whether any specific provision has been made in this policy for tribal and border districts (such as Nandurbar Lok Sabha Constituency) to boost cooperative entrepreneurship, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to digitise cooperative societies, integrate them with national databases (e.g., National Cooperative Database) and improve governance;

(e) the manner the Government proposes to strengthen the link between cooperatives and agricultural value-chains, dairy and allied sectors in Maharashtra; and

(f) the timeline by which full implementation of the policy in Maharashtra, (including retrofitting existing societies) is expected and the metrics for progress?

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

(a) Yes. The National Cooperation Policy, 2025, was launched on 24 July 2025 by the Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister. The formulation of this policy has been envisaged to fulfil the mandate of the Ministry of Cooperation - "**Sahkar-se-Samriddhi**." It provides a roadmap for the systematic and holistic development of the cooperative sector. It has 6 strategic pillars, 16 objectives, and 83 recommendations.

(b) The National Cooperation Policy, 2025, provides a roadmap and contains policy recommendations to achieve the objectives outlined in the policy. It does not prescribe the number of primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) or multipurpose cooperatives to be formed in this country.

(c) One of the six strategic mission pillars of the National Cooperation Policy, 2025 is "Promoting Inclusivity and Deepening Reach". Under this pillar, one of the objectives (section 6.1) states as follows: "To promote inclusivity and member centrality". The recommendation (sub-section 6.1.1) under this objective calls for encouraging the participation of women, youth, small and marginal farmers, and weaker sections (SC/ST, specially-abled, etc.) to foster inclusivity and assign them significant roles in cooperatives. Further, the recommendation (sub-section 6.1.2) under this objective calls for strengthening

and promoting cooperatives for the weaker and marginalized sections in sectors like fisheries, dairy, handloom weaving, handicrafts, minor forest produce, etc. These recommendations will strengthen the cooperative movement in tribal districts.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Ministry to digitise cooperative societies, integrate them with national databases (e.g., National Cooperative Database), and improve governance:

(i) Strengthening of PACS through Computerization: To strengthen PACS, a project for the Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2925.39 Crore has been approved by the Government of India, which entails bringing all functional PACS in the Country onto a common ERP-based national software, linking them with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through StCBs and DCCBs. A total of 79,630 PACS from 31 States/ UTs have been sanctioned under the project. A total of 61,025 PACS have been onboarded on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software, and hardware has been procured by 30 States/UTs.

(ii) Computerization of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs): To strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure, the project of computerization of 1,867 units of Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) spread across 13 States/ Union Territories has been approved by the Government. NABARD is the implementing agency for the project. So far, proposals from 10 States/UTs have been received and sanctioned. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 10.89 crore has been

released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24, FY 24-25, and FY 2025-26 for procurement of hardware, digitization, and setting up of support system.

(iii) Computerization of the Central Registrar's Office: The Central Registrar's Office has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies, which is assisting in processing applications and service requests in a time-bound manner.

(iv) Computerization of the office of Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCSs) in States/ Union Territories: Centrally sponsored project for computerization of RCS offices in States/Union Territories has been approved by the Central Government on 06.10.2023 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions" of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the efficiency of the offices of RCS and increase the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies, and create a digital ecosystem for transparent, paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance and upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 (up to 20th January, 2026), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 26.82 crore has been released as the Government of India's share to States/UTs.

(v) Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity): Sahakar Sarathi (Shared Service Entity) Private Limited has been established after approval of the RBI to provide a common IT infrastructure to Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) so that RCBs are made digitally-enabled to offer modern banking services to their customers. It has launched 13 services for the Rural Cooperative Banking Sector.

(vi) Umbrella Organization for Urban Cooperative Banks: National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd. (NAFCUB) has been established on the approval of the RBI as an Umbrella Organization (UO) for the UCB sector, which is providing necessary IT infrastructure and operational support to around 1,500 UCBs. It has launched various services like Digi Loan and Digi Pay.

(e) The Government is strengthening the link between cooperatives and agricultural value chains, dairy and allied sectors in the country, including Maharashtra, through several initiatives, and some of the important initiatives are as follows:

1. **Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL): The** Government has established Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) under the MSCS Act, 2002, as an apex multi-state cooperative seed society to support seed production, testing, certification, procurement, processing, storage, branding, and marketing through PACS and other cooperatives. BBSSL has launched seeds under the brand “Bharat Beej”. So far, 33,077 PACS/cooperative societies have become members of BBSSL, including

5,012 members from Maharashtra. Further, BBSSL is in the process of setting up banana tissue culture facilities in Maharashtra, which will ensure the supply of affordable, disease-free planting material to farmers.

2. **National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL):** The Government has established National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) under the MSCS Act, 2002, as an apex multi-state cooperative society to provide institutional support for aggregation, certification, testing, procurement, storage, processing, branding, packaging, logistics and marketing of organic products through member cooperatives, including PACS/FPOs. So far, 11,823 PACS/cooperative societies have become members of NCOL, including 341 members from Maharashtra.
3. **National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL):** The Government has established National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) under the MSCS Act, 2002, to promote exports of cooperative sector products by facilitating procurement, processing, branding, packaging, certification, and marketing in global markets. So far, 13,890 PACS/cooperative societies have become members of NCEL, including 1,036 members from Maharashtra.
4. **Cooperative-led White Revolution 2.0:** The Ministry of Cooperation has launched Cooperative-led White Revolution 2.0 to expand cooperative coverage in the dairy sector, generate employment, and empower women. The initiative aims to increase milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50% over the next five years.

Under the action plan, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has been entrusted to coordinate the establishment of 75,000 new Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) and the strengthening of 46,422 existing societies across the country up to 2028-29, including 5,064 new DCS and the strengthening of 4,187 existing DCS in Maharashtra.

Through these initiatives, the Government is strengthening cooperative participation across seed, organic farming, exports, and dairy value chains, thereby enhancing farmers' market access, improving value addition, and increasing farmers' income.

(f) Timeline for implementation of the policy throughout India, including Maharashtra, has been kept as ten years.

स्वच्छता पर्यवेक्षकों तथा कर्मियों के मानदेय में वृद्धि

2982. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

(क) क्या बिहार सहित देश की पंचायतों में स्वच्छता पर्यवेक्षक और सफाई कर्मचारी स्वच्छता कार्य करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मानदेय के रूप में स्वच्छता पर्यवेक्षक को 5000 से 7000 रुपये प्रति माह और सफाई कर्मचारी को केवल 100 रुपये प्रति दिन मिलते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मुद्रास्फीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त स्वच्छता पर्यवेक्षकों और कामगारों के मानदेय में वृद्धि करने और देश में उनके लिए एकसमान न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित करने पर विचार करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) से (ग) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्वच्छता सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्वच्छता पर्यवेक्षकों/सफाई कर्मचारियों या अन्य जनशक्ति को काम पर रखना, उन्हें पारिश्रमिक और अन्य लाभ प्रदान करना संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। बिहार सरकार सहित संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित की जाती है और उसमें समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है।

ORGANIC FARMING IN TRIBAL REGIONS

2983. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Mission on Natural Farming to promote natural and organic farming practices across the country, including in the tribal-dominated regions of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of its implementation in Scheduled Area and tribal districts of Maharashtra, including Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Palghar, Thane and parts of Nashik, covering area brought under natural farming and key activities undertaken during last three years;

(c) the number of tribal farmers enrolled under the Mission and the extent of financial, input-based and technical support provided to them, district-wise;

(d) whether specific targets have been fixed for expanding natural farming among tribal communities in Maharashtra and the progress achieved so far;

(e) whether natural farming clusters in tribal areas are being linked with FPOs, markets and certification systems to improve tribal farmers' incomes; and

(f) the role of KVKs and research institutions in training and monitoring outcomes in these tribal regions?

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

(a) Yes, the Government is implementing National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) to promote natural farming and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for promotion of organic farming, including in State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) Under the implementation of the NMNF, community resource persons such as Krishi Sakhis have been deployed to provide guidance and handholding support to farmers at the village level. To facilitate the transition from conventional to natural farming practices, 136 training programmes at the KVK level and 442 training sessions at the village level have been conducted. Farmers have been trained in the preparation and application of natural inputs, including microbial formulations such as *Jeevamrut* and seed treatment solutions like *Beejamrut*, as alternatives to chemical fertilizers and pesticides. A total of 31,237 farmers have been enrolled under the Mission and financial assistance of ₹4,000 per acre per farmer for a period of two years is being provided under NMNF. The scheme also envisages the establishment of Bio-Input Resource Centres (BRCs) at the village level to ensure the easy availability of natural farming inputs. These BRCs are operational and

accessible to farmers at the village or block level. In addition, regular training programmes at village and KVK levels are being conducted to strengthen farmers' capacities and promote wider adoption of natural farming practices. Rs. 80.6601 Crore has been released to the State of Maharashtra for the financial year 2025–26 under NMNF. Rs. 160.9301 Crore has been released to the State from 2015-16 to 2025-26 under PKVY to the State of Maharashtra.

(e) The State Government of Maharashtra is also implementing Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Naisargik Sheti Mission across the State including tribal dominated regions of the State for the promotion of Natural Farming. Natural Farming Certification System (NFCS) has also been initiated by the Government as "PGS-INDIA NATURAL" for certification of all produces of natural farming in accordance with the Natural Farming Standards. It is an online certification system and implemented through National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF). More than 14 lakh farmers have been registered under the natural farming certification system till date with more than 6 lakh farmers issued NF certificates. Certification will enable farmers to get premium price for natural products. In the State of Maharashtra, 2,60,530 farmers have been registered under the natural farming certification system till date with more than 2,36,986 farmers issued NF certificates.

(f) The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Central and State Agricultural Universities (AU), Local Natural Farming Institutions (LNFI) and Farmer Master Trainers (FMT) impart training on all aspects of Natural Farming implementation. It includes on-field training in Natural Farming model demonstration farms of

farmer fields covering locally relevant NF practices, package of Natural Farming practices and preparation of Natural Farming inputs such as Beejamrut, Jeevamrut, Neemastra etc and other location specific good Natural Farming practices.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण की स्थिति

2984. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेषकर देवरिया और बलिया जिलों में, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत आवास सॉफ्ट पोर्टल पर ऐसे कई आवासों को पूर्णत: निर्मित दर्शाया गया है, जो निरीक्षण करने पर अधूरे या रहने योग्य नहीं पाए गए और गलत रिपोर्टिंग के मामलों में संबंधित अधिकारियों/एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के आवासों में पेयजल, शौचालय और बिजली जैसी आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में क्या स्थिति है और भुगतान की अंतिम किस्त जारी होने से पहले इन सभी सुविधाओं को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के कम कवरेज और पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची से पात्र परिवारों को बाहर रखने के मुद्दे की समीक्षा की गई है और इस योजना की निगरानी करने और अपात्र लाभार्थियों को दी गई निधि की वसूली के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) का कार्यान्वयन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, देवरिया और बलिया जिलों में पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत ऐसा कोई मामला संज्ञान में नहीं आया है। यह मंत्रालय सूचना

प्रबंधन प्रणाली पोर्टल आवाससॉफ्ट, आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकों, क्षेत्रीय दौरों एवं निरीक्षणों के माध्यम से योजना की प्रगति की निगरानी करता है।

मकानों की स्थिति निर्माण पूर्ण होने और जियो-टैगिंग के उपरांत ही पूर्ण दिखाई जाती है। तथापि, जिन मामलों में आवाससॉफ्ट पर दर्ज स्थिति और मकानों की जमीनी वास्तविक स्थिति के बीच विसंगतियाँ पाई जाती हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है। ऐसी कार्रवाइयों में जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सत्यापन, एमआईएस में अभिलेखों का सुधार, लंबित कार्यों की पूर्णता और योजना दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार गलत रिपोर्टिंग के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई शामिल है।

(ख) पीएमएवाई-जी अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से परिवारों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं सहित मकान निर्माण की सुविधा प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है, जिसमें मकान निर्माण के लिए इकाई सहायता के अतिरिक्त महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना) से 90/95 श्रम-दिवस की अकुशल मजदूरी, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण (एसबीएम-जी), मनरेगा योजना या किसी अन्य विशेष वित्त पोषण स्रोत के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से शौचालय निर्माण की सहायता, पाइप से पेयजल प्रदायगी, विद्युत कनेक्शन, एलपीजी गैस कनेक्शन, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत एवं भवन निर्माण सामग्री और खाना पकाने हेतु उपयुक्त ईंधन, ठोस एवं तरल कचरे का उपचार आदि की उपलब्धता शामिल है। शौचालय का निर्माण पीएमएवाई-जी मकान का एक अभिन्न अंग बना दिया गया है। मकान को पूर्ण तभी माना जाएगा जब शौचालय का निर्माण हो जाए। दिनांक 06.03.2026 तक, पीएमएवाई-जी के अन्य योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से देश में 2.95 करोड़ शौचालयों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है, 2.96 करोड़ मकानों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है, 2.79 करोड़ परिवारों को एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किया जा चुका है और 2.33 करोड़ मकानों को जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किया जा चुका है।

विकसित भारत—रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी राम जी अधिनियम की अनुसूची I के पैरा 4(2), (ख) श्रेणी II - मूल ग्रामीण अवसंरचना - (viii) केंद्र सरकार

की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुमत ग्रामीण आवास कार्य, जिनमें पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत अनुमत कार्य शामिल हैं, में पीएमएवाई-जी के लिए रोजगार सृजन को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिनियम की अनुसूची-I के पैरा 6, (i) में पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को पात्र व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी की सूची में शामिल किया गया है।

(ग) पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की पहचान सामाजिक-आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) 2011 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित आवास वंचन मानकों और अपवर्जन मानदंडों पर आधारित है। इन मानदंडों को एसईसीसी 2011 डेटाबेस पर लागू किया जाता है और डेटाबेस से सिस्टम द्वारा तैयार परिवारों की प्राथमिकता सूची पर ग्राम सभा बैठकों में विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है। ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा उचित सत्यापन और अपीलीय प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के पश्चात ग्राम पंचायतवार स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची (पीडब्लूएल) तैयार की जाती है। तत्पश्चात, उन लाभार्थियों की पहचान के लिए जो पीडब्लूएल में शामिल किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं किंतु एसईसीसी 2011 से छूट जाने का दावा करते हैं, जनवरी 2018 से मार्च 2019 के दौरान आवास+ सर्वेक्षण किया गया। इस प्रक्रिया में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अतिरिक्त परिवारों का विवरण अपलोड किया जोकि ग्राम सभा द्वारा सत्यापन और अपीलीय प्रक्रिया के अध्यधीन था।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण मकानों के निर्माण में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी को 5 और वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29) तक विस्तारित करने हेतु केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के अनुमोदन के साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आवास+ 2024 मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से ईकेवाईसी फेस-आधारित प्रमाणीकरण का उपयोग करके और संशोधित अपवर्जन मानकों के साथ अतिरिक्त पात्र परिवारों की पहचान के लिए नया सर्वेक्षण भी किया जा रहा है।

दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 में दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा का प्रावधान है। तदनुसार, पीएमएवाई-जी की योजना में सहायता प्रदान किए जाने वाले लाभार्थियों के बीच आपसी प्राथमिकता तय करते समय, किसी भी दिव्यांग व्यक्ति और बिना किसी सक्षम वयस्क सदस्य वाले परिवारों को अतिरिक्त वंचना स्कोर दिया गया है ताकि मकान आवंटित करते समय ऐसे

परिवारों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। "दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016" के प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य, यथासंभव, यह सुनिश्चित कर सकते हैं कि राज्य स्तर पर 5% लाभार्थी निर्धारित दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों में से हों, जिसमें निर्धारित दिव्यांगता वाली महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन के अंतर्गत सृजित आजीविका के अवसर

2985. श्री परिमल शुक्लबैद्यः

क्या **मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) असम और कछार जिले के लिए राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा सृजित आजीविका के अवसरों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कछार जिले को एनएलएम के अंतर्गत ऊंटों, घोड़ों और गधों को शामिल करने से लाभ हुआ है;

(ग) एनएलएम के अंतर्गत असम और कछार जिले में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले स्व-सहायता समूह के लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) असम और कछार जिले में पशुधन बीमा कवरेज को 0.98 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 5 प्रतिशत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) असम राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन के माध्यम से कछार जिले में निम्नलिखित आजीविका का सृजन किया गया है:

क्र. सं.	घटक	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	टिप्पणी
1	वैज्ञानिक उत्पादन बकरी पालन पोल्ट्री पालन सूअर पालन	120 लाभार्थी 120 लाभार्थी 120 लाभार्थी	कुल 360 लाभार्थी

2	किसानों की भूमि पर चारा उत्पादन	200 लाभार्थी	कुल 200 लाभार्थी
3	किसानों और ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए पशुधन आहार और चारा पर जागरूकता कार्यशाला	100 कार्यशाला	कुल 100 लाभार्थी
4	क्लस्टर/स्वयं सहायता समूहों को 20 इकाइयों के लिए बकरी उपलब्ध कराना (1 इकाई = 10 लाभार्थी, 10 बकरियां और 1 बकरा)	200 लाभार्थी	कुल 200 लाभार्थी
5	4 सप्ताह की आयु के कम इनपुट तकनीक (LIT) पक्षियों का वितरण, 150 लाभार्थियों को 50 पक्षी प्रति इकाई	150 लाभार्थी	कुल 150 लाभार्थी

NLM -EDP के अंतर्गत, कछार जिले सहित असम राज्य में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) वर्तमान में, असम राज्य के कछार जिले में NLM में ऊंट, घोड़े और गधों की कोई अनुमोदित परियोजना नहीं है।

(ग) NLM के अंतर्गत कछार जिले सहित असम राज्य में कोई भी महिला नेतृत्व वाला SHG लाभार्थी नहीं है। हालांकि, राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, कछार जिले में महिला नेतृत्व वाले SHG लाभार्थी की संख्या 313 है और पूरे असम में 520 है।

(घ) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार केंद्र प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM) के अंतर्गत पशुधन बीमा योजना को देश के सभी जिलों में क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। कवरेज बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार ने सभी पशुओं के लिए प्रति परिवार सब्सिडी लाभ को 5 गोपशु इकाई से बढ़ाकर 10 पशु इकाई कर दिया है, सिवाय सूअरों और खरगोशों के, जहां यह सीमा 5 गोपशु इकाई है (1 गोपशु इकाई 10 छोटे पशुओं के बराबर है)। भुगतान क्षमता में सुधार लाने के लिए, बीमा प्रीमियम में किसान की हिस्सेदारी को सरल बनाया गया है और पहले के 20 से 50% के दायरे से घटाकर एक समान 15% कर दिया गया है। शेष 85% प्रीमियम का निधियन केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से किया जाता है (राज्यों के लिए 60:40 के

अनुपात में और हिमालयी और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिए 90:10 के अनुपात में)। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, पशुधन बीमा के लाभ के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। किसानों/पशु मालिकों के लिए पशुधन बीमा कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और फील्ड स्टाफ के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए।

विवरण

NLM -EDP के अंतर्गत, कछार जिले सहित असम राज्य में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

जिला	अनुमोदित परियोजना	कुल परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)	अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (लाख रु. में)	प्रथम किस्त प्राप्त करने वाले आवेदकों की संख्या,	जारी की गई प्रथम किस्त की राशि (लाख रुपये में)	द्वितीय किस्त प्राप्त करने वाले आवेदकों की संख्या	जारी की गई द्वितीय किस्त की राशि (लाख रुपये में)	जारी की गई कुल सब्सिडी (लाख रुपये में)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
बक्सा	1	22.2905	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
बिस्वनाथ	1	37.986	15	0	0	0	0	0	10
बोंगाईगांव	4	175.112	85	2	30	0	0	30	6
कछार	**2**	**37.94125**	**13.4935**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**
चिरांग	1	64.05	30	1	15	1	15	30	100
दरांग	2	121.028	52.619	1	21.585	0	0	21.585	15
गोलाघाट	2	118.295	54.2	1	2.1	0	0	2.1	32
हैलाकांडी	1	105.135	49.80006	0	0	0	0	0	10
जोरहाट	1	25.112	10	1	5	0	0	5	50
कामरूप	6	561.678	218.61653	5	96.73476	0	0	96.73476	305
कामरूप मेट्रो	1	37.933	15	1	7.5	0	0	7.5	17
करीमगंज	1	56.2345	22.72725	1	11.36362	0	0	11.36362	40
कोकराझार	1	79	30	1	15	1	11.83	26.8343	45
लखीमपुर	1	73.7342	30	1	15	0	0	15	200
मारीगांव	2	160.009	69.7625	1	19.88125	0	0	19.88125	8
नागांव	6	562.4305	236.02494	3	67.756875	1	17.76	85.513745	156
नलबाड़ी	3	105.2875	45	0	0	0	0	0	75
शिवसागर	1	85	37.5	1	18.75	0	0	18.75	6
सोनितपुर	1	105.135	50	1	25	0	0	25	52
तिनसुकिया	2	92.1861	34.7254	2	17.3627	0	0	17.3627	60
कुल योग	**40**	**2625.58**	**1109.47**	**23**	**368.03**	**3**	**44.59**	**412.63**	**1200**

महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध

2986. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः

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

(क) क्या भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस) 2023 के अंतर्गत महिलाओं और बच्चों पर होने वाले अपराधों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई को प्राथमिकता दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने नई न्याय प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग में परिवर्तन के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में महिलाओं तथा बच्चों के प्रति होने वाले अपराधों से संबंधित प्रावधानों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है और उन्हें एक अध्याय के अंतर्गत रखा गया है। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदंड तक के कठोर दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है। 18 वर्ष से कम आयु की महिला के साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए दोषी के प्राकृतिक जीवनकाल अथवा मृत्यु तक के आजीवन कारावास के दंड का प्रावधान है। भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में विवाह, रोजगार, पदोन्नति आदि के झूठे वादे करके अथवा पहचान छिपाकर यौन संबंध बनाने, आदि के लिए एक नया अपराध भी शामिल किया गया है। नए आपराधिक कानूनों में महिला सुरक्षा से संबंधित मुख्य प्रावधान संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार करने के लिए नए आपराधिक कानूनों में ये प्रावधान किए गए हैं कि समन और वारंट जारी करना, इसे पहुंचाना और इनका कार्यान्वयन, शिकायतकर्ताओं और गवाहों की जांच, पूछताछ में साक्ष्य की रिकार्डिंग और विचारण तथा अपीलों की सुनवाई अथवा किसी अन्य कार्यवाही समेत समस्त विचारण, पूछताछ और कार्यवाही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार अथवा ऑडियो वीडियो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से की जाएगी। इस संबंध में सरकार ने ई-समन, ई-साक्ष्य और न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) जैसे

एप्लीकेशन भी विकसित किए हैं। ई-समन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से समन की डिलीवरी की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। ई-साक्ष्य डिजिटल साक्ष्यों के वैध, वैज्ञानिक और छेड़छाड़-रहित संग्रह, संरक्षण तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रस्तुति को सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित होती है और कम देरी होती है। न्याय-श्रुति (वीसी) वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से अभियुक्तों, गवाहों, पुलिस अधिकारियों, अभियोजकों, वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञों, कैदियों आदि की आभासी (वर्चुअल) उपस्थिति की सुविधा प्रदान करती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा इन एप्लीकेशनों के माध्यम से नए आपराधिक कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन न्यायिक प्रक्रिया की गति, दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार करने में योगदान करता है, जिससे अधिक प्रभावी, प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित, समय पर तथा नागरिक-अनुकूल न्याय प्रदायगी प्रणाली में सहायता मिलती है।

<u>विवरण</u>

महिलाओं तथा बच्चों की सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रावधान

i. भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 के नये अध्याय–V में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों को अन्य सभी अपराधों से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

ii. भारतीय न्याय संहिता में, सामूहिक बलात्कार के अवयस्क पीड़ितों के लिए उम्र संबंधी अंतर को हटा दिया गया है। इससे पूर्व, 16 वर्ष और 12 वर्ष से कम आयु वर्ग की लड़की के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए अलग-अलग सजा का निर्धारण किया गया था। इस प्रावधान में संशोधन किया गया है और अब अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु की किसी महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान है।

iii. महिलाओं को परिवार के एक वयस्क सदस्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, जो उस व्यक्ति के स्थान पर समन प्राप्त कर सकती है। 'किसी वयस्क पुरुष सदस्य' से संबंधित पूर्ववर्ती संदर्भ को बदलकर 'किसी वयस्क सदस्य' कर दिया गया है।

iv. पीड़ित को अधिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और बलात्कार के किसी अपराध की जांच में पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए, पीड़ित के बयान को पुलिस द्वारा ऑडियो-वीडियो साधनों के माध्यम से रिकॉर्ड किया जाएगा।

v. महिलाओं के प्रति कुछ विशिष्ट अपराधों के मामले में, पीड़ित का बयान, जहां तक संभव हो, महिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा तथा उसके अनुपस्थित होने की स्थिति में एक महिला की उपस्थिति में पुरुष मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि संवेदनशीलता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित की जा सके तथा पीड़ितों के लिए सहायक वातावरण बनाया जा सके।

vi. चिकित्सकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि वे बलात्कार के किसी पीड़ित की मेडिकल रिपोर्ट 7 दिन के भीतर जांच अधिकारी को सौंपेंगे।

vii. यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि पंद्रह वर्ष से कम या 60 वर्ष (पूर्व में 65 वर्ष) से अधिक आयु के किसी पुरुष या किसी महिला या मानसिक या शारीरिक रूप से दिव्यांग व्यक्ति या गंभीर बीमारी से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के लिए उस स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उपस्थित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी जहां ऐसा पुरुष अथवा महिला रहती है। उन मामलों में जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति पुलिस स्टेशन में उपस्थित होने के लिए राजी हो, तो उसे ऐसा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी।

viii. नए कानून सभी अस्पतालों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध के पीड़ितों को निःशुल्क प्राथमिक उपचार या चिकित्सा उपचार प्रदान करते हैं। यह प्रावधान चुनौतीपूर्ण समय के दौरान पीड़ितों के स्वास्थ्य और रिकवरी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए आवश्यक चिकित्सा देखभाल तक तत्काल पहुंच सुनिश्चित करता है।

ix. किसी अपराध के लिए बच्चों को मजदूरी देकर रखने, इस्तेमाल करने अथवा उन्हें काम पर लगाने को, भारतीय न्याय संहिता 2023 की धारा 95 के तहत दंडनीय अपराध माना गया है, जिसके लिए न्यूनतम सात वर्ष के कारावास की सजा का प्रावधान है, जिसे दस वर्ष तक

बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस प्रावधान का उद्देश्य गिरोहों या समूहों को अपराध करने के लिए बच्चों को इस्तेमाल करने/मजदूरी देकर रखने से रोकना है।

PEPPER PRODUCTION IN KODAGU

2987. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Spices Board of India has conducted any assessment of the decline in pepper production in Kodagu district of Karnataka during the year 2025-26 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent to which this shortfall in domestic production has affected/will affect India's pepper export volumes, export targets and international market share during the said period;

(c) the details of Export Development and Promotion schemes being implemented to support small and marginal pepper growers in Kodagu, particularly for upgrading post-harvest processing, quality improvement and value addition infrastructure; and

(d) whether the Government has examined the need to revise the Minimum Import Price (MIP) for pepper to safeguard domestic growers from the influx of cheaper or sub-standard imports during periods of domestic crop stress and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The mandate for production, development, research and domestic marketing of spices other than cardamom is vested with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare. Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare has informed that it has conducted a quick pre-harvest survey in Kodagu district which indicates that black pepper production in Kodagu may increase by about 16% in 2025-26 compared to 2024-25.

Further, the export of pepper and pepper products from India during the period FY 2025-26 (Apr-Dec) stood at USD 101.45 Mn as against an export of USD 88.43 Mn in the corresponding period of FY 2024-25 growing by 14.72 percent.

(c) Spices Board under the "Sustainability in Spice Sector through Progressive, Innovative and Collaborative Interventions for Export Development (SPICED)" scheme provides assistance to the growers of spices, including pepper growers of Kodagu district of Karnataka, for post-harvest improvement by providing pepper thresher, graders / cleaners etc, conducting capacity building programmes and undertaking market linkage initiatives organizes Buyer Seller Meets. The Board has established two

offices in Kodagu district of Karnataka to coordinate the implementation of its programs.

(d) Proposals for imposition/revisions in Minimum Import Price (MIP) are taken up by the Government from time to time. Presently, the import policy for pepper is 'Prohibited', with a provision permitting import only if the Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) value is Rs. 500 per kg or above. The said MIP of Rs. 500/kg continues to remain in force and is not applicable to imports under Advance Authorization Scheme for export production, imports by 100% Export Oriented Units (EOU) and units in Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and imports for extraction of oleoresin for re-export by manufacturer-exporters, subject to applicable policy conditions

STATUS OF DAY-NRLM

2988. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) in Andhra Pradesh including Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the number of rural poor households mobilized into Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Organisations (VO's) and Cluster Level Federations (CLFs);

(c) the details of credit mobilized by SHGs, VOs and CLFs and the level of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of these groups;

(d) whether there is any proposal to devise a mechanism to provide loans to these groups, through their individual CIBIL score;

(e) the details of Lakhpati Didis created in Anakapalli and in Andhra Pradesh along with the measures undertaken to increase their non-farm entrepreneurship capacity, market linkage and skill development;

(f) the details of the amount of capitalisation and other funds provided to these groups; and

(g) whether the Government keeps track of the funds through institutional mechanism of community based monitoring, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) is being implemented across 28 districts and 660 blocks in Andhra Pradesh, including the Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency. In Andhra Pradesh, the mission is implemented by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP).

(b) A total of 58.41 lakh households have been mobilised into 8,34,072 Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These SHGs have been institutionalised into 27,426 Village Organisations (VOs), 660 Mahila Samakhyas (Cluster Level Federations – CLFs), and 26 Zilla Samakhyas at the district level.

In the Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency, 4,14,097 rural poor households have been mobilised into 39,096 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), which

are further organised into 1,277 Village Organizations (VOs) and 24 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs).

(c) The details of credit accessed by women SHGs from banks since 2013–14 and the details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in respect of loans availed by women SHGs from banks are given in the enclosed **Statement–I** and **II** respectively.

(d) Under the DAY-NRLM guidelines, loans to SHGs are primarily provided through the group-based lending model under the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme. Banks assess the creditworthiness of SHGs based on group performance (grading), savings behaviour, and repayment track record. Loans to women SHGs under DAY-NRLM are provided by banks as per the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India through its annual Master Circular. Loans to individual women SHG members are extended in accordance with the loan policies and guidelines of the respective banks.

(e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified 21,37,892 SHG members as potential Lakhpati Didis, out of which 21,12,195 SHG members have already been transformed into Lakhpati Didis as of date.

In Anakapalli District 65,462 SHG members have been transformed into Lakhpati Didis.

In the Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency, several interventions, including skill development, enterprise promotion, financial support, and market linkages, are being provided to SHG women to enhance their incomes and promote non-farm livelihood activities.

Enterprise Promotion:-

i) PMFME (Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises) is one of the major programmes contributing to enterprise promotion activities in Andhra Pradesh State.

ii) Skill development training is provided to Seed Capital beneficiaries in areas such as packaging, branding, marketing, and business management.

iii) Market linkage support is also provided to women entrepreneurs through platforms such as ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce), National-level SARAS exhibitions, and local marketing initiatives.

iv) In addition, training and capacity-building programmes are conducted for entrepreneurs on Udyam registration, FSSAI certification, PAN and GST registration, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), value chain development, and business planning.

(f) Under DAY-NRLM, along with State Government projects in Andhra Pradesh, a total amount of ₹832.88 crores has been provided to SHGs as capitalisation support in the form of Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF). This support is provided as a ‘resource in perpetuity’ to meet the credit and livelihood needs of SHG members.

(g) The Government monitors the implementation of DAY-NRLM through a robust community-based monitoring mechanism. SHGs, VOs, and CLFs maintain records of financial transactions, which are digitally tracked through the SHG Mobile Bookkeeping App. Programme activities are regularly monitored

through periodic reviews and the Management Information System (MIS). In addition, social audit processes are conducted to ensure transparency and accountability in the programme's implementation in the Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency.

STATEMENT-I

Details of credit mobilized by SHGs, VOs and CLFs till January, 2026 under DAY-NRLM

(Rs. Crores)

S.No.	State/UTs	Amount
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	334341.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	211.8
4.	Assam	23802.74
5.	Bihar	65367.83
6.	Chattisgarh	11418.47
7.	Goa	423.31
8.	Gujarat	4253.49
9.	Haryana	2577.42
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1324.25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3063.92
12.	Jharkhand	18701.92
13.	Karnataka	170866.23
14.	Kerala	46056.43
15.	Ladakh	5.71
16.	Lakshadweep	3.8
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16773.77
18.	Maharashtra	48333.95
19.	Manipur	210
20.	Meghalaya	715.05

21.	Mizoram	258.71
22.	Nagaland	282.7
23.	Odisha	61134.33
24.	Puducherry	1322.4
25.	Punjab	749.86
26.	Rajasthan	12346.83
27.	Sikkim	246.76
28.	Tamil Nadu	110327.55
29.	Telangana	134881.75
30.	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	9.91
31.	Tripura	2354.59
32.	Uttar Pradesh	11207.77
33.	Uttarakhand	1673.84
34.	West Bengal	143566.86
	Total	**1228835.34**

STATEMENT-II

Details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in women SHGs of the loan availed from Banks

S.No.	States and UTs	NPA %
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.45
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.16
4	Assam	0.87
5	Bihar	1.3
6	Chhattisgarh	2.08
7	Goa	1.35
8	Gujarat	4.38
9	Haryana	3.77

10	Himachal Pradesh	1.53
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1.68
12	Jharkhand	0.82
13	Karnataka	2.73
14	Kerala	2.94
15	Ladakh	0
16	Lakshadweep	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	2.42
18	Maharashtra	2.82
19	Manipur	3.39
20	Meghalaya	7.08
21	Mizoram	4.76
22	Nagaland	1.9
23	Odisha	1.39
24	Puducherry	4.47
25	Punjab	2.14
26	Rajasthan	2.7
27	Sikkim	0.45
28	Tamil Nadu	3.66
29	Telangana	2.1
30	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	4.77
31	Tripura	1.88
32	Uttar Pradesh	2.94
33	Uttarakhand	1.77
34	West Bengal	1.06
	Total	**1.74**

ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE OF RURAL AREAS

2989. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) the details and reasons for prolonged withholding or delay of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) funds to West Bengal;

(b) whether it is true that such actions directly affect wage payments to lakhs of rural workers;

(c) the reasons for reported fund shortages and stalled housing approvals under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G) in West Bengal and the time by which the pending installments will be released; and

(d) whether the Ministry assessed the poor infrastructure and underfunded rural works impact Anganwadi Centres and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) delivery in remote areas?

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

(a) and (b) The release of funds to the State of West Bengal under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) was stopped with effect from 09.03.2022 by invoking the provisions of Section 27 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, owing to continued non-compliance with the directives of the Central Government by the State.

However, in compliance with the order of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court dated 18.06.2025, this Department has issued orders dated 06.12.2025 for the resumption of the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the State of West Bengal, which is subject to mandatory compliance with the special conditions, so as to facilitate the effective and lawful implementation of the Scheme in the State. Accordingly, State Government has been requested to submit the Labour Budget proposal for the current Financial Year 2025-26 for consideration of the Empowered Committee, Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, which is awaited despite reminders.

According to NREGASoft, the total pending liability for the State of West Bengal (as of 08.03.2022) amounts to ₹3082.52 crore, comprising ₹1457.22 crore under the wage component, ₹1607.68 crore under the material component, and ₹17.62 crore under the administrative component. The admissibility of this liability is subject to verification by the Central Government.

(c) With regard to PMAY-G it is stated that under the PMAY-G, cumulative target of 45.69 lakh houses has been allocated to the State of West Bengal against which the State has given sanctions to 45.69 lakh houses, released first installment of assistance to 34.66 lakh beneficiaries, second installment of assistance to 34.30 lakh beneficiaries and 34.20 lakh houses are completed, as of 05.03.2026.

The Ministry has already released ₹25,798 crore as Central share since 2016-17 till 2021-22 to the State of West Bengal for implementation of the PMAY-G. However, post allocation of target to the State from the finalized

Awaas+ 2018 survey lists in November, 2022, complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of PMAY-G were received. These complaints were verified through National Level Monitoring (NLM) Teams and Senior Officers Teams. No Central share of funds have been released to the State of West Bengal under the PMAY-G, with the approval of the competent authority in the Ministry, during FY 2022-23 to 2025-26 (till date) for targets of FY 2022-23 from the finalized Awaas+ 2018 survey lists due to non-submission of satisfactory Action Taken Reports (ATR) on the observations of the NLM teams and Senior Officers' Teams of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is a demand-driven wage employment scheme and fund release to States/UTs is a continuous process.

It is stated that, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) under which construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) is done, is being implemented by Ministry of Child Development. Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) is being done under convergence where in an expenditure up to ₹8.00 lakh per AWC unit is permissible under MGNREGS. The balance cost, for construction of AWCs, as per State-specific estimates, the remaining cost for construction of Anganwadi Centres may be mobilised from the Integrated Child Development Scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, or from other schemes/programmes.

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

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

As per the information shared by Ministry of Women and Child Development, it is stated that under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), a total of 2,500 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have been sanctioned for construction in PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) areas.

Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) focusses on convergence, outreach and saturation in approximately, 63,843 villages. Under DAJGUA, 875 AWCs have been sanctioned for construction.

INDIA-US TRADE DEAL AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

2990. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

(a) the details of the items importing from United States through the proposed India-US trade deal;

(b) the details of tariff being imposed by India on the goods to be imported from USA;

(c) whether the dairy and agricultural items are going to import from USA, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of items going to export from India to USA through the deal;

(e) the details of tariff being imposed by USA on the goods exporting from India;

(f) the estimated cost of goods are going to be imported from USA through the deal;

(g) whether the farmers union raised objections on the proposed deal, if so, the details thereof including the steps taken to redress their grievances; and

(h) whether India has under pressure from USA for a trade deal, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (h) India and the United States (U.S.) announced a framework for trade deal on 2nd February 2026. A Joint Statement for the same was released on February 07 2026. India has fully protected its sensitive agricultural sectors through a carefully designed Exclusion Category, ensuring that no tariff concessions are provided in the Agreement on key products such as Rice, Wheat, Poultry, Dairy, Soyameal, Maize, Millets, Groundnuts, Honey, Tobacco etc.

On February 07 2026, 25% additional ad valorem tariffs imposed by the U.S. on certain India's exports citing India's imports of Russian oil were removed. Pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court judgement dated 20th February 2026 invalidating reciprocal tariffs, the reciprocal tariffs are no longer in force. The U.S. Government has issued Executive Orders imposing 10% tariffs on certain products for all countries. The Government is studying all the developments thereafter for their implications and remains engaged with the U.S. Government.

The Product-wise tariffs applicable on India's imports from all countries, including the U.S., are publicly accessible on the Trade Connect Portal under the "Tariff Explorer" section at

https://www.trade.gov.in/apps/free-trade-agreements

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

11.35 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

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12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष को कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, the Speaker will not decide it. … (*Interruptions*) आप लोग रूल का मजाक बना रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति: मैंने आपको बोलने की अनुमति नहीं दी है। आप ऐसे खड़े मत हों और आप अपने अल्फ़ाजों पर ख्याल रखिए। मजाक नहीं हो रहा है। आप रूल देखिए। आप रूल - 10 देख लीजिए। मैं आपसे रूल 10 की बात कर रहा हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी : आप आर्टिकल 95 को देख लीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप पहले रूल 10 देख लीजिए। मैं अर्टिकल 95 भी देख लूंगा। उपाध्यक्ष या पीठासीन सदस्य की शक्तियां और उपाध्यक्ष या संविधान अथवा इस नियमावली के अंतर्गत सभा की बैठक में पीठासीन होने के लिए सक्षम किसी अन्य सदस्य की जब वह पीठासीन हो तो वही शक्तियां होंगी, जो कि पीठासीन होने पर अध्यक्ष को होती हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप कृपया बैठ जाइए। आप इस तरह से खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। जब मैं बोल रहा हूं तो आप खड़े नहीं रहेंगे। आप पहले बैठ जाइए। धन्यवाद।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: जब वह पीठासीन हो तो वही शक्तियां होंगी जो कि पीठासीन होने पर अध्यक्ष

की होती है और इन शक्तियों के प्रयोग में इस नियमावली में अध्यक्ष के प्रति सब संदर्भ उक्त पीठासीन ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति के प्रति संदर्भ समझे जाएंगे। रूल 10 इस बात को स्पष्ट करता है कि इस चेयर पर जिस समय जो होगा, उस पर अध्यक्ष द्वारा डेलिगेट किया हुआ पावर पूरा उसमें निहित होगा। इसलिए, जो निर्णय का अधिकार है, मैं यहां पर कर रहा हूं, यह अध्यक्ष की डेलिगेटेड पावर, एक तरह से अध्यक्ष के अधिकार हैं। इस पर सवाल नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 2, श्री जितिन प्रसाद जी।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Jitin Prasada ji is saying.

… (Interruptions) …[*]

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान हरियाणा, कुरुक्षेत्र के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान हरियाणा, कुरुक्षेत्र के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने

[*] Not recorded.

वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6486/18/26]

(3) (एक) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6487/18/26]

(5) (एक) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान आंध्र प्रदेश, गुंटूर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान आंध्र प्रदेश, गुंटूर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) 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 6488/18/26]

(7) (एक) कांडला विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, गांधीधाम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) विशाखापत्तनम विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, विशाखापत्तनम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(तीन) कांडला विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, गांधीधाम और विशाखापत्तनम विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, विशाखापत्तनम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की

सरकार द्वारा समेकित समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(8) उपर्युक्त (7) 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 6489/18/26]

(9) विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1884 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.6093(अ), जो दिनांक 30 दिसंबर 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा 1 जुलाई, 2025 से पूरे देश में इलेक्ट्रिक डेटोनेटर (क्लास 6 डिवीजन 3 या यूएन क्लास 1 डिवीजन 1 की विस्फोटक सामग्री) के विनिर्माण, कब्जे, बिक्री, उपयोग और आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6490/18/26]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सीमा सुरक्षा बल अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 141 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) सीमा सुरक्षा बल, सहायक कमांडेंट (राजभाषा) समूह 'क' योधक पद भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 96(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(2) सीमा सुरक्षा बल योधक पैरा-चिकित्सा काडर (समूह 'ग') पद भर्ती नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 29 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.69(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6491/18/26]

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इस समय प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर का कोई विषय नहीं है। इस समय पेपर्स ले हो

रहे हैं। आप तो पुराने सदस्य हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ओवैसी साहब, देश जानता है, You are a senior Member of Parliament. You should be aware of the rules and procedure of the House.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 4, श्री बंडि संजय कुमार जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपकी योग्यता के बारे में ही आपको कह रहा हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6492/18/26]

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 5, श्री भागीरथ चौधरी जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : चंद्र शेखर जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) (एक) केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, मणिपुर, इम्फाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, मणिपुर, इम्फाल के वर्ष 2022-2023 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखों पर सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6493/18/26]

(3) (एक) डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बिहार, समस्तीपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, बिहार, समस्तीपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखों पर सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6494/18/26]

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12.05 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Statements

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2025-26):-

(1) 2nd Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their 95th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on "Health and Family Welfare".

(2) 10th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their 133rd Report (16th Lok Sabha) on “Preparedness for Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013”.

(3) 11th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their 136th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on "Assessment of Assessees in Pharmaceutical Sector".

(4) 15th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action taken by the Government on the observations and recommendations contained in their 89th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the subject “Non-Compliance by Department of Posts”.

(5) 16th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their 105th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on "Creation of Tourist Infrastructure in Andamans and Nicobar Islands".

(6) 18th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their 123rd Report (16th Lok Sabha) on "Ineffective Monitoring by APEDA".

(7) 22nd Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in their 110th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on “Examination of Accounts of ICAR" "Non Achievement of Stated Objective" and "Blocking of Funds of Coconut Development Board".

(8) 23rd Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in their 114th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on “Performance Audit of Design, Development, Manufacture and Induction of Light Combat Aircraft”.

(9) 27th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their 129th Report (16th Lok Sabha) on “Apparel Export Promotion Council”.

(10) 29th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in 1st Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject “Revision of Ceilings for Exception Reporting in Appropriation Accounts”.

(11) 30th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in 4th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2016-17)".

12.05½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Statements

DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA (SIKKIM): Sir, I rise to lay the Final Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution :-

(1) Ninth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) pertaining to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

(2) Eleventh Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the

Seventh Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

(3) Twelfth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

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12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

7th and 8th Reports

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Standing Committee on Railways (2025-26):-

(1) 7th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (18th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Construction and maintenance of Rail tunnels and Bridges including Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges'.

(2) 8th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Railways'.

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12.06½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Statement

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): Sir, I rise to lay the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Final Action Taken by the Government on recommendations/observations contained in Chapters I and V of the Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on, 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

12.07 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations / observations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.*

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

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6485/18/26

और डेयरी मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के चौथे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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12.08 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: REMOVAL OF SPEAKER FROM OFFICE

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): I beg to move for leave of the House to move the following Resolution:

"That this House, having taken into consideration the conduct of the Speaker of the House as regards disallowing the Leader of the Opposition and other Opposition leaders to speak, making unwarranted allegations against women MPs belonging to the Opposition, suspending Opposition MPs for an entire session for raising issues of public concern and not rebuking ruling party members for making wholly objectionable and derogatory remarks against former PMs, feels he has ceased to maintain an impartial attitude necessary to command the confidence of all sections of the House; that in his partisan attitude he disregards the rights of Members of the House and makes pronouncements and gives rulings calculated to affect and undermine such rights; that he openly espouses the version of the ruling party on all controversial matters, that all these acts constitute a serious danger to the proper functioning of this House and ventilating effectively the felt concerns

and grievances of the people, and therefore resolves that he be removed from his Office."

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

"That this House, having taken into consideration the conduct of the Speaker of the House as regards disallowing the Leader of the Opposition and other Opposition leaders to speak, making unwarranted allegations against women MPs belonging to the Opposition, suspending Opposition MPs for an entire session for raising issues of public concern and not rebuking ruling party members for making wholly objectionable and derogatory remarks against former PMs, feels he has ceased to maintain an impartial attitude necessary to command the confidence of all sections of the House; that in his partisan attitude he disregards the rights of Members of the House and makes pronouncements and gives rulings calculated to affect and undermine such rights; that he openly espouses the version of the ruling party on all controversial matters, that all these acts constitute a serious danger to the proper functioning of this House and ventilating effectively the felt concerns and grievances of the people, and therefore resolves that he be removed from his Office."

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, I am on a point of order.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will allow you to speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी : सर, पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर दीजिए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी।

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, my point of order satisfies Rule 376 sub-Sections (1) and (2). What is that?

Sir, Rule 200A clearly says that before a Motion can be listed, a determination has to be made. The Resolution has to be specific with respect to charges clearly expressed and free of imputations or defamatory statements.

Now, who has made this determination? Article 96 clearly says that the Speaker cannot preside over here. My question to the House is this. Who has made the determination? It is because the Supreme Court in Nabam Rebia case has clearly said that the Speaker against whom a notice of removal has been given, cannot exercise adjudicatory powers in proceedings connected with the removal. So, who has made this determination? The House should know.

Secondly, come to Article 96(1). It governs what happens when a removal Motion of a Speaker is under consideration. The Speaker cannot preside. What does 96(1) say? It says that 95(2) shall apply to every such sitting. What is 95(2)?

It lays down the hierarchy as laid down by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. First, the Deputy Speaker - but you do not have a Deputy Speaker. If the Deputy Speaker is also absent, then such a person is determined by the Rules of Procedure of the House. Third, if no such person is present, then such other person is determined by the House.

Sir, you are sitting over there. I also challenge it because you have read the 'Nabam Rebia case (2016) - a Constitution Bench case'. Once a notice of removal has been given against the Speaker, the Speaker cannot exercise adjudicatory or discretionary powers that have a bearing on those proceedings. The Speaker has a direct personal interest in the outcome, and that interest disqualifies him from acts that shape these proceedings.

Take the judgment of 'Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu'. The hon. Supreme Court reinforced that constitutional functionaries must observe natural justice. You have been appointed by the Speaker. So, I am of the opinion that you cannot sit over there and take up these proceedings.

The assent of the House should be taken. You have the majority. You are quoting Article 95 and Article 96, and also Rule 10. But Rule 10 cannot overtake an Article of the Constitution. That is why, this Government has created a constitutional mess.

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Let me complete, Sir. At the time of last three No Confidence Motions, there were Deputy Speakers. That is why, I say the proceedings are constitutionally irregular.

माननीय सभापति : आप कृपया सुन लीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have gone through Article 94 and Article 95. I have already seen the powers of the Deputy Speaker and other persons to perform

the duties of the office or to act as the Speaker. If you go through them, I think your answer is completely there.

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा): सर, ओवैसी साहब बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं। आर्टिकल 95(2) क्या कहता है, ये पूरा पढ़े नहीं हैं। मैं संविधान की बात करता हूं। ये बड़े विद्वान हैं, बैरिस्टर हैं। ये कह रहे हैं कि if the Deputy Speaker is also absent, such a person may be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the House. रूल्स ऑफ दी प्रोसीजर ऑफ दी हाउस वह है, जो रूल 10 कहता है। रूल 10 कहता है कि जो भी उस चेयर पर बैठेगा, जिसे हाउस ने पहले से डिसाइड कर रखा है, उसके पास स्पीकर का उतना ही अधिकार है। यही आर्टिकल 95(2) कह रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : यह पॉइंट बिना मतलब के उठाया गया है। इसकी रूलिंग ऑलरेडी चेयर ने दे दी है। आपने 95(2) की रूलिंग दे दी है। रूलिंग देने के बाद भी उसी पॉइंट को फिर से माननीय ओवैसी जी ने उठाया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य निशिकान्त दुबे जी ने जो बताया, उसकी रूलिंग आप दे चुके हैं। रूलिंग को देने के बाद, डिप्टी स्पीकर हो या पैनल ऑफ चेयरमैन हो, उसकी अथॉरिटी ऑलरेडी वेल डिस्क्राइब्ड है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस पॉइंट को उठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसलिए यह जो रिजोल्यूशन यहां लाया गया है, उस पर चर्चा शुरू हो जानी चाहिए।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: A very pertinent point relating to the Constitution has been raised here. When a Motion for the removal of the Speaker is taken up, it is very clear in Article 96 that the Speaker cannot sit in the Chair. The actions of the Speaker also cannot be admitted at that point of time.

You have been appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. You are sitting there as a member of the Panel of Chairpersons appointed by the

Speaker of the Lok Sabha. This is not at all our fault. For the last seven years, the Government has not been ready to appoint a Deputy Speaker.

Sir, I will read Article 93 of the Indian Constitution.

"The House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the House shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be."

This is the situation. Immediately the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker have to be elected. For the last seven years, you have not elected the Deputy Speaker. You have created a constitutional vacuum. This thing is very clear in Article 96. The House has to select a person to sit in the Chair.

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Please read Article 95(2) with me.

"During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the House of the People, the Deputy Speaker or if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the Rules of the Procedure of the House or if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the House, shall act as Speaker."

So, the main question is that Speaker is not there. Deputy Speaker has not been elected. So, such other person as may be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the House must be there. Has such other person been determined

by the Rules of Procedure of the House? You are just going and sitting there. But it has not been decided or finalized by the House. Let there be a Motion moved by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that Jagdambika Pal Ji will be there. Otherwise you cannot sit.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (पटना साहिब): महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर किसी भी प्रावधान को पढ़ा जाता है, तो उसे पूर्णतः पढ़ना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) मैं अनुच्छेद 95, क्लॉज़ 2 को फिर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

"During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the House of the People the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the House, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the House, shall act as Speaker. "

रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीज़र से जो प्रिसाइड करने के लिए अधिकृत हैं, इसमें आप भी आते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आपको इस पर प्रिसाइड करने का पूरा अधिकार है। ... (व्यवधान) जब ऐसा कोई पैनल का व्यक्ति नहीं है, तब आपको डिटरमिन करना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ कि आप कृपया इसे देखिए। ... (व्यवधान) or if no such person, इसलिए, जो रूल 10 के अंतर्गत ऑलरेडी डिटरमिंड हैं, इसमें आप भी आते हैं, आपको पूरा अधिकार है।... (व्यवधान) महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) कृपया मुझे अपनी बात कंप्लीट करने दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप बैठिए, मैंने रविशंकर जी को अलाउ किया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : कृपया अनुच्छेद 96 का क्लॉज 2 देखिए।... (व्यवधान) स्पीकर के बारे में इतनी बातें कही जा रही हैं।... (व्यवधान) उसमें स्पीकर को अधिकार है कि वहाँ बैठें, बोलें और

स्पीकर वोट भी दे सकते हैं, जब उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई चल रही हो। जब टाई होगा, तो वोट नहीं देंगे। … (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि ये सारे ऑब्जेक्शंस बेबुनियाद हैं ।… (व्यवधान) इन्हें रिजेक्ट कीजिए।… (व्यवधान) ये बहस से भाग रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान) यही दिक्कत है कि ये बहस से भाग रहे हैं। आप बहस कराइए, हम लोग इस पूरे प्रस्ताव को डिफीट करने के लिए तैयार बैठे हुए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: A point of order was raised by Owaisi *Saheb*, K.C. Venugopal Ji, Sougata Ray Ji. Regarding this point of order, admitting a Motion for removal of hon. Speaker does not make the office of Speaker vacant. Now, it is clear that the office of Speaker is not vacant because still the matter is only under consideration. The office of the Speaker will be vacant only after the adoption of the Resolution. This is no point of order. There is no merit in the point of order. Only after adoption, if by majority it is voted, it can be said the office is vacant. Otherwise, you cannot say that office of Speaker is vacant.

… (interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

कि निम्नलिखित संकल्प प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति दी जाए:

"कि यह सभा, नेता प्रतिपक्ष तथा अन्य विपक्षी नेताओं को बोलने की अनुमति न देने, विपक्ष की महिला संसद सदस्यों के विरुद्ध निराधार आरोप लगाने, लोक हित के मुद्दे उठाने पर विपक्ष के संसद सदस्यों को पूरे सत्र के लिए निलंबित करने तथा पूर्व प्रधानमंत्रियों के विरुद्ध पूर्णतः आपत्तिजनक और अपमानजनक टिप्पणियाँ करने वाले सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों को रोके नहीं जाने के संबंध में, सभा के अध्यक्ष के आचरण पर विचार करने के उपरांत, यह अनुभव करती है कि उन्होंने सभा के

सभी वर्गों का विश्वास अर्जित करने के लिए आवश्यक निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण नहीं बनाए रखा है; कि अपने पक्षपातपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण से वे सभा के सदस्यों के अधिकारों की अवहेलना करते हैं और ऐसी घोषणाएं करते हैं तथा ऐसे विनिर्णय देते हैं जो ऐसे अधिकारों को प्रभावित और कमजोर करते हैं; कि वे सभी विवादास्पद मामलों में सत्तारूढ़ दल के दृष्टिकोण का खुलकर समर्थन करते हैं, कि ये सभी कृत्य इस सभा के समुचित संचालन तथा जनता की अनुभूत चिंताओं और शिकायतों को प्रभावी रूप से व्यक्त करने के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करते हैं, और इसलिए यह संकल्प करती है कि उन्हें उनके पद से हटाया जाए।"

जो सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव की अनुमति दिए जाने के पक्ष में हैं कृपया वे अपने-अपने स्थानों पर खड़े हो जाएं।

Some hon. Members stood on their seats.

माननीय सभापति: चूंकि 50 से अधिक सदस्य प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में खड़े हुए हैं, अत: नियम 201(3) के अंतर्गत संकल्प प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

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12.22 hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, (2025-26)- SECOND BATCH

माननीय सभापति: माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आइटम नंबर 12.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants - Second Batch for 2025-26.

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12.23 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को सभा पटल पर रखने की अनुमति दी जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य 20 मिनट के अंदर व्यक्तिगत रूप से मामले का अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

(i) Need to make stringent laws on addictive online games and also include digital addiction awareness, mental health education and safe internet use in school curriculum

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं एक अत्यंत गंभीर विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ-ऑनलाइन गेमिंग की बढ़ती लत और उससे जुड़ी आत्महत्याओं की चिंताजनक घटनाएँ, जो हमारे बच्चों और युवाओं के भविष्य को गहरे संकट में डाल रही हैं। हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजियाबाद में तीन नाबालिग बहनों की आत्महत्या की दुखद घटना सामने आई। जांच में यह तथ्य उजागर हुआ कि वे लंबे समय से मोबाइल और ऑनलाइन गेमिंग टास्क की लत में फंसी हुई थीं। यह घटना डिजिटल एडिक्शन के खतरनाक और विनाशकारी प्रभाव को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाती है। National Crime Records Bureau के आंकड़ों के अनुसार देश में प्रतिवर्ष 1.6 लाख से अधिक आत्महत्याएँ दर्ज की जाती हैं, जिनमें बड़ी संख्या किशोरों और युवाओं की है। Kerala जैसे राज्यों में आत्महत्या दर 30 प्रति एक लाख से अधिक होना अत्यंत चिंताजनक संकेत है। ऑनलाइन गेम्स बच्चों को हिंसा, अवसाद, आर्थिक नुकसान और सामाजिक अलगाव की ओर धकेल रहे हैं। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि सभी विद्यालयों में डिजिटल लत जागरूकता, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और सुरक्षित इंटरनेट उपयोग को अनिवार्य बनाया जाए तथा एडिक्टिव ऑनलाइन गेम्स पर सख्त नियामक कानून शीघ्र लागू किए जाएँ।

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* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Regarding transfer of land under Bhilai Steel Plant to Nagar Nigam Risali, Durg district, Chhattisgarh

श्री विजय बघेल (दुर्ग) : इस्पात मंत्रालय द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि बीएसपी आधिपत्य सघन बसाहट श्रमिक बस्ती भूमि नेवई बस्ती, स्टेशन मरोदा, तहसील व जिला दुर्ग (छत्तीसगढ़) के 290.26 एकड़ तथा 151.46 एकड़ को छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य शासन में टाईटल हस्तांतरण के लिए आवश्यक प्रक्रिया पूर्ण कर ली गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त पूर्व निष्पादित एमओयू के माध्यम से बीएसपी आधिपत्य भूमि नेवई बस्ती व मरोदा जिला दुर्ग के सघन बसाहट श्रमिक बस्ती में मूलभूत सुविधाओं को राज्य शासन के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा। अवगत होना चाहेंगे कि बीएसपी आधिपत्य भूमि में विगत कई वर्षों से निवासरत् परिवारों की जनसंख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है तथा हस्तांतरण के अभाव में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना यथा पट्टा वितरण, प्रधानमंत्री आवास, मूलभूत सुविधाओं इत्यादि का लाभ आम जनता को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस संबंध में विगत कई वर्षों से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है जो कि आज पर्यन्त लंबित है, जिसके कारण क्षेत्र में अत्यन्त रोष की स्थिति निर्मित है। सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र नेवई बस्ती, मरोदा इत्यादि श्रमिक बस्ती की भूमि को छत्तीसगढ़ शासन के नगर निगम रिसाली को हस्तांतरण किये जाने हेतु संबंधितों को अविलम्ब निर्देशित करने की कृपा करें ताकि क्षेत्र का विकास व बेहतर जीवनशैली आम जनता को प्राप्त हो सके।

(iii) Need to connect Sakri-Dharora-Benipur-Biroul-Kusheshwarsthan to the proposed Patna-Purnia Expressway and to declare and develop Sakri-Dharora and Donar-Kusheshwarsthan Road as a four lane national highway

श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर (दरभंगा) : माननीय केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि N.H-27 (सकरी) से वाया धरौड़ा बेनीपुर - बिरोल-कुशेश्वरस्थान होते हुए पटना पूर्णिया प्रस्तावित एक्सप्रेस वे में मिलाया जाए एवं दरभंगा दोनार से धरौड़ा और बिरोल से सहरसा (17 नंबर रोड) फोरलेन सड़क बनाया जाये। माननीय मंत्री महोदय को विदित हो कि सकरी से धरौड़ा बिहार

के पथ निर्माण विभाग अंतर्गत है जबकि दोनार से कुशेश्वरस्थान S.H-56 (राजकीय राजमार्ग 56) और बिरौल से सहरसा (17 नंबर रोड) है। वर्तमान सड़क पर अत्यधिक ट्रैफिक है और दरभंगा को सहरसा एवं खगड़िया जिला से भी यह सड़क जोड़ने का कार्य करती है। माननीय मंत्री जी को विदित हो कि पूर्व में वर्ष 2021,2022,2024 में इस सड़क को फोरलेन में तब्दील करने हेतु आग्रह पत्र मेरे द्वारा दिया गया था लेकिन अब तक किसी भी प्रकार की कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है कि उपरोक्त सड़क जो राज्यमार्ग एवं पथ निर्माण विभाग की सड़क है, को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्रालय अपने अधीन करके (हस्तगत करके) इसको फोरलेन में तब्दील करने की कृपा करें।

(iv) Need to install a statue of 'Bhagwan Narsingh' and 'Bhakt Prahlad' in the vicinity of Hardoi Railway Junction in Uttar Pradesh and also rename the Hardoi Railway Junction as 'Bhakt Prahlad Railway Station'

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के हरदोई जनपद से जुड़ी एक महत्वपूर्ण एतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक एव जनभावनाओं से संबंधित विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हरदोई जनपद को प्राचीन काल से "प्रहलाद नगरी" के रूप में जाना जाता है। पौराणिक मान्यताओं के अनुसार भगवान विष्णु के परम भक्त प्रहलाद इस क्षेत्र की आस्था, भक्ति और सत्य के प्रतीक माने जाते हैं। इस महान भक्त से जुड़ी पावन भूमि पर आज तक उनकी कोई भव्य प्रतिमा का स्थापित न होना निराशाजनक है। जैसा की विदित है और पौराणिक आधार भी है कि जनपद हरदोई में भगवान विष्णु ने दो बार एक बार भगवान बामन के रूप में तथा एक बार भगवान नृसिंह के रूप में अवतार लिया| महर्षि सांडिल्य की जन्मभूमि एवं तपोभूमि भी हरदोई की संडीला तहसील है।

अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जनभवनाओं, सांस्कृतिक विरासत एवं ऐतिहासिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए हरदोई रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट किसी सार्वजनिक स्थल पर भगवान नृसिंह और भक्त प्रहलाद की भव्य प्रतिमाओं की स्थापना तथा हरदोई रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम 'भक्त प्रहलाद रेलवे स्टेशन" किए जाने और हरदोई के संडीला रेलवे स्टेशन पर

महर्षि सांडिल्य की मूर्ति की स्थापना किए जाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाई करने की कृपा करें, आभारी रहूँगा ।

(v) Need for expeditious implementation of the Krishna River Interlinking Project to address water crisis in different parts of Karnataka

DR. K. SUDHAKAR (CHIKKBALLAPUR): Chikkaballapur, Kolar, and Bengaluru Rural districts in Karnataka face a severe and worsening water crisis, despite being situated near Nandi Hills, the origin of five rivers. Due to poor water management and inter-state disputes, rivers such as the Arkavathi, South and North Pinakini, Palar and Chitravati see much of their flows exiting the state, leaving local communities chronically short of both irrigation and drinking water. With summer approaching, rainfall deficits and existing water infrastructure failures will only intensify water scarcity and aggravate drought conditions, threatening agriculture, livelihoods and drinking water supplies across these regions. Seasonal monsoons alone cannot be relied upon to sustain the population through months of high demand. A bold, long-term solution is needed, one that transfers surplus water from the Krishna River basin into these eastern Karnataka districts through well-planned interlinking projects. Unlike minor schemes, river interlinking requires significant central coordination, funding and technical capacity beyond the reach of state resources. Only the Government of India can conceive and execute such inter-basin transfers of this scale. Krishna interlinking, under a central government program, could provide reliable drinking and irrigation water. I request the government of India to introduce such a visionary scheme.

(vi) Need to provide online referral facility to ex-servicemen seeking treatment in ECHS Empanelled Hospitals in Burhanpur district in Khandwa Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील (खण्डवा) : मै सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खंडवा और गृह जिले बुरहानपुर के पूर्व सैनिकों के लिए संबालित ECHS (पूर्व सैनिक स्वास्थ्य योजना) के उपयोग में आ रही कठिनाइयों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ECHS योजना के तहत अनुबंधित अस्पताल में इलाज के लिए पूर्व सैनिकों को पहले निकटतम ECHS पॉलीक्लिनिक से रेफरल लेटर लाना अनिवार्य है। बुरहानपुर जिले के लिए निकटतम पॉलीक्लिनिक महू और इंदौर में स्थित हैं, जो जिले से 180 किलोमीटर दूर है। इस दूरी को तय करने में 10 से 12 घंटे (आना-जाना) लगते हैं, और रास्ते में अक्सर ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या रहती है। जिले के कई पूर्व सैनिक 65 वर्ष से ऊपर के हैं। एक 82 वर्षीय पार्किंसन से पीड़ित पूर्व सैनिक की पत्नी को भी सर्जरी के लिए 180 किलोमीटर रेफरल लेने जाने को कहा गया था। मै माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि पूर्व सैनिकों की बढ़ती उम्र और पॉलीक्लिनिक की दूरी को देखते हुए इस समस्या का उचित समाधान किया जाए, जैसे कि बुरहानपुर/खंडवा के पूर्व सैनिकों को रेफरल नियम से मुक्त रखा जाए तथा उनको ऑनलाइन रेफरल देने की व्यवस्था की जाए (जो कोरोना काल में इस्तेमाल की गई थी)। साथ ही खंडवा या बुरहानपुर में एक चलित पॉलीक्लिनिक या स्थायी ECHS पॉलीक्लिनिक की स्थापना की जाए।

(vii) Need for fresh survey to reassess the viability of the region for proposed Delhi-Bhiwandi-Neemrana-Manoharpur-Jaipur Railway Project

SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH (JAIPUR RURAL): In 2008, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), first industrial corridor on the backbone of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) was first formulated, covering an overall length of 1504 km between Delhi and Mumbai. With a financial outlay of Rs. 81,549 Cr. The project was one of the largest railway infrastructure projects that

the country had seen. Out of the 5 initial early BIRD projects being contemplated by the ministry, one was Delhi–Bhiwadi-Neemrana-Manoharpur-Jaipur Rail Line (With a speed of 100/200Kmh). After initial clearances, the project could unfortunately not be incorporated under the corridor. Multiple establishments in the area that were burgeoning around this project did not come up as the project. With the economic progress of the region being intertwined with this project, for the development of the region it is essential for the project to materialise. The government should therefore consider a fresh survey of the region in order to reassess the viability of the project in the region.

(viii) Need for enhanced investment and policy measures to develop Geriatric care services in the country

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): India is undergoing a critical demographic shift. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has dropped to 1.9, below the replacement level of 2.1, signalling a rapidly ageing population. By 2050, over 20% of Indians will be aged 60 and above—double the current share. Meanwhile, the working-age population is expected to plateau, leading to long-term economic and social consequences. This transition will place significant strain on healthcare systems, social security, and family structures. The demand for age-related services—such as home healthcare, assisted living, and elderly care—is projected to rise, while child-focused services will see a decline. As India nears the end of its demographic dividend, strategic investments in health, education, skill development, and livelihood creation are essential. Current

projections show India may surpass China in working-age population by 2050, but with a reduced share of 65%. Without timely intervention, this opportunity could become a liability. I urge the Union Government to recognize this demographic urgency and develop a comprehensive national strategy. Prioritizing geriatric care, strengthening social protection, and promoting age-inclusive employment must become key policy focus areas. Proactive action now will safeguard the nation's economic resilience and social well-being in the decades to come.

(ix) Need to provide internet service and installation of mobile telephone towers in all the panchayats of Nabrangpur Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI (NABARANGPUR): Nabarangpur Parliamentary Constituency, comprising whole of Nabarangpur and Malkangiri Districts and Kotpad Assembly segment of Koraput District, is one of the most backward areas in the country. Even though substantial developments have taken place during the regime of this Government. Mobile phone service and internet service infrastructure have not matched with the demand. Internet services to Panchayats through Bharat Net has reached only to a few villages because of the low-quality work executed by the then Government of Odisha, at the cost of the Central Fund. There is a need to rectify the half done /poor quality works. There is also a need to provide additional Mobile Telephone Towers to about 400 villages. Government may be advised to look into the problems.

(x) Need to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 to include the National Song 'Vande Mataram' for its protection

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Vande Mataram, composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1875 and adopted as the National Song in 1950, has united Indians. The Government inaugurated a year-long 150th year commemoration and released a commemorative stamp and coin considering the song a truly source of strength. In Lok Sabha discussion on 8 December 2025, the song's power through colonial rule during 50th anniversary and the Emergency during its 100th anniversary was traced as to how it energised the freedom movement and renewed collective resolve. It is welcoming that Ministry of Home Affairs issued protocols in February 2026 requiring the full six-stanza rendition, an official version lasting 3 minutes and 10 seconds, to precede the National Anthem at formal events, in schools. However, unlike National Anthem, which is protected under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 with penal sanctions, the National Song lacks comparable statutory protection. Amending the 1971 Act to include Vande Mataram is therefore essential to harmonise legal safeguards, deter deliberate disrespect, preserve cultural heritage, strengthen national integration. Such an amendment would clarify decorum, provide enforceable legal recourse, and uphold citizens' constitutional duty to respect national symbols while reaffirming the song's historic role in India's enduring unity.

(xi) Need to declare north-eastern part of Bihar including Araria district as national calamity affected agriculture zone and provide a financial package for permanent flood control scheme

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह (अररिया) : मैं नियम 377 के अंतर्गत अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र अररिया सहित पूरे सीमांचल क्षेत्र की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। सीमांचल क्षेत्र वर्षों से बाढ़ एवं जलभराव की स्थायी समस्या से जूझ रहा है। कोसी, परमान तथा अन्य नदियों के कारण प्रत्येक वर्ष लाखों हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि प्रभावित होती है। फसलों की व्यापक क्षति के कारण किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय हो जाती है। यह क्षेत्र मुख्यतः कृषि आधारित है, जहाँ धान, मक्का एवं जूट की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। लगातार प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण किसान कर्ज के बोझ तले दब रहे हैं और युवाओं का पलायन बढ़ रहा है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सीमांचल क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रभावित कृषि जोन घोषित कर विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज, स्थायी बाढ़ समाधान योजना, फसल बीमा में अतिरिक्त सहायता तथा सिंचाई एवं तटबंध सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए विशेष अनुदान स्वीकृत किया जाए। इससे न केवल किसानों को राहत मिलेगी, बल्कि क्षेत्र के समग्र आर्थिक विकास का मार्ग भी प्रशस्त होगा।

(xii) Need to improve mobile telecommunication services in hilly and forest areas of Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : मैं सरकार का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में डिजिटल इंडिया अभियान के तहत देश भर में डिजिटल अवसंरचना का अभूतपूर्व विस्तार हुआ है। आज भारत डिजिटल भुगतान, ऑनलाइन शिक्षा, टेलीमेडिसिन और ई-गवर्नेंस के क्षेत्र में विश्व के अग्रणी देशों में स्थान बना चुका है। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के संकल्प को साकार करते हुए सरकार ने दूरदराज़ क्षेत्रों तक डिजिटल सेवाएँ पहुँचाने का सराहनीय कार्य किया है। इसी संदर्भ में, मैं अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र साबरकांठा एवं अरावली जिलों के पहाड़ी और वन क्षेत्र वाले अनेक गाँवों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क की गंभीर समस्या की ओर ध्यान

आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। कई स्थानों पर सिग्नल अत्यंत कमजोर हैं, जिससे विद्यार्थियों की ऑनलाइन शिक्षा, किसानों और व्यापारियों की डिजिटल लेन-देन व्यवस्था तथा आपातकालीन सेवाओं तक पहुँच प्रभावित हो रही है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय दूरसंचार मंत्री दूरसंचार कंपनियों को निर्देशित कर इन क्षेत्रों में आवश्यकतानुसार नए मोबाइल टावर स्थापित किए जाएँ तथा वैकल्पिक तकनीकों, जैसे सेटेलाइट आधारित संचार व्यवस्था पर भी विचार किया जाए, ताकि ग्रामीण नागरिकों को निर्बाध डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध हो सके।

(xiii) Regarding railway related issues of Jalore Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) : जालौर से क्रमशः बेंगलूरु, हेदराबाद, कोयम्बटूर, इरोड, काकीनाडा, सेलम, हैदराबाद, विवेन्द्रम, एर्नाकुलम, नागपुर, बेल्लारी, विशाखापटनम, रामेश्वरम तथा पुणे से जोधपुर वाया समदड़ी -भीलड़ी गर्मियों की छुट्टियों के लिए समर स्पेशल ट्रेन चलाई जाए। बाड़मेर-यश्वंतपुर एसी एक्सप्रेस 14805/14806 को सप्ताह में सातों दिन चलाया जाए। चैन्नई-भगत का कोठी रेल में पैन्ट्रीकार (रसोईयान) की सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जाए तथा इस रेल में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से आर०पी०एफ० के जवानों की नियुक्ति की जाए। चैन्नई-भगत की कोठी 20625-20626 एक्सप्रेस रेल का ठहराव मोदरान रेलवे स्टेशन पर दिया जाए। जालौर से जयुपर दिल्ली वाया सुनी-पाली-मारवाड़ा (रेलमंत्री जी की घोषणा के अनुसार) नई रेल सेवा प्रारंभ की जाए। बाकरा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन पर सुपरफास्ट एवं एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों का ठहराव एवं कंप्यूटरीकृत आरक्षण खिड़की की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। 22421/22422 सालासर एक्सप्रेस एवं 22483 /22484 जोधपुर गोंधीधाम दोनों गाड़ियों को मर्जर कर गांधीधाम से दिल्ली जयपुर वाया समदड़ी भीलड़ी नई रेल सेवा का संचालन किया जाए। मारवाड़ रतनपुर के रेलवे स्टेशन के पास स्थित रतनपुर गांव के पास अंडरपास का निमार्ण किया जाए। भीनमाल शहर के जसवंतपुरा रेलवे क्रासिंग पर रेल ओवर ब्रिज अथवा अंडर ब्रिज बनवाने का श्रम करावें।

(xiv) Need to expedite four laning of Baihata-Chariali-Mission Chariali - Tejpur Highway in Assam

श्री दिलीप शइकीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : असम में बाईहाटा चारिपाती (कामरूप) से मिशन चारियाली, तेजपुर (शोणितपुर) तक (132 किमी.) राजमार्ग को 2 लेन से बढ़ाकर 4 लेन करना प्रस्तावित है। इसके निर्माण से कामरूप (ग्रामीण), दरंग, उदालगुड़ी व शोणितपुर जिलों के स्थानीय नागरिकों के साथ-साथ अन्य व्यावसायिक वाहनों को भी आवागमन में सुविधा होगी। गत 5 लोक सभा चुनावों से दरंग-उदालगुड़ी (पूर्व में मंगलदोई संसदीय क्षेत्र) लोक सभा क्षेत्र से भारतीय जनता पार्टी लगातार विजयी रही है और यहाँ के लोग लम्बे समय से निरंतर इसकी मांग करते रहे है। वर्तमान में इस 2 लेन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर स्थानीय व व्यावसायिक वाहनों का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है और इस कारण पिछले 2-3 वर्षों के दौरान यहाँ सड़क हादसों में प्रत्येक वर्ष 200-300 लोगों ने अपनी जान गंवाई है। यह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग उत्तरी असम को अरुणाचल प्रदेश से जोड़ता है और इस कारण इसका सामरिक महत्व भी है। इस NH का Alignment का कार्य हो चुका है लेकिन अभी तक इसका निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हो सका है। अत: केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि इसी वर्ष अप्रैल में इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जाए, जिससे 11 विधानसभाओं को इसका लाभ होगा।

(xv) Regarding new Labour Codes made effective from 21.11.2025

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : 2015 के बाद से भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन (ILC) की बैठक आयोजित नहीं हुई है, जबकि 21 नवंबर 2025 को सरकार ने बिना पर्याप्त त्रिपक्षीय परामर्श और व्यापक संसदीय बहस के चार श्रम संहिताएँ लागू कर दीं। यह विशेष चिंता का विषय है, क्योंकि देश के 93 प्रतिशत श्रमिक असंगठित क्षेत्र से आते हैं और उन्हें न्यूनतम वेतन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कार्यस्थल सुरक्षा की मज़बूत गारंटी की आवश्यकता है। नई संहिताओं के लागू होने के बाद कई गंभीर प्रश्न सामने आए हैं- राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम वेतन की वास्तविक उपलब्धता, EPS-95 पेंशन से जुड़े सुधार, ट्रेड यूनियन पंजीकरण की कठोर शर्तों से संगठन क्षमता में कमी, तथा निरीक्षण/प्रवर्तन

व्यवस्था कमजोर होने से लगभग 90 प्रतिशत कार्यबल के कार्यस्थल सुरक्षा दायरे से बाहर होने का खतरा। इन चिंताओं का सीधा प्रभाव श्रमिक कल्याण, औद्योगिक संबंधों और राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिरता पर पड़ता है। अतः मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार इन श्रम संहिताओं के प्रभाव, कमियों और आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कदमों पर स्पष्ट वक्तव्य सदन में प्रस्तुत करे।

(xvi) Regarding alleged adverse impact on agriculture, powerloom textiles and small-scale industries in Maharashtra due to India-US Trade Deal

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the recently announced India-US trade deal and its potential adverse effects on the Solapur district and Maharashtra. Solapur's economy relies heavily on agriculture (sugarcane, pulses, pomegranate, dairy), powerloom textiles (chaddar manufacturing), and small-scale industries. Cheaper US agricultural imports threaten small and marginal farmers without robust safeguards, MSP enhancements, or procurement strengthening. Textile MSMEs risk exclusion from tariff benefits and export opportunities, needing a clear protection and transition framework. Clarity is also required on US energy imports' implications for Maharashtra's ethanol blending and sugar cooperatives. I urge the government to detail farmer protection measures; ensure MSME access to trade benefits; and conduct a district-level employment and impact assessment. Inclusive trade must safeguard vulnerable communities in Solapur.

(xvii) Need to expedite establishment of AIIMS at Kozhikode, Kerala

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHIKODE): I wish to point out the neglect shown towards the people of Kozhikode and Kerala regarding setting up of All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The people of Malabar region in Kerala are largely neglected in the health care sector. As a result of lack of good quality health institutions, people are forced to go to tertiary health care institutions at Mangalore or Trivandrum in public sector for access to good quality healthcare. Kinalur in my constituency Kozhikode has been identified for setting up AIIMS. The land acquisition process has been completed. Kinalur is an easily accessible location for the whole of Kerala. Considering all these factors we request the Government of India to expedite the process of setting up AIIMS at Kozhikode. I also humbly request to allocate more funds under the National Health Mission for Kerala to strengthen the state health care needs. I once again request you to expedite the setting up of AIIMS at Kozhikode.

(xviii) Need to take necessary measures to channelise the Yamuna River water to Shekhawati Region of Rajasthan

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : मैं राजस्थान के चूरू संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित संपूर्ण शेखावाटी अंचल में पेयजल एवं सिंचाई संकट के गंभीर विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र देश के सर्वाधिक शुष्क इलाकों में से एक है, जहाँ भूजल स्तर निरंतर गिरकर 400-600 फीट तक पहुँच चुका है । खारे पानी, फ्लोराइड की अधिकता तथा वर्षा की अनियमितता के कारण आमजन, किसान एवं पशुपालक अत्यंत कठिन परिस्थितियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। यमुना जल को हरियाणा से राजस्थान होते हुए शेखावाटी क्षेत्र तक लाने का प्रस्ताव वर्षों से लंबित है। अंतर्राज्यीय समझौते, विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन (डीपीआर) एवं केंद्रीय स्वीकृतियों की प्रगति स्पष्ट नहीं है,

जिससे क्षेत्र की जनता में निराशा व्याप्त है। 2026-27 के बजट में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ₹32,000 करोड़ की घोषणा की गई। इसे ऐतिहासिक बताया गया, किंतु आज तक न विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन की स्वीकृति स्पष्ट है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि केंद्र सरकार इस परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का दर्जा प्रदान करे, संबंधित राज्यों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर शीघ्र निर्णय ले, तथा शेखावाटी लिए समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना घोषित करें। यमुना जल उपलब्ध होने से न केवल पेयजल संकट का समाधान होगा, बल्कि कृषि, पशुपालन और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी स्थायी आधार मिलेगा।

(xix) Need for financial assistance to develop Drumstick based agro-industry in Karur district, Tamil Nadu

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): I would like to bring attention to the One District, One Product (ODOP) initiative, under which Moringa has been selected for Karur district, Tamil Nadu. While this initiative holds significant potential, additional support is required to ensure full success. Firstly, request adequate financial resources to enhance infrastructure, support product development, conduct training programs, and establish strong market linkages for Moringa, benefiting local farmers, producers, and entrepreneurs. Secondly, market support for Moringa must be strengthened domestically and internationally. This includes promoting brand visibility, facilitating participation in trade fairs, and creating market linkages for wider distribution. Urge Government to provide technical assistance for improving Moringa production and quality, focusing on sustainable farming practices, adoption of modern techniques. Further, request support in encouraging development of value-added Moringa products like powder, tablets, capsules, health supplements, and cosmetics. These products

have high market demand and can significantly enhance income of local farmers and producers, making Karur's Moringa competitive nationally and internationally. Lastly, urge Government to ensure sustainability of Moringa industry in Karur by promoting long-term growth strategies, including establishment of processing units and innovation in value-added products. Hope Government will take necessary steps to strengthen and expand ODOP scheme in Karur, ensuring success and long-term benefits to community.

(xx) Need to restart operation of Kisan Sahakari Sugar Mills Limited, Ghosi in Mau district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र घोसी, जनपद मऊ में स्थित घोसी चीनी मिल, जिसका आधिकारिक नाम किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल्स लिमिटेड है, की अत्यंत चिंताजनक स्थिति की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में यह मिल पेराई कार्य के लिए पूर्णतः बंद है। वर्ष 1982 में स्थापित यह मिल जनपद मऊ की एकमात्र प्रमुख औद्योगिक इकाई है तथा हजारों गन्ना किसानों एवं श्रमिकों की आजीविका का आधार रही है। किसानों के तीव्र विरोध के बाद इसे संक्षिप्त रूप से पुनः चालू करने का प्रयास किया गया, किंतु यांत्रिक खराबी एवं प्रशासनिक अव्यवस्था के कारण पुनः पेराई कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया। मिल को आवंटित गन्ना पड़ोसी जनपद आजमगढ़ के सठियांव स्थित चीनी मिल को भेजा जा रहा है, जिससे किसानों को आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हाल ही में इसके पुनः संचालन एवं आधुनिकीकरण की मांग को लेकर किसान महापंचायत भी आयोजित की गई। पिछले एक दशक में जनपद मऊ में कोई नया उद्योग स्थापित नहीं हुआ है। ऐसे में इस इकाई का बंद होना क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर गंभीर प्रभाव डाल रहा है। अतः केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि मिल को तत्काल पुनः चालू करने तथा इसके व्यापक तकनीकी उन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण एवं स्थायी पुनरुद्धार हेतु विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज प्रदान किया जाए।

(xxi) Need to protect the interest of retail shopkeepers in the light of rapidly growing e-Commerce sector

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय ऑन लाइन व्यापार (ई कॉमर्स) के अनियंत्रित विस्तार से छोटे एवं फुटकर व्यापारियों के संरक्षण हेतु सख्त नियम बनाए जाने की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्म द्वारा विदेशी पूँजी के बल पर की जा रही अत्यधिक छूट एवं घाटे में बिक्री से छोटे एवं मध्यम व्यापारियों की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमता प्रभावित हो रही है जो Competition Act. 2002 की भावना के विपरीत हो रही है। ऑनलाइन मार्केटिंग के कारण बाजारों को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है, जिससे लाखों परिवारों की आजीविका प्रभावित हो रही है। यह स्थिति केवल आर्थिक ही नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक असतुलन भी उत्पन्न कर रही है, क्योंकि छोटे व्यापारी समाज की रोजगार व्यवस्था का महत्वपूर्ण आधार है। वर्तमान समय में ऑनलाइन व्यापार के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विस्तार के कारण देश के छोटे एवं मध्यम व्यापारियों का व्यवसाय बुरी तरह से प्राभावित हुआ है। स्थानीय दुकानदार, जो वर्षों में समाज की आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था की रीढ़ रहे हैं, आज अपने अस्तित्व के संकट से जूझ रहे हैं।

अतः उपरोक्त प्रावधानों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु DPIIT, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, CCI एवं उपभोक्ता मामतों के मंत्रालय के मध्य एक संयुक्त निगारानी तंत्र का गठन किया जाए। छोटे पारम्पारिक व्यापारियों के संरक्षण हेतु रजिस्टर्ड व्यापारियों को आयुष्मान जैसी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना व आग, त्रासदी जैसी आपदा पर राहत राशि आदि की व्यवस्था की जाए। हमें पुनः विश्वास है कि आपके नेतृत्व में सरकार 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' की भावना के अनुरूप छोटे व्यापारियों के हितों की रक्षा हेतु अतिशीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाएगी।

(xxii) Need to address the problems being faced by ASHA workers in the country

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): ASHA workers serve as the crucial link between the public health system and rural communities, playing a

central role in maternal care, immunisation drives, disease surveillance, and implementation of national health programmes. Despite their indispensable contribution, they continue to be treated as voluntary workers and are paid performance-based incentives that are irregular and grossly inadequate. Many ASHAs lack fixed wages, social security benefits, pension coverage, and health insurance, even as their workload has significantly increased in recent years. Delays in incentive payments and absence of institutional recognition undermine both their dignity and the effectiveness of grassroots healthcare delivery. A robust public health system cannot function on precarious and underpaid labour. We demand fair and fixed remuneration, regularisation of service conditions, and comprehensive social security coverage for all ASHA workers across the country.

(xxiii) Need for establishment of industrial corridor in Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for establishing an Industrial Corridor in the Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu. Kallakurichi district is strategically located with strong agricultural potential and a growing youth population seeking employment opportunities. However, the region lacks large-scale industrial infrastructure, resulting in migration of skilled and semi-skilled workers to nearby urban centers. The establishment of an Industrial Corridor with dedicated industrial parks, MSME clusters, warehousing facilities, and logistics support would: Generate large-scale employment for local youth.

Promote agro-based industries, textiles, and small-scale manufacturing units. Attract domestic and foreign investment into the region. Improve overall economic growth and infrastructure development. I therefore urge the Government to consider including Kallakurichi in upcoming industrial corridor projects under relevant central schemes and allocate necessary funds for feasibility studies and infrastructure development. Such a step will significantly enhance the socio-economic progress of the constituency and reduce regional imbalance.

(xxiv) Need to sanction a new railway line from Kurnool to Mantralayam in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU (KURNOOL): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for construction of a new railway line from Kurnool to Mantralayam in Andhra Pradesh, to meet the growing demand of pilgrims visiting the sacred shrine of Lord Sri Guru Raghavendra Swamy at Mantralayam. Mantralayam is among the most revered pilgrimage centres in South India, attracting lakhs of devotees from across 5 southern states throughout the year. The rush increases sharply during festivals, weekends and special occasions. However, despite its spiritual and tourism significance, direct and convenient rail connectivity to Mantralayam from key districts remains limited, causing hardship especially to senior citizens, women and families travelling with children. The proposed Kurnool–Mantralayam rail link will provide a direct, safe and time-saving travel option, reduce dependence on overcrowded road transport, and improve access for devotees from Rayalaseema and

surrounding regions. This project will also promote religious tourism, generate local employment, support small businesses and strengthen the regional economy, while reducing road congestion and enhancing passenger safety.

I therefore request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to sanction and expedite this railway line with adequate funding and early completion.

(xxv) Need to accord financial sanction for Nira - Deoghar Irrigation Project in Maharashtra

श्री धैर्यशील राजसिंह मोहिते-पाटील (माधा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र राज्य की अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण नीरा-देवधर सिंचाई परियोजना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह परियोजना माधा लोकसभा क्षेत्र सहित आसपास के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के किसानों के लिए जीवनरेखा सिद्ध हो सकती है। यह तथ्य संज्ञान में आया है कि इस परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्ताव सार्वजनिक निवेश बोर्ड (PIB) को भेजा गया था तथा इसके मूल्यांकन हेतु 07 जून, 2024 को PIB की बैठक प्रस्तावित थी। किंतु उक्त बैठक मंत्रालय/विभाग के अनुरोध पर स्थगित कर दी गई, जिससे परियोजना की स्वीकृति में अनावश्यक विलंब हुआ है। माधा क्षेत्र लगातार सूखे की मार झेल रहा है। किसान वर्षों से इस परियोजना के पूर्ण होने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, ताकि उन्हें स्थायी सिंचाई सुविधा मिल सके और उनकी आजीविका सुरक्षित हो सके। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि (1) PIB की बैठक शीघ्र पुनः आयोजित कर परियोजना को त्वरित वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए ; (2) मंत्रालय द्वारा लंबित तकनीकी/प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूर्ण किया जाए और (3) माधा एवं आसपास के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के किसानों को शीघ्र सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना बनाई जाए।

(xxvi) Need to provide pre-packaged food grains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana to the beneficiaries

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' (PMGKAY) के माध्यम से देश के 80 करोड़ से अधिक नागरिकों को मुफ्त राशन उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का यह कदम सुनिश्चित करता है कि देश में कोई भी गरीब भूखा न सोए। योजना अत्यंत सफल है, परन्तु वितरण के स्तर पर एक व्यावहारिक समस्या सामने आ रही है। राशन की दुकानों पर अनाज खुला वितरित किया जाता है। कई बार राशन की दुकानों द्वारा तौल में हेराफेरी की शिकायतें मिलती है, जिससे लाभार्थी को निर्धारित 5 किलो के स्थान पर 4 या 4.5 किलो अनाज ही प्राप्त होता है। मेरा माननीय खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि अनाज की चोरी और कम तौलने की समस्या को जड़ से समाप्त करने के लिए अनाज को खुले में देने के बजाय 'प्री-पैकेज्ड' (Pre-packaged) रूप में वितरित किया जाए। यदि 5 किलो और 10 किलो के सीलबंद पैकेट सीधे गोदाम से आएंगे, तो डीलर उसमें से अनाज नहीं निकाल पाएगा। यह कदम न केवल पारदर्शिता ताएगा बल्कि यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा भेजा गया एक-एक दाना गरीब की थाली तक पूरी मात्रा में पहुँचे।

(xxvii) Regarding clarification on Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) borrowing and its effect on Andhra Pradesh

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a serious fiscal and constitutional concern affecting the State of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Beverages Corporation Limited has issued Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) aggregating to ₹5,750 crore. The Ministry of Finance earlier issued a written clarification while determining the Net Borrowing Ceiling for FY 2023 - 24. It was stated that borrowings raised by State-owned entities on the basis of government-determined profit margins, and

utilised for welfare schemes unrelated to their normal commercial activities, would be treated as State borrowings. This treatment was explicitly applied under Article 293, sub-clause (3) of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, such borrowings were accounted for while granting borrowing permissions to the States. I therefore seek explicit clarification whether Government is aware of this NCDs Borrowing and the Article 293, sub-clause (3) applies in the current financial year as well.

(xxviii) Need to enhance the financial assistance and revise the unit cost of fishing infrastructure to address the problems being faced by fishermen of Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): PM made a strong statement from Red Fort that he would stand tall like wall to protect interests of farmers, fishermen and cattle rearers and do everything for their livelihood, welfare and wellbeing. I represent Machilipatanam, which consist 20-22 lakh population, and is known for boat building, having huge fishermen and is known for shrimp and seafood export. But, fishermen of Machilipatnam are facing problems relating to boat building, fishing nets, subsidy given to fishermen, etc. Hence, I request the Minister of fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying to enhance small boats unit cost from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs 7.5 lakhs since unit cost was revised six years ago; cost of fishing net has gone up and there is need to increase the cost from Rs.70,000 to Rs.1 lakh; and increase engine cost for boats from Rs.1.35 lakhs to Rs.2 lakhs for welfare and wellbeing of fishermen community of Machilipatanam of Andhra Pradesh.

(xxix) Need to bring all institutions of higher learning financed by Union Government under the ambit of UGC Regulation, 2026

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : UGC विनियम, 2026 में "सभी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों" शब्द का उल्लेख है, किंतु इसकी परिभाषा केवल विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा-3 के अंतर्गत आने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों तक सीमित है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 23 IIT, 21 IIM, नर्सिंग एवं शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, कृषि विश्वविद्यालय तथा अन्य स्वायत्त और "राष्ट्रीय महत्व" के संस्थान इन विनियमों के दायरे से बाहर हैं। इसके अलावा लगभग 12,000 से अधिक स्वायत्त एवं राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान भी इससे बाहर हैं, जबकि ये सभी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित हैं। यह अत्यंत चिंताजनक है, क्योंकि जातिगत भेदभाव, मानसिक उत्पीड़न और संस्थागत असंवेदनशीलता से जुड़ी अधिकांश शिकायतें इन्हीं संस्थानों से आती हैं। AIIMS, IIT के मामले इस गंभीरता को दर्शाते हैं। 2014 से 2021 के बीच जातिगत भेदभाव के कारण SC/ST के 72 छात्रों द्वारा आत्महत्या की घटनाएँ दर्ज की गईं। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सभी केंद्रीय वित्तपोषित और स्वायत्त उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों को, जिनमें लगभग 12,000 संस्थान शामिल हैं, समान रूप से UGC के भेदभाव-निरोधी और छात्र सुरक्षा संबंधी विनियमों के दायरे में लाया जाए।

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12.24 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: REMOVAL OF SPEAKER FROM OFFICE

माननीय सभापति : जावेद जी, अब आप संकल्प प्रस्तुत करें।

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

"That this House, having taken into consideration the conduct of the

Speaker of the House as regards disallowing the Leader of the Opposition and other Opposition leaders to speak, making unwarranted allegations against women MPs belonging to the Opposition, suspending Opposition MPs for an entire session for raising issues of public concern and not rebuking ruling party members for making wholly objectionable and derogatory remarks against former PMs, feels he has ceased to maintain an impartial attitude necessary to command the confidence of all sections of the House; that in his partisan attitude he disregards the rights of Members of the House and makes pronouncements and gives rulings calculated to affect and undermine such rights; that he openly espouses the version of the ruling party on all controversial matters, that all these acts constitute a serious danger to the proper functioning of this House and ventilating effectively the felt concerns and grievances of the people, and therefore resolves that he be removed from his Office."

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, how much time is being allotted for this discussion?

माननीय सभापति: हमने आज जिस विषय को अनुमति दी है, इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए दस घंटे का समय निर्धारित हुआ है। यह चर्चा दस घंटे होगी और हमने प्रस्ताव की अनुमति दे दी है।

जैसा स्पष्ट है कि सदन में संविधान का आर्टिकल 94 और लोकसभा की प्रक्रिया और कार्य संचालन नियमावली में रूल 200, दोनों के अंतर्गत लोकसभा अध्यक्ष को पद से हटाने से संबंधित संकल्प पर अब चर्चा शुरू होने जा रही है। आर्टिकल 94 के अंतर्गत अध्यक्ष को हटाने के लिए सदन

में एक प्रस्ताव लाया जाता है, इसके पूर्व सूचना दी गई हो और लोकसभा के नियमों के अनुसार प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाए । रूल 200 रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीजर एंड कंडक्ट ऑफ बिजनेस इन लोकसभा में है । It deals with the 'Notice of resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker'. It reads:

"(1) A member wishing to give notice of a resolution, under clause (c) of article 94 of the Constitution, for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall do so in writing to the Secretary-General.

(2) On receipt of a notice under sub-rule (1) a motion for leave to move the resolution shall be entered in the list of business in the name of the member concerned, on a day fixed by the Speaker, provided that the day so fixed shall be any day after fourteen days from the date of the receipt of notice of the resolution."

रूल 200 (ए) में जिस संकल्प या प्रस्ताव को ग्राह्य करना है, उसमें यह साफ लिखा है -

"In order that such a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:-

(i) it shall be specific with respect to charges;

(ii) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed; and

(iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements."

इस सदन के सामने यह कोई सत्तापक्ष या प्रतिपक्ष का प्रश्न नहीं है । इस हाउस के जो कस्टोडियन स्पीकर हैं, जिन पर सभी का विश्वास है, आज अगर उनके निष्कासन पर चर्चा करने वाले हैं या चर्चा प्रारंभ कर रहे हैं, तो निश्चित तौर से मैं आपसे यह अपेक्षा करूंगा कि आपने संकल्प

में जो टेक्स्ट में दिया है, उस टेक्स्ट तक सीमित रहिए। आप स्पीकर साहब की जेनेरॉसिटी देखिए कि जब आपने 10 फरवरी को नोटिस दिया था...

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं केवल जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। 10 फरवरी, 2026 को यह नोटिस आया था। माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा 10 फरवरी, 2026 को यह नोटिस दिया गया था, जिसमें के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी और 119 सदस्यों ने हस्ताक्षर किए थे। यह नोटिस वर्ष 2026 को दिया गया था, लेकिन उस नोटिस में वर्ष 2025 अंकित था। उस नोटिस में रेज़ोल्यूशन नहीं था।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : फिर भी स्पीकर साहब ने यह कहा था कि इसको सही कराइए। उस रिज़ोल्यूशन पर किसी का हस्ताक्षर नहीं था। बाद में जो नोटिस दिया गया था, उस पर भी फोटो सिग्नेचर किया गया था। वह वैलिड नहीं था।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं जेनेरॉसिटी की बात कर रहा हूँ। अगर आपने फोटो कॉपी संलग्न किया था और आज जिन्होंने संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसमें तीन माननीय सदस्य हैं। डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद साहब, श्री के. सुरेश और डॉक्टर मल्लू रवि जी ने संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है।

मैं इस सदन को बता दूं कि उस नोटिस पर तीनों सदस्यों के दस्तखत नहीं थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने उस पर बाद में दस्तखत करने की अनुमति दी थी। यह साफ है कि वह एडमिसिबल या ग्राह्य नहीं हो सकता था।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप स्पीकर साहब की जेनेरॉसिटी देखिए कि ग्राह्यता होने के जो कारण हैं, अगर वह ग्राह्य नहीं हुआ, फिर भी उन्होंने खुद अपने ऑफिस से कहा कि इसको करेक्ट करा लीजिए और इस पर सिग्नेचर करा लीजिए। अगर उन्होंने यह अवसर दिया कि आप इस पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को ग्राह्य किया है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि

ऐसी परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने इसको ग्राह्य किया है। वे खुद उस दिन से लेकर आज तक स्पीकर की चेयर पर नहीं बैठ रहे हैं। जबकि इसके पहले वर्ष 1954, वर्ष 1966 और वर्ष 1987 में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आ चुका है। उस समय के स्पीकर्स लगातार अपनी चेयर से काम कर रहे थे। हाई मोरल ग्राउंड पर यह पहले स्पीकर होंगे, जो नोटिस प्राप्त होने के बाद चेयर पर नहीं बैठ रहे हैं।

कम से कम पूरा देश इस बात को देखेगा कि वे हाई मोरल ग्राउंड पर और इस नोटिस के लंबित रहने तक आसन पर नहीं बैठ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता था कि कल इस पर चर्चा हो। एक स्पीकर, जिन्होंने आपके इस प्रस्ताव को ग्राह्य किया है और अगर उसके बाद वे इस चेयर पर नहीं बैठ रहे हैं, तो उसका निस्तारण होना चाहिए था। यह बात हमने नहीं, बल्कि उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री पंडित नेहरू जी ने भी कहा था कि सदन में इस विषय पर तत्काल चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ये चीजें है। उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने भी यह बात कही थी। नहीं-नहीं देखिए जो चीजें रिकार्ड पर हैं, उसको आप कहां ले जा सकते हैं। मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ कि आज एक अच्छी डिबेट हो।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप क्यों परेशान हैं? आप चेयरपर्सन को बोलने देंगे या नहीं। मैं आपको केवल तथ्यों के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। सन् 1954 में एक बार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया था।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, there is a point of order. *… (Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति : मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाने की अनुमति नहीं दे रहा हूं। लोक सभा अध्यक्ष जी.वी. मावलंकर जी ने कहा था कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने...

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि यह विषय अत्यंत गंभीर है, इसे हल्के ढ़ंग से नहीं लेना चाहिए और इसको सदन में आना चाहिए, तत्काल

इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाई स्टैंडर्ड की डिबेट हो।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अध्यक्ष जी से कहा है कि आज जावेद साहब इस पर चर्चा शुरू नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन नोटिस जावेद साहब ने दिया है। मैं गौरव गोगोई जी को बोलने की अनुमति देता हूँ। गौरव गोगोई जी आप बोलिए।

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): ... * This is very, very unfortunate. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : यह रिमार्क है। यह कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगा। आप चेयर पर कोई रिमार्क नहीं कर सकते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी, आप शुरू कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप चर्चा शुरू करें। मैंने यह कहा कि टेक्स्ट पर चर्चा नहीं होगी।

श्री गौरव गोगाई जी, आप शुरू कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : सर, पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की अनुमति दे दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं-नहीं। यह बात आप हमसे नहीं कहें। मैंने आपको अनुमति दी है।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Gaurav Gogoi ji.

… (*Interruptions*) …#

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, रूलिंग पार्टी से पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर आएगा। हमें भी अनुमति दे दीजिए।

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Not recorded.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं उनको पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के लिए ऑलरेडी मौका दे चुका हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, रूलिंग पार्टी से पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर आने वाला है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए गंभीर हैं? मैंने इस चर्चा में आपका नाम पुकारा है, तो आप बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सौगत दादा, मैं आपको बोलने का अवसर दूँगा। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record.

… (*Interruptions*) …*

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

" कि यह सभा, नेता प्रतिपक्ष तथा अन्य विपक्षी नेताओं को बोलने की अनुमति न देने, विपक्ष की महिला संसद सदस्यों के विरुद्ध निराधार आरोप लगाने, लोक हित के मुद्दे उठाने पर विपक्ष के संसद सदस्यों को पूरे सत्र के लिए निलंबित करने तथा पूर्व प्रधानमंत्रियों के विरुद्ध पूर्णत: आपत्तिजनक और अपमानजनक टिप्पणियां करने वाले सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों को रोके नहीं जाने के संबंध में, सभा के अध्यक्ष के आचरण पर विचार करने के उपरांत, यह अनुभव करती है कि उन्होंने सभा के सभी वर्गों का विश्वास अर्जित करने के लिए आवश्यक निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण नहीं बनाए रखा है; कि अपने पक्षपातपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण से वे सभा के सदस्यों के अधिकारों की अवहेलना करते हैं और ऐसी घोषणाएं करते हैं तथा ऐसे विनिर्णय देते हैं जो ऐसे अधिकारों को प्रभावित और कमजोर करते हैं; कि वे सभी विवादास्पद मामलों में सत्तारूढ़ दल के दृष्टिकोण का खुलकर समर्थन

* Not recorded.

करते हैं, कि ये सभी कृत्य इस सभा के समुचित संचालन तथा जनता की अनुभूत चिंताओं और शिकायतों को प्रभावी रूप से व्यक्त करने के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करते हैं, और इसलिए यह संकल्प करती है कि उन्हें उनके पद से हटाया जाए।"

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूँगा। आज की इस चर्चा में जब मैं भाग लेने जा रहा था, तो मेरी शुरुआत अलग होने वाली थी, लेकिन अब हमने हाउस में जो विटनेस किया, तो नाबाम रेबिया वर्सेज़ डेप्युटी स्पीकर केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कहा था, मुझे उसकी बात पहले याद आ रही है।

The Supreme Court of India in the case of Nabam Rebia versus Deputy Speaker said, "The Speaker is expected to have a sense of elevated independence...".

माननीय सभापति : इस पर रूलिंग आ चुकी है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैं तो अपना भाषण दे रहा हूँ। … (व्यवधान) मैं तो चर्चा में भाग ले रहा हूँ। … (व्यवधान)

मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि मेरी चर्चा की शुरुआत अलग थी, लेकिन अभी हाउस में मैंने जो विटनेस किया, वह मेरा ध्यान सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज़मेंट की ओर ले गया। मैं आपके सामने जज़मेंट पढ़ रहा हूँ। It says, "The Speaker is expected to have a sense of elevated independence, impeccable objectivity, and irreproachable fairness and, above all, absolute impartiality".

इम्पार्शियल होने का एक्सपेक्टेशन होता है। जो भी स्पीकर के रूप में होते हैं या जो स्पीकर के चेयर पर बैठते हैं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैंने तभी आपको अनुमति दी है, नहीं तो मैं जावेद साहब को अनुमति देता।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह आपका संकल्प नहीं है। यह संकल्प जावेद साहब का है, फिर भी चेयर आपको अनुमति दे रहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश (मावेलीक्करा): यह हाउस की परम्परा है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कहां परम्परा है?

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश : सर, यह हाउस की परम्परा है। आप पुराना रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : वर्ष 1954 में यह हुआ था और वर्ष 1987 में सोमनाथ चटर्जी जी ने दिया था, उन्होंने शुरू किया था। आप परम्परा दिखा दीजिए। उन्होंने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के लिए दिया था।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मेरा टाइम या मेरी पार्टी का टाइम मत काटिएगा। … (व्यवधान)

श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश : आप पूर्व का रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सुरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैंने दोबारा कहा। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि मैंने कोई आपत्तिजनक बात की है। मैंने कहा कि नाबाम रेबिया के जज़मेंट में सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह एक्सपेक्ट करता है कि जो स्पीकर है या जो भी स्पीकर की चेयर पर बैठता है, वह इम्पार्शियल होगा, वह न्यूट्रल होगा। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज़मेंट है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज जिस बात से इस चर्चा की शुरुआत हुई, वह आर्टिकल-96 के बारे में है। आर्टिकल-96 में क्या लिखा है? उसमें लिखा है- “The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under

consideration." The key word is, "the Speaker cannot preside". He might be present but he cannot preside.

अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अध्यक्ष ने एक पैनल ऑफ चेयरपर्सन्स बनाया है और उस पैनल में कई चेयरपर्सन्स हैं। उस पैनल में से कौन-सा चेयरपर्सन इस चेयर पर बैठेगा, यह कैसे तय हुआ है? यह किसने तय किया है? … (व्यवधान)

महोदय, संविधान में जो लिखा है, मैं उसको दोबारा पढ़ देता हूं।

"The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration."

Sir, we are considering a resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office. How has it been decided that the hon. Chairperson, Shri Jagdambika Pal will be sitting in the Chair? … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have decided this.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: How has it been decided? … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House has decided this.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: How has it been decided? … (*Interruptions*) The name has been chosen from the panel of Chairpersons. … (*Interruptions*) How has it been decided? … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, let the record state. We are registering our strongest protest that the House has no record that the Chairperson currently occupying the seat from the Panel of Chairpersons should be the one presiding. The House has no such record.

माननीय सभापति : इस पर मैंने एक रूलिंग दी है कि अध्यक्ष साहब का कार्यालय रिक्त नहीं है। अध्यक्ष साहब है, जब तक कि इस संकल्प पर चर्चा न हो और यह संकल्प बहुमत से स्वीकृत न हो जाए और वे अध्यक्ष न रहें, तब तक वे अध्यक्ष हैं। अध्यक्ष को यह तय करने की शक्ति है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदय, उनके पास शक्ति नहीं है। यह गलत है। … (व्यवधान) Article 96 of the Constitution states:

> "The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration."

उनके पास शक्ति कहां है? कौन-सी शक्ति है? वे अध्यक्ष हैं, लेकिन उनके पास प्रिसाइडिंग की शक्ति नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : सभापति जी, मैं इनको टोकना नहीं चाहता हूं। अरे भाई बैठ जाओ। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सब बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इनको टोकना नहीं चाहता हूं। संविधान में 'प्रिसाइड' शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है, वह हाउस को प्रिसाइड करने के लिए है। ऑफिस समाप्त नहीं हो जाता है। जब लोक सभा का चुनाव हो रहा होता है, तब भी अध्यक्ष का ऑफिस कार्यरत होता है। यह पद खाली नहीं रह सकता है। ये जो गलत इंटरप्रिटेशन कर रहे हैं, मैं उस सीमित उद्देश्य पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

माननीय सभापति : अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही है, अगर इस हाउस का विघटन भी हो जाए, तब भी अध्यक्ष का पद रहता है, जब तक कि नए सदन का गठन न हो जाए और नई सरकार और नए अध्यक्ष का चुनाव नहीं होता है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश : महोदय, यह रूलिंग गलत है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Suresh, you must read the provision.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदय, मैं दोबारा से पूछना चाहता हूं। जो पैनल ऑफ चेयरपर्सन्स हैं, जब अध्यक्ष पद के निष्कासन पर चर्चा हो रही है, तब उस पैनल में से कौन-सा चेयरपर्सन आसन पर बैठेगा, यह कहां तय हुआ है?

As per Article 95(2), the House should determine as to which person shall Act as Speaker. हाउस ने डिटर्मिन नहीं किया है। यह बात बार-बार रिकॉर्ड में जानी चाहिए।

The Speaker has the right to speak. He can take part in the discussion, but he cannot preside. … (*Interruptions*) While the selected Chairperson has been chosen from the Panel of Chairpersons, that is a clear exercise of the Speaker's power, which is not allowed. … (*Interruptions*) It is a violation of the Constitution.

हम पिछले पांच सालों से यही देख रहे हैं। जैसा कि मेरे माननीय सहयोगी वेणुगोपाल जी ने कहा है कि इससे पहले भी इस सदन में तीन बार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया था। सन् 1954, 1966 और 1987 में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया था। यदि सन् 1987 की बात करें या सन् 1966 की बात करें, when the motion was moved against the Speaker, a Deputy Speaker was sitting on the Chair. … (*Interruptions*)

आज इंडिया अलायंस और विपक्षी दलों के लगभग 200 सांसद हैं, उसके पश्चात् भी आज यहां पर उपाध्यक्ष नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार से सदन चल रहा है। देश को पता चलना चाहिए कि यह सदन कैसे चल रहा है।

महोदय, अब इस सदन के अंदर यह माइक भी एक अस्त्र बन गया है। यह माइक भी एक अस्त्र है, जिस अस्त्र को यहां पर सुविधानुसार सत्ता पक्ष को दिया जाता है। विपक्ष और विशेष रूप से

एलओपी यहां न बोल सकें, …*

माननीय सभापति : आप चेयर पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदय, यह आरोप नहीं है, यही संकल्प है।

मोशन क्या है? It says -

> "That this House, having taken into consideration the conduct of the Speaker of the House as regards disallowing the Leader of the Opposition and other Opposition leaders to speak....."

यह डिसअलाऊ कैसे होता है? जब आप लोग माइक ही नहीं देते हैं, जब माइक ही ऑन नहीं होता है, ऐसे डिसअलाऊ होता है। आज देश को यह पता चलना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार से यह लोकतंत्र चल रहा है, किस प्रकार से सदन के नियमों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है और किस प्रकार से सदन की मर्यादा का उल्लंघन हो रहा है।

सर, यह रेजोल्यूशन किसी विशेष व्यक्ति के खिलाफ नहीं है और हम दुखी भी हैं। इस रेजोल्यूशन को लाते हुए हमें विशेष रूप से कोई प्रसन्नता नहीं है, कोई खुशी नहीं है, कोई उमंग नहीं है और कोई उल्लास नहीं है, क्योंकि व्यक्तिगत रूप से आदरणीय ओम बिरला जी का सभी के साथ अच्छा रिश्ता है। हम दुखी हैं कि हमें आदरणीय ओम बिरला जी के खिलाफ इस प्रकार से अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाना पड़ रहा है। हम मजबूर हैं, लेकिन जहां हम खेद प्रकट करते हैं, जहां हम अफसोस प्रकट करते हैं, वहीं हमारा धर्म इस संसद की मर्यादा को बचाना भी है। … (व्यवधान) इस धर्म के अनुसार आज हम यह रेजोल्यूशन ला रहे हैं, क्योंकि इस सदन के अंदर हर सदस्य का यह कर्तव्य है कि संसद की गरिमा, संसद की मर्यादा और संसद के कानूनों एवं नियमों को बचाया जाए। हम उस कर्तव्य के अनुसार ही आज यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं। हम व्यक्तिगत रूप से ओम बिरला जी पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हाउस की डिग्निटी को बचाने के लिए, संविधान को बचाने के

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

लिए और भारत के लोगों का विश्वास प्रजातंत्र पर कायम रहे, इस कारण से हम आज यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

यह जो सदन है, इस सदन के बारे में आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि यह लोकतंत्र का सबसे बड़ा मंदिर है, जिस मंदिर में हम सब प्रवेश कर सकते हैं। चाहे आप वामपंथी सोच के हों, चाहे आप एक छोटे प्रदेश के एकमात्र सांसद हों, चाहे आप इंडिपेंडेंट हों, चाहे आप बहुत अनुभवी सदस्य हों, चाहे आप युवा सदस्य हों, चाहे आप किसी लिंग के हों, चाहे आप किसी धर्म के हों, चाहे आप किसी भाषा के हों, इस सदन यानी लोकतंत्र के मंदिर का दरवाजा सबके लिए खुला है। इस सदन के संचालन में आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय का जो कर्तव्य है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जब बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर जी ने सदन के संचालन में लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के दायरे के बारे में सोचा, तो हमेशा यह कहा कि "Constitutional morality demands impartiality." संविधान के निर्माताओं के द्वारा यह भी सोचा गया that the Speaker is not the voice of the Government but the custodian of the rights of the entire House. चाहे वह एक निर्दलीय सांसद हो, चाहे दल का एक ही सांसद हो, चाहे अनुभवी सांसद हो, चाहे नेता सदन हो, चाहे नेता विपक्ष या प्रतिपक्ष हो, सबके संरक्षण के कर्तव्य की जिम्मेदारी आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय लेते हैं।

हमारी पार्लियामेंट के इतिहास में ऐसे कई स्पीकर्स हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी एक व्यक्तिगत छाप छोड़ी हुई है, चाहे वे जी.वी. मावलंकर जी हों या सोमनाथ चटर्जी जी हों। लेकिन, आज यह बहुत दुख की बात है कि हम किस घटनाक्रम की बात कर रहे हैं। हम यह जो रेजोल्यूशन लाए हैं - disallowing the Leader of the Opposition and other Opposition leaders to speak - इसमें हमने क्या देखा? हमने यह देखा कि फरवरी के महीने में जब आदरणीय नेता विपक्ष इस सदन के अंदर Motion of Thanks on the President's Address पर बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए, तो उनको लगभग 20 बार इंटरप्ट किया गया। मैंने यह देखा है।

सर, 20 बार कहां से इंटरप्शन आया? जब आप उनकी स्पीच, ट्रांसक्रिप्ट को पढ़ेंगे, तो नेता

विपक्ष के बोलते हुए बीच में 20 बार इंटरप्शंस आते हैं। ये इंटरप्शंस आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय के होते हैं, पैनल ऑफ चेयरपर्सन्स, उस समय जो चेयरपर्सन आसन पर होते हैं, सीनियर-मेंबर्स-ऑफ-ट्रेज़री-बेंचेज़, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर, पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर 20 बार नेता विपक्ष को बार-बार संयोजित तरीके से Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, जो कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा है, उसमें उनको 20 बार इंटरप्ट किया गया। ऐसा किस कारण से किया गया, किस उद्देश्य से ऐसा किया गया?... (व्यवधान) बस इसलिए, क्योंकि नेता विपक्ष यह बात कहना चाहते थे कि जिस समय भारत की सेना को अपने देश के मुखिया की जरूरत थी, तब देश के मुखिया ने यह कहा कि 'जो भी उचित लगता है, कर लो'। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह बात तो हो चुकी है। यह बात तो उस दिन भी आ गई थी। रक्षा मंत्री जी ने और गृह मंत्री जी ने भी इस बारे में कह दिया था। अब इस बात का आप क्यों उल्लेख कर रहे हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, फरवरी, 2026 के बाद ही तो यह मोशन लाए हैं। आपने कहा कि जब मोशन लाया जाता है, तो वह डिटेल्ड होना चाहिए, डिफेमेट्री नहीं होना चाहिए। We are saying: "The Speaker of the House did not allow the Leader of the Opposition to speak." I am merely substantiating our Resolution through examples. What happened then? The LoP was repeatedly interrupted while attempting to place a few critical issues mandatory to be known for the House and to the citizens of the country.

सर, उन्होंने यह बार-बार कहा कि जिस समय हमारे देश की सीमा पर खतरा था और देश की सेना को उनके विभाग के आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री की जरूरत थी, जो तत्परता रक्षा मंत्री को दिखानी चाहिए थी, वह तत्परता रक्षा मंत्री ने नहीं दिखाई। ... (व्यवधान) सेना को घंटों तक रुकना पड़ा।

सर, हमारे देश में पॉलिटिकल लीडरशिप है। पाकिस्तान की तरह हमारे यहां मिलेट्री लीडरशिप नहीं है। हमारे भारत की सेना डिसिप्लिन्ड है, वह हमेशा पॉलिटिकल लीडरशिप को देखती है कि पॉलिटिकल लीडरशिप क्या चाहती है। जिस समय भारत की सीमा के उस पार पड़ोसी

देश के टैंक्स आ रहे थे, भारत की सेना अपने राजनीतिक नेतृत्व से मांग कर रही थी, गुहार लगा रही थी कि मैं क्या करूं, तो देश का मुखिया कहता है - 'जो भी उचित लगता है, कर लो'? मतलब, आत्म समर्पण करना है, तो कर लो, जंग लड़नी है, तो लड़ लो, बातचीत करनी है, तो कर लो। क्या यह है नेतृत्व?

सर, मैं आज नेतृत्व की बात क्यों कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि सदन में जिस प्रकार का माहौल है, वह इसीलिए है, क्योंकि आज देश का नेतृत्व कमजोर है, देश का आज का नेतृत्व ... * है। ... (व्यवधान) देश का आज का नेतृत्व ...* है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव गोगोई जी, आपने स्पीकर के खिलाफ नो-कॉन्फिडेंस-मोशन दिया है। यह सरकार के खिलाफ तो नहीं है? आपने स्पीकर के बारे में जो कॉन्टैक्स्ट्स दिए हैं, आप वहीं तक सीमित रहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैं वहीं तक सीमित हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं, आप वहां तक सीमित नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, इन्होंने एलओपी को मोशन-ऑफ-थैंक्स में नहीं बोलने दिया। ... (व्यवधान) मैं उसी की तो बात कर रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) जब एलओपी ने कहा ... (व्यवधान) This was not the only truth highlighted by the LoP. ... (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding.

सर, इनका यही तरीका है। ... (व्यवधान) देश को दिखना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) I am not yielding. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी - आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सभापति जी, मेरा सिर्फ

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

यह अनुरोध है कि स्पीकर के रिमूवल रेजोल्यूशन पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने और भी पॉइंट्स कहे हैं, जिन पर हम इन्हें टोक सकते थे। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा अनुरोध इतना ही है कि इन्होंने कई विषयों पर चर्चा की है, नेतृत्व तक के विषय को इन्होंने छुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) जब हमारा जवाब होगा, तो आप लोगों को उस समय सुनना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) आप लोग उस समय मत टोकिएगा। ... (व्यवधान) आप स्पीकर के रिमूवल रेजोल्यूशन की चर्चा से ऊपर चले गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जो असंसदीय शब्द इन्होंने इस्तेमाल किए हैं, जो अनपार्लियामेंट्री वर्ड्स इस्तेमाल किए हैं, उन शब्दों को रिकॉर्ड से हटाया जाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बिलकुल, जो असंसदीय शब्द हैं, उनको मैं दिखवाकर निकलवा दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी - आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, भविष्य में जब पॉर्लियामेंट्री रेकॉर्ड्स को देखते हुए रिसर्च होगी, ट्रांस्क्रिप्ट्स देखे जाएंगे, तो यह भी एक रिसर्च होगी कि विपक्ष के बोलते हुए सबसे ज्यादा इंटरप्शन करने वाले पॉर्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर किरेन रिजिजू जी होंगे। यह स्टैटिसटिक्स बोलेंगे।

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : माननीय सभापति जी, विधान सभा में मैं भी पॉर्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर रह चुका हूं। उनको तभी खड़ा होना पड़ता है, जब पॉर्लियामेंट चलने के नियमों से दूर कोई चीज होती है। यह बात सही ही है कि पॉर्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर के नाते सबसे ज्यादा इंटरप्ट किरेन रिजिजू जी ने किया है। इस बात से मैं सहमत हूं, मगर ऐसा इररिस्पोंसिबल विरोधी पक्ष कभी नहीं आया है।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, अच्छा हुआ कि भाषा का जो दायरा हम बांध रहे थे, आदरणीय गृहमंत्री जी ने उसको थोड़ा और बड़ा कर दिया, तो हमें भी उससे थोड़ा अवसर मिलेगा। सर, दूसरी बात, जिस बात पर बार-बार आदरणीय एलओपी जी को टोका जा रहा था वह इस बात पर था कि कि अमेरिका में यूएस डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ जस्टिस में एक ऑनगोइंग इनवेस्टिगेशन चल रही है, जहां पर भारत के एक

बड़े उद्योगपति का नाम है और भारत सरकार के मंत्री का नाम है, क्यों यहां उस विषय पर चर्चा नहीं होती है? इस बात को जब एलओपी कहते हैं, तो उनको बार-बार इंटरप्ट किया जाता है।

माननीय सभापति : गौरव गोगोई जी एक मिनट मैं आपको इंटरप्ट कर रहा हूं। आप अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव लाये हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ बोलने के लिए आपके पास कुछ नहीं है। आपने अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव दिया है। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर उनके खिलाफ बोलने के लिए आपके पास कुछ है और उनके खिलाफ, उनके रिमूवल के लिए आपने इतना बड़ा प्रस्ताव दिया है, तो उनके रिमूवल के विषय पर आप सवाल उठाइये, कौन मंत्री, कौन कहां पर है, यह विषय से संबंधित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, the same thing you have to tell the Treasury Benches also. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have already mentioned it.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं-नहीं। पॉर्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा है।

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Why are you telling it to us only? … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has all the right to intervene at any moment.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Why do you not tell the Treasury Benches also? … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : सरकार के मंत्री इंटरवीन कर सकते हैं और वह आपको कह रहे हैं कि आप स्पीकर के खिलाफ नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, आप केवल सरकार के खिलाफ बोलना चाहते हैं। आप प्रस्ताव तक सीमित रहिए। आपको प्रस्ताव तक सीमित रहना होगा। आपने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, आप उस प्रस्ताव पर बोलें यह मेरा आग्रह है।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, यही हुआ था और हम प्रस्ताव में यही तो लाये हैं कि एलओपी कौन सी ऐसी बातें कर रहे थे, जो उनको बोलने नहीं दिया गया? यह सदन के रिकॉर्ड में जाना चाहिए कि जब एलओपी बोलना चाहते थे, तो कौन से ऐसे विषय पर बोलना चाहते थे, जिस पर बोलने नहीं दिया, नहीं तो बहुत जनरल एलीगेशन आ जाएगा। जनरल एलीगेशन नहीं होना चाहिए, स्पेसिफिक होना चाहिए। स्पेसिफिक इंस्टांसेज़ होना चाहिए। हम भी अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं और बोल रहे हैं कि वे एलओपी को बोलने नहीं देते, तो हमें भी प्रमाण देना पड़ेगा और वही प्रमाण मैं आपको दे रहा हूं। आप फरवरी, 2026 की एलओपी की स्पीच का ट्रांस्क्रिप्ट देख लीजिए, उसी रेकॉर्ड से मैं पढ़ रहा हूं कि बार-बार, 20 बार उनको टोका गया, वे ऐसे कौन से विषय पर बोल रहे थे? दूसरा विषय उन्होंने यह कहा था। He questioned about the millions of pages released from the US Department of Justice regarding which the world is questioning. … (*Interruptions*) The file contains name of a very famous businessman who is known to be very close to this ruling Government. … (*Interruptions*) The file also contains an uncomfortable truth that a Minister has been named in this ongoing global investigation in other parts of the world. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव गोगोई जी, मैं चेयर से कहना चाहता हूं कि if you go through Rule 202A, it only provides that: “The discussion on the resolution shall be strictly confined to the charges preferred in the resolution”.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : रिजॉल्यूशन में जो चार्जेज़ हैं, you have to confine to them only.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, मैं वही तो कह रहा हूं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will request all the Members that they may speak only on the charges preferred. जो चार्जेज़ हैं, आप उस पर बोलिए।

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, चार्ज पर ही तो बोल रहा हूं।

माननीय सभापति : आप चार्ज से अलग हटकर बोल रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, चार्ज से अलग नहीं है, मैं चार्ज पर ही हूं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव जी, आप चार्ज पर बात करते हैं, लेकिन आप बड़ी खूबसूरती से चार्ज के बजाय अलग विषय पर बात करना चाहते हैं। आप वे चीजें लाना चाहते हैं, जिसका इस चार्ज से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, उसका चार्ज से ही संबंध है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बिल्कुल नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, चार्ज से ही है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कहां है? वह कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं बनेगी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, I am reading out the Resolution. It says, "That this House, having taken into consideration the conduct of the Speaker of the House regarding the disallowing of the Leader of the Opposition to speak…." When? I am substantiating it now. This occurred during the Motion of Thanks on the

President's Address in the month of February, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition was not allowed to speak. I am substantiating this Resolution.

What was he saying at that time? At that point, the LoP spoke about the trade deals between the US and India. He raised a very simple question: what compelled India to act in haste and enter into a deal which is not even in our favour? He referred to the concessions India was giving in our agricultural market – concessions the Indian Government was extending to the US Government, which are detrimental to the interests of our farmers. Certain crops had been listed in that context. Potatoes were listed. Potatoes are extremely important.

सर, आप यूपी से आते हैं। आपको भी पता है कि आलू की खेती उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए कितनी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है? आलू पर जो ट्रेड डील हुई, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किस कारण से एक ऐसी डील का समर्थन किया, जो आलू के किसानों के खिलाफ है। ऐसा क्या दबाव था? यही चीज एलओपी ने कहा कि दबाव हो सकता है कि डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ जस्टिस में एक विशेष उद्योगपति के खिलाफ जो ऑनगोइंग इनवेस्टिगेशन चल रही है, उस कारण से हमारी सरकार, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी दबाव में आए या एपस्टीन फाइल में और भी नाम हैं, इसलिए देश की सरकार दबाव में आई।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : उस दिन भी 50 मिनट 30 सैकेंड उनको बोलने का मौका मिला। बात केवल यह थी कि जो चीज प्रकाशित नहीं थी और बिना पूर्व नोटिस दिए हुए उस बात को वे उठाना चाहते थे। Even then, the LoP had been given sufficient time. किसी दूसरे मैम्बर का नाम नहीं पुकारा गया। हाउस एडजर्न हुआ और फिर दोबारा एलओपी को ही बुलाया गया।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप समय देख लीजिए कि एलओपी ने कितना समय लिया?

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, they will give the reply. Why are you giving the reply? You are in the chair … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : रिप्लाई देंगे। But I am sitting here.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं यह चाहता हूं, देखिये, आप स्पीकर के खिलाफ चार्जेज की बात कर रहे हैं। आप उनके रिमूवल के प्रस्ताव को लेकर आए हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इस बात को भी देश देख रहा है कि लोक सभा के माननीय अध्यक्ष के रिमूवल के प्रस्ताव पर आप बात कर रहे हैं। जो विषय उससे जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, आप उस पर बोल रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, जब आदरणीय एलओपी बोलना चाहते थे तो ऐसा कुछ उस समय भी हुआ। उस समय क्या हुआ? When the Leader of the Opposition attempted to bring critical matters to light, hon. Speaker asked him to authenticate the documents he was citing. With due respect to the Chair, the LoP did not refuse this request. He agreed. He said, "I will authenticate them." जैसे ही वे आगे बोले, तो ट्रेजरी बेंचेज़ से सारे मंत्री खड़े हो गए। उस टाइम सारे मंत्री खड़े हो गए। Despite this compliance, the visible discomfort of the Treasury Benches repeatedly manifested as loud interruptions, effectively preventing the LoP from continuing his address. जब ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए रूलिंग आए और एलओपी ऑथेंटिकेट करना चाहते थे तो उस समय भी ट्रेजरी बेंचेज़ को इतनी आपत्ति क्यों हुई? क्या वे नहीं चाहते थे कि वे सेना के बारे में जो बात करें, वह रिकॉर्ड में जाए? वह एक फॉर्मर चीफ की बात रख रहे हैं। वह किसी गंभीरता से रख रहे होंगे, चाहे वह किताब भारत के अंदर प्रकाशित हो या न हो। क्या हम एक फॉर्मर चीफ की बात को इतनी आसानी से परे कर देंगे,

क्योंकि उनकी लिखी हुई किताब प्रकाशित नहीं हुई?

13.00 hrs

उनके द्वारा कही गई जो बातें हैं, क्या वे खोखली हो जाती हैं? जो बाते वह कह रहे हैं, क्या वे मूल्यहीन हो जाती हैं? क्या उनका कोई अर्थ नहीं है, क्या उनका कोई तर्क नहीं है, क्या वह झूठ बोल रहे हैं? क्या यह सरकार कहना चाहती है कि नरवणे जी झूठ बोल रहे हैं? जब उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री से यह आवाज आई कि जो भी उचित है, वह कर लीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : आप यह क्या बोल रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जो माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के नहीं है, आप उनका रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप इस तरह की बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं? आपने जो आरोप स्पीकर के खिलाफ लगाए हैं, उस पर कुछ कहिए। आपके पास शायद उस पर कहने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। आप केवल सरकार पर बोल रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If I have allowed Mr. Gaurav Gogoi, how can you speak?

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are sitting there.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have allowed only Mr. Gaurav Gogoi.

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सभापति महोदय, जब एलओपी यह बात उठा रहे थे, तब सत्ता पक्ष से इस बात का विरोध हो रहा था।

माननीय सभापति : जो इस बात को उठा रहे थे, वह इस समय यहां मौजूद भी नहीं हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सभापति महोदय, आप नाराज मत होइए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम नाराज नहीं हैं। हमने यह कहा कि वह इस बात को उठा रहे थे या नहीं उठा रहे थे, वह यहां होते, तो खड़े होकर इस बात को कहते कि हां, मैं इस बात को उठा रहा था।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, आप मुस्कुराते रहिए। जिस समय नेता विपक्ष अपनी बात रख रहे थे, उस समय सत्ता पक्ष और उनके विभिन्न मंत्री, रक्षा मंत्री, पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मंत्री उनको टोक रहे थे। उस समय सदन का संचालन अध्यक्ष महोदय कर रहे थे, पैनल ऑफ चेयरपर्सन कर रहे थे। इसीलिए आज हम यह रिज्योल्यूशन ला रहे हैं कि बार-बार नेता विपक्ष को देश के अहम मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। उस समय सदन के संचालन का कर्तव्य किसके अधिकार में था, हम इस बात को उठा रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव जी, मैं मुस्कुराकर कह रहा हूं कि आपने खुद कहा कि मान लीजिए कि कोई चीज पब्लिश नहीं हैं। आपने यह कहा कि यदि कोई चीज भारत में पब्लिश्ड नहीं थी, फिर भी उसको उठाएं, तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि यदि कोई चीज पब्लिश्ड नहीं है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वह पब्लिक डोमेन में नहीं है। जब वह पब्लिक डोमेन में नहीं है, तो आप उसको सदन में कैसे उठाएंगे?

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, जिस किताब की बात यहां चल रही है, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, वह इंडिया में पब्लिश्ड नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका भाषण जारी रहेगा। अभी हम लंच के लिए ब्रेक करते हैं। सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

13.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

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14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Shri Gaurav Gogoi ji to continue please.

RESOLUTION RE: REMOVAL OF SPEAKER FROM OFFICE- Contd.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): Thank you, Chairperson Sir. I am taking part in the debate on the Motion of No Confidence against the hon. Speaker. A part of the Motion is that he has ceased to maintain an impartial attitude necessary to command the confidence of all sections of the House, that in his partisan attitude, he disregards the rights of the Members of the House and makes pronouncements and gives rulings calculated to effect and undermine such rights; that he openly espouses the version of the ruling party on all controversial matters. Sir, this is particularly the matter. The way on 2nd February, 2026, the hon. Speaker was presiding over the session, when the Leader of the Opposition was speaking, there was an expectation that the Chair would be neutral. I have the entire debate here. I would request that further Parliamentary researchers can look at the 'uncorrected not for publication' debate of 2nd March from pages 96 to 114, to see the number of times the LoP was interrupted. This is on record, and if you want, I can place it on the Table of the House and verify it.

Sir, the Speaker continued to ask the LoP to verify. But the LoP, when he was talking about an ongoing global investigation into a serious case of child

and women trafficking, mentioned that in that ongoing investigation, the name of a Member of the Government of India was mentioned. In this global investigation, the Ministers whose names are being reported, have resigned. It has happened in various countries that the Ministers have resigned, and police investigations have occurred. But only in India, we can see that in this global investigation, when a businessmen, or a Minister is linked, there is absolutely no serious effort to verify whether these reports are true or not. Why is this Government so afraid to conduct a simple investigation into this ongoing scenario? The Department of Justice of the American of Government is doing it. Why should our Government not do a similar investigation? Unfortunately, while the LoP said that all questions which naturally end once, the doubts were officially resolved through such verifications. While the Opposition respects the precious time of the House, while the LoP Shri Rahul Gandhi ji was still there on his feet, the speaker said: “I will call out another speaker”. Sir, has it ever happened that the LoP, Shri Rahul Gandhi ji is on his feet and the ruling from the Chair is: “I will call another speaker, you please stick to your subject”? You look at the record to see the number of times Rahul Gandhi ji is saying: “Please let me speak”. Is this the Parliamentary tradition that we want to show that he Leader of the Opposition is pleading? Mics have been silenced.

This is the hon. Speaker’s remark: “I will call out another speaker”. Another speaker delivered his speech while the LoP was still standing to speak. It stands in direct contradiction to the established rituals and moral standards of this House. Such a dismissal of the Leader of the Opposition’s right to be heard

undermines the democratic spirit and impartial tradition of Speaker's Office.

Sir, the same thing happened to hon. MP Dr. Shashi Tharoor. He was speaking a few days later on 9th February, and in the middle of his speech, his mic was switched off. In this House, we say that the Opposition has its say. As per Parliamentary norms in Indian Parliament, we say that the Opposition has its say. How can we say that, if you switch the mic off? In the middle, you switch off the mic. On 9th February -- it is on record -- Dr. Shashi Tharoor said that his mic was switched off mid-speech; a move he claimed he has never seen happen in seven decades' history of the Parliament. This is the newest thing that we are seeing.

Sir, I would request the Members of the Ruling Party to remember what *Adarniya* Sushma Swaraj *ji* said. Sushma Swaraj *ji,* while speaking beautifully on democracy, on *Bhartiya Loktantra*, said this. उन्होंने क्या कहा, पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा के अंतिम दिन पर आदरणीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष सुषमा स्वराज जी ने कहा, भारतीय लोकतंत्र के मूल में एक भाव है। वह भाव क्या है, वह भाव यह है कि हम एक-दूसरे के विरोधी हैं, मगर शत्रु नहीं हैं। हम विरोध विचारधारा के आधार पर करते हैं। हम विरोध नीतियों के आधार पर करते हैं, हम विरोध कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर करते हैं। अलग-अलग विचारधाराएं हैं, अलग-अलग नीतियां हैं, सरकार अलग-अलग कार्यक्रम बनाती है, उस पर हम आलोचना करते हैं। यही है भारतीय लोकतंत्र का मूल भाव। लेकिन आज चाहे हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, टीएमसी हो या समाजवादी पार्टी हो, जब भी उनके नेता खड़े होकर सरकार की नीति के आधार पर, विचारधारा के आधार पर आलोचना करते हैं तो उनको बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं दोबारा याद करना चाहूंगा कि इस हाउस से क्या अपेक्षा है और स्पीकर से क्या अपेक्षा है। भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा:

"The Speaker represents the House. He represents the dignity of the

House, the freedom of the House and because the House represents the nation, in a particular way, the Speaker becomes the symbol of the nation's freedom and liberty."

आज बोलने की अभिव्यक्ति कहां है? हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष कहते हैं, आज हमें चर्चा करनी चाहिए कि किस दबाव में भारत ने अमेरिका के साथ एक ऐसा ट्रेड डील किया, जिससे हमारे किसानों को क्षति हुई, चोट पहुंची । ऐसा क्या दबाव बनाया गया? क्या एक विशेष उद्योगपति का नाम इनवेस्टिगेशन में आया, क्या यह दबाव था? क्या यह दबाव था कि एक विशेष मंत्री का नाम दूसरे इनवेस्टिगेशन में आया, क्या यही दबाव था? क्या दबाव था? सवाल पूछने का उनको अधिकार है। कहीं न कहीं आज हम जिस राजनीतिक माहौल में हैं, हमारे देश के राजनीतिक नेतृत्व को सवाल सुनने की आदत चली गई है। वह सवाल पसंद नहीं करते हैं। बस, अपनी राय रखते हैं, अपनी मन की बात रखते हैं। लेकिन हम क्या पूछना चाहते हैं, हम क्या कहना चाहते हैं, हमारी बातों को कोई तवज्जो नहीं, हमें सदन के अंदर वह अधिकार नहीं मिलता है। हाल ही में, कल का उदाहरण ले लीजिए, किस प्रकार से यह हाउस चल रहा है। कल हमने बार-बार मांग की कि अभी मिडल ईस्ट में वार हो गया है। एक पड़ोसी देश मिडल ईस्ट में जंग हो रही है। एक देश यह ऐलान करता है कि हमने अनुमति दी कि भारत 30 दिनों के लिए इन-इन देशों से तेल आयात कर सकता है। यह कितनी शर्मनाक बात है। कहां गई हमारी गरिमा, कहां गये विश्वगुरू, कहां गए 56 इंच के सीने की विदेश नीति? आज भारत कि विदेश नीति, स्ट्रेटजिक, नॉन-एलायनमेंट पर, we send the largest peacekeeping force to the United Nations. We are the Peace Police Force.

आज एक देश हमको अनुमति देता है कि हम किससे तेल लें और किससे न लें और देश का मुखिया चुप। सदन में कोई चर्चा नहीं। ऐसा बार-बार क्यों होता है? दुख इस बात का है कि अब केवल नेता प्रतिपक्ष की नहीं, महिलाओं की भी बात आ गई है। आज महिला सांसदों के उद्देश्यों पर सवाल उठाए जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, आज जिनके खिलाफ यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया, श्री ओम बिरला जी, माननीय

अध्यक्ष ने क्या कहा- जब प्रधान मंत्री जी का समय आया था कि वे अपनी बात रखें।

Hon. Speaker Shri Om Birla, advised hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, at that point of time, not to come to the House for giving reply to the Motion of Thanks, claiming credible information that certain women MPs intended to surround the Prime Minister's chair and create an unexpected situation. It is shameful - shame, shame, shame.

The 2026 incident is legally distinct because the Speaker pre-emptively advised the Prime Minister not to attend at all. It is a complete breach of the charge of neutrality.

सभापति महोदय, किस आधार पर महिला सांसदों पर इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाया गया? दुख के साथ मैं कहता हूं कि यह पहली बार नहीं है। सदन में जब एक महिला सांसद बुलंद होकर अपनी आवाज रखती है, तो बार-बार ऐसी टिप्पणी सदन में पक्ष की तरफ से आती है, सदन की पीठ से आती है कि वह महिला है। यहां हर सदस्य एक सांसद है, चाहे वह पुरुष हो या महिला हो। जब भी एक महिला सांसद यहां खड़े होकर सत्ता पक्ष को चैलेंज करती है, तो वह एक महिला है, यह बार-बार उसे याद दिलाया जाता है। इस हाउस में यह एक परंपरा बन चुकी है, जो बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है। ऐसा पहले भी था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आए और उनको बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला। मैं स्वर्गीय डॉ. मनमोहन जी का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। जून, 2004 में ऐसी ही व्यवस्था थी। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी बात नहीं रख पाए क्योंकि भाजपा वहां विरोध जता रही थी, लेकिन तब भी वे सदन में उपस्थित थे, सदन से गायब नहीं हुए। सदन में वह उपस्थित थे। यह रिकॉर्ड में जाना चाहिए कि ऐसा पहले भी हुआ है, लेकिन उस समय हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री सदन में हमारे मध्य उपस्थित थे। The Opposition has pointed out that there is a very paternalistic tone. एक बहुत ही नकारात्मक आवाज़ के साथ नकारात्मक तरीके से महिला सांसदों के लिए इस सदन के अंदर बोला जाता है, जो बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यजनक है। मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना

चाहता। मैंने अपनी बात यहां पर रखी है, आपने हमें इसकी अनुमति दी। इसके पश्चात् भी हमने आर्टिकल- 96 का उल्लेख किया कि जब स्पीकर के रिमूवल का मोशन होता है, तो वह प्रिसाइड नहीं कर पाता। पैनल ऑफ चेयरपर्सन से कौन-से व्यक्ति चेयर पर बैठेंगे, यह कैसे डिसाइड हो रहा है, आज तक हाउस में इस संबंध में कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। दूसरी बात हमने यह कही कि फरवरी, 2026 में बार-बार लगभग 20 बार से ज्यादा आदरणीय राहुल गांधी जी को इंट्रप्ट किया गया। यह रिकॉर्ड है कि वह बार-बार कह रहे थे कि मुझे बोलने दो, मुझे बोलने दो। उनको बार-बार रूलिंग दिखाई जाती थी कि आप क्वोट नहीं कर सकते। उन्होंने आर्टिकल का क्वोट किया, वह भी रिकॉर्ड नहीं किया गया और वहां से सत्तापक्ष से एक सांसद ने ऐसी किताबों से क्वोट किया, जो भारत में बैन्ड है। जो किताब भारत में बैन्ड है, वह किताब क्वोट हुई, लेकिन भारत की मैगजीन में एक आर्टिकल को वह क्वोट नहीं कर पाए। बार-बार यह हो रहा है कि नेता, प्रतिपक्ष आदरणीय राहुल गांधी जी के भाषणों को रिकॉर्ड से एक्सपंज किया जा रहा है। बार-बार ऐसा हो रहा है कि सत्ता पक्ष के सांसद, हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो आलोचना करते हैं, जो शर्मनाक बातें करते हैं, वे सभी रिकॉर्ड में रहती हैं।

महोदय, इस प्रकार की इम्पार्शिएलिटी हमारी लोकतांत्रिक मर्यादा के लिए उचित नहीं है। अगर बार-बार ऐसा चलता रहा तो लोगों का विश्वास लोकतंत्र से उठ जायेगा। लोकतंत्र के संरक्षण में, सदन की मर्यादा के संरक्षण में नेता प्रतिपक्ष और सारे विपक्ष के सांसदों के बोलने के अधिकार के संरक्षण में यह संकल्प लाया गया है। लोकतंत्र तभी मजबूत होगा, जब आप और हमारे बीच में विचार-विमर्श होगा। लोकतंत्र तभी कमजोर होगा, जब आप हमारी आवाज को दबाओगे। हम लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए, खेद प्रकट करते हुए यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ओम बिरला जी के खिलाफ नहीं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से सदन का संचालन हो रहा है, उसके खिलाफ और सदन की मर्यादा के हित में आज हमने इस मोशन को समर्थन किया है। धन्यवाद।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): I have a point of order. In the morning also, I raised this question: who has appointed Jagdambika Pal *Saheb* to Chair

the House?

Now, after lunch, I find you, hon. Tenneti Saheb, sitting in that Chair. Who has appointed you? Are you aware who has appointed you? Are you appointed according to Article 95(2)? Has there been a proposal? Has there been a Motion in this House?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, there is already a ruling on this.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Who has given that ruling?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: As per Article 96(2) and Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, already the ruling has been given.Thank you very much, Sir.

Now, hon. Minister.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : दादा की उम्र हम लोगों से काफी ज्यादा है और उनकी सेहत का हम लोग हमेशा ख्याल रखते हैं। इसलिए आपकी बात पर हम टोका-टोकी नहीं करेंगे।

महोदय, आज विपक्ष की ओर से माननीय अध्यक्ष ओम बिरला जी को पद से हटाने के लिए जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, पिछले सत्र में यह प्रस्ताव इन्होंने दायर किया था, उस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा के लिए आज यहां आपने अनुमति दी है। उस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में सरकार और इस सदन की सोच को यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ही नहीं, इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते अपना मत यहां रखना चाहता हूँ।

वैसे तो हम सब लोग किसी न किसी नियम, कानून, संविधान के तहत ही जुड़े हुए हैं और हम सब इस सदन में भी आए हैं तो भी संविधान के प्रावधानों के मुताबिक ही हम लोग इस सदन के सदस्य बने हैं। कोई भी सदस्य जब अपने आप को संविधान से बड़ा समझने लग जाएंगे, कोई भी सदस्य अपने आप को बाकी सभी से ज्यादा ज्ञानी मानने लग जाएंगे तो उसको मैं आज एक्सपोज

करना चाहता हूँ। हम सब लोग बराबर हैं। इस सदन में बोलने के लिए भी चेयर से परमीशन चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं सदस्य हूँ, इसलिए अपनी मर्जी से मैं जब चाहे खड़ा हो जाऊँ और मेरे लिए माइक ऑटोमेटिक ऑन हो जायेगा, यह सोचना गलत है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, इन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन मूव किया, अपने रेजोल्यूशन पर भी नहीं बोल पाए, किसी अन्य को बोलने को दे दिया और अब खड़े हो रहे हैं। इतना बड़ा मौका था, रेजोल्यूशन आपके नाम पर ड्रॉफ्ट हुआ, फिर भी आप नहीं बोल पाए।

महोदय, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 94सी के तहत और इस सदन के रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीजर एंड कंडक्ट ऑफ बिजनेस का रूल 200 और रूल 203 के प्रावधान के मुताबिक आज हम लोग इस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वैसे तो आपके कई मुद्दे हैं, मैं एक-एक करके उनका जवाब भी देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा प्रारम्भिक अनुरोध रहेगा, मैं शुरू में ही आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा। कांग्रेस की ओर से जब गौरव जी बोले, तो उन्होंने विषय से हटकर कई विषयों पर चर्चा की है। क्योंकि उन्होंने मुद्दे रखें हैं, तो मुझे उनका भी जवाब देना पड़ेगा। अगर वे मुद्दे नहीं रखते तो लोक सभा स्पीकर के खिलाफ जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रखा था, मैं उसी तक अपनी बात सीमित रखने के विचार से सदन में आया था, लेकिन उन्होंने उससे कहीं आगे जाकर अपनी बात को रखा है। उन्होंने शुरू में मेरे ऊपर एक टिप्पणी कर दी। गौरव गोगोई जी, उम्र में मेरे से छोटे हैं, मेरे छोटे भाई समान हैं और तीसरी बार इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, लेकिन उनकी गलती नहीं है, क्योंकि ये जब इस सदन में आए थे, तब ये विपक्ष में चले गए। उन्होंने अपनी कांग्रेस पार्टी के पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स के रोल्स और परफोर्मेंस को कभी देखा नहीं है, तो यह इनकी गलती नहीं है। जब ये वर्ष 2014 में सदन में आए, मैं उससे 20 साल पहले चुनाव के मैदान में उतर चुका था और 10 साल पहले मैं इस सदन का सदस्य हो चुका था। इसलिए वे इसमें सदस्य नहीं थे, तो मैं उनको ब्लेम नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मंत्री के बारे में लोगों को बहुत बार ऐसा लगेगा कि ये सिर्फ रूलिंग पार्टी के लिए बोलते हैं। मैं सदन में सूचना देता हूं या कोई बात रखता हूं तो कभी-कभी सदन के बिहाफ पर रखता हूं।

मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के ज्यादातर पेपर्स ले करता हूं, वे भी सर्वदलीय पार्टी की बैठक के कागज ही तो रखता हूं। मैटर तो अलग-अलग मंत्री रखते हैं। इसलिए पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मंत्री केवल रूलिंग पार्टी के नहीं होते हैं। वे सभी के बिहाफ पर होते हैं, फिर भी उन्होंने कहा कि ये इतिहास में सबसे ज्यादा बोलने वाले पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मंत्री हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए आप एक बार जाकर रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए, कांग्रेस पार्टी का 60 साल का इतिहास और हमारे भी कई बड़े नेता जो आज इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं, जो पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मंत्री रहे हैं। उनमें प्रमोद महाजन जी, सुषमा स्वराज जी, मदन लाल खुराना जी, वेंकैया जी, जो कि हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति भी रहे हैं। इसलिए पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मंत्री पर टिप्पणी करने से पहले आपको कांग्रेस के जमाने का भी थोड़ा ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, हमें ये मुद्दे लेकर आने के लिए आज जो अथॉरिटी दी गई है, हम थोड़ा सा उसके बिंदु पर जाना चाहते हैं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 118 में स्पीकर को अथॉरिटी दी गई है कि इस सदन में जितने रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसिजर और कंडक्ट ऑफ बिजनेस चलते हैं, उसकी फाइनल अथॉरिटी लोक सभा अध्यक्ष ही होते हैं। यदि लीगल कॉन्टेक्स्ट में आर्टिकल 122 भारत के संविधान में देखा जाएगा, तो स्पीकर के किसी भी निर्णय को किसी भी अदालत में चैलेंज नहीं कर सकते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक रूलिंग आयी थी, शेड्यूल 10, केवल जब मेंबर्स की डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन का सवाल आता है, सिर्फ उसी मुद्दे पर स्पीकर के डिसीजन को कोर्ट में रिव्यू कर सकते हैं, अन्यथा लोक सभा स्पीकर का डिसीजन ही फाइनल होता है। मैं इस बारे में बहुत ज्यादा उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन कुछ चीजें होती हैं, जो स्पीकर और सदन में, मैंने कभी-कभी देखा है कि स्पीकर के ऊपर ऐसे ही टिप्पणी कर देते हैं। ये कभी रिकॉर्ड में आ जाते हैं, कभी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आते हैं। स्पीकर निष्पक्ष होते हैं, यह भी सब जानते हैं। स्पीकर किसी एक दल से आते हैं, खासकर रूलिंग पार्टी से आते हैं, यह भी सब जानते हैं। हम लोग वेस्टमिंस्टर मॉडल को काफी फॉलो करते हैं। In Westminster model, once a Speaker is always a Speaker. स्पीकर पद का चुनाव होने के बाद स्पीकर किसी भी पार्टी से किसी भी सदस्यता या कोई भी

कनेक्शन हो, उससे पूरे जीवनकाल के लिए नाता तोड़ देता है। हमारे यहां संविधान निर्माताओं ने सोचा कि भारत में जो व्यवस्था है, वह थोड़ी हटकर होनी चाहिए।

हमारे संविधान सभा में जितने भी सदस्य थे, जैसे डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल जी, डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी, बी. एन. राव, के. एम. मुंशी, कृष्ण स्वामी अय्यंगर जी, मोहम्मद सादुल्ला जी, टी. टी. कृष्णामाचारी जी, इन लोगों ने मिलकर यह सोचा कि भारत में स्पीकर को किसी पार्टी की सदस्यता से रिज़ाइन करने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उसे फिर से चुन कर आने का मौका देना चाहिए। जब स्पीकर चुनाव में जाता है तो उसे किसी न किसी पार्टी की तरफ से लड़ना होता है, इसलिए उस समय यह निर्णय किया गया कि भारत में जो लोक सभा का स्पीकर होगा, वह स्पीकर चुनने के बाद भी किसी पार्टी की सदस्यता को औपचारिक रूप से खत्म नहीं कर सकता है और चुनाव में वह पार्टी का टिकट लेकर फिर से लड़ सकता है। यह एक बेसिक अन्तर है।

वर्ष 2005 में उस समय के लोक सभा स्पीकर सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने मुझे भी कॉमनवेल्थ पार्लियामेंट्री फोरम के कॉन्फ्रेंस में बोलने का मौका दिया, तब मैंने यू.के. में इस बात को कहा कि स्पीकर को लेकर हमारी व्यवस्था अलग है और आपकी व्यवस्था अलग है। इसलिए, अगर स्पीकर सरकार के साथ तालमेल करता है, मंत्रियों से मिलता है, ऑपोजीशन के सदस्यों से मिलता है, अगर उसका इंटरैक्शन होता है तो उसमें कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है, लेकिन जब वह चेयर पर बैठता है तो उसका रोल इम्पार्शियल होना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है। लेकिन, जब आप संविधान को देखेंगे और इस सदन के रूल्स को देखेंगे तो स्पीकर के किसी भी निर्णय को आज तक किसी ने चैलेंज नहीं किया है।

उस दिन मुझे इस बात का दुख हुआ, जब नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने यहां खड़े होकर कहा। यह प्रोसीडिंग्स के रिकॉर्ड में है, आप लोग इसे देख सकते हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा कि 'मुझे इस सदन में बोलने के लिए किसी से परमिशन नहीं चाहिए और मुझे इस सदन में बोलने का अधिकार है।' यह रिकॉर्ड में है। अभी बजट सत्र के फर्स्ट पार्ट की ही बात मैं बोल रहा हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि सदन में

बोलने का मेरा अधिकार है, मुझे परमिशन नहीं चाहिए। तब मैं यह सोच रहा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में कई वरिष्ठ लोग भी हैं, उन्होंने नेता, प्रतिपक्ष को क्यों नहीं समझाया? इस सदन में प्रधान मंत्री हो सकते हैं, मंत्री हो सकते हैं, नेता, प्रतिपक्ष हो सकते हैं, मगर इस सदन में बोलने के लिए स्पीकर की परमिशन की आवश्यकता है। स्पीकर की परमिशन के बिना आप अपनी मर्जी से नहीं बोल सकते हैं और फिर आप कहेंगे कि आपकी माइक 'ऑन' नहीं है। परमिशन दिए बिना आप बोलेंगे और अपने आपको स्पीकर से भी बड़ा समझेंगे तो उसका कोई इलाज नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

सर, रूल 115(ए) में यह भी प्रावधान है कि किस विषय पर कौन बोलेगा, इसकी सूची हर पार्टी देती है। इसकी भी छूट है कि अगर कोई पर्टीक्युलर मेम्बर, पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं, अपने आप वे अपना नाम देना चाहते हैं तो वे भी दे सकते हैं। अगर किसी ने स्पीकर को अपना नाम नहीं दिया है और फिर भी वे स्पीकर की नज़र में आने के लिए, to catch the eyes of hon. Speaker, मेम्बर अपना हाथ भी उठा सकते हैं और स्पीकर का अटेंशन ड्रॉ करने के लिए अपनी सीट से उठ भी सकते हैं। सूची देने के बावजूद भी रूल 115(ए) में यह क्लियर है कि पार्टी ने जो सूची दी, उसके अलावा भी स्पीकर किसी भी सदस्य को डायरेक्ट बोलने की परमिशन दे सकता है। यह बहुत क्लियर है। मैं इसका जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूं क्योंकि आज बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि लीडर-ऑफ-ऑपोजीशन को बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है और स्पीकर की ऑथोरिटी को जो चैलेंज किया जा रहा है, इसके कारण ही मैं यह सब बताने को मजबूर हो रहा हूं।

सर, इसके अलावा स्पीकर के पास कुछ रेसिड्युअल पॉवर्स भी होते हैं, जो कि 'रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीजर', 'कंडक्ट ऑफ बिजनेस' में मेन्शन नहीं है। आज कई बार इस बात को उठाया गया कि जब डिप्टी स्पीकर नहीं हैं और स्पीकर के खिलाफ 'नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन' लाया गया है तो इसे किसको चेयर करना चाहिए। संसदीय परम्पराओं में कई चीज़ें पहली बार होती हैं, इसलिए कन्वेंशन की एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका होती है।... (व्यवधान) अब स्पीकर का रोल भी ये लोग तय करना चाहते हैं। वे लोग चाहते हैं कि इस कुर्सी पर कौन बैठेगा, यह भी अपोजिशन के लोग तय करें। यह कैसी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। ये लोग स्पीकर के रोल को लेकर अपना अधिकार लेना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जो रूल्स में मेंशन नहीं है, किसी चीज की क्लियेरिटी नहीं है और अगर पहली बार कोई विषय आया है तो उसका भी निर्णय करने के लिए रूल 389 है। अगर किसी मैटर की क्लियेरिटी नहीं है तो भी उसका निर्णय करने की फाइनल अथॉरिटी ऑनरेबल स्पीकर के पास होती है। आप लोग बहुत सालों तक रूलिंग में रहे हैं। वर्ष 2014 के बाद आप विपक्ष में चले गए। अब आपको इतना बेचैन होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह लोकतंत्र है। हम अपनी मर्जी से यहां नहीं आए हैं। भारत की जनता जो चाहेगी, वही यहां पर होगा। इसलिए, आपको इतना फ्रस्ट्रेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। कानून और इस सदन का इतना डिसरिगार्ड नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं कि यह हम सभी के लिए सही नहीं है।

हमारे सभी साथी लोग यहां बैठे हैं। ये लोग आज भी मुझे बता रहे थे। पुराने सदन में हम लोग 'अफजल गुरू को फांसी देना है' ऐसा नारा लगाते हुए गलती से वेल ऑफ दी हाउस पहुंच गए थे। इसके लिए हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष लालकृष्ण आडवाणी जी ने हम लोगों को बहुत डांटा था। वर्ष 2004 के नवंबर महीने में हम लोग सदन के वेल के आधे एरिया में पहुंच गए, तो भी उन्होंने हमें बहुत डांटा था। उन्होंने मेरा नाम लेकर पुकारा और कहा कि आप नए सांसद हो, उस तरफ बिल्कुल मत जाना। वह ट्रेजरी बेंच की जगह है। आप वेल के आधे एरिया में ही रहो या अपनी जगह से ही प्रोटेस्ट करो। आज सदन शुरू होते ही विपक्ष के सदस्य प्रधानमंत्री जी के आगे आ जाते हैं।

हमारे एनडीए एवं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सदस्यों ने कभी भी कागज फाड़ कर स्पीकर साहब की कुर्सी की तरफ नहीं फेंका। आप पूरा इतिहास देख लीजिए। हमारी पार्टी का कोई भी सदस्य सेक्रेटरी जनरल की टेबल पर चढ़ कर नाचा नहीं है। हमने सदन में कभी भी ऐसा काम नहीं किया, जिससे सदन शर्मसार हो। आप सदन का इतिहास देखिए। यहां लोक सभा का पूरा रिकॉर्ड है। आप वर्ष 1951 के बाद का पूरा रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए। आप बताइए कि क्या एनडीए या भारतीय जनता पार्टी के किसी सदस्य ने कागज फाड़ कर चेयर के मुंह पर फेंका है? आप लोगों ने यहां क्या-क्या नहीं किया? अगर हम आपकी हरकतें गिन कर बताने लग जाएं तो आपको खुद भी अच्छा नहीं लगेगा।

आज 40 साल बाद आप लोक सभा स्पीकर के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाए। आप हमारी बात मानते ही नहीं हैं। उस समय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने सदन में क्या कहा था? उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था? अगर आप उनका भाषण पूरी तरह से पढ़ कर आते तो आज आप में ज्यादा विनम्रता होती। आपने अपने पुराने बड़े नेताओं की परवाह नहीं की। आपके जो पुराने वक्ता रहे हैं, उनके भाषण को आपने कभी भी पढ़ने का कष्ट नहीं किया। वर्ष 1987 में बलराम जाखड़ जी के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से नोटिस सर्व किया गया था। उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी के वक्तव्य को मैं पढ़ कर बोलना चाहता हूं। मैं राजीव गांधी जी को कोट कर रहा हूं - "इस सभा की महान परंपरा रही है कि हम अध्यक्ष की सदस्यता पर अंगुली नहीं उठा सकते हैं, चाहे हम उनसे सहमत हों अथवा असहमत। वे जो करते हैं, भले ही वह किसी को पसंद न आए, परंतु यदि हम उनके विश्वास एवं संसदीय लोकतंत्र के प्रति उनकी वचनबद्धता पर अंगुली उठाते हैं तो हम सब अपनी संस्था का आधार ही नष्ट कर देते हैं।" यह स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी की स्पीच का हिस्सा है। आज यहां यही किया जा रहा है। राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा और मैं भी कह रहा हूँ कि आज यहां यही किया जा रहा है।

वर्ष 1954 में जब जी. वी. मावलंकर जी के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया, उस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के ओपीनियन रिमार्क्स को मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ -

I would like to quote what our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ji had remarked. He said,

> "I would beg hon. Members sitting opposite, those who have signed it, and those who in duty bound have supported it, to read that thing which they have signed. It is a vicious thing they have signed. I doubt whether the persons have read it before they have signed it. If they had read it, they would have hesitated a hundred times before they signed that document."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru further says:

"At any time! And yet seeing the manner in which this has been brought forward and the wording used here, I say it is a gross abuse of one's intelligence, and to ask anybody in this House to support this is to consider that man utterly lacking in intelligence."

इसके बाद पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी बहुत ही अच्छे पर्सन थे, मैं इस संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मैं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के ओपीनियन रिमार्क्स का हिंदी वर्जन पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ये हमारे साथी रहे हैं, मैंने सोचा कि यह थोड़े सीनियर हैं, राहुल गांधी जी और सबको समझाएंगे, लेकिन यही ऐसी हरकत करते हैं, तो ये दूसरे को क्या समझाएंगे? इनसे अपेक्षा थी कि ये वेल मैनर्ड बिहेवियर करेंगे।

पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी कहते हैं कि - "यह कोई दल का मामला नहीं है, इस कारण प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दल का विचार छोड़कर इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। यह मामला इस सारी सभा का है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी कहते हैं कि संसद के सम्मान का जहां तक संबंध है, यह विषय बड़ा गंभीर हो जाता है। अध्यक्ष के विषय में जो कुछ कहा गया और किया गया है, वह सब हम लोगों के ऊपर ही लौट आता है। जो अपने को इस सभा का माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं, इस प्रश्न के सभा के सम्मुख आते ही मैं अत्यंत दुखी हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों को इसका पता लग जाए। हम अध्यक्ष को बहुत वर्षों से जानते हैं, काम करते देखते हैं और संभव है कि हम में से कुछ लोगों की सम्मति उनके विषय में ठीक वैसे न हो, जैसे कि अन्य लोगों की हो। हुआ यह है कि हम में से कुछ लोगों ने, चाहे वे विरोधी दल के हों अथवा इस दल के, उनके निर्णय अथवा विनिश्चय को पसंद नहीं किया है। उनके विनिश्चय से सम्मत न होना एक चीज है और जो कुछ हो चुका है, उस पर नाराज भी हुआ जा सकता है। ऐसी चीजें हो जाया करती हैं, किंतु ऐसे व्यक्ति के सद्भाव को चुनौती देना, एक दूसरी चीज है। हम उनके सद्भाव को चुनौती देकर अपने देशवासियों और संसार के सम्मुख अपने आप को धोखा देते हैं कि हम तुच्छ व्यक्ति हैं और यही चीज बड़ी गंभीर है।" यह नेहरू जी ने कहा है।

आगे कहते हैं कि "यह निर्णय तो हमारे हाथ में है, क्योंकि हम दुनिया और अपने देश को यह बता रहे हैं कि हम तुच्छ और झगड़ालू व्यक्ति हैं। इसके परिणाम पर ध्यान दिए बगैर ओछेपन में अपने को फंसाना चाहते हैं।" आप सोचिए कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने कितनी गंभीरता से इस बात को उस समय रखा था। आप लोग उसे कम से कम पढ़कर आते। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मुझे आज दुख इस बात का है कि जब हम लोग इस रेजोल्यूशन पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो प्रिसाइड करने के लिए ओम बिरला जी कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि ऐसे कई सदस्य हैं, वे चाहे कांग्रेस के हों, चाहे बीच में बैठने वाले हों, कहीं न कहीं मन से दुखी हैं।

मैं छोटी राजनीति नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन विपक्षी दलों के कम से कम 50 से ज्यादा सांसद मुझसे मिले हैं और कहा है कि हम ओम बिरला जी के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर सहमत नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम राजनीति से मजबूर हैं। कांग्रेस ने जो ज़िद पकड़ी है, यह हम मज़बूरी से कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यहां किसी का नाम ले कर उसकी राजनीतिक छवि को खराब करने का बिल्कुल प्रयास नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन जो सच्चाई है, मैं उसका गवाह हूँ। आप लोगों को भी बातचीत कर के पता लग जाएगा कि यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ओम बिरला जी के खिलाफ ला कर आप लोगों ने कितना गलत काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान) जो टिप्पणी आज चेयर से की गई थी कि इनका नोटिस ही डिफॉल्ट था, फिर भी स्पीकर साहब ने खुद सारा करेक्शन करने दिया, इनके तीन मेंबर्स को बुलाया और उनको साइन करने दिए। आप सोचिए उस महान व्यक्ति के बारे में कि खुद के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आ रहा है और खुद करेक्शन करवा रहे हैं कि आपने नोटिस सही नहीं दिया है, नंबर ठीक नहीं है। ओम बिरला जी ने पूरे नोटिस को ठीक करवा कर लिया और आज हम लोग उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वे बोले कि टैक्नीकल ग्राउंड में क्यों इसको रिजेक्ट करना है। अगर अब बात निकल गई है, तो चलो चर्चा करते हैं। बात तो क्लियर हो ही जाएगी, जब सदन में हम लोग एक-दूसरे की बात सुनेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं ओम बिरला जी के बारे में बहुत भारी मन से कह रहा हूँ। मैंने भी कई स्पीकर्स को देखा है। सभी स्पीकर्स अपने-अपने तरीके से बहुत अच्छा काम करते हैं। सबका अपना

इतिहास है, सबका योगदान है। जब स्पीकर के बारे में बात करते हैं तो हमको बहुत सोच समझ कर बोलना चाहिए। बाकी लोग तो अभी बोलेंगे ही, लेकिन जो वाक्य आज माननीय उप-नेता विपक्ष, गौरव जी ने बोला, मुझे लगता है कि वे भी रात को जा कर सोचेंगे कि मैंने ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग क्यों किया है। आप मुझे एक उदाहरण बताइए कि जब से भारत आजाद हुआ है, एक लोक सभा स्पीकर का नाम मुझे बताइए कि जो सरकार के खिलाफ बयान देते हों और सदन में सरकार के बिज़नस के खिलाफ काम करते हैं। विपक्ष का जो रेज़ोल्युशन आता है, उसका समर्थन करते हैं। आप एक लोक सभा स्पीकर का नाम बताइए। व्यवस्था बनायी हुई है, स्पीकर संचालन करते हैं, सेंस ऑफ द हाऊस हम लोग मिल कर यहां पर तय करते हैं। मैं आपके बिहाफ पर बिज़नस रखता हूँ, लेकिन स्पीकर सबका है तो स्पीकर को सरकार का स्पीकर बोलना, गलत है। सरकार के माध्यम से स्पीकर का नॉमिनेशन ज़रूर हुआ है, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि स्पीकर सरकारी भाषा बोलते हैं, आप इस तरह का इल्ज़ाम स्पीकर पर लगाते हैं, आपको सोचना चाहिए। हमारे कितने स्पीकर्स हुए हैं, जिनको हमने समर्थन दे कर चुना है। ज्यादातर स्पीकर्स आपकी ही पार्टी से रहे हैं। जब वर्ष 2008 में कैश फॉर वोट का जो हंगामा हुआ था, उस समय सीपीएम से सोमनाथ चटर्जी को सर्वसम्मति से स्पीकर चुना गया था। लोक सभा में बहुत हंगामा हुआ और सरकार के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया। सरकार के पास 19 एमपी शॉर्ट थे, लेकिन वे 21 मतों से जीते, तो पैसा दे कर एमपीज़ को खरीदने का मामला आया, वह सारे टेलिविज़न में कैप्चर हुआ है। हम तीन बजे उस क्लिप के टेलिकास्ट के लिए अडवाणी जी के कमरे रुक रहे थे, लेकिन बताया गया कि वह मैनेज हो गया है और लाइव टेलिकास्ट नहीं कर रहा है। जिन एमपीज़ को जितने करोड़ों रुपये दिए गए, सबका लाइव कैप्चर उस पत्रकार के हाथ में था। लेकिन जब हम लोगों को पता चल गया कि टेलिकास्ट नहीं हो रहा है, हम लोगों ने आडवाणी जी को कहा कि इतने खुले तौर पर कैमरे के सामने लाइव कांग्रेस के लोगों ने करोड़ों रुपये दे कर एमपीज़ को खरीदा, वह जो वीडियो है, वह टेलिकास्ट नहीं हो रहा है, क्या करें क्योंकि पांच बजे वोटिंग है।

आडवाणी जी ने फ्रस्ट्रेशन में कहा कि अब कोई विकल्प नहीं है और अरुण जेटली जी को

कहा कि आप उसको फोन कीजिए। वह फोन स्विच ऑफ था, गायब था। हमें मालूम था कि वह कहां पर था, लेकिन बाद में आडवाणी जी ने कहा कि जो पैसे दिए गए हैं, जिसकी वीडियोग्राफी हुई थी, उसमें से कुछ पैसों को संसद के पटल पर रख दो। फिर हमने उन पैसों को यहां पर रखा और बाद में जिन्होंने पैसा दिया, जिन्होंने गड़बड़ की, वे हीरो बन गए और जो विसल ब्लोअर थे, उनको जेल में डाल दिया गया। हमारे तीन एमपीज़ को जेल में डाल दिया गया। उसके बाद हमने स्पीकर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट की कि पत्रकार का जो वीडियो है, उसे हमने आपको सौंपा है और आप उसका तुरंत टेलीकास्ट करवाइए, लेकिन काफी दिनों तक उस पर स्पीकर साहब ने कार्रवाई नहीं की। यह सरकार के बचने का मामला था। यह कोई छोटी-मोटी बात नहीं थी। फिर भी हम उस समय स्पीकर के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव नहीं लेकर आए। उस समय पूरी अपोजिशन पार्टी ने स्पीकर के पास जाकर रिक्वेस्ट की कि सर जो वीडियो टेप दिया गया है, उसे सिर्फ प्ले करना है और पूरे देश को देखना चाहिए कि संसद में कैसे खरीदारी हुई है। जब उसे प्ले नहीं किया गया, तब भी हम स्पीकर के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर नहीं आए।

40 सालों के बाद आज आप अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं। ओम बिरला जी के समय में आप पुराने रिकॉर्ड को देखिए और नए रिकॉर्ड को देखिए। माननीय ओम बिरला जी के समय में जो रिफॉर्म्स हुए हैं, उन्हें कोई नकार नहीं सकता है। जीरो ऑवर में जितने विषय रेज़ हुए हैं, इतने सालों का हमने रिकॉर्ड देखा है कि जीरो ऑवर में सबसे ज्यादा विषय उनके समय में ही रेज़ हुए हैं। माननीय ओम बिरला जी के समय में सबसे ज्यादा सदस्यों को जीरो ऑवर में विषय रखने का मौका दिया गया है। आज तक के इतिहास में नियम 377 के तहत ओम बिरला जी के समय में सबसे ज्यादा सदस्यों को मौका दिया गया है। चाहे अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय को रेज़ करना हो, उसमें भी ओम बिरला जी ने इस सदन के लगभग सभी सदस्यों को मौका दिया है। आपने संसद के बाहर भी देखा होगा कि पार्लियामेंट को पूरी तरह से डिजिटल बनाने में, पेपरलेस फंक्शनिंग करने में, ई-नोटिस, ई-बुलेटिन, ई-रिपोर्ट्स, ई-ऑफिस के तहत ओम बिरला जी की अध्यक्षता में पार्लियामेंट को पूरी तरह से पेपरलेस बनाया गया है।

मैम्बर्स का पोर्टल बनाया गया है। पहले भाषण देने के बाद में भाषण की क्लिप निकालने के लिए दो दिन लगते थे, लेकिन अब कोई भी सदस्य भाषण देता है तो तुरंत आपको आपके भाषण की क्लिप मिल जाती है, जिससे आप अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में बता सकते हैं कि मैंने सदन में यह बात उठाई है। आपको वीडियो अवेलेबल हो जाती है। हर मैम्बर को काम करने के लिए जो सुविधा ओम बिरला जी ने दी है, हालांकि आप अविश्वास प्रस्ताव जरूर लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन इतिहास गवाह है कि हर एक मैम्बर ओम बिरला जी को हमेशा धन्यवाद देता रहेगा। ओम बिरला जी ने सभी मैम्बर्स के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। आज आपने स्पीकर के खिलाफ अपनी राजनीतिक रोटी सेंकने का काम किया है। मैं बहुत दुखी मन से कहता हूँ कि आप चाहे पहली बार चुनकर आए हुए एमपी हों या महिला सांसद हों, आप बताइए कि क्या यह सही है? मैं रिकॉर्ड पर बोल रहा हूँ कि ओम बिरला जी सबको मौका देते हैं, चाहे वे नए एमपी हों या पुराने हों या महिला सांसद हों। आप पुराने रिकॉर्ड को कम्पेयर कीजिए और अभी के रिकॉर्ड को कम्पेयर कीजिए। मैं गर्व से कहता हूँ कि हम उस लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, जिसके अध्यक्ष ओम बिरला जी हैं। हम गर्व से यह बात कहते हैं और आप उनके खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं।

भारत के नाम को विश्वभर में ऊँचा करने के लिए, पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी में भारत के रोल को ओम बिरला जी समय-समय पर देश के बाहर भी लेकर गए हैं और डेमोक्रेटिक डिप्लोमेसी, पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी को ओम बिरला जी ने मजबूती से खड़ा किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के डायरेक्शन पर और ओम बिरला जी की अध्यक्षता में 64 कंट्रीज का फ्रैंडशिप ग्रुप बनाया गया है। हमारी सबकी सहमति से, पूरे अपोजिशन पार्टी के एमपीज की डिमांड पर यह 64 कंट्रीज का पार्लियामेंट्री फ्रेंडशिप ग्रुप बनाया गया है। क्या आप इसका धन्यवाद नहीं देंगे? आप बोलते समय कम-से-कम इतना तो मान रखते, भले ही आप किसी के दबाव में मोशन लाए हों, लेकिन इंसान को किसी के प्रति इतनी घृणा नहीं होनी चाहिए कि आप अच्छे काम का भी धन्यवाद देना भूल जाएं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने निजी टिप्पणी भी की है। 17वीं लोक सभा में 97 परसेंट

प्रोडक्टिविटी थी। 18वीं लोक सभा में 93.33 परसेंट प्रोडक्टिविटी थी। जो मेरे बाद में बोलने वाले हैं, वे भी इस बात को ध्यान में रखें। मैं इसी 18वीं लोक सभा की बात कर रहा हूं। आपकी संख्या कितनी है और हमारी कितनी है, यह सभी को मालूम है। … (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I am on a point of order. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : स्पीकर ओम बिरला जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए पार्टी को यानी कि सरकार को अभी तक टोटल 321 सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I am on a point of order. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : उन्होंने अपोजीशन पार्टी को टोटल 364 सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन का अवसर दिया है। क्या यह पक्षपात है? हमारी संख्या ज्यादा है, फिर भी सवाल पूछने के लिए आपको ज्यादा मौका दिया जाता है और आप कहते हैं स्पीकर पक्षपात करते हैं। … (व्यवधान) यह क्या तरीका है?

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी (पाली) : इसीलिए इनकी आदत खराब हुई है। … (व्यवधान)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, the Minister should yield. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : 18वीं लोक सभा, जिसके हम लोग सदस्य हैं। … (व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I am on a point of order. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will give you a chance. Let him complete his speech. I will listen to you.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, hon. Minister.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, he is on a point of order. … (*Interruptions*) You should listen to his point of order. … (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, Rule 203 states: “Except with the permission of the Speaker or the person presiding, a speech on the resolution shall not exceed

fifteen minutes in duration". … (*Interruptions*) Sir, he has already spoken for half-an-hour. How are you allowing him? … (*Interruptions*) This is as per Rule 203. … (*Interruptions*) Kindly look into Kaul and Shakdher that unless the Speaker gives express permission, nobody can speak for more than 15 minutes. … (*Interruptions*) You are allowing him for half-an-hour to speak. … (*Interruptions*) Sir, stop him. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you for enlightening me.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The hon. Minister may continue to speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सर, मुझे दया आ रही है। … (व्यवधान) इतने सीनियर एमपी हैं, इनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि 1954 में जब अपोजीशन पार्टी जी. वी. मावलंकर जी के खिलाफ रिजोल्यूशन लायी थी, उस समय डिस्कशन के लिए पूरे दिन की डिमांड की गयी थी। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने डेढ़ घंटे अलोकेट किए थे। बहुत तीखी बहस हुई कि कितना समय चर्चा के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए, तब आखिर में ढ़ाई घंटे की चर्चा हो, इस बात पर सहमति बनी। उसी ढ़ाई घंटे में मंत्री के लिए 15 मिनट का समय था। आज हम लोग 2 दिनों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार भागने वाली नहीं है। आप उस ढ़ाई घंटे के डिस्कशन का उदाहरण लेकर दो दिन की डिबेट से तुलना कर रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान) इतने सीनियर हो कर भी इनको इतना मालूम नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) 18वीं लोक सभा में अभी तक कुल 1835 इश्यूज़ जीरो ऑवर में उठाये गए हैं। इसमें अपोजीशन पार्टी को 56 परसेंट दिया गया है। … (व्यवधान) हमारी तरफ सिर्फ 44 परसेंट है। आप स्पीकर के ऊपर इल्जाम लगाते है! … (व्यवधान)

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी : इनका समय कम कर दिया जाना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : आप सुन नहीं सकते हैं। आप उम्र में बड़े हो सकते हैं, लेकिन आपको एक-दो

प्वाइंट्स हमसे जरूर मिलेंगे ।... (व्यवधान) माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यदि एक-एक आंकड़ा देना शुरू करूंगा, तो मैंने जैसा पहले कहा कि ये लोग पछताएंगे। आप ऐसे माननीय अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ नोटिस लाए हैं, जो आपको बहुत ज्यादा सपोर्ट करते थे। उन्होंने बहुत बड़े दिल के साथ आपको हर बार बोलने का मौका दिया । उन्होंने कभी भी आपके साथ पक्षपात नहीं किया और आप उनके खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाए हैं।

महोदय, नेतृत्व के बारे में भी बात कही गई। हमने अपने पूर्व के अध्यक्षों के बारे में जो देखा है और वर्तमान स्पीकर ओम बिरला जी के बारे में भी देखा है। मैं किसी को डाउन नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन ओम बिरला जी ने जो किया है, वे जब से अध्यक्ष बने हैं, उनके आंकड़े आपके सामने रखे हैं। यदि मैं पुराने अध्यक्षों के कार्यकाल के आंकड़े रखूंगा तो राजनीति हो जाएगी, इसलिए मैं ऐसा नहीं करूंगा । मैं नहीं चाहता था कि कुछ पॉइंट बोलूं, लेकिन आज इस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो रही है, इसलिए मैं कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं और यह भी चाहता हूं कि आप धैर्य से मेरी बातों को सुनिएगा।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव क्यों लाया गया है और इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लाने के पीछे क्या मानसिकता है? कौन लोग हैं, जिनकी वजह से हम आज इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। भारत की ज्यूडिशियरी हो, इलेक्शन कमीशन हो या कोई भी संस्था हो, आपने इन पर अटैक किया है, यह यहां से बाहर की बात है, लेकिन लोक सभा स्पीकर का पद आज तक बचा हुआ था । मैं कई दिनों से सोच रहा था कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद से संवैधानिक संस्थाओं पर हमला करना शुरू हुआ, लेकिन अभी तक लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष पद को क्यों बचा कर रखा हुआ है? मुझे अब पता चला कि भारत में लोकतंत्र पर यदि हमला करना है तो पहले स्पीकर की कुर्सी पर हमला करो। इसलिए ऐसा निर्णय विपक्ष ने लिया। आपने लीडर ऑफ ओपोजिशन के बारे में कहा। एलओपी इसी सदन के सदस्य होने के नाते, मैं सीधे-सीधे कहना चाहता हूं कि जब उस दिन नेता प्रतिपक्ष भाषण दे रहे थे, तब रूल 349(1) में उन्होंने जो बात रखी और गौरव जी जिस बात को बार-बार दोहरा रहे थे, उस पर स्पीकर साहब ने रूलिंग दी । मैंने शुरू में कहा कि आर्टिकल 118 में लिखा है कि स्पीकर का डिसिजन भले ही मंजूर हो या मंजूर न हो, वह फाइनल

होता है। वही बात पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने कही और वही बात राजीव गांधी जी ने कही कि यह संभव है कि आप किसी से सहमत न हों क्योंकि लोकतंत्र में एक-दूसरे से लड़ते रहते हैं लेकिन कोई दुश्मनी तो नहीं है। ओपीनियन ऑफ डिफरेंसेज होते हैं। मत अलग-अलग होते हैं, इसलिए यदि आपकी बात स्पीकर साहब ने नहीं मानी तो क्या आप स्पीकर साहब के ऊपर चढ़ जाएंगे? स्पीकर साहब रूलिंग दे चुके कि आप जिन मुद्दों की बात कह रहे हैं, वे सब्सटेंटिवली इसमें जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं इसलिए आप कोट मत कीजिए। आपने मेंशन कर दिया, लेकिन फिर भी आप कह रहे हैं कि मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। स्पीकर साहब ने कहा कि रूलिंग हो चुकी है। हमने भी दो बार कहा कि स्पीकर साहब की रूलिंग फाइनल है। … (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: What was the ruling at that time? Sir, I want raise a point of order.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let him complete first.

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : इन्होंने पहला आरोप लगाया कि लीडर ऑफ ओपोजिशन को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let him complete.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Sir, he has used a wrong Hindi word which I cannot even repeat. It is an unparliamentary word.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, please listen. He has clearly mentioned that the ruling was already given.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, there is no need of any point of order here.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सभापति महोदय, वे सच्चाई नहीं सुन पा रहे हैं। रेज़ोल्यूशन लेकर आए, लेकिन सच्चाई नहीं सुन पा रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let him complete.

15.00 hrs

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सभापति महोदय, ये कह रहे हैं कि इनके नेता प्रतिपक्ष को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं बताता हूं कि सही बात क्या है। 15 वीं लोक सभा में इनके नेता, प्रतिपक्ष सदस्य थे। कुल मिलाकर वे केवल दो बार बोले। अपने पूरे समय में दो बार बोले। जब सेशन चलता है, उस समय वे विदेश चले जाते हैं। सेशन चल रहा है और वे विदेश चले जाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, नियम कहता है कि जब कोई मेम्बर अपना भाषण रखता है, डिबेट में इंटरवेंशन करता है, उसके बाद जो नेक्स्ट मेम्बर बोलता है, उसको सुनना होता है। इनके नेता, प्रतिपक्ष अपनी बात बोलकर, अपनी बात खत्म करके, यहां बैठे बगैर चले जाते हैं। वे किसी मेम्बर की बात नहीं सुनते हैं और कहते हैं कि बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने बार-बार कहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: That is his observation. He is making his point.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No. Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: That is his point of observation. Let him make his observation.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सभापति महोदय, इनको सच्चाई कड़वी लग रही है। ये सुन नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं क्या करूं? अगर वे इस मुद्दे को नहीं उठाते तो मुझे बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। मैं इसकी गंभीरता को बताना चाहता हूं। यहां माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी बैठै थे। पहली बार मैंने ऐसा दृश्य देखा। वहां से दोड़कर आते हैं और प्रधानमंत्री से गले लगने के लिए झपट पड़ते हैं। क्या आपने अपनी

जिन्दगी में ऐसा कोई नेता, प्रतिपक्ष देखा है? कमाल की बात है। ... (व्यवधान) यहां से जाकर वहां बैठकर अपने एमपी को देखकर आंख मारते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आपका नेता प्रतिपक्ष कितना गंभीर है, यहां बहस चल रही है और अपने सदस्यों की तरफ देखकर वे आंख मारते हैं। ऐसा नेता, प्रतिपक्ष हमने पहली बार देखा है। जैसा लीडर है, बाकी भी वैसे ही होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, आप वहां बैठे हैं और आपको यार बोलते हैं। यह मेम्बर चेयर को यार बोलता है। बाद में कहा गया कि यार मत कहो तो कहते हैं कि यार कहने से क्या होता है, चेयर को यार कह सकते हैं। राज्य सभा में उपसभापति, जो भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति होते हैं, उनको कलीग कहते हैं। नो सर, स्पीकर और चेयरमैन, राज्य सभा कॅलीग नहीं हैं, वे कस्टोडियन ऑफ द हाउस होते हैं। वे हमारे कलीग नहीं होते हैं। आप उनके साथ हल्के-फुल्के में मजाक नहीं कर सकते हैं। जैसा आपका नेता हल्कापन दिखाता है, वैसे ही बाकी सांसदों को भी बिहैव करने पर मजबूर कराते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। आपके यहां भी काफी अच्छे लोग हैं। लेकिन, आपने नेता, प्रतिपक्ष उन्हीं को बनाया। इसमें हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं क्या कर सकता हूं, यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

देखिए, प्रियंका वाड्रा गांधी जी पीछे बैठकर मुस्कुरा रही हैं। अगर आप इनको नेता प्रतिपक्ष बनाते तो शायद परफॉर्मेंस थोड़ा अच्छा होता है, क्योंकि वे कम से कम बैठती हैं और सुनती हैं। इनका नेता, प्रतिपक्ष तो सुनता ही नहीं है। वे तो मुस्कुराती भी हैं। मैंने यह सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा है।... (व्यवधान) एज ए पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर, अगर किसी सांसद का बिहैवियर अच्छा है तो मुझे उसकी सराहना करनी चाहिए। मैं जरूर भारतीय जनता पार्टी का सदस्य और मंत्री हूं, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर होने के नाते अगर कोई अच्छा व्यवहार करे तो उसकी सराहना करना मेरा दायित्व है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। इन्होंने इनका नाम लिया है। मैं उनको बोलने का मौका दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मैडम, इन्होंने आपका नाम लिया है। मैं आपको बोलने का मौका दूंगा। प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सभापति महोदय, उनको बाद में बोलने का मौका दे देंगे। क्या तारीफ करना भी गुनाह है? मैंने तो तारीफ की है। अरे, कांग्रेस वालों को क्या हो गया है? अच्छी बात बोलने से दुखी होते हैं और कठोर बात बोलने से वैसी ही दु:खी हैं।

कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं। आप सुन लिया कीजिए, क्योंकि मैं सच्चाई से बाहर जाकर नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मैं दिल से बोलता हूं, लेकिन सच्ची बात ही बोलता हूं। अगर कोई बहुत बिगड़ जाए, तो उसको सुधारने का क्या तरीका है? जो बच्चे बहुत बिगड़ जाते हैं, तो उसे माँ-बाप ही समझाएंगे। इस सदन में स्पीकर साहब हमारे माँ-बाप हैं।… (व्यवधान) यहां कोई डिसीप्लिंड एमपी बार-बार रूल तोड़ता हूं, तो उसे स्पीकर साहब डांट लगाते हैं, तो उस पर नाराज होकर ये लोग इश्यू बनाते हैं। स्पीकर साहब के निर्णय को सर्वसम्मति से हमें मानना होता है। इसके अलावा जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमारी संस्कृति कैसी है? हमारे नेता ने, हमारे परिवार ने, हमारे बाप-दादाओं ने जो कहा है हम उससे ही सीखेंगे।… (व्यवधान) हमारे सीनियर लीडर्स ने हमें जो सिखाया है, हम उससे इधर-उधर कभी भी नहीं हटते हैं। मैंने आपको जो कहा है कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद आपने शुरू में कहा कि बीजेपी फासिस्ट है, इसलिए इलेक्शन जीत गई होगी। वर्ष 2019 में आप फिर हार गए, आपने कहा कि चौकीदार चोर है, न मालूम क्या-क्या कहा, पब्लिक ने आपको पनिशमेंट दी। ये लोग सोचने लगे कि अब क्या करें? मेरे पास कई मुद्दे हैं, लेकिन मैं अंत में इस मुद्दे पर आ रहा हूं, तब इन्होंने सोचा कि जब चुनाव जीत नहीं सकते हैं, लोगों का भरोसा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो अब प्रक्रिया, संविधान, सिस्टम और हमारे लोकतंत्र पर ही हमला करना है। यह निर्णय करके आज लोक सभा स्पीकर के खिलाफ ये लोग अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं। इन्होंने किसी को नहीं छोड़ा है। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूं, उसके बारे में इनके नेता, प्रतिपक्ष सार्वजनिक रूप से कहते हैं कि इंडियन आर्मी की चाइनीज लोगों ने अरुणाचल प्रदेश में ठीक से पिटाई कर दी है। क्या देश का कोई गम्भीर नेता ऐसी बात कर सकता है? आपने ज्यादा समय तक सरकार चलायी है। क्या कभी कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दे सकता है? यह मेरी कल्पना से परे है। आप ऐसा कैसे बोल सकते हैं? अमेरिका में जा करके, जर्मनी

में जाकर, बाहर जा करके इनके नेता बोलते हैं कि भारत में लोकतंत्र खतरे में है, आप लोग इंटरवीन करो। बाहर देश के लोग भारत में आओ और भारत को ठीक करो। हमारे लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिए क्या हमें विदेशी ताकतें चाहिए? आप लोग कैसी बातें करते हैं? आप लोग सोचिए, आपके नेता के कारनामे मैं आपको सुना रहा हूं। क्या ऐसा हो सकता है? मैंने कभी कल्पना भी नहीं की। आपके नेता, प्रतिपक्ष आर्मी के पास जाकर आर्मी के जवानों को बोलते हैं कि तुम्हारे सारे अधिकार आर्मी ऑफिसर्स ले जाते हैं। जवानों को क्या मिलता है? यह कितनी खतरनाक बात है? किसी भी फोर्स का, किसी भी देश के किसी संगठन का नेतृत्व होता है, नेतृत्व को कमांडिंग होना पड़ता है। हमारी सेनाओं में जो कमांडिंग ऑफिसर होता है, उसके शब्दों को सर्वमान्य मानकर सारी फोर्स मानती है। आपके नेता जाकर फौजियों को बोलते हैं कि तुम्हारे कमांडर एंजाय करते हैं और तुम लोग मरे हुए हो। आपके नेता सेनाओं में फूट डालने के लिए कैसी बातें कहते हैं?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, वर्ष 2017 में जब डोकलाम में भारत और चीन की सेनाएं जब आमने-सामने थीं और वहां पर टेंशन बनी हुई थी, उस समय चुपचाप नेता, प्रतिपक्ष चाइनीज एम्बेसी जा करके चाइनीज एम्बेस्डर से मिलते हैं। यह बात गुप्त रखी गई और बाद में चाइनीज एम्बेसी की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिश हुआ, तब जा करके उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो चाइनीज एम्बेसी से जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए गए थे, यानी कि उन्हें हमारी आर्मी, हमारी सरकार पर भरोसा नहीं है, उन्हें चाइनीज एम्बेसी से इंफॉर्मेशन लेनी है।... (व्यवधान) आप सोचिए, इसके लिए उन्होंने माफी तो छोड़िए, आज तक अफसोस भी प्रकट नहीं किया है।... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी को नीचा दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2013 में यूपीए सरकार के समय में उनके रक्षा मंत्री ने इसी सदन में खड़े होकर रिकार्ड पर कहा कि भारत-चीन का जो बार्डर एरिया है, वहां रास्ता इसलिए नहीं बनाया, क्योंकि यह इंडियन गवर्नमेंट का डिसीजन है कि इसे नहीं बनाना है। अगर रोड बनाएंगे तो चाइनीज आर्मी आ जाएगी, इसलिए सारे बार्डर एरिया को अंडरडेवलप्ड रखना है। यह इनके डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का इस सदन में ऑफिशियल स्टेटमेंट है। ... (व्यवधान) पी. चिदम्बरम, इनके जमाने में गृह मंत्री थे, वित्त मंत्री भी थे। मुंबई

अटैक हुआ, उसके इतने साल बाद पी. चिदम्बरम जी कहते हैं कि हम लोग बदला लेना चाहते थे। अमेरिका ने कहा कि बदला नहीं लेना है, चुपचाप बैठो, इसलिए हम लोग डरकर चुपचाप बैठ गए।... (व्यवधान) यह चिदम्बरम जी का स्टेटमेंट है, यह मेरा स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) वह आपके दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यह रिकार्ड में है। ... (व्यवधान) आप उनसे जाकर पूछिए।... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये सुन नहीं सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं तथ्य से बाहर नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मैं जो आज कह रहा हूं, वह रिकार्ड में कह रहा हूं। यह सदन के रिकार्ड में है। मैं रिकार्ड से बाहर एक भी शब्द नहीं कह रहा हूं। ये लोग बच नहीं सकते हैं। इनके नेता ने कहा कि हम पूरे इंडियन स्टेट के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। नेता, प्रतिपक्ष कहते हैं कि हम इंडियन स्टेट के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। इंडियन स्टेट क्या होता है, कौन है इंडियन स्टेट? आप, हम, यह मातृभूमि भारत, यह इंडियन स्टेट है। इसके खिलाफ आपके नेता, प्रतिपक्ष लड़ने की बात करते हैं। ऐसे नेता, प्रतिपक्ष की हमने कभी भी कल्पना नहीं की। जब मैं इस दुनिया में पैदा हुआ, तो कभी नहीं सोचा कि कभी ऐसा नेता, प्रतिपक्ष देखने को मिलेंगे, जो देश के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने की बात करते हैं। बाहर जाकर, अमेरिका में जाकर मुस्लिम काउंसिल ऑफ न्यू जर्सी के साथ, इस्लामिक काउंसिल ऑफ नॉर्थ अमेरिका, इंडियन अमेरिकन मुस्लिम काउंसिल, इस्लामिक मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ नार्थ अमेरिका के साथ में आपका मिलना-जुलना क्यों होता रहता है? ... (व्यवधान) सऊदी अरब हम भी गए। हम सऊदी अरब इसलिए गए कि हमारे हिंदुस्तानी मुसलमानों की हज यात्रा अच्छी हो, इस बात को करने के लिए हम सऊदी अरब गए। हम वहां किसी भारत विरोधी लोगों से गुपचुप मिलने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं। हम लोग बहुत साफ हैं। मैं उस पार्टी से आता हूं, जो राष्ट्रवाद को अपनी जिंदगी का मूल हिस्सा बनाकर चलती है। हम लोग यह नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आप हमारे नेता के ऊपर उंगली उठाते हैं। आप हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के ऊपर कीचड़ उछालने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हमारे नेता को कभी गिरा नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सोच, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का इस देश के प्रति समर्पण उतना पवित्र

है, जितना कमल का फूल पवित्र है। आप दाग नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ये लोग वर्ष 2014 से दाग लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो हासिल किया है, उसके ऊपर सवाल उठाकर आप कमजोरी दिखाना चाहते हैं। देश के लोग आपको कमजोर बना देंगे। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को कोई कमजोर नहीं कर सकता है। इस देश में, दुनिया में सबने देखा है कि हमारे नेता कितने बड़े दिल के साथ, कितने सोच-विचार और दूरदृष्टि के साथ देश का काम का बहुत अच्छी तरह से संचालन कर रहे हैं। मुझे सुन-सुनकर ये लोग परेशान हो गए हैं। ये सुन नहीं पा रहे हैं, झेल नहीं पा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं दो लाइन्स कहना चाहता हूँ। जो मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ, वह उन्हें कहना चाहिए था, जो कांग्रेस वाले हैं, लेकिन उनके बिहाफ पर उनके नेतृत्व के लिए मैं ही कह देता हूँ। मुज़तर खैरावादी की ये बहुत प्रसिद्ध लाइन्स हैं, जो कि आखिरी मुगल शासक बहादुर शाह जफ़र के बारे में कही गई हैं।

"न किसी की आँख का नूर हूँ, न किसी के दिल का क़रार हूँ,
जो किसी के काम न आ सके, मैं वो एक मुश्ते ग़ुबार हूँ।
न तो मैं किसी का हबीब हूँ, न तो मैं किसी का रक़ीब हूँ,
जो बिगड़ गया, वो नसीब हूँ, जो उजड़ गया, वो दयार हूँ।"

आपके नेता के प्रति यह कहकर मैं सभापति महोदय को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम 202 (1) के तहत चर्चा को रिजॉल्यूशन तक ही सीमित रखिएगा।

मैडम, आपका नाम लिया गया है और तारीफ़ की जा रही थी। यदि आप कुछ बोलना चाहती हैं, तो बोलिए।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा (वायनाड) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी तारीफ कर रहे थे।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सभापति महोदय, तारीफ करते-करते यह भी कह दिया कि मैं इनकी

बातों पर हँस रही थी। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ और स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि मैं क्यों हँस रही थी।

महोदय, आज मुझे इसलिए हँसी आई, क्योंकि जिन नेहरू जी की आलोचना ये दिन-रात करते हैं, आज इन्होंने अपने पक्ष में नेहरू जी का क्वोट दे दिया। आज अचानक नेहरू जी का आदर करने लग गए हैं। अचानक इन्होंने कह दिया कि सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र को सबसे मजबूत करने वाले नेहरू जी ही हैं, जिन्होंने सदन में ऐसा भाषण दिया था।

महोदय, आज मुझे इसलिए हँसी आई, क्योंकि इस देश में एक ही व्यक्ति है, जो इन बारह वर्षों में इनके सामने झुका नहीं है। वह व्यक्ति नेता, प्रतिपक्ष हैं। वह नेता, प्रतिपक्ष सदन में खड़े होकर सच बोल देते हैं, बेझिझक बोल देते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद महोदया, आप अपनी बात रख चुकी हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I gave her the opportunity.

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सभापति महोदय, वह सच्चाई, जो वे बोलते हैं, वह इनसे पचती ही नहीं है। इन्हें पचती नहीं है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिए, जिनका नाम आया है, उनको माइक दिए गए हैं। I gave her the opportunity and she utilised that opportunity. राजीव राय जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जब इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने आया था, तो मैंने सोचा था कि सदन की गरिमा के बारे में बोलूँगा, आपकी चेयर के बारे में बोलूँगा, परस्पर सम्मान के बारे में बोलूँगा और महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर बोलूँगा, लेकिन मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी का भाषण भी बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि जितनी बातें उन्होंने कही और ज्यों ही मंत्री जी बैठे, आपको नियम 202 याद आ गया। मुझे उतनी ही आज़ादी दे दीजिए कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की बातों का जवाब चंद शब्दों में जरूर देना चाहूँगा क्योंकि ज्यादा टाइम नहीं मिलेगा। सुबह अच्छा लगा, जब चेयर से भी नेहरू जी याद आए, स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी जी याद आए। आपने कसीदे पढ़ दिए। आपको मुगल बादशाह भी याद आ गए, बस अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी याद नहीं आए।

मैं जब से इस पवित्र हाउस में आया, स्वर्गीय चन्द्रशेखर जी, मेरे गुरु जनेश्वर मिश्रा जी, श्रद्धेय नेता जी, मैं जिनके चरणों में रहा और अटल जी का भाषण सुन-सुनकर सीखता रहा हूँ। आज नेहरू जी की बात आई, कभी ज्युडिशियरी की बात और सारा आरोप विपक्ष पर लगा। माननीय मंत्री जी आप बहुत वरिष्ठ हैं। इसी सदन में ज्यूडिशियरी के बारे में अरुण जेटली जी ने क्या बोला था? मैं उस भाषण को क्वोट करूं या आपको ऐसे ही याद आ जाएगा? अरुण जेटली जी आइवरी टॉवर में नहीं रहते हैं, लेकिन बहुत बड़ी बातें कीं, ज्यूडिशियरी के सम्मान के बारे में कह रहे थे -

"तूं कत्ल भी करे तो चूं नहीं होती है,

हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम।"

सर, ऐसे कैसे चलेगा? आपने एलओपी के विदेश जाने पर सवाल उठाया, सही है। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से मानता हूं कि एलओपी जितना ज्यादा समय इस हाउस में रहें, उतना ज्यादा इंटरवीन करने का मौका मिलता है।

अब माइक की बात आती है। मैं चेयर पर पूरा भरोसा करता हूं। चेयर पर बैठने वाले चाहे माननीय ओम बिरला जी हों, आप हों या कोई और हो,मैं कोई ऐसी धृष्टता नहीं करूंगा कि किसी पर उंगली उठे। मैं यह जरूर जानना चाहूंगा कि माइक वहां के लोगों के लिए बंद नहीं होता है। वहां से स्वर्गीय इंदिरा जी को गाली दी जाती है, नेहरू जी को गाली दी जाती है, माइक ऑफ होना भूल जाता है और अगर इधर से कोई भी बोलता है तो माइक ऑफ हो जाता है। इस सदन को जानने का अधिकार है कि आपने आखिर सदन का माइक किसके हाथ में दे रखा है?

सर, एलओपी विदेश में जाकर क्या कहता है? असहमत हों या सहमत, आप किसी भी कांटेक्स्ट में कहें, वह सही हो जाता है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, माननीय संसदीय मंत्री जी और रेल राज्य मंत्री जी हैं, इनका तो परिवार भी देश के लिए शहीद हुआ है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कहीं गए थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि आज से पहले हमें भारतीय होने में और भारतीय कहलाने में शर्म आती थी। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, क्या आपको शर्म आती थी? माननीय संसदीय और कार्य मंत्री जी, क्या आपको शर्म आती थी?

माननीय सभापति : माननीय राजीव राय जी, आप चेयर को एड्रैस कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव राय : हम चेयर को ही एड्रेस करते हैं। माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी प्रियंका गांधी जी को नहीं देख रही थे।

माननीय सभापति: यह नियम है कि आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव राय : मैं आपकी बात मान रहा हूं। मैं आपको बस यही याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी प्रियंका गांधी जी को नहीं देख रहे थे। मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं।

सर, बहुत सी बातें हैं, मैं एक-एक करके बताऊंगा। अरुणाचल प्रदेश के बारे में तत्कालीन रक्षा मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा था? अगर मैं सही हूं, मैं तब हाउस में नहीं था, वरिष्ठ लोग थे, आपके ही, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सांसद थे। अरुणाचल प्रदेश के एक सांसद कह रहे थे कि चीन हमारे देश में घुस रहा है। आप रिकॉर्ड निकालकर देख लीजिए, अगर गलत होगा तो मैं सदन में खड़ा होकर माफी मांग लूंगा। आपके ही सांसद ने कई बार कहा है। अगर आपके सांसद ही गलत बोलते तो आप उन पर कार्रवाई करते।

आपने कहा कि देश कमल की तरह पवित्र है। माननीय मंत्री जी, कमल कीचड़ में खिलता है और यह देश कीचड़ नहीं है इसलिए कमल और कीचड़ की तुलना देश के साथ मत कीजिए। अमेरिका के बारे में भी बात हुई। अमेरिका के बारे में नहीं बोलने दिया जबकि हमें अमेरिका के बारे में बहस करनी थी। हम चिल्लाते रहे लेकिन आपने बहस नहीं करने दी। जब दिल्ली गैस का चैम्बर बन गया था, लोगों का दम घुट रहा था तब आपने इस सदन में वंदे मातरम पर यह सोचकर बहस शुरू करा दी कि राष्ट्रभक्त हो जाएंगे। हम पूछते रहे कि पांच लोगों का नाम बता दीजिए जिन्होंने वंदे मातरम के नाम पर गोली खाई हो, जेल गए हों या फांसी पर चढ़े हों। कोई नाम नहीं दिया।

अब मैं विषय पर आता हूं। मैं सर्वप्रथम लोकसभा अध्यक्ष के गरिमामयी पद के प्रति गहरी

आस्था व्यक्त करता हूं और सम्मान व्यक्त करता हूं। अध्यक्ष केवल इस सदन का पीठासीन अधिकारी नहीं हैं बल्कि एक गंभीर परंपरा और विशेषाधिकारों के संरक्षक हैं। मैं बात आगे बढ़ाने से पहले स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से माननीय ओम बिरला जी को बहुत ही बेहतर इंसान समझता हूं। आप कह रहे थे इतने सदस्यों को जीरो ऑवर और सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न में बोलने का मौका दिया गया। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन एक-आध बार सच बोलना चाहिए, सच बोलना बहादुरी और हिम्मत का काम होता है। मैं एक-आध अवसर पर माननीय स्पीकर साहब के चैम्बर में गया और कहा कि लोकसभा में बड़ी विषम परिस्थिति है, मुझे बोलने का मौका चाहिए और माननीय स्पीकर ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। क्या सदन में इस बात पर नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन आया है कि आपने जीरो ऑवर में बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया, सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न में बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया? यह किस विषय पर आया है?

स्पीकर का पद गरिमामय होता है। स्पीकर पर उंगली उठाने का अर्थ ऐसा नहीं होता है कि व्यक्ति विशेष के ऊपर उंगली उठाना। हम नो कांफिडेंस मोशन पर बात कर रहे हैं। हमने एक रिज़ोल्यूशन भी दिया हुआ है, रिज़ोल्यूशन पर चर्चा करेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप बीमारी के सिम्टम के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। उस बीमारी के डाइग्नोसिस और क्योर के बारे में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यह परिस्थिति पैदा ही क्यों हुई? आपने कभी सोचा है कि ऐसे हालात पैदा ही क्यों हुए? मैं यह जानता हूँ, चाहें इधर के हों या उधर के हों, कोई खुश नहीं हैं। कोई यह नहीं चाहता है कि स्पीकर को हटा दो। किसी के खेत का झगड़ा है क्या? किसी के परिवार का झगड़ा है क्या? किसी का नहीं है, लेकिन परस्थितियां पैदा करने वाला कौन है? जिस स्पीकर के चैंबर में मैं जाता हूँ। उन्होंने कभी किसी चीज़ के लिए न नहीं कहा। यहां भी आते हैं तो जब उधर से चिट्ठी जाने लगता है, इशारा जाने लगता है, कहा जाने लगता है। आपने दबाव क्यों ड़ाला? स्पीकर को इतना कमज़ोर क्यों कर दिया? स्पीकर की संस्था को कमज़ोर करने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, आप इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और हम स्पीकर को हटाने से ज्यादा इस बात पर इंटरेस्टेड हैं कि आपने जो स्पीकर के साथ गलत किया है। वह भी देश को जानना चाहिए। वर्ष 2019 से आपने उनको डिप्टी स्पीकर नहीं

दिया। आपने उनको अकेले छोड़ दिया। नौ लोगों को पैनल में ड़ाल दिया और बुरा न मानिए, मैं किसी के प्रति अपमान नहीं व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। नौ लोगों में बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे भी आते हैं जिनको देखकर और उनकी बातों को सुनकर ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय ओम बिरला जी को अब चेयर पर आना चाहिए । मैं अब उसके आगे नहीं बोलूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) इजाज़त चाहूंगा सर। ... (व्यवधान) आपकी दुआएं काम नहीं आएंगी। मैं आपके लिए ही आया हूँ। गृहमंत्री जी भी मुस्कुरा रहे हैं। अब यह मत बोलिएगा कि आप गृहमंत्री जी को क्यों देख रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)।

सर, क्लासिकल अथॉरिटी थे एर्स्किन मे, उन्होंने कहा था - "The chief characteristic of the Office of the Speaker is 'absolute impartiality'." Can you imagine the absolute impartiality in this House under the present Government? They do not allow the Speaker to function independently. That is the whole cause of all this chaos. We do not want to bring such a Resolution here.

नेहरू जी को आप कोट कर रहे थे। नेहरू जी ने कहा था "It is the symbol of nation's freedom." ... * ... (व्यवधान) मेरी पार्टी टाइम दे देगी, सर, परेशान मत होइए। इन शब्दों में हमें स्मरण होता है कि जिस पीठ पर हम लोग आज चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह साधारण पद नहीं है। वह स्वयं सांसद की सार्वभौमिकता और गरिमा का संस्थागत प्रतीक है, इसलिए अध्यक्ष के पद के संबंध में होने वाली कोई भी चर्चा, उनकी विश्वसनीयता, उनकी पर्सनल क्रेडिबिलिटी और उनकी नैतिकता पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठाती है।

महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि संवैधानिक पद पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 93 में स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित किया गया है ।

महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि संवैधानिक पद के विषय में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 93 में स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित किया गया है। इसमें लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष दोनों के निर्वाचन का प्रावधान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अनुच्छेद 94 में सदन में प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से, अध्यक्ष

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

के त्यागपत्र या हटाये जाने की प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है। इन प्रावधानों से स्पष्ट है कि अध्यक्ष पद संवैधानिक और संस्थागत प्रकृति का है, न कि राजनैतिक। यह राजनीतिक पद नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष सरकार का नहीं, बल्कि पूरे सदन की सामूहिक इच्छा और उसकी गरिमा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। आज से पहले भी तीन बार नो-कांफिडेंस मोशन लाया गया है। तीनों बार कोई भी स्पीकर हटाये नहीं गये हैं। आज भी सबको पता है कि मेजॉरिटी किसकी है। इसमें कोई रॉकेट साइंस नहीं है। इसमें कोई अंधेरे में तीन मारने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज यह बहस इसलिए हो रही है कि सच बाहर आए, इस पर डायग्नोसिस हो, जिससे लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा के लिए, लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए, आपके स्थान की मजबूती के लिए, आपकी इज्ज़त के लिए इस बात पर बहस हो सके।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजीव राय : सर, मेरी पार्टी टाइम दे देगी। यहां पर मेरे नेता बैठे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी पार्टी ने पांच नाम दिये हैं। इसलिए आप कृपया कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राजीव राय : सर, मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा। आप यूके की बात कर रहे थे। यूके में हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स में स्पीकर के पद को इंडिपेंडेंट रखने के लिए जब पांच साल बाद स्पीकर इलेक्शन लड़ने के लिए जाते हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ कोई पार्टी अपना कंडिडेट खड़ा नहीं करती है। इससे उनके ऊपर कोई दबाव नहीं रहता है, चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी हो या अपोजिशन पार्टी हो, आप पता कर लीजिएगा। वे अनअपोज्ड इलेक्ट होकर आते हैं। यहां की तरह भय और दहशत में नहीं रहते हैं। इसलिए कहीं से सीखने में क्या बुराई है? हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं ताकि स्पीकर के ऊपर कोई भी अंगुली न उठाये। मैं आज भी अंगुली नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से बहुत ही बेहतरीन इंसान हैं। आपने उनकी स्वतंत्रता छीन ली है। आप इस मुगालते में हैं कि शायद आप अच्छा रह गये। आप जो डेमोक्रेसी के साथ कर रहे हैं, क्यों इलेक्शन कमीशन की चर्चा होती है, इसी हाउस में मैंने इलेक्शन कमीशन के कारनामों को इलेक्शन कमीशन के रेकॉर्ड्स लहराकर पूछा था, लेकिन किसी ने जवाब नहीं दिया। आज डेढ़ वर्ष के बाद भी आपने प्रिविलेज कमेटी तक नहीं बनने दी है। सांसदों के साथ आपके

अधिकारी अपमान कर रहे हैं। आप पूछ सकते हैं, क्योंकि उधर के लोग भी इसके लिए तरसते होंगे।... (व्यवधान) यह कमेटी अब बनी है।

अगर कोई माननीय सांसद अध्यक्ष जी के पास जाकर कहते हैं कि सर, यह अधिकारी हमारा अपमान कर रहा है, तो वे कहते हैं कि यह राज्य का मामला है। आपने उनकी स्वतंत्रता को खत्म कर दिया है।

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात पूरी हो गई है, इसलिए अब कृपया कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राजीव राय : आप याद रखिएगा, आपने जो लोकतंत्र के साथ किया है।

"साहबों को साहिबे-किरदार से हटना पड़ेगा,

एक-न-एक दिन आपको भी सरकार से हटना पड़ेगा।"

आप जिस दिन हट जाएंगे, उस दिन आप लोकतंत्र में इतने कमजोर हो जाएंगे कि इतिहास आपको पापी कहेगा।

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Sir. I would just like to point out that I have 16 to 17 minutes and I would be very obliged if I could finish my allotted time.

Today, I stand on behalf of my party, the All India Trinamool Congress, with a heavy heart but with a complete clarity of purpose to support the Motion of No-Confidence against the Speaker of the 18th Lok Sabha for presiding over the liquidation of the functioning of the parliamentary democracy.

It is richly ironic. It is a divine *karma* actually that I, the lady MP, was illegally witch-hunted by this ... * Government, wrongly expelled by the Ethics Committee, which had no power to expel, after a motion in which I was not allowed to speak, where the Speaker in violation of every principle of natural

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

justice did not allow me to defend myself. Today, I am opening the debate for my party in a Motion of No-Confidence against that very Speaker. You cannot run away from *karma.*

Dr. Ambedkar said that Parliament belongs to the Opposition and the Government should always be on trial to ensure accountability, on the anvil, he called it. The role of the Speaker is that of a neutral arbiter and a keeper of the order of the House. This is absolutely vital to the function of Parliament.

John Bercow, the Speaker of the UK House of Commons, said “I never aspired to be Speaker of the House of Commons simply so I could say, ‘I am the Speaker of the House of Commons’ and tell my children that." It cannot be a matter of ego; it cannot be a matter of personal legacy. The post is far beyond that. It is a fitting tribute to the vibrancy of India’s democracy and the strength of India’s dissenting voices that a Motion of No-Confidence was moved against the very first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, G.V. Mavalankar in 1954.

He was accused of openly espousing the cause of the official spokesperson of the Ruling party in all matters and constituted a serious danger to the functioning of the Lok Sabha. Pandit Nehru, who was PM then, participated in the debate and he said that more time should be allotted to the Opposition than to the Government benches. Pandit Nehru, as Prime Minister, said this. What is the tradition we are following today?

In the next decade, in 1966, there was a second Motion of No Confidence against a sitting Speaker, Shri Sardar Hukum Singh. And there it was claimed that he was arbitrarily disallowing questions likely to cause acute

embarrassment to the Prime Minister, to Ministers, to top leaders and Government officials. Does it sound familiar or not? Sir, 20 years later, in 1987, again a motion was moved against the then Speaker, Shri Balram Jakhar. Moving the motion was a future Speaker, Somnath Chatterjee, and he said that Parliament is as much in danger from a muted Parliament than from Executive authoritarianism. This is what Somnath Chatterjee said. The resolution was critical of Jakhar's rulings, which denied MPs the right to move adjournment motions. What do we have today? We have the hon. Speaker who has not allowed a single adjournment motion. Every morning, we come here and like a stuck record, what do we hear? किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन नहीं दिया गया है। Every morning, we hear this.

In the previous three instances, something was different. What happened? In each of the three previous instances, there was a Deputy Speaker to preside over the proceedings. In Mavalankar’s case, there was Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was then Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha in 1954. In 1966, in Hukum Singh's case, the then Deputy Speaker was S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao. He did not get a chance to preside over the proceedings because the person who brought the motion, Madhu Limaye, failed to get the requisite 50 people, so the motion failed. In 1987, in Balram Jakhar's case, Deputy Speaker, M. Thambidurai presided. But today, what do we see? There is no Deputy Speaker. In the 17th and 18th Lok Sabhas, for the past seven years, the post of the Deputy Speaker has been kept vacant. Article 93 of our Constitution very clearly says that the House of the People shall – the word

‘shall’ is used – as soon as may be, choose two Members of the House to be Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. If the post becomes vacant, immediately another one shall be filled.

Then there is Article 95(2) of the Constitution. What does it say? It says, “During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the House of the People, the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, any other person who can be determined by the House”. Today, when the debate started, what did we see? No disrespect to the current Chairperson sitting there, but there was no consensus, there was no spirit of the House that was taken into account. The hon. Speaker of the 18th Lok Sabha, has achieved many firsts. Unfortunately, all of them have been less than graceful benchmarks. He keeps talking about the wanted *‘garima’* of the House, but it has come to a point that the minute the Speaker comes into the House, *‘garima’* leaves the House. That is where we are today.

I am first going to analyse the hon. Speaker's inglorious record at a macro level, and then I am going to dissect it at a micro level. So, let us look at the macro point – Suspensions under Rule 374A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Now what did we have before? First, we had Rule 374, which required any suspension to go through a formal motion. In 2001, during Atal Ji's Government, you brought in Rule 374A, which gives the Speaker, in case of a grave disorder, the right of immediate suspension without moving a formal motion. And this rule, the way it has been abused by the current Speaker, is the very antithesis of democracy. It is all that democracy should not

be.

In December 2023, Birla ji ordered the largest mass suspension in the history of Indian Parliament, suspending 100 Opposition MPs. This one episode alone accounted for over 40 per cent of all Lok Sabha suspensions since 2004. In the last 20 years, he suspended 40 per cent of the total Opposition MPs in one day. Why did he do this? What was our grave error? We wanted a statement from the Government on the breach of the parliamentary security. Was this not a matter of national importance? You tell us. Let this be a fair and neutral debate.

Now, while these MPs were suspended, Birla ji presided over the passage of three Criminal Amendment Bills, without any substantive discussion. I would say that he is ... * complicit in ...* democracy. But this incident was not a one-off for him. *… (Interruptions)* I have listened to all of you, Mr. Pal. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The word ... ** is removed from the record.

… (Interruptions)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, please expunge it. *… (Interruptions)* Suresh ji, please let me speak. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The word ... ** is removed from the record.

… (Interruptions)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Please remove it. *… (Interruptions)* It will make him

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

no less a ... * . Please remove it. *… (Interruptions)*

But this incident was not a one-off moment for the Speaker. *… (Interruptions)* Between 2004 and today, about 245 suspension actions were recorded in the Lok Sabha, and half of this total, that is, 120 suspensions were done by Birla ji alone. That is not all. He is the only Speaker who has suspended only the opposition MPs. *… (Interruptions)* He suspended 100 per cent of these 120 MPs. *… (Interruptions)* About 112 MPs were suspended in the 17th Lok Sabha. *… (Interruptions)* ... *, आप नहीं। … (व्यवधान) आप माइक पर बताना बंद कीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

So,120 suspensions have been done by Birla ji alone. They were all Members of the Opposition, and none from the NDA. *… (Interruptions)*

Let us now look at the numbers regarding suspensions under previous Speakers. The country has a right to know these statistics. In Shri Somnath Chatterjee's time, that is from 2004 to 2009, only five MPs were suspended. Never once was Rule 374A used. Four were suspended due to irregularities in MPLADS, and one was suspended due to some impropriety on an MP tour. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was a UPA nominee. He presided over turmoil in the House. Advani ji was the LoP at that time. But he never suspended the NDA MPs. He never throttled their voices. He was called Headmaster because he always used to scold MPs. He even went so far as to say that you all are misbehaving so much that not a single penny of public money should be spent

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

on you. But even then, he never suspended anyone.

Then, we come to Meira Kumar ji's time. She was also a UPA nominee. She was the Speaker from 2009-2014, when Sushma Swaraj ji was the LoP. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. MP, once again, I would like to remind you that any MP who is suspended is not suspended by the Speaker. The House suspends him.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, ... * I will take your point.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is a House. There is a process; there is a procedure. That process is followed.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Yes, Sir. I would say that he presided over it. I will change my terminology; ...* . Thank you very much. *… (Interruptions)* Perhaps, we should add a tenth member to the panel. *… (Interruptions)* We should add a tenth member to the panel. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No.

… (Interruptions)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, I am joking. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, please hold on. This cannot continue like this. This is not done.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Okay, Sir, I apologize. Please let me go back.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Her previous sentence is removed from the record.

… (Interruptions)

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, this type of sly remark should be removed from the record. I also request the Chair to caution the Member to refrain from making such sly remarks. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I fully agree with Mr. Mahtab. The comments are against the Chair.

… (Interruptions)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, that is fine. Please expunge it. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sougata Ray ji, please understand that these remarks are against the Chair.

… (Interruptions)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, we are moving a No-Confidence Motion against the Chair. Obviously, the comments will be against the Chair. *… (Interruptions)* Suresh ji, please let me finish. *… (Interruptions)* Venugopal ji, please let me finish. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, Sir, please do not misinterpret. While she is supposed to talk on the Resolution, she is now remarking on the Chair. This is not done.

… (Interruptions)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Venugopal ji, please let me speak. *… (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: She is now requesting you to sit down.

… (Interruptions)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Sir, Meira Kumar ji was also a UPA nominee. She was the Speaker from 2009-2014, and Sushma Swaraj ji was the LoP. She

suspended a total of 45 MPs but 70 per cent of them were from the UPA. They were mostly Congress MPs. This is because they were protesting against the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. Only 30 per cent were from other parties. Sumitra Mahajan *ji* during 2014-19, suspended 73 MPs during her tenure, of which 25 MPs were Congress MPs, that is 33 per cent, over the Lalit Modi issue. Remaining 67 per cent were AIADMK MPs suspended over the Cauvery issue and TDP MPs suspended over the Andhra Pradesh special status issue.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Once again, Madam, let me again remind you. There is a process regarding proceedings of the House. It is the House that decides.

… (*Interruptions*)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: ... *… (*Interruptions*) Sir, the second macro point.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will have to interrupt you because you are not correcting the course.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Yes, the second macro point. … (*Interruptions*) Venugopal ji. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, hon. MP has requested you not to interrupt her. She has already requested.

… (*Interruptions*)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: The second macro point is the decline in the number of Bills being sent for scrutiny to Parliamentary Standing Committees under the guardianship of the Speaker.

Let me change my terminology. Parliamentary Standing Committees were

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

formed in 1993 for what? To scrutinise Bills. The 14th and 15th Lok Sabhas, with the UPA Governments in the plus, sent 60 per cent and 71 per cent of Bills respectively to the Parliamentary Standing Committee. What happened from 2014 to 2019? During the 16th Lok Sabha, only 27 per cent of Bills were sent. What happened in the last Lok Sabha? Sir, 16 per cent of Bills were sent. The way it is going in this Lok Sabha, God knows what will happen. It will become single digit probably.

Now, let us look for a more detailed dissection. The Office of the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha was accorded statutory recognition under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977. It is equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister in rank. Ram Subhag Singh from Buxar, Bihar was the first recognised LoP in the 4th Lok Sabha from the Congress, which was the Kamaraj, Morarji Desai Syndicate. That was the first time any party had won 10 per cent of seats in the Parliament.

Now, the first statutory LoP was C. M. Stephen. He was MP from Idukki in Kerala. Since the post was given statutory recognition, there have been 12 LoPs. Three times, the term has been vacant. Of these 12, six were from Congress, five were from BJP, and one was Babu Jagjivan Ram from the Janata Party. So, it has been pretty evenly distributed. Each of the BJP LoPs, L. K. Advani *ji*, Atal Bihari Vajpayee *ji*, Sushma Swaraj *ji*, has had more than their fair share of parliamentary time and spotlight in the correct spirit that the Opposition owns the House. It was not denied to them. In 2012, Sushma Swaraj *ji*, then the BJP's leader in the Lok Sabha, even said, “Not allowing Parliament to function is

also a form of democracy like any other form." That we have also seen. So, in the Lok Sabha, past Speakers have allowed not just the LoP, but also senior Members to intervene in debates. For example, former Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar *ji*, when he came back in 1996 as the sole Member of the Samajwadi Janata Party, often stood up and was allowed to speak.

In March 1997, Biju Patnaik *ji* intervened. There was a Madhya Pradesh BJP MP called Sundarlal Patwa, who asserted that the mandate was not actually for Deve Gowda, but the mandate was that of the BJP's nationalism, and the BJP should be allowed to form the Government, and Biju Patnaik intervened very sharply and he said, "You people talk of nationalism. Do you know what is nationalism? You cannot know it. His *rashtrawad* is breaking-up the nation into 20 pieces." Patnaik was neither asked to sit down, nor was the House adjourned by the then Speaker.

Contrast that with the current Speaker. In the last Lok Sabha, the 17th, he perfected the art, or under his guardianship, the art of switching off the mics of Opposition Members mid-sentence, of ensuring Sansad TV paid for by tax payer money blacks us all out. And when we stand up, when he says this is a technical glitch, that is okay. We believe it, but I am just pointing it out.

It has become a joke within us Opposition Members, that when we stand up for a zero hour or a supplementary question, we are cut off in 30 seconds saying, 'संक्षेप में बोलिए' । And for treasury benches, people are allowed to speak endlessly, make unfounded allegations, lies against all of us. The Government

has made a ...* of parliamentary democracy, and if the Speaker is going to concede to being a complicit ...*, it is a very sad day for Indian democracy, a very sad day. In March 2025, a delegation of INDIA Bloc MPs met the hon. Speaker. We submitted a letter raising 12 issues, including the failure to appoint a Deputy Speaker, the denial of opportunities for the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders to speak, and the disregard of the decisions of the BAC. During his tenure, the hon. Speaker has systematically throttled the voice of the Opposition and, by default, the representative voice of 41 crore Indians – 410 million Indians – whom we represent in this House. He did not allow a discussion on Manipur.

We had to move a No-Confidence Motion just to secure a discussion on that issue. Do you remember? I remember the hon. Member from Manipur, Dr. Bimol Akoijam. He stood up close to midnight and, with great anguish in his voice, told us that the State of Manipur had been excluded from the national consciousness to the point of invisibility. He had to be given time at midnight to say that.

When BJP MP Ramesh Bidhuri stood in this House and called Danish Ali, another fellow Member of Parliament – and I will repeat these words because the country needs to remember that they were said in this House ...** a 'Muslim' ...**, Birla ji did nothing. You failed not only Danish *bhai* but also 200 million Muslims of this country who place their heads on this soil of this nation. Ramesh

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

Bidhuri continued the rest of the term merrily; he was never suspended. Birla ji did not allow a discussion on the Special Intensive Revision in Bihar and permitted only a larger discussion on electoral reforms. On every matter of national importance, adjournment motions and debates have been disallowed. … (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding; he is an MP, he is not a Minister, and I am not yielding to him.

On each matter – on the Hindenburg issue and the alleged Adani-Government nexus – the motion was disallowed. On Chinese aggression into our territory, the motion was disallowed. On the one-sided Indo-US trade deal, we had to learn from the US President that there had been such a trade deal. The Government did not tell us, and the motion was disallowed. On the Epstein files, where a sitting Cabinet Minister's name reportedly appears 430 times and where heads across the world have rolled, again no discussion was allowed. Every time we, MPs from West Bengal, asked why the Central Government was starving West Bengal of funds and why our people were being deprived of their rightful dues, the Speaker allowed the Treasury Benches and Ministers to systematically heckle, dishonour, and humiliate us.

On 2nd February, Birla ji disrupted the Leader of the Opposition's speech on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, citing Rules 349 and 353 to bar the quoting of an article from the memoirs of the ex-Chief of the Army Staff. First, they said the LoP should authenticate it; then they barred him from authenticating it. Yet on 4th February, a BJP MP – designated as the prime heckler by the Treasury Benches – furnished books in the House and continued

speaking for three minutes. Then Rule 349 was not applicable.

It is an absolutely incredible display of partisanship, when the hon. Speaker informed the House that he had advised the Prime Minister not to come to the House as there was a danger from women MPs. The Prime Minister is too ... * to come to this House, and the Speaker is covering up for him in this ridiculous manner, denigrating women without any substance.

Speaker *sahib*, you are no longer fit to conduct the affairs of this House. I will end by saying to the hon. Speaker what Oliver Cromwell said to the Rump Parliament in 1653 and what UK Conservative backbencher Leo Amery told the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in 1940: "You have sat too long here for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of God, go." Thank you.

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with a heavy heart I would like to support the No-Confidence Motion against the hon. Speaker of this House. Many times, the hon. Speaker has advised Members in a simple and humanitarian manner whenever Members tend to exceed the limits; but at the same time, the question arises as to why this resolution has come before the House. Many things have gone exceedingly well.

The main thing is that when the Leader of the Opposition was on his legs, the mike was switched off more than 15 times. The Leader of the Opposition is a part of this Parliament. We used to say that the ruling Party as well as the Opposition are the two sides of a coin. Whatever rights and privileges the ruling

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Party have got, the same thing holds good for the Opposition also.

What went wrong the other day? He was speaking on a particular issue, and he had quoted from the former General of India's book. The only reason was that the book was not published, and taking clue the ruling Party had said that the book was not published and that is why he should not quote from it. But at the same time, the actual matters pertaining to the security of India had been ignored by the ruling Party.

Why was he about to quote from the book? It is because something went wrong as far as security of the nation is concerned. Hence, as a responsible Leader of the Opposition he wanted to quote it. But the things have gone in vain. At the same time, the Speaker, who is the custodian of the hon. Members of this House and the custodian of the rights and privileges slipped in favour of the ruling Party. Whenever the Speaker or anybody commits a mistake, it has to be corrected. The corrective measures are being taken today by the Opposition now. It is our duty to correct the Speaker, whoever it may be.

This is not new to this House. In 1954, Mr. Mavlankar, the former freedom fighter and a great leader of this nation, had to undergo such examination/test. After 1954, it was in 1966 against Mr. Hukum Singh. It did not qualify because the numbers were very less and the Motion was not taken. In 1987, it was against former Speaker, Mr. Balram Jakhar. All these three cases went in favour of the ruling Party. We know that today also it will go in favour of the ruling Party. But at the same time, our duty is to see that some corrective measures are to be taken against the Speaker. So, this is the democratic duty that we are carrying

out.

Why such a nice man and such a very good gentleman of this House, hon. Birla ji, went wrong? He had suspended 45 Members in 2019. In the past seven years, he has suspended 45 Members in 2019; in 2023, 95 Members have been suspended; and in 2026, eight Members have been suspended. All these are … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Once again, let me remind you that for suspension there is a process/procedure. It is the House that decides on it.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Yes, the House has decided on it, but my point of view is that it was done at the instance of the Ruling Party only. He has not done it on his own. At the instance of the Ruling Party the Speaker has resorted to this activity. Hence, when he has exceeded, we have taken this step as there is no other way for us.

16.00 hrs

That is why, this harsh step has been taken. Actually, the numbers themselves will resolve the issue before the House. Being fully aware of this, the opposition has chosen to move a No Confidence Motion against the Speaker. At the same time, the Treasury Benches cannot ignore the fact that this Motion has the backing of more than 150 Members.

At this moment, I would like to remind the House of the lofty thoughts expressed by our affable hon. Speaker, Shri Om Birla ji, in an interview in August, 2019, soon after he assumed the office of Speaker. Let me quote him:

> “The House is not run by a majority; it runs through consensus. The responsibilities entrusted to me require me to remain impartial and transparent. It is not enough merely to be impartial – one must also appear to be impartial. When the Opposition acknowledges your impartiality, it carries significance.”

I sincerely hope that hon. Speaker, Shri Om Birla ji will remember these words and uphold both the letter and the spirit of these ideals in the future. That is the point I wish to convey to the hon. Speaker. With this, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): The last time a regional party shaped the office of the Speaker, it was the Telugu Desam Party in the form of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. He was the first Dalit Member of Parliament to occupy the Speaker’s Chair. He was also the first Member of Parliament from a regional party to hold that position. Coincidentally, even today, someone from the Telugu Desam Party is seated on the panel. This reflects how much importance the Telugu Desam Party places on Dalits in the country and in the State.

Sir, G.M.C. Balayogi was the person who played a key role in establishing the Ethics Committee. Beyond that, he is remembered for what occurred in the 12th Lok Sabha on 19th April, 1999. On that day, a No Confidence Motion was moved in Parliament. The Treasury Benches lost that Motion by a single vote. Yet G.M.C. Balayogi did not waver; nor did he allow any crisis to arise. He upheld the parliamentary process and safeguarded the Constitution. That was

the respect he had for the Chair. That was the standard he set.

Sir, it is against that very standard established by Balayogi that I read this Motion placed today. Three words come to my mind. The first is spectacle. The second is anarchy. The third is hypocrisy. I call it a spectacle because everyone knows that for this Motion to pass, the Opposition requires an absolute majority under Article 94(c). Clearly, we all know they do not possess such a majority. Yet the Motion has been brought forward merely so that the Congress can capture the headlines of the day. That is the sole purpose of creating this spectacle.

Sir, I have been a Member of this House for almost six-and-a-half to seven years. Throughout this period, Om Birla ji has served as the Speaker. I have personally observed the manner in which he has conducted the House. During this time, numerous Bills have been passed in this House – important Bills that have significantly shaped the country. The Women's Reservation Bill, the abrogation of Article 370, the Triple Talaq Bill, the Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita, and many others have all been passed here.

More than that, I have heard what Kiran Rijiju ji mentioned about how the Speaker has given considerable importance to 'Zero Hour' and to matters raised under Rule 377. He has also ensured that new Members receive opportunities to speak and adequate time to present their views. But beyond productivity, beyond giving opportunities to many Members, and beyond the Bills that were passed, I respect him most for the way he conducted the House during the COVID-19 period. At that time, everyone was anxious about how Parliament

would function. Yet, he ensured that every necessary precaution was taken so that the House could run smoothly and parliamentary business could continue as usual. It is against such a record that this Motion has been brought.

Sir, in the last session of the 17th Lok Sabha, the productivity rate of the House stood at 97 per cent. When so much good work is happening in the Lok Sabha, this Motion has been moved against Om Birla ji. This Motion has not been drafted to succeed; it has been drafted only to create a spectacle and grab headlines.

Sir, the second word that comes to my mind is 'anarchy'. I say this because, as Kiren Rijiju ji has mentioned in his speech, the famous hug in the 16th Lok Sabha, wherein the LOP crossed the aisles, and went and hugged the Prime Minister of that day. On that day, before he did that hugging, he had said these words. I want to read that to you.

"आपके अंदर मेरे लिए नफरत है, आपके अंदर मेरे लिए गुस्सा है, लेकिन मेरे अंदर

आपके खिलाफ इतना-सा भी गुस्सा, इतना-सा भी क्रोध,इतना-सा भी नफरत नहीं है।"

These were the words that he had said before he went and hugged the Prime Minister. These were the words he had said against the Prime Minister. They were all beautiful words, but what happened to those words now? It is because, in the last Session you have seen, Sir, Bittu ji - he is sitting here - was entering the Parliament, and he was called a traitor. So, when you said all these words, and you have taken a morally very high ground, what is the reason of calling an hon. Minister a traitor? Is this called for? This is completely against the morality.

Sir, the second example I can give you is this. We have seen how the women MPs had blocked the Prime Minister from coming over and giving reply to debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. So, the way they have obstructed him was very much uncalled for. Of course, I am not saying that they volunteered, but they were encouraged to come over and obstruct the Prime Minister. The scenes were very disheartening to see.

Sir, this is all anarchy that has been created inside and outside the House. Even yesterday, you have seen the incident, what happened inside the House. Sir, the Motion was given by the Opposition itself, and they have moved a Motion of No Confidence against the hon. Speaker. When the Government was ready to speak on the Motion of No Confidence, they wanted to speak on a different topic. This is the kind of anarchy they are creating inside and outside the House.

Sir, I am unable to understand where this anger and frustration is coming from. Why is there so much resentment in the Opposition? Is it because they lost the elections? What is the reason that they are having this resentment and frustration?

Sir, the only route they have chosen is to create some sort of a disruption inside and outside the House. Only then do they realise that through elections they might not get close to the people. Only by creating such spectacles inside and outside the House and by creating anarchic situations can they get close to the people. That is what is being visible.

Sir, the Opposition keep quoting two great men in this House. One is

Mahatma Gandhi ji, and the other one is Ambedkar ji. Sir, what Mahatma Gandhi ji had said and what Mahatma Gandhi ji had shown through his freedom struggle and the movement for the Independence. Whenever people told him, people reminded him of how the US got the independence, how the French got the independence, he stood steadfast and said, 'India will get the independence in a different way, in a non-violent way, and in Satyagraha way'. He had gone not only to a different level, but also taken his countrymen along with him. That is what Mahatma Gandhi had shown. Instead of quoting Mahatma Gandhi and his words, I wish and hope that they not only repeat them but also actually follow what he said. The other great man I want to remind them of is B. R. Ambedkar ji. They always come to the House and outside the House showing the Constitution of India, but I request them what B.R. Ambedkar ji had said on the last Session of the Constituent Assembly. He has mentioned about the grammar of anarchy. In that Ambedkar ji had said and warned:-

> "any method inside or outside the Parliament prioritises political victory over constitutional order, this Motion is, over constitutional order, it is called anarchy."

Sir, this Motion is certainly that anarchic Motion. So, the third word that comes to my mind is the 'hypocrisy'. There are a lot of hon. Members who have spoken about it.

Sir, just now Mohammad ji mentioned how previous Speakers have performed. In that, he has taken the name of former Speaker, Meira Kumar.

Sir, when they are talking about all this, it is so hypocritical and ironic. I

want to remind this House as to what happened when the Congress was in power in 2014. When the Congress was in power and their Member, Shrimati Meira Kumar, was sitting in Chair, what happened during the Session? It was the time of their last session, from 5th February to 18th February, 2014. There was a Bill that was introduced in the Parliament. The Bill was regarding bifurcation of a State, which was rejected vehemently by the State Assembly. No other Bill regarding the bifurcation of a State had come to the Parliament when the State Assembly had rejected it. But this Bill was bought to the Parliament. Next, what they did was that they tried to introduce the Bill in the House. Then, disruptions happened. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji specifically, after she came and sat in the House, said that I could never hear the Bill was being introduced, but still, going across the lines, they said the Bill was introduced.

Next, what they did was, they suspended 18 MPs, including the MPs of the Congress. Just now Ms. Mahua ji has mentioned that she had suspended the Congress MPs. She did not suspend the Congress MPs just like that. She suspended them so that that unconstitutional Bill could be passed. That is what she had done at that time.

Then, there was No Confidence Motion that had been mooted that had also been sidelined. On top of that, on 18th February, 2014, which was the last session of their term and they called it the black day in the Parliament, because on that day, the same Bill, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 which was reported for passing, was passed by closing all the doors and all the galleries of the Lok Sabha. We close the doors of the Parliament only when

there is voting happening in the Parliament. But there was no voting happening in the Parliament at that time. Still they closed the door and made sure that the Bill was passed on that date.

On top of that, it was also the first time the live telecast was shut down. When an RTI was filed asking when was the last time when the live telecast was shut down, there was no precedence. Also, the live telecast never stopped after that time. It was only for that day, for that one-and-a-half hour that the live telecast was shut down. That is what had happened in the Lok Sabha.

The TMC Members were there on that day and they were objecting to the shutting down of the live telecast. Even Prof. Sougata Roy was there on that day. On that day, when Prof. Sougata Roy ji and Shri Asaduddin Owaisi ji were asking for the Division on Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, they did not accept the Division; they went on for voice vote. Even till now, after 12 years, we do not know how many people had voted in favour and how many against. It was showing 167 in favour and zero against. When the Member was asking for division, how can you say that there was no one against it? That is how much the democracy was trampled on that day, that is, on 13th February, 2014. That happened on that day in the Lok Sabha.

I want to remind this House, how many Articles, how many rules have been broken on 13th February, 2014. The Bill rejected by Andhra Assembly was introduced in the Parliament by subverting Article 3 of the Constitution. They subverted Rule 31 of the Lok Sabha Procedure by introducing that Bill through Supplementary List of Business. Again, they subverted Rules 373 and 374 of

Lok Sabha Procedure by suspending the MPs from Andhra Pradesh. Again, they subverted Rule 198 of the Lok Sabha by not taking up the No Confidence Motion. Again, the Congress had subverted Rule 367(1) of the Lok Sabha by passing the Bill by voice, despite the demand for the Division. This is what the Congress had done and now they are coming and preaching about Constitutional morality. They are coming here and preaching about how the Chair should function, how the Speaker should function. This is the most hypocritical thing. I do not think we should have to hear it to this day.

Let me conclude it. Obviously, like every other party, we also have some consensus. Right now, the TMC party has one of the youngest Members of Parliament. Of course, we have consensus. We keep asking for supplementaries to the Speaker, like the Private Members etc. and we keep rising with it. How do we engage? We engage through dialogue, we resolve through cooperation. We do not file these motions which are designed to fail. We do not stage spectacles. We do not create anarchy and blame the Chair.

Sir, this Motion is a spectacle without substance; anarchy disguised as principle; and hypocrisy dressed as accountability. It must be rejected. I request not just the Members in the NDA but also the Members in the INDI Alliance to vote against this Motion.

Sir, through you, I also request Kiren Rijiju *ji* one thing. What happened on 13th February, 2014? It was a dark day, a black day in the Lok Sabha. I want a special discussion to be taken up on that issue in this House.Thank you very much.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

Now, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *ji*.

पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, लोक सभा के माननीय अध्यक्ष के विरूद्ध विपक्ष के द्वारा लाए गए संकल्प पर आज चर्चा हो रही है। मैं उस संकल्प का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, क्योंकि इस संकल्प का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। यह अर्थहीन संकल्प है। यह पूरा संकल्प अपने एक नेता को खुश करने के लिए, उनकी तुष्टिकरण के लिए लाया गया है। इस संकल्प में और कुछ भी नहीं है। ईमानदारी से पूछें, तो विपक्ष के जितने सांसद हैं, वे अगर दिल पर हाथ रखकर सोचेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि वे संकल्प के विरोध में हैं, लेकिन वे सोचते हैं कि कहीं विरोधी दल के नेता की नाराजगी न झेल लें, जिनकी इस देश में विरासत चली आ है। अब अगर उस विरासत को खुश करना है, तो वे बेचारी मजबूरी में क्या करेंगे? इनमें से बहुत लोग बाहर कहते हैं कि हम लोग क्या करें, हम तो मजबूर हैं। यह उनकी दिल की आवाज है। अत: मेरा कहना है कि यह संकल्प, संकल्प नहीं है, बल्कि लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर के उच्च सदन की चेयर को दबाव में रखने का एक प्रयास है। इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं है।

16.19 hrs (Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

महोदया, यह लोकतंत्र का मंदिर है। लोग इस मंदिर की पूजा करते हैं। यह लोकतंत्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था है। यह सदन देश और संविधान की गरिमा का रक्षक है। लोक सभा अध्यक्ष इसके कस्टोडियन हैं। कस्टोडियन की हैसियत से उनका दायित्व है कि इस मंदिर के सम्मान की रक्षा करें, इस देश के लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करें, इस देश के संविधान की रक्षा करें। यही उनका दायित्व है। जब परिस्थिति बदल जाती है, जब लोकतंत्र का मंदिर, जो चर्चा का मंदिर है, जहां पक्ष और विपक्ष चर्चा करते हैं, किसी भी बिल पर, किसी भी कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया पर, किसी भी विषय पर जब पक्ष-विपक्ष चर्चा करते हैं, तो पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों की राय आती है। उस समुद्र मंथन से जो निष्कर्ष निकलता है, वह देश की 140 करोड़ जनता के हक में होता है, उस जनता के पक्ष में होता है, लेकिन

जब उस पूरी प्रक्रिया को, उस पूरे सिस्टम को ध्वस्त करने का प्रयास कोई करता है, संसद की गरिमा को तार-तार करने का कोई प्रयास करता है, संसद में बहस न हो, व्यवधान उपस्थित करने का प्रयास करता है, तो यह सिर्फ इस लोकतंत्र के मंदिर का अपमान नहीं है, बल्कि इस देश की 140 करोड़ जनता की भावना पर कुछठाराघात है। यह कारनामा विपक्ष कर रहा है।

जब ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है और लगातार ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। अगर यदा-कदा कोई घटना हो जाए तो उसे अनदेखा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन अगर यह परम्परा बन जाए, अगर यह रोज की आदत बन जाए तो इस लोकतंत्र के मंदिर का जो कस्टोडियन है, वह असहज हो जाता है। वह अंदर से कष्ट में जाता है। जब वे अंदर से कष्ट में जाते हैं, जब वे अंदर से असहज होते हैं तो उनको कभी-कभी रोकना-टोकना पड़ता है। उन्होंने सिर्फ विपक्ष के लोगों को नहीं रोका है। हमने इस सदन में यह देखा है। हमने 17वीं लोक सभा में भी देखा और 18वीं लोक सभा में भी देखा कि माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने आसन से कई मंत्रियों को भी टोकने का काम किया है। उन्होंने सत्ता पक्ष के सदस्यों को भी टोकने का काम किया है, लेकिन सबने स्वीकार किया है। सबने उस चीज को सहजता से स्वीकार किया है, क्योंकि वह अध्यक्ष की गरिमा का सवाल है। अध्यक्ष अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति जब सजग होते हैं तो उनको पूरा करने के लिए वे सभी को समान रूप से देखने का काम करते हैं और इसीलिए वे टोकते रहते हैं। यह बात जरूर है कि यह लोकतंत्र है और लोकतंत्र में पक्ष और विपक्ष, सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों का महत्व है। दोनों लोकतंत्र के महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं। सत्ता पक्ष जनता के मैन्डेट से इस देश में शासन करता है और विपक्ष को विपक्ष में बैठने का मैन्डेट मिलता है, लेकिन विपक्ष से यह आशा की जाती है कि वह सत्ता पक्ष को बहस के माध्यम से सकारात्मक, पॉजिटिव सुझाव दे ताकि नीतियाँ बनाते समय सरकार उन पर जरूर ध्यान दे। यह चीज है। वैकल्पिक दृष्टिकोण रखना विपक्ष का अधिकार है। विपक्ष उसे रखता है और रखना भी चाहिए। यह आज तक इतिहास रहा है। पक्ष और विपक्ष में चर्चा होती रही है, लेकिन ये सारी चर्चाएं संसद के नियमों, संसद की परम्पराओं और मर्यादा का पालन करते हुए होती हैं। आज का विपक्ष क्या हो गया है? आज का विपक्ष क्या है? अगर पूरे सदन की कार्यवाही को देखा जाएगा तो सदन का आधे से

ज्यादा समय नारेबाजी और शोर-शराबे में परिणत होता है। इससे और कुछ नहीं होता है, इससे 140 करोड़ जनता प्रभावित होती है। जब विपक्ष का व्यवहार नकारात्मक हो जाता है तो इससे हमारा लोकतंत्र कमजोर होता है। आज का विपक्ष लगातार अपने कृत्यों से नकारात्मक रूप में विख्यात होता है। उनको लगता है कि आज तो न्यूज छप गई। न्यूज में हेडलाइन छप गई कि विपक्ष के नेता ने सदन नहीं चलने दिया। आपको गलतफहमी होती है। आप आत्मसंतोष करने के लिए हेडलाइन पढ़कर संतोष कर लेते हैं। इससे आपकी आत्मतुष्टि होती है, लेकिन देश की 140 करोड़ जनता मजाक उड़ाती है और कहती है कि जिसको हमने अपने हक में कानून बनाने के लिए भेजा है, वह हमारा मजाक उड़ा रहा है, सदन का समय नष्ट कर रहा है। इसलिए आप इस गलतफहमी में मत रहिए। यह इन लोगों की आदत है। जब ऐसी हरकत विपक्ष के माध्यम से की जाती है तो इससे संसदीय लोकतंत्र की जो मूल भावना है, उस पर कुठाराघात होता है।

आप लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष की गरिमा को कमजोर कर रहे हैं। वह पद एक गरिमा का पद है। जिस अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ आप संकल्प लाए हैं, उन्होंने 17वीं लोक सभा के दौरान भी और इस 18वीं लोक सभा के दौरान भी प्रारम्भ से लेकर आज तक जो काम किया है, इस सदन की 97 प्रतिशत प्रोडक्टिविटी है, जो आजादी के बाद से आज तक का एक इतिहास है। इसको उन्होंने चलाया है। उन्होंने किसके लिए चलाया?

सभापति महोदया, 17वीं लोक सभा के दौरान 5,568 सदस्यों को उन्होंने शून्यकाल में मामले उठाने की अनुमति दी। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि उनके मन में पीड़ा रहती थी, इस बात की पीड़ा रहती थी कि नए सदस्य चुनकर आए हैं, नौजवान सदस्य चुनकर आए हैं, उनको मौका देंगे। वे बोलने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो वे सीखेंगे, वे बोलने का काम करेंगे। उनको मौका देने के लिए रात के दो-दो बजे तक, भोर के चार-चार बजे तक उन्होंने सदन चलाने का काम किया है। ये उनकी उपलब्धियां हैं। 18वीं लोक सभा में 1,821 माननीय सदस्यों को शून्य काल में मामले उठाने की अनुमति मिली। आप जरा पुराना रिकॉर्ड भी निकाल लीजिए। आप देख लेंगे कि कितने माननीय सदस्यों को शून्य काल में मामले उठाने का मौका दिया गया। 17वीं लोक सभा के दौरान 346 घंटे

अतिरिक्त सदन चलाने का काम माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने किया है और आप उनके ऊपर संकल्प ला रहे हैं, उन पर अविश्वास कर रहे हैं। यह आपको भी पता है कि आपके संकल्प का क्या हश्र होने वाला है। आपको पता है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि चेयर को दबाव में बनाए रखने के लिए संकल्प लाना है। उनकी गरिमा को कमजोर करने के लिए संकल्प लाना है। इसलिए ऐसे अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव इसीलिए लाया गया है। विपक्ष चाहता है कि दबाव बने और दबाव में अध्यक्ष नियम, प्रक्रियाओं आदि सभी चीजों में उन्हें थोड़ी छूट देने का काम करें। इनको गलतफहमी है। उस कुर्सी पर जो बैठते हैं, जो आसन पर बैठते हैं, वे अपने दायित्वों के प्रति, अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति सजग रहते हैं। आप कोई भी दबाव लाएंगे, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष आसन पर बैठकर नियम, प्रक्रिया और कानून से इस सदन को चलाएंगे, चलाएंगे और जरूर चलाएंगे। इसलिए आप इस गलतफहमी में नहीं रहें। लोक सभा अध्यक्ष की जिम्मेदारी है कि उन्हें परम्पराओं के मुताबिक चलना है, नियमों के मुताबिक चलना है, जो प्रावधान हैं, उनके मुताबिक चलना है। संविधान के प्रावधानों के मुताबिक चलना है, इसलिए नारेबाजी, शोर-शराबा और नियमों की अवहेलना के बाद, ये सभी काम करके ये लोग थक चुके हैं और थकने के बाद अंतिम अस्त्र के रूप में इन्होंने लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध संकल्प का प्रस्ताव लाया है। यह इनका आचरण है। इसलिए यह असहमति का बिंदु नहीं है।

आपको भी यह मालूम है कि यह असहमति का बिन्दु नहीं है, यह संविधान की आत्मा को आहत करने का प्रयास है, जो कदापि नहीं होने वाला है, जो कदापि नहीं होगा। आपका ऐसा क्या है जो आप इतनी चर्चा कर रहे हैं? गोगोई जी चर्चा कर रहे थे, सब चर्चा कर रहे थे, बोल रहे थे कि एल.ओ.पी. को बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है, एल.ओ.पी. को दबाव दिया जाता है, माइक बंद कर दी जाती है। अगर आप जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलेंगे, तभी तो माइक ऑन रहेगी। अगर आप गैर जिम्मेदारी का व्यवहार करेंगे, तो माइक तो बंद हो ही जाएगी, स्वत: बंद हो जाएगी। इसमें आपका क्या रोल है?

आपके प्रतिनिधि कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक में जाते हैं। मैं भी सत्रहवीं लोक सभा में कार्य मंत्रणा समिति का सदस्य था। मैं देखता रहा कि कार्य मंत्रणा समिति में निर्णय कुछ हो रहा है, इनकी

पार्टी के लोग, विपक्ष के लोग माननीय अध्यक्ष के सामने कुछ आश्वासन दे रहे हैं और वहां से लौट कर आने के बाद यहां बदल जा रहे हैं। आपको कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के निर्णयों को नहीं मानना है। अगर आप कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के निर्णयों को नहीं मानेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा? लोक सभा का यह सदन पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों की सहमति से चलता है, आपके 'व्हिम' पर नहीं चलता है। आप चाहते हैं कि सदन आपके 'व्हिम' पर चले, तो यह सदन कदापि आपके 'व्हिम' पर चलने का काम नहीं करेगा।

महोदया, मैंने पुरानी लोक सभाओं को भी देखा है। मैं चौदहवीं लोक सभा में भी सदस्य था। उस समय आसन पर स्वर्गीय सोमनाथ चटर्जी जी बैठते थे। अभी महुआ मोइत्रा जी बहुत भाषण दे रही थीं। इनकी नेता उस समय लोक सभा में अपनी पार्टी की अकेली सदस्य थीं। तत्कालीन लोक सभा अध्यक्ष स्वर्गीय सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब ने उनको बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया। वे रोती रहीं और रोकर आकर बैठ गयीं। अभी भाषण दे रही थीं। उस समय आडवाणी जी विपक्ष के नेता थे। आडवाणी जी ने कभी अविश्वास प्रस्ताव नहीं लाया। उस समय इनकी नेता ममता जी एनडीए में बैठती थीं। वे तो सुविधा के अनुसार बार-बार 'इधर-उधर' करती रहती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इनको आप देख लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

अब आप सदन के खर्च को देख लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : आपने कितनी बार 'इधर-उधर' किया है?... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान) आपको बता देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) आपको बता चुके हैं कि आपका इलाज हो चुका है।... (व्यवधान) डॉक्टर ने आपकी बीमारी पकड़ ली है।... (व्यवधान) इनकी बीमारी पकड़ ली गयी है, इनको अभी दवा दी जाएगी, हाई एंटीबॉयोटिक... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : सभापति महोदया, ये मुझे धमकी दे रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : हम तो दवा दे रहे हैं, धमकी कहां दे रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान) हम तो आपकी बीमारी के लिए दवा के बारे में कह रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) हम आपको बढ़िया दवा देंगे, हाई एंटीबॉयोटिक देंगे।... (व्यवधान) आपकी सारी बीमारी दूर हो जाएगी।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, जब यह सदन चलता है तो इस पर ढाई लाख रुपये प्रति मिनट खर्च होता है, प्रति घंटा डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते हैं और प्रतिदिन नौ करोड़ रुपये का खर्च होता है। यह पैसा किसका है? यह पैसा न तो सत्ता का है, न ही विपक्ष का है, यह इस देश की जनता की मेहनत की कमाई है, जिसका आप दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, उसका मज़ाक उड़ा रहे हैं। सदन के काम में व्यवधान डालकर जनता के खून-पसीने के साथ इस तरह का खिलवाड़ मत कीजिए। वर्ष 2014 से 2024 तक, इन 10 वर्षों में लगभग 3,300 करोड़ रुपये का अपव्यय हुआ। यह अपव्यय इनके कारनामों के कारण हुआ। देश की जनता का 3,300 करोड़ रुपये का अपव्यय हुआ है। जब यह पैसा बचता तो किसके हक में जाता? यह देश की जनता के हक में जाता। देश की जनता के हक में चर्चा होती। देश की जनता के हक में कानून बनता, नियम बनता, लेकिन खैर अब यही इनका आचरण है।

अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी मूल रूप से दबाव में है। इन्होंने सब लोगों से दस्तख़त करवा लिया। अब दस्तख़त करा लिया, तो करा लिया, यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी और अभी विरोधी दल के जो नेता है, उनको लोकतंत्र विरोध और संविधान विरोध विरासत में मिला है। आजादी के बाद से अब तक यही इनका इतिहास रहा है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने संविधान को तार-तार करने का काम एक बार नहीं, बल्कि सैकड़ों बार करने का प्रयास किया। ये लोग संविधान की किताब लेकर घूमते हैं। इस सदन में भी लोग संविधान की किताब लेकर आते थे। ये लोग रोज सुबह से शाम तक संविधान की धज्जियां उड़ाने का काम करते हैं। ये लोग संविधान के रक्षक नहीं हैं। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी को विरासत में मिला है। लोकतंत्र और संवैधानिक संस्थाओं को जितना कमजोर किया जाए, उतना इनको खुशी होती है।

अब ये क्या करते हैं? राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण होता है, संयुक्त अधिवेशन होता है, उसमें भी ये लोग व्यवधान करने का काम करते हैं। आज तक ऐसा इतिहास नहीं रहा है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी इस देश के गौरव हैं, इस देश का सम्मान हैं। अभी पीछे से माननीय सदस्य दादा बोल रहे हैं। अभी पश्चिम बंगाल में उस महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी एवं महिला का अपमान हुआ। आपको शर्म आने के बजाए, आप उस पर व्यंग्य कर रहे हैं। यही आपका काम है। एक आदिवासी महिला जो इस

देश की राष्ट्रपति हैं, वे आपके प्रदेश में जाती हैं, आपकी सरकार उनका अपमान करती है। यह तुष्टिकरण है। यह आपका काम है।

इन दोनों में क्या है? एक मीठा बोलती है, वह थोड़ा-थोड़ा मीठा बोलती है। जैसे आज वह किरेन रिजिजू जी से भी मीठा बोल रही थी और दूसरे कटु बोलते हैं। लेकिन, ये दोनों बैठ कर स्ट्रटेजी बनाते हैं। ये दोनों मिल कर उस स्ट्रटेजी का पालन इस सदन के अंदर करवाते हैं। ये स्ट्रटेजिकली करते हैं। एक मीठा बोलते हैं और दूसरे आक्रमक रहते हैं। संसद को राजनीतिक नाटक का मंच नहीं बनने दिया जा सकता है। जब आप सदन को राजनीतिक नाटक का मंच बनाते हैं तो उससे भारत की जनता को पीड़ा होती है। राहुल गांधी जी की और कोई खास बात मत कीजिए। राहुल गांधी जी की जितनी चर्चा कीजिएगा, उतना ही कम है। नेहरू-गांधी परिवार से उनको जो विरासत में मिला है, उसी को वह आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। उनको लगता है कि वे लोकतंत्र को जितना कमजोर करने का प्रयास करेंगे, उतना ही उनको लाभ होगा। इससे आपको लाभ नहीं होता है। आप सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं और आगे भी सिकुड़ते जाइएगा। आप चिंता मत कीजिए। जितनी संवैधानिक संस्थाएं हैं, उनकी विश्वसनीयता पर सवाल खड़ा करना इनका काम है।

अब ये निर्वाचन आयोग पर सवाल खड़े कर रहे हैं। निर्वाचन आयोग इस देश की संवैधानिक संस्था है। निर्वाचन आयोग पर चुनाव कराने की जिम्मेदारी है। आप बार-बार उसकी आलोचना करते हैं। आप ईवीएम मशीन पर सवाल उठाते हैं। आप इस सदन में सवाल उठाते रहे हैं। क्यों भाई, जब आप कर्नाटक में जीत जाइए, तो ईवीएम मशीन सही है। जब आप पश्चिम बंगाल में जीत जाइए, तो ईवीएम मशीन सही है। जब तेलंगाना में जीत जाइए, तो ईवीएम सही है। जब महाराष्ट्र में हार जाइए, तो ईवीएम गलत है। हरियाणा में हार जाइए, तो ईवीएम गलत है। ऐसा आज तक कहीं नहीं चला है, लेकिन इसके माध्यम से चुनाव आयोग की विश्वसनीयता पर सवाल उठाते हैं। चुनाव आयोग की विश्वसनीयता पर इस देश की जनता को भरोसा है। आप लाख प्रयास कर लीजिए, लेकिन कोई असर नहीं होगा। आज देश की जनता को मालूम है कि हम बूथ पर जाते हैं और तीन मिनट के अंदर वोट देकर चले आते हैं। यह चुनाव आयोग की विश्वसनीयता पर जनता का भरोसा

और जनता का विश्वास है, इसलिए आपसे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

अभी स्पेशल इंटेंसिव रिवीजन चल रहा था, तो आप उस पर भी हल्ला कर रहे थे। बिहार में बहुत हल्ला कर लिया। ... (व्यवधान) इधर जो मेम्बर हल्ला कर रहे हैं, जिनके बारे में मैंने कहा कि उनके लिए हाई एंटीबायोटिक का इंतजाम है। ये 19 से 6 सीटों पर आ चुके हैं और अब 6 से शून्य पर जाने वाले हैं। आप चिंता नहीं करिए। ... (व्यवधान) ये हल्ला कर रहे थे। भाई क्या हल्ला कर रहे थे? इस देश में ही नहीं पूरी दुनिया में नजर उठा कर देख लीजिए, पूरी दुनिया में कौन सा ऐसा देश है, जहां यह नियम है कि जो उस देश का नागरिक नहीं है, उसे उस देश में वोट देने का अधिकार है। ऐसा नियम नहीं है, तो इस देश में कैसे होगा? इस देश में वर्ष 2003 के बाद जब आप लोगों ने घुसपैठ करा ली, तो स्पेशल इंटेंसिव रिवीजन के माध्यम से घुसपैठियों को बाहर करने का काम चुनाव आयोग ने शुरु किया, तो आपको सुरसुरी लग गई और आप हल्ला करने लगे। इससे क्या फर्क पड़ा? कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ा।

आपने रॉफेल पर सवाल उठाए, जो इस देश की रक्षा प्रणाली को मजबूत करने का एक तरीका था। अभी किरेन रिजिजू जी बता चुके हैं कि वर्ष 2018 में किस तरह प्रधानमंत्री को गले लगा लिया था और जाते-जाते किस तरह फ्लाइंग किस दे रहे थे, आंख मार रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) यही तो विरोधी दल के नेता हैं। इस देश ने ऐसे विरोधी दल के नेता की कल्पना नहीं की थी। ... (व्यवधान) अभी कई लोगों ने बताया है कि लोक सभा के अंदर और लोक सभा के बाहर कई सांसदों के साथ ऐसा करते हैं। सांसदों पर जो करते हैं, वह छोड़ दीजिए, वह तो करते ही हैं, लोक सभा के माननीय अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ बीच सदन से बाहर जाकर मीडिया में टिप्पणी देने का काम करते हैं। यह इनका व्यवहार है।

ये प्रधानमंत्री का उपहास बनाते हैं। इन्होंने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री पनौती हैं। इंडिया विश्व कप में हार गया, तो क्या उसके लिए प्रधानमंत्री जिम्मेवार हो गए? आप विरोधी दल के नेता का कौन सा दायित्व निभा रहे हैं? आप कौन से नेता के दायित्व में आ रहे हैं। जब विदेश जाते हैं, तो देश की छवि को धूमिल करने का काम करते हैं। इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने पूरे विश्व में मां भारती का मान-सम्मान

और स्वाभिमान बढ़ाने का काम किया है और आप विदेशों में जाकर देश की छवि को धूमिल करने का काम करते हैं। आपका यही धंधा है। इन्होंने इमरजेंसी लगाई। इमरजेंसी क्या थी? वर्ष 1975 में जब इन्होंने इमरजेंसी लगाई।

जब राज नारायण जी इलाहबाद हाई कोर्ट से इलेक्शन पिटीशन जीत गए थे, उसके बाद इंदिरा जी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केस ले कर गईं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसको डिसमिस कर दिया। उसके बाद डिस्मिस करने वाले जज को डिमोट किया ही, उनको सुपरसीड किया ही, साथ ही देश में इमरजेंसी लगा दी। इमरजेंसी के दौरान संविधान में संशोधन कर के पांच साल के कार्यकाल को छह वर्ष बढ़ाने का काम किया। ये लोग लोकतंत्र को तो खत्म कर रहे थे, लोकतंत्र को तार-तार कर के फाड़ कर फेंक रहे थे। आप क्या बात करेंगे मर्यादा, नियम और प्रक्रिया की? आप तो लोकतंत्र के विरोधी हैं। इमरजेंसी में क्या हुआ था? हम सभी लोग उसके भुक्तभोगी रहे हैं। हम लोग सलाखों के पीछे थे। हम लोग उस समय छात्र थे और सभी अंदर थे। कोई पत्रकार लिखेगा तो अंदर कर दिया जाएगा, वकील अंदर, जो भी बोलने वाले थे, सबको बंद किया, कोई नहीं बचा। इसलिए यह सब इनका कारनामा है। इन कारनामों को वे बढ़ाते रहे हैं, अपनी विरासत को बढ़ाते रहे हैं। शाह बानों वाले मामले में क्या हुआ था? जब उस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दे दिया तो आनन-फानन में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने कानून बना कर उस जजमेंट को निष्प्रभावी करने का काम किया और इस देश में तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया। यह आपका धंधा रहा है। जैसे लोग कपड़ा बदलते हैं, वैसे ही आर्टिकल 356 का इस्तेमाल ये लोग करते थे। अभी डीएमके के सभी साथी चले गए हैं, करुणानिधि जी की सरकार तमिलनाडु में पूर्ण बहुमत की थी। उनकी सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया और करुणानिधि को जेल के अंदर पहुंचा दिया, लेकिन फिर भी डीएमके वाले उनके साथ बैठे हुए हैं। क्या करेंगे, राजनीतिक मजबूरी है तो उसका लाभ उठाएं।

यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के समय, हम लोग चश्मदीद गवाह हैं, वहां से बैठ कर इंस्टिगेट किया जाता था, नक्शा बना कर दिया गया और सभी महिला सांसदों को घेरा बना कर प्रधान मंत्री की कुर्सी को घेर लेने का काम किया। यह क्या है?

आज तक के लोकतंत्र और संसदीय इतिहास में ऐसी घटना नहीं हुई, जैसी घटना आपने यहां करने का काम किया। आपका यह चरित्र है, आपको यही विरासत में मिला है। आपका और कुछ है ही नहीं। आप तो कुछ जानते ही नहीं है, कुछ जानकारी ही नहीं है। केवल अपनी संतुष्टि के लिए करते रहते हैं। सदन में बोलते हैं, जब अध्यक्ष बैठे रहते हैं तो पीठ को अध्यक्ष की तरफ कर के किसी से बात करते रहते हैं, गप करते रहते हैं। यही तो आपका आचरण है। न सदन का नियम, न प्रक्रिया, न परंपरा किसी चीज़ से आपको कोई मतलब नहीं है।

सभापति महोदया, मैंने कहा कि लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ जो यह अविश्वास का संकल्प लाया गया है, यह उन पर दबाव बनाने के लिए लाया गया है। वास्तव में अगर मेरी राय पूछिएगा तो लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ अविश्वास के बदले विरोधी दल के नेता के खिलाफ अविश्वास का संकल्प सदन में पेश होना चाहिए। जब सांसदों का पे एण्ड सैलरी एक्ट बना था, उस समय विरोधी दल के नेता का प्रावधान किया गया था। किसी ने उस समय कल्पना भी नहीं की थी कि इतना गैर-ज़िम्मेदार और उच्छृंखल व्यक्ति इस देश की लोक सभा में विरोधी दल के नेता के पद पर बैठेगा, इसलिए इनके खिलाफ अविश्वास का संकल्प आना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदया, आज मैं व्यथित मन से कह रहा हूँ कि न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है इसलिए लोक सभा अध्यक्ष ओम बिरला जी खिलाफ विपक्ष की सभी पार्टियों के द्वारा अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते हैं कि हमें बहुत खुशी हो रही है। इसीलिए मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि मैं व्यथित हूँ। ऐसा क्यों होता है, यह भी सोचने की आवश्यकता है। आप अपने अंतर्मन से पूछिए। विपक्ष को लगा कि आपके खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिए, हालांकि हमारे व्यक्तिगत रूप से अच्छे रिश्ते हैं। हम उनके अधिकार को मानते हैं और सम्मान भी करते हैं, लेकिन अधिकार का मतलब मर्जी नहीं होती है। मेरी मर्जी, मेरे मन की बात की बात नहीं होती है। यहां जन की बात नहीं है, मेरे मन की बात है। चेयर पर भी मेरी मर्जी नहीं, अधिकार चलेगा। उस अधिकार का हम सम्मान करते रहेंगे।

अभी इन्होंने बहुत कुछ बोला है। मैं उसका भी जिक्र करूंगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस

समय सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब का बलराम जाखड़ के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव आया था । उस समय पार्लियामेंट में प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद रहते थे । अगर आप रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि राजीव गांधी जी बीच-बीच में उनसे बात कर रहे थे । सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने शुरू में कहा :- "Sir, with anguish but no animosity." The same thing is here also.

"With anguish but no animosity, with seriousness but no motive except the purest one and impelled by a sense of duty, we are constrained to move the resolution against you."

I mean that time the Speaker was there. Then, again he said, "Sense of duty like wisdom and patriotism is not the monopoly of the Ruling Party." They feel it is their monopoly.

हम ही पेट्रियोटिज्म हैं । हम ही देश के प्रति राष्ट्रनिष्ठा रखने वाले लोग हैं । यहां उससे ज्यादा हैं, आप इतना ध्यान में रखिएगा । वंदे मातरम के समय की बात आई है तो लोगों को याद करना पड़ेगा कि स्वतंत्रता के लिए लड़ने वाले लोग कौन थे और याद कीजिए, फिर पता चलेगा कि पेट्रियोटिज्म का शब्द किसके लिए कहा गया है?

"We on this side are also active participants in the parliamentary process. We cannot be silent spectators of the near consistent and almost coordinated attempt to denude the Parliament of its authority and utility. We shall be failing in our duty to the posterity if we do not voice our protest and that too emphatically. It is a sad day for all of us that we premise this."

यह सोमनाथ चटर्जी कहते हैं । ऐसे उच्च स्तर विचारों के लोग थे, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के थे । उस समय सत्ता में कांग्रेस थी । वह प्रस्ताव बलराम जाखड़ जी के खिलाफ आया था । उसके बाद अगर आप आज की स्थिति देखेंगे तो आप जो आलोचना कर रहे हैं, विपक्ष के नेता पर कर रहे हैं,

विपक्ष पर कर रहे हैं। कोई यहां गया, कोई वहां गया तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने आप को तो देखिए। दीया तले अंधेरा होता है। दीया तले जो अंधेरा है, उसे देख लीजिए, फिर दूसरों पर अंगुली उठाना। आज हम बात कर रहे हैं कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ, चूँकि मैं यहां पर वर्ष 2014 में आया हूँ। उससे पहले मैं विधान सभा में था। हमने वहां भी विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष देखें। जयंतराव तिलक थे, जो लोकमान्य बालगंगाधर तिलक के परिवार से थे। वे बहुत हिम्मत वाले व्यक्ति थे। वे इनके पिताजी का नाम लेकर खड़ा करते थे। ऐसे जयंतराव तिलक थे। हमने सुमित्रा महाजन जी को भी देखा है। वर्ष 2014 की बीजेपी अलग थी। वे इनको डांटती भी थीं। हम उस समय साथ में थे। हमें डांटा है, लेकिन उसमें एक प्यार था, उसमें विश्वास था। उसमें एक अधिकार था, उसमें एक धारणा थी कि यह सदन चले, कानूनन चले, व्यवस्था से चले, लेकिन ऐसा आज नहीं हो रहा है।

हम देखते हैं और मुझे कभी-कभी बुरा भी लगता है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि बिरला साहब के मन में खोट है। हमने उनके चेहरे पर हंसी देखी है, खुशी देखी है, लेकिन कभी-कभी उनका चेहरा उतरा हुआ भी देखा है। जबरदस्ती उनके ऊपर पर्ची आती है। अभी-अभी आखिर में हुआ कि महिलाएं प्रधानमंत्री जी के पास गयीं। भैया, क्या प्रधानमंत्री जी उस समय सदन में थे? पहले यह तो बताएं कि प्रधानमंत्री जी सदन में थे और महिलाएं वहां गयीं? नहीं गयी थी ना! बाद में उनको ऑफिस में विचार आ गया कि जब प्रधानमंत्री जी आए ही नहीं, तो उन्हें कैसे प्रोटेक्ट करें? उनको एक पर्ची आयी कि पढ़ो मैंने प्रधानमंत्री जी को कहा कि संसद में नहीं आना। वे किसको प्रोटेक्ट कर रहे थे? जनतंत्र को, प्रधानमंत्री को, किसको प्रोटेक्ट कर रहे थे? महोदया, आप भी वहां थीं। आप बहुत बार वहां होती हैं, मैं आपका आदर करता हूं। शून्य प्रहर में आपके साथ मेरी झिक-झिक होती है। आपको पता है शून्य प्रहर पहर कैसा होता है। एक मित्र वहां बैठे हैं। शून्य प्रहर में बोलने के लिए जब मर्जी आए खड़े हो जाते हैं। जितनी मर्जी, उतना बोलते हैं। जो कुछ बोलना हो सब बोल देते हैं। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री जी के बारे में बोलते हैं, नेहरू जी के बारे में बोलते हैं। उनका अधिकार है, बोलते हैं, पर कभी तो सोचिए कि उनके पोते यहां बैठे होते हैं। चाहे एलओपी यहां बैठे हों या उनकी पोती यहां बैठी हों। आपके पास इतनी भी गरिमा नहीं है कि हम कहां बोल रहे हैं और क्या आरोप लगा रहे हैं? इतने तीक्ष्ण शब्द

थे उनके, मैं उनको मित्र मानता हूं, पर उस दिन से मुझे बहुत बुरा लगा। उन्होंने पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री जी के बारे में इतने गैर-जिम्मेदार शब्दों का प्रयोग किया, लेकिन चेयर से क्या हुआ? उनको बोलने दिया गया, रिकॉर्ड पर भी आया। हम सभी लोग चिल्लाते रहे। हम लोग अंदर मिलने गए, उसका न्यूज बनाया गया कि सब लोग गए- सब लोग गए, सब विपक्ष के लोग गए। हम लोग अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ नहीं गए थे। इतना बोलने के बाद भी माइक बंद नहीं होता है। हम लोग खड़े रहते है और आप तुरंत नाम लेते हैं, उसके तुरंत बाद माइक बंद हो जाती है।

माइक क्या, आप कैमरामैन से पूछिए, हम यहां बैठते हैं, अभी सुप्रिया जी खड़ी होंगी, तो माइक कट हो जाएगा। मैं इन चीजों को अनुभव करता हूं। आप भी जा कर पूरा रिकॉर्ड निकाल कर देख लीजिए और मुझे बताइए, मैं यहीं बैठा हूं। इतनी गैर-जिम्मेदाराना गिरावट जो आचरण में आयी है, वह वाजपयी साहब और सुषमा स्वराज जी के टाइम पर नहीं थी। उनको तो हम दीदी कहते थे। शायद आपको पता भी नहीं होगा, हमारा इतना पर्सनल रिश्ता था। मैं कोई नेता नहीं था। विधायक भी मैं बाद में बना। मैं यूनियन लीडर के नाते सुषमा जी से मिलता था, तो दीदी कहता था। वो भी पूछती थी कि भैया कैसे हो? विपक्ष के नेता के तौर पर उन्होंने जो भाषण दिए हैं, उनके सारे स्पीच आप देखना। आज भी सुन कर गर्व लगता है कि क्या बात करती हैं। शब्द प्रयोग ऐसे होते थे कि किसी के मन को ठेस नहीं पहुंचती थी। प्रधानमंत्री जी से लेकर सभी लोग बैठ कर सुनते थे। क्या आज कोई ऐसा है? वे कह रहे हैं कि विपक्ष घूम रहा है। अगर विपक्ष घूम रहा है, तो प्रधानमंत्री जी कहां हैं? क्या वे यहां बैठे हैं? इशारा तो मिल गया है, आपको पता है न बाद में क्या हुआ? बुरा इस बात का लगता है कि संसद टीवी के ऊपर हमारे लोक सभा अध्यक्ष का कंट्रोल हो गया है। संसद में सिक्योरिटी थी, जिन्होंने अपने प्राण न्योछावर हमले में किए, उस संसद की सिक्योरिटी को भी हटा दिया गया। सीआईएसएफ को दिया गया। यह किसके अधिकार से हुआ? कस्टोडियन को पूछ कर किया या उनको डिक्टेट किया गया? कुछ तो जवाब दीजिए। उनके अधिकार के लिए भी हम आज झगड़ा कर रहे हैं। हमारे लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष के अधिकारों को संकुचित किया जा रहा है।

मैडम, मैं एक और बात कहता हूं कि यहां डिप्टी स्पीकर नहीं है। क्या आपको बुरा नहीं

लगता है। आप लोग जनतंत्र को मानते हैं, तो डिप्टी स्पीकर क्यों नहीं है? जवाब तो दीजिए। आज तक आपके पास जवाब नहीं है। प्रिविलेज कमिटी का गठन आज हो गया। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए हमने बहुत बर्दास्त किया हुआ है।

हाल ही में हमारे अजीत पवार साहब, जो महाराष्ट्र के उप-मुख्यमंत्री थे, उनका जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, उसके बारे में मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया।

17.00 hrs

हमारे विधान सभा में एक अच्छी प्रथा है कि जिसकी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आती है, उसका नाम पुकारा जाता है और उसे एक मिनट के लिए बोलने भी दिया जाता है। वह कहते हैं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण है। इतने रेल एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं। लोक सभा का इतिहास है कि रेल एक्सीडेंट में एक इंसान मर गया था तो शास्त्री जी ने इस्तीफा दे दिया, लेकिन नेहरू जी स्वीकार ही नहीं कर रहे थे, लेकिन वे नहीं माने और कहा कि मैं रेल मंत्री नहीं रहूंगा। 287, 100, और 50 लोग मरे, लेकिन रेल मंत्री हंसते हुए दिखते हैं। उन पर कोई असर नहीं होता है, कोई दुख नहीं होता है। ये विकसित भारत की बात करते हैं और विध्वंस को आंख बंद करके देख रहे हैं। पुल ढह रहे हैं, लोग मर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस विध्वंस की तरफ देखने के लिए हमारे पास समय नहीं है। इसके बारे में बात उठानी चाहिए कि पिछले सात साल में कौन सी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आयी? मुझे याद है पिछली बार मैंने क्लाइमेट चैंज पर कॉलिंग अटेंशन दी थी। क्या आज तक कोई कॉलिंग अटेंशन आयी? जीरो ऑवर का आप ढोल बजाते हैं, लेकिन इतने हादसे देश में हो रहे हैं और कोई एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लोक सभा में नहीं आता है। कॉलिंग अटेंशन लोक सभा में नहीं आता है। हाफ एन ऑवर चर्चा लोक सभा में नहीं आती है। कौन रोक रहा है? इसके पीछे कौन है? मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे अध्यक्ष जी भी दुखी होंगे। वहां से पर्ची आती है, वहां से इशारे आते हैं। फिर यहां तो देखते ही नहीं है, कैमरा वहीं चला जाता है और फिर आप जितना मर्जी चिल्लाइए। मैडम, इस सबसे बुरा लगता है। महिलाओं की बात की, बहुत बुरा लगता है। गाली-गलौज करते रहे। एक बार नहीं, बार-बार होता रहा है। लेकिन आज तक नहीं रोका गया। मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी कह रहे थे कि सदन चलाना है, क्योंकि इतना

पैसा खर्च होता है। 'सौ चूहे खाकर बिल्ली हज को चली।' क्या आपको याद है 2जी-3जी स्कैम, उस समय आप ही थे। 2जी-3जी स्कैम के लिए भ्रम का निर्माण किया गया था। मैडम, 2जी-3जी स्कैम के समय में आप नहीं थीं। इन्होंने पूरा सत्र नहीं चलने दिया। बीजेपी के लोगों ने पूरा सत्र नहीं चलने दिया। आज कह रहे हैं कि इतने घंटे बर्बाद हो गए। लेकिन वहां युद्ध के कारण कितने घंटे जा रहे हैं, कितने धन का नुकसान हो रहा है, उसको भी देखिए। गैस महंगी हो गयी है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, वह भी देखिए। तभी आपको पता चलेगा। हमारी मराठी में एक कहावत है - 'खुद को ढक के रखना और दूसरे की चादर को हटाकर देखना।' ये दूसरों की बात करते हैं।

मैडम, अब बात आती है कि सारी संस्थाएं कैसे इन्होंने हाथ में ली हैं। यह पवित्र सदन है और हमारा मंदिर है। इस देश का सर्वोच्च मंदिर है। मैं इसको न्याय मंदिर से भी इसको बड़ा समझता हूं, क्योंकि कानून हम बनाते हैं और जब कानून का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है तो बुरा लगता है। मैडम, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मनोहर जोशी साहब लोक सभा के स्पीकर थे। उनके समय में बिल पर वोटिंग के लिए बेल बजायी गयी। बेल बंद होने के बाद दरवाजे बंद हो जाते हैं। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी उस समय देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे। वह अंदर नहीं आ पाए और दरवाजे बंद हो गए। मनोहर जोशी साहब को पता चला कि प्रधानमंत्री बाहर रह गए हैं। अब क्या करें? लेकिन उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री के लिए भी दरवाजा नहीं खोला। सदन को शांतिपूर्ण चलाया और वोटिंग हुई। उसमें सरकार को बहुमत मिला। आज भी हमें पता है कि हम हारेंगे या जीतेंगे, इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि आपके पास मेजोरिटी है, लेकिन आप मेरी मर्जी वाली बात मत कीजिए, क्योंकि अभी जो चल रहा है, वह अच्छा नहीं चल रहा है। ऐसा मैं मानता हूं।

मैडम, राज्य सभा में शरद यादव जी बहुत सीनियर सदस्य थे। श्री शरद यादव और श्री अली अनवर राज्य सभा के सदस्य थे। जनता दल यूनाइटेड ने बीजेपी को समर्थन देने की बात की। उनको अच्छा नहीं लगा और उन्होंने किसी दूसरी पार्टी के मंच पर जाकर भाषण दिया। यहां राज्य सभा के सभापति के पास इनके यहां से लेटर गया कि इन दो सदस्यों ने अलग बर्ताव किया है और पार्टी की पीठ में छूरा घोंपा है। ये पार्टी के सदस्य नहीं रहेंगे। इनकी राज्य सभा की सदस्यता

रद्द की जाए। मैडम, शरद यादव और अली अनवर की राज्य सभा सदस्यता रद्द हो गई। हमारी पार्टी शिव सेना भी टूट गई।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अपनी बात कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : मैडम, मैं एक मिनट मे अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। हमारी पार्टी टूट गई। टूटने की बाद हमने भी यही बात स्पीकर साहब से कही थी। ये दो-तिहाई लोग नहीं गए हैं। आप इसका समर्थन मत कीजिए। कानून उनके हाथ में था। नहीं दिया, उल्टा उन्होंने उस गुट को मान्यता दे दी। यह गलत काम था। यह लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के लिए सही नहीं था। राज्य सभा के सभापति ने उन लोगों का इस्तीफा लेकर निकाल दिया। उनको निष्काषित कर दिया गया। वे राज्य सभा के सदस्य थे। लेकिन, हमारे सदस्यों को नहीं किया। इसलिए, अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए या नहीं आना चाहिए।

मैडम, मैं आखिर में सोमनाथ चटर्जी की दो पंक्ति कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। जब उनको उनकी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा कि तुम वोटिंग करो, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं नहीं करूंगा, मैं लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष हूं। मैं इम्पार्शियल रहूंगा, जूडिशियस रहूंगा। हम यही चाहते हैं कि आप बिरला साहब को मुक्त कीजिए। उनको जुडिशियस रखिए, जैसे लंदन, यूके में है। उनके यहां जो अध्यक्ष होता है, वह किसी पार्टी का नहीं होता है। एक बार उधर बैठ गए तो पार्टी खत्म। आप न्यायिक रूप से बैठिए। He suggested that future Speakers should resign from their parties while serving in that office to help ensure its non-partisan standing. मदद करने के लिए वे पार्टी का इस्तीफा देकर बैठे, ताकि उनके ऊपर पार्टी का बंधन नहीं आए। यह काम हमारे बिरला जी भी करें। अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने में हमें अच्छा नहीं लगा। हमें भी न्याय नहीं मिला, यह मैं बता रहा हूं। सारी संस्थाएं कब्जे में ले रखी है और ये जनतंत्र की बात करते हैं। ये टीवी पर जाते हैं। वे सब ...* मीडिया हैं। नाम तो सभी मीडिया का ...* मीडिया है। वे सब मीडिया स्वतंत्र हैं। इसलिए, यह जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया है, उसमें मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे अंदर

* Not recorded.

उनके प्रति आदर है। कभी झगड़ा नहीं हुआ। वे प्यार से पेश आते हैं। हमारी बात सुनते हैं। आज मैं यही अपेक्षा करता हूं। हम जानते हैं कि मेजॉरिटी में हमारा प्रस्ताव पारित नहीं होगा। लेकिन, आप एक बात ध्यान में रखिएगा कि आज जो प्रस्ताव आया है, वह आगे चलकर नहीं आना चाहिए। ऐसा काम होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द, जय महाराष्ट्र। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह: महोदया, मैं एक बात रिकॉर्ड के लिए बातना चाहता हूं। अरविंद जी ने राज्य सभा के सभापति की कार्यवाही को यहां कोट किया, जो नियम के विपरीत है।

दूसरा, इन्होंने यह कहा कि राज्य सभा के सभापति ने श्री शरद यादव और अली अनवर की सदस्यता समाप्त कर दी। शायद इन्होंने टेंथ शेड्यूल नहीं पढ़ा है। टेंथ शेड्यूल के सेकेंड क्लॉज में यह दिया हुआ है कि सदन के अंदर और सदन के बाहर भी अगर आपकी गतिविधि दल के खिलाफ है, जिस दल के टिकट पर आप चुनाव जीतकर आए हैं तो आपकी सदस्यता समाप्त होगी। वह कानूनन हुआ। क्या कानून आपके लिए अलग है और उनके लिए अलग है? आप जब चाहेंगे, वैसे कानून का इस्तेमाल करेंगे?

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका माइक चालू है, आप बोलिए।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं साफ कर दूं, मैंने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा, इन्होंने मिसइंटरप्रीटेशन किया। यह जो कह रहे हैं, वह सही है। मेरा भी वही कहना है कि जो पार्टी के खिलाफ सदन में हो या बाहर हो, काम करेगा, उसकी सदस्यता रद्द होती है। वैसे ही हमारे जो सदस्य छोड़कर गए थे, उनकी सदस्यता रद्द होनी चाहिए थी। यही मेरी मांग थी।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे जी।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे (बीड) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज देश के सबसे ऊंचे लोकतंत्र के मंदिर में मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका मिला है। आज मुझे अपनी बात रखते समय बहुत खुशी नहीं होती है, बल्कि बहुत दुख होता है। देश के सबसे ऊंचे लोकतंत्र के सर्वे-सर्वा आदरणीय स्पीकर

साहब के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं आदरणीय शरद चंद्र पवार साहब की पार्टी से एमपी हूं, उन्होंने मुझे इस मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं पहली बार चुनकर इस संसद में आया हूं, लेकिन कोई भी पार्टी ऐसी नहीं होगी, जिस पार्टी ने पहली बार चुनकर आए हुए सांसद को इस मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया होगा। यह मेरी पार्टी है, मेरी पार्टी के लीडर ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। यह बहुत दुख की बात है कि मैं जब इस सदन में दो साल पहले आया, तब से मैंने बहुत सारे मुद्दे उठाए। ये ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, इन मुद्दों में बैंक ठेकेदार हैं, जल जीवन मिशन है, मेरे जिले के अंदर जो रेलवे के अपूर्ण काम हैं, नेशनल हाइवे के अपूर्ण काम हैं, ये मुद्दे उठाकर मैंने आपसे अनुरोध किया है कि आप शासन को या अपनी सरकार को, सत्ता पक्ष के मंत्री को इस पर कुछ न कुछ करने के लिए और इस पर बात रखकर मेरा काम करने के लिए सुझाव दीजिए। आदरणीय बिरला जी बहुत अच्छे व्यक्ति हैं। मेरा वैयक्तिक रूप से उनसे कुछ लेन-देन नहीं है। हमारे श्रीकांत जी बहुत चिल्ला रहे हैं, आप तीसरी बार के सांसद हैं, मैं पहली बार का सांसद हूँ, लेकिन जब भी मौका आएगा, मैं अपनी बात रखूंगा। यह जो चिल्लाते-चिल्लाते बात चलती है, इसी के ऊपर इस सदन में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की बात आयी है। नहीं क्यों आती? मैं मुद्दे पर ही आउंगा। मैं आदरणीय बिरला जी के ऊपर कोई वैयक्तिक रूप से एलीगेशन नहीं लगा रहा है, इस चेयर के ऊपर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया जा रहा है। सारे अपोजिशन के सांसदों ने, सभी पार्टियों ने मिलकर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया है। हम सभी को पता है कि अभी अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के ऊपर चर्चा होने के बाद जब वोटिंग होगी, तब क्या होगा। सभी को पता है, लेकिन लोकतंत्र ने सभी को जो अधिकार दिए हैं और कानूनन हमें जो अधिकार मिले हैं, उसके हिसाब से हमने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के लिए मांग की है। मेजोरिटी के हिसाब से क्या होगा, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन हम भी मेजोरिटी के हिसाब से ही अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला रहे हैं। बहुत सारे बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, मैं इन लोगों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की भी बहुत बड़ी हिस्ट्री है। अटल जी, आडवाणी जी, हमारे महाराष्ट्र के, मेरे जिले के प्रमोद जी, बहुत सारे लीडर्स ने इस संसद भवन में काम किया है, लेकिन अपोजिशन का कोई भी सांसद उनके खिलाफ नहीं बोलता है, लेकिन मेरे कुछ दोस्त जो सामने बैठे हैं। मैं मेरे सत्ता पक्ष के दोस्तों से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं, जब

आज़ादी मिली, जिन लोगों ने लाठी खाई, काठी खाई और जो पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री थे, उनके खिलाफ ऐसी बातें इस सदन में कही गयीं, उससे मेरे कान क्यों नहीं फटे, ऐसा मुझे तब लगा। जब सदन का एक भी दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता, जब ये लोग अपोजिशन के लोगों के ऊपर आंच नहीं उठाते, हाथ नहीं दिखाते। मैं पहली बार चुनकर आया हूं। हम बाहर से देखते थे, सोचते थे कि लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में हमारे महान प्रधान मंत्री जी, रक्षा मंत्री जी, गृह मंत्री या कोई भी मंत्री हो, हमें उनका सम्मान करना सिखाया है।

मेरी पार्टी के लीडर ने मुझे सिखाया है। हम वेल में नहीं आते, यह मेरी पार्टी का संस्कार है। आदरणीय पवार साहब ने, आदरणीय सुप्रिया ताई ने हमें सिखाया है, हमें बोला है, हमें डांटा है। एक बार मैं गलती से भी गया, तो भी मुझे डांटा। यह हमारी पार्टी के संस्कार हैं। पचास सालों में जो हुआ, आप उसके बारे में बोलते हैं। इमरजेंसी, इमरजेंसी, हम पैदा भी हुए थे या नहीं, पता नहीं। तब की बात आज क्यों? आखिर क्यों? … (व्यवधान)

मैडम, मुझे मेरी पार्टी ने समय दिया है। मैं रिक्वैस्ट करता हूं, जब भी मैं बोलता हूं, तब आप चेयर पर रहती हैं और कभी भी मौका नहीं देतीं। बिरला जी के बारे में मैंने एक बार बाेला। जैसे टेबल फैन रहता है, टेबल फैन एक बाजू में ही झुका रहता है, उधर ही ठंडी हवा लगती है। जब वे राइट में देखते हैं तो चेहरे पर हंसी रहती है और इधर देखते हैं तो नो-नो। वे बोलने ही नहीं देते, ऐसा ही आप भी कर रही हैं। मेरी पार्टी का जितना समय है, उतना दे दीजिए। अगर आप बोलती हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी पार्टी का पूरा समय ले लीजिए, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। आप अकेले बोलें, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, कोई और नहीं बोलेगा।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे : आपने मुझे समय दिया, धन्यवाद। जो भी अपोजिशन वाले हैं, उनमें हर एक चुनाव आयोग के ऊपर बोलता है। महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर आपने पार्टी तोड़-तोड़कर सरकार बनाई। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर लोकतंत्र कहां रहा, कहां है लोकतंत्र? इसका क्या मतलब है? हम चेयर से रिक्वैस्ट करते हैं कि आप सुझाव दीजिए। मेरी कांस्टीट्युएंसी के अन्दर आप इतना अच्छा

काम करते हैं, ठीक है। हम कहां मना कर रहे हैं? रूलिंग पार्टी, बीजेपी वर्ष 2014 में सत्ता में आई। मेरे जिले के अंदर बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन्ड हैं, चालू भी हो गए। नेशनल हाईवे चालू हो गया, लेकिन दस सालों में उसका काम पूरा नहीं हुआ। आदरणीय गडकरी साहब बहुत अच्छा काम करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मेरे यहां काम पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। रेलवे का काम 25 सालों से नहीं हो रहा था। अभी रेलवे आधा मेरे जिले तक आ गया, लेकिन आधा काम अभी बाकी है। मैंने इस काम के लिए मांग की, लेकिन काम नहीं हुआ। ऐसे बहुत सारे मसले हैं।

किसानों के लिए मांग की गई कि किसानों को सही दाम नहीं मिलते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने बोला - अच्छे दिन। हम भी अच्छे दिन के लिए आपके साथ हैं। किसानों की आय दो गुनी होनी चाहिए। यह कब होगी? किसानों को खेती में जो मैटेरियल लगता है, कीटनाशक आदि जो लगते हैं, उनके दाम दो गुने हो गए। हमारे कृषि मंत्री ने बोला कि हम निर्यात कर रहे हैं। जब शरद पवार साहब इस देश के कृषि मंत्री थे, तब इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हुआ और निर्यात दोहरा हो गया।

अभी जो ईरान-इजरायल का युद्ध चल रहा है, इसका परिणाम अपने देश के ऊपर क्या हो रहा है? इसके ऊपर कोई गौर नहीं कर रहा है? अभी गैस नहीं मिल रही है। दो-चार दिनों से गैस की बात आ रही है। इसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे? यह सदन कौन चलाता है, सदन का मालिक कौन है? मेरे जैसे सांसद को किसी ने क्या बोला, मालूम है कि यह चुनकर कैसे आया। यह कौन बोला, ... * ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा क्या संरक्षण मिला है? वहां का शासन मेरे खिलाफ है। वहां कोई आईएएस आफिसर है या कोई और है, मेरे बोलने पर भी उधर मुझे न्याय नहीं मिलता। इसीलिए मैंने तकरार की, यहां कंप्लेंट की, लेकिन उसके ऊपर कमेटी आज तक नहीं बनी। अब अरविंद जी ने बोला है कि कमेटी बन गई है। मुझे तो पता नहीं है। सॉरी, मैं इतनी डिटेल्स नहीं देखता हूँ। इससे पहले जितने भी लोग हुए हैं, मैंने उन सब का भाषण सुना है। मैंने अटल जी भाषण भी सुना है। मैं उनका फैन भी हूँ। वे संसद में खुलकर बोलते थे। वे इतने अच्छे आदमी थे। क्या कोई भी सांसद उनके खिलाफ बोला? आज तक किसी ने नहीं बोला, आप रिकॉर्ड निकालकर देखिए।

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे : जी महोदया, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि मैंने माँग की थी। चाहे सत्ता पक्ष के एमपीज़ हों या विपक्ष के एमपीज़ हों, उनको कम फंड मिल रहा है। क्या ये लोग खुश हैं? फंड ही नहीं है। मैंने बोला था कि एमपी फंड को बढ़ाइए। कुछ नहीं हुआ। आपने भी उनको सुझाव नहीं दिया।

आज किरेन रिजिजू ने भी पहली बार बोला। मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने बोला है कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू अच्छे थे। बहुत अच्छा लगा। मन बहुत खुश हुआ है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अपनी बात पूर्ण कीजिए।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे : महोदया, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस संसद में किसी भी पार्टी के सदस्य को जो भी बात कहनी है, उसे स्पीकर का संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। अभी मेरी पार्टी के एमपीज़ कम हैं और टाइम भी कम है। मेरे पहले अरविंद जी और उनसे पहले जो भी बोले, उनका टाइम देखिए और महोदया, मुझे कितना कम समय दिया जा रहा है, वह भी देखिए। आखिर क्यों? हमसे क्या भूल हो गई, जो यह सजा हमें मिल रही है?

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आपकी पार्टी का जो समय था, आप उससे ज्यादा ही बोले हैं।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) : धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आज यहाँ पर राजनीति से प्रेरित अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। मैं मेरी पार्टी शिवसेना की ओर से पूरी ताकत के साथ इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और हमारे अध्यक्ष ओम बिरला जी का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ।

अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं सुप्रिया जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि अगली बार से बापू को थोड़ा सा समय ज्यादा दीजिए। अभी मैं यहाँ पर अरविंद सावंत जी को सुन रहा था। कांग्रेस के लिए इतना प्रेम और इतना इमोशन, मुझे तो यह लगा कि वे पहले से ही कांग्रेसी हैं। वे टूजी और थ्री जी

स्कैम के बारे में बोल रहे थे। वे टूजी और थ्री जी स्कैम के बारे में कांग्रेस को बार-बार याद दिला रहे थे। टूजी और थ्रीजी स्कैम में बार-बार आपके साथ होने के बावजूद वे भूल गए कि पूरा हाउस टूजी और थ्रीजी स्कैम पर चला गया। वे यह भी भूल गए कि उस समय वे एनडीए के साथ थे, कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं थे। वे अभी-अभी कांग्रेस में गए हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले इस सदन में तीन बार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया, जो कि वर्ष 1954, वर्ष 1966 और वर्ष 1987 में आया था। आज चौथी बार इस सदन में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आ रहा है। मेरे मित्र गौरव गोगोई जी यहाँ पर बात कर रहे थे। वे यहाँ पर एक ट्रांस्क्रिप्ट लेकर आए थे कि नेता को विपक्ष के भाषण के समय कितनी बार इंटरप्ट किया गया। उन्होंने गिनकर दिखाया कि 20 बार उन्हें इंटरप्ट करने का काम कुछ सांसदों के माध्यम से हुआ।

महोदया, मैं यहाँ पर यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप अगर देश के विरोध में, आप अगर सेना के विरोध में बात करने के लिए खड़े होंगे, तो 20 बार नहीं, 200 बार आपको टोकने का काम हम लोग करेंगे। इनकी नीति संसद के अंदर भी और संसद के बाहर भी हमेशा देश विरोधी रही है। बाहर जाकर देश विरोधी गतिविधियाँ और वहाँ जाकर देश के विरोध में बात करना। इस संसद में भी देश के विरोध में, आर्मी के विरोध में, नेवी के विरोध में, एयर फोर्स के विरोध में बात रखना। ये जो बातें यहां करते हैं, पाकिस्तान उनकी स्पीच वहां दिखाता है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में जिस तरह से आर्मी और एयरफोर्स ने कार्रवाई की और हमने पाकिस्तान को किस तरह से मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया था, उनका इंटरेस्ट इस बात में नहीं था, उनका इंटरेस्ट था कि कितने हवाईजहाज पाकिस्तान ने गिराए। उनकी इस बात को पूरी दुनिया में बताने की ज्यादा दिलचस्पी थी। मैं फिर से एक बार यहां कहूंगा कि जब-जब वे यहां देशविरोधी भावना और बातों के साथ उठेंगे, हम उनको टोकने का काम 20 बार नहीं 200 बार करेंगे।

महोदया, हमारे मित्र गौरव गोगोई जी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए कुछ शब्दों का

इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे, …* प्रधान मंत्री। उन्होंने यहां …* शब्द यूज़ किया। मुझे लगता है कि दुनिया में कोई भी ऐसा ताकतवर देश नहीं है जो कमजोर प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले देश के साथ एफटीए ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट करेगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत के साथ फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट करने का काम अमेरिका ने किया है और कुछ अन्य देशों ने भी किया है। 26 देशों ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को सर्वोच्च अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मान देने का काम किया है। वर्ष 2014 में भूटान से लेकर वर्ष 2026 में इज़रायल की संसद तक 19 देशों में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने संबोधन किया है। मुझे लगता है कि इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इतना सम्मान अन्य देशों से मिला है।

प्रियंका जी भी कह रही थीं कि यहां सांसदों को नेहरू जी और राजीव जी की याद आ रही है। हमें तो उनकी याद हमेशा आती रही है कि जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने निर्णय लिए, इसी कारण देश की ऐसी परिस्थिति हुई। वर्ष 2014 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस देश का नेतृत्व संभाला और उसके बाद जो देश की प्रगति हुई, उसी के बारे में आज हम बात कर रहे हैं। यहां कहा कि नेहरू जी बहुत याद आ रही है। मैं यहां नेहरू जी की कुछ बातें क्वोट करना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 1954 में स्पीकर के लिए अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया था, तब उन्होंने कहा था - “The wording used in the Motion was a gross abuse of one's intelligence, and to ask anybody in the House to support this is to consider that person utterly lacking in intelligence.” नेहरू जी ने 72 साल पहले ही विपक्ष की मानसिकता को पढ़ने का काम किया था। उन्होंने समझ लिया था कि ऐसे आधारहीन अविश्वास पर समर्थन की उम्मीद सिर्फ वही कर सकता है जिसमें इंटेलीजेंस की भारी कमी हो। यह मैं नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी कह रहे हैं। अब यह किसके लिए सटीक बैठता है, समझदार को इशारा ही काफी है।

यहां पर कुछ लोग संविधान और संसद को बचाने का नारा लगाते हैं कि संविधान खतरे में है। मैं विपक्ष के युवा साथियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे अपने नेता के प्रति अंधभक्ति संभाल कर रखें।

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* Not recorded.

नेता विपक्ष, जो आज भी इस हाउस में प्रेंजेंट नहीं हैं और हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा के समय एब्सेंट होने का काम नेता विपक्ष के माध्यम से होता रहा है। उन्होंने कभी भी क्वैश्चन ऑवर में कोई भी समस्या उठाने का काम नहीं किया। उन्होंने कभी भी जीरो ऑवर में बात नहीं की। 22 साल के कार्यकाल में एक भी प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल सदन में दाखिल नहीं किया और आज ये लोग यहां संविधान के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, संसद के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं।

लेकिन बिल को, आर्डिनेंस को फाड़ने का काम उनको बहुत अच्छी तरह से आता है। जो खुद की सरकार के बनाए हुए आर्डिनेंस को पब्लिकली फाड़ने का काम करता है। आज लोकतंत्र बचाने की बात नेता विपक्ष के माध्यम से यहां पर हो रही है। कितना विरोधाभास है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इनको श्री ओम बिरला जी को धन्यवाद कहना चाहिए कि वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2014 तक जब इनकी सरकार थी तो इनकी सरकार में ये सिर्फ दो बार बोले, लेकिन वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2019 तक ये 14 बार बोले। वर्ष 2019 से वर्ष 2024 तक 8 बार बोले। वर्ष 2024 से वर्ष 2026 तक जब नेता विपक्ष बने तब 2 साल में 14 बार इस हाउस में इनको बोलने का मौका मिला है। 15 वीं लोक सभा, 16 वीं लोक सभा और 17 वीं लोक सभा के अंदर तो 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम इनकी अटेंडेंस है। मुझे लगता है कि जो नेता स्वयं आधे से ज्यादा समय इस हाउस में उपस्थित नहीं रहता, बाहर रहता है, वह आज यहां पर ओम बिरला जी के ऊपर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का काम कर रहा है। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इनके पहले के जो एलओपी थे, नेता विपक्ष थे श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे जी और श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी जी वे हाउस के टाइम पर फुल टाइम उपस्थित रहते थे। श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे जी ने तो 155 बार … (व्यवधान) Madam, I am the only speaker from my party. 155 बार विपक्ष के नेता होते हुए यहां पर उन्होंने बात रखी और श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी जी ने 233 बार नेता विपक्ष होते हुए यहां पर भाषण किया। मुझे लगता है कि इनसे कुछ न कुछ तो नेता विपक्ष को सीखने की ज़रुरत है।

यहां पर थोड़ी देर पहले श्री किरेन रिजिजू, मंत्री जी ने यहां पर कहा कि प्रियंका जी यहां पर ज्यादा अच्छी बात करती हैं, ज्यादा टाइम बात करती हैं। मुझे लगता है कि उनकी अटेंडेंस भी

राहुल जी से कई गुना अच्छी है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर आप सोचें तो (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: You decide about your party.… (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: I am talking for the benefit of your party. मुझे लगता है कि लीड़र ऑफ अपोजिशन भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा पद है, लेकिन लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन, भारत के इतने बड़े पद पर होने के बावजूद यहां पर हमेशा अनुपस्थित रहते हैं। अलग-अलग बिल्स पर अनुपस्थित रहने का काम करते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि वे पार्ट टाइम लीडर का काम, यहां पर करने का कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन के पद की एक बड़ी गरिमा है। अलग-अलग लीजेंड्स का, विभूतियों का नाम लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन से जुड़ा हुआ है। हमारे श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हों, जेटली जी हों, श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी हों, सुषमा स्वराज जी हों, शरद पवार जी हों इन्होंने एक हाई क्वालिटी डिबेट करने और इस सदन की एक अलग गरिमा बरकरार रखने का काम लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन होते हुए किया था, लेकिन आज लीड़र ऑफ अपोजिशन सिर्फ देश के विरोध में, देश की विरोधी भूमिका, सेना की विरोधी भूमिका यहां पर रखने का काम हमेशा करते रहे हैं। जब शिवराज पाटिल जी स्पीकर थे और लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन श्री वाजपेयी जी थे तो उन्होंने कहा था Mr. Vajpayee had always been helpful and expressed confidence that he would help uphold parliamentary traditions. क्योंकि तब के एलओपी यहां पर सिर्फ देश का हित रखने का काम करते थे। जब वाजपेयी जी यू.एन. में गए, उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के प्रोपोगेंडा के खिलाफ सिर्फ अपना पक्ष, अपने देश की बात मज़बूती से नहीं रखी, बल्कि उन्होंने तब की सरकार के विरोध में एक भी शब्द यू.एन. में नहीं निकाला। यह डिप्लोमेसी का परफेक्ट उदाहरण है। एलओपी भी यहां पर देशहित की बात करें, लेकिन यहां पर क्या हुआ, वर्ष 2025 में इतिहास फिर दोहराया गया। पाकिस्तान ने पहलगाम पर हमला किया। उसके बाद हमारी सेना ने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के माध्यम से कड़ा जवाब देने का काम किया।

उसके बावजूद, उसके बाद मैंने यहां पर कहा कि इनको ज्यादा दिलचस्पी इस बात में थी कि कितने जेट गिराये गये। इनको इस बात का आनन्द नहीं हुआ कि भारत की आर्मी और एयरफोर्स ने

पाकिस्तान को कड़ा जवाब दिया है। जब डेलिगेशन्स को अन्य देशों में भेजा गया, तो डेलिगेशन को भी रोकने का काम इनके एलओपी ने किया। मैं यहां पर धन्यवाद दूंगा श्री शशि थरूर जी, सुप्रिया सुले जी और कनिमोझी जी का, जिन्होंने श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी जी की परम्परा को जारी रखने का काम किया। इसके साथ ही, बाहर के देशों में जाकर देश के हित की बात की और पाकिस्तान के प्रोपेगेन्डा को डिफीट करने का काम किया।

यहां पर लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन के लिए एक सटीक लाइन बैठती है। Whenever the Parliament is in Session, the Leader of Opposition is always on vacation. यह बात मैं ऐसे ही नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, जब 2 दिसम्बर, 2025 को यहां सेशन था, तो ये जर्मनी में थे। मार्च, 2025 के बजट सेशन में ये वियतनाम में थे। मार्च, 2023 के बजट सेशन में ये ब्रिटेन में थे। वर्ष 2018 के बजट सेशन में ये सिंगापुर और मलेशिया में थे। यहां पर जब भी बजट सेशन रहता है, जब भी किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा होती है, तो लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन हमेशा वैकेशन पर जाने का काम करते हैं।

ये लोग यहां पर लोकतंत्र बचाने की बात कर रहे हैं। जब भी महत्वपूर्ण बिल्स हाउस में लाये गये, वर्ष 2015 में भूमि अधिग्रहण बिल आया, उस समय ये ऐब्सेंट थे। वर्ष 2016 में जब आधार बिल लाया गया, तो उस समय भी ये ऐब्सेंट थे। वर्ष 2017 में तीन तलाक बिल लाया गया, उस समय भी ये ऐब्सेंट थे। वर्ष 2019 में जब धारा 370 को हटाने का बिल लाया गया, उस समय भी ये ऐब्सेंट थे। वर्ष 2025 में जब वक्फ़ संशोधन बिल लाया गया, उस समय भी ये ऐब्सेंट थे। एलओपी का इतना महत्वपूर्ण काम होने के बावजूद सदन में इतने सारे बिल्स पर चर्चा के समय ये ऐब्सेंट रहते हैं। आज ये यहां पर लोकतंत्र को बचाने के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

वर्ष 2012 में कैग ने कोयला घोटाले को उजागर किया, तो इन्होंने कैग की क्रेडिबिलिटी पर सवाल उठाया। वर्ष 2018 में, जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट इनके हिसाब से काम नहीं कर रहा था, तो सीजेआई के विरुद्ध इन्होंने इम्पीचमेंट लाने का काम किया, जिस तरह से आज यहां पर स्पीकर महोदय के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का काम किया गया है। इसी के साथ, वर्ष 2013 में मनमोहन सिंह

की सरकार जो ऑर्डिनेंस लायी थी, उसे भी एलओपी ने फाड़ने का काम किया।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : ये हमेशा देश-विरोधी भूमिका करने का काम करते आये हैं। एक अन-पब्लिश्ड बुक के माध्यम से इन्होंने यहां पर उदाहरण देने का काम किया, प्रश्न उठाने का काम किया, कैग के ऊपर सवाल उठाने का काम किया। जब ये देश के बाहर जाते हैं, तो देश के विरोधी लॉ-मेकर्स से मिलते हैं। अमेरिका के लॉ-मेकर्स, जो हमेशा भारत के विरोध में बात करते हैं, उनसे जाकर मिलते हैं। बोस्टन में जब ये इंडियन डायस्पोरा के सामने जाते हैं, तो वहां पर ये इलेक्शन कमीशन पर सवाल उठाते हैं। मैं यहां पर कांग्रेस पार्टी और विपक्ष के लिए अंग्रेजी में कोट करना चाहूँगा। No matter how bad you are, you are not useless. You can still be used as a bad example. मुझे लगता है कि नेता प्रतिपक्ष और विपक्ष किस तरीके से काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, ये अपनी इन हरकतों से यहां पर एक अच्छा उदाहरण दे रहे हैं। ये यहां पर बात कर रहे हैं कि आज लोकतंत्र खतरे में आ गया है। ये अपने समय कितने ऑर्डिनेंस लेकर आए थे? संविधान सभा में बहस के दौरान संविधान निर्माता डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर जी ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि ऑर्डिनेंस केवल एक 'नेसेसरी इविल' है। उसको सिर्फ गंभीर परिस्थितियों में लाना चाहिए। हमने 26 जनवरी, 1950 को हमारा पवित्र संविधान स्वीकार किया था, उसी दिन इन्होंने इस सदन में तीन ऑर्डिनेंसेज़ को लाने का काम किया था। ये उस साल के अंत तक 18 ऑर्डिनेंसेज़ लेकर आए थे। इन लोगों ने सन् 1964 तक इस देश के ऊपर 102 ऑर्डिनेंसेज़ थोपने का काम किया था। ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं। ये एक संकल्प के माध्यम से प्लानिंग कमीशन लेकर आए थे। जब हिन्दू कोड बिल आया था, तब वहां पर डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर जी ने इस्तीफा दिया था। डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर जी संविधान के निर्माता हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने यहां पर उनको अपनी बात रखने का भी मौका नहीं दिया था। तब के अध्यक्ष ने कहा था कि पहले पीएमओ से अनुमति लेकर आइए, फिर यहां पर बात करिएगा। इन्होंने बीते कई वर्षों में ऐसे बहुत से काम किए हैं।

मैं बहुत सारे उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी है, कोको आइलैंड है। अलग-अलग विषय हैं। अभी ये सस्पेंशन के बारे में बात कर रहे थे। जब ठक्कर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी, तब इसी संसद में इनकी सरकार के माध्यम से इनके पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने एक साथ 63 सांसदों को संस्पेंड करने का काम किया था। ये नेशनल एडवाइजरी काउंसिल को लेकर आए थे, तब लोक सभा को रबर स्टैंप बनाने का काम किया गया था। समय कम है, मैं सारी बातें यहां पर नहीं करूंगा। मेरे मित्र ने यहां पर आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2014 का उदाहरण दिया है। यहां पर किस प्रकार से संसद काम करती थी, लोगों को यहां पर बंद करके रखा गया था। यहां पर पेपर स्प्रे का इस्तेमाल करने का काम किया गया था।

मुझे आज इतना ही कहना है कि माननीय अध्यक्ष श्री ओम बिरला जी ने यहां पर एक नई प्रथा शुरू की है। उन्होंने हरेक संसद सदस्य को शून्य काल में बोलने का मौका दिया है। उन्होंने शून्य काल के समय को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। यहां पर शून्य काल रात्रि 12 बजे तक भी चला है। उन्होंने सभी सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दिया है। यहां पर ट्रेजरी बेंचेज़ से ज्यादा अपोजिशन बेंचेज़ के सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दिया गया है। क्या यह उनकी भूल थी? उन्होंने ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय विपक्ष के सदस्यों को देने का काम किया है। मुझे लगता है कि जब आप वोट देंगे, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और राजीव गांधी जी ने एक बात कही थी, तब आप उस पंक्ति को याद रखिएगा - “Legislators are not bound by any whip. They must consider the matter regardless of party affiliation.” जब आप वोट करेंगे, जब वोटिंग का समय आएगा, तब विपक्ष वाले खुद की अंतर्रात्मा से पूछिएगा। यहां पर जो नए सदस्य हैं, उनको विचार करना चाहिए। जब आप वोट देंगे, तब आप इस संकल्प के खिलाफ वोट दीजिएगा। मैं यहां पर इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे इस सदन को “पार्लियामेंट पैरालिसिस” नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि “पार्लियामेंट प्रोग्रेस” चाहिए।

महोदया, मैं अंत में एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा। मैं यहां पर कुछ पंक्तियां बोलना चाहूंगा।

“तरकश में जितने तीर हैं, तू चलाकर देख ले,

एक बार नहीं हजार बार आजमाकर देख ले,

हर बाजी जीत जाऊंगा मैं,

तू जमाने भर की ताकत लगाकर देख ले"।

सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान) : सभापति महोदया, आज मैं यहां पर मेरी लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास) की तरफ से माननीय अध्यक्ष साहब के खिलाफ लाए गए अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के विरोध में अपनी बातों को रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

जब मैं आज यहां पर अपनी बातों को दर्ज करा रहा हूं, तब मुझे इस बात का अफसोस हो रहा है कि आज हमारा विपक्ष इतना मुद्दाहीन हो गया है कि वे सदन में अध्यक्ष महोदय के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं। अगर तमाम मुद्दों, सरकार की तमाम गतिविधियों व तमाम कार्रवाइयों में उन्हें सबसे ज्यादा कुछ महत्वपूर्ण लगा है, तो वे उन्हें छोड़कर इस संकल्प को लाए हैं। यह अपने में दर्शाता है कि विपक्ष के पास कोई मुद्दा नहीं बचा है। इसमें यह भी हकीकत है कि पिछले 11 सालों में सरकार की जो भूमिका रही है, मेरे प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जिस तरह की सरकार की उपलब्धियां एवं नीतियां रही हैं, शायद उन्होंने विपक्ष को कभी यह मौका दिया भी नहीं।

आज हम लोग इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव की बात कर रहे हैं। स्पीकर एक व्यक्ति विशेष नहीं होता है, वह चेयर होता है। इस चेयर का सम्मान हम सब करते हैं, हम सबको करना भी चाहिए। यह चेयर किस आधार पर काम करती है – संविधान के आधार पर। भारत की संसद और हमारा देश एकमात्र आधार पर चलता है। मेरे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने शब्दों में इस बात को कहा है कि देश चलेगा, तो सिर्फ और सिर्फ संविधान के आधार पर चलेगा। ये लोग संविधान का कितना सम्मान करते हैं? कई बार कांग्रेस के तमाम नेता अपनी जेब में संविधान की किताब को लेकर घूमते हैं और उसे अलग-अलग मंचों पर लहराने का काम करते हैं। आप संविधान का कितना सम्मान करते हैं, मैं उसकी चर्चा बाद में करूंगा। परन्तु, संविधान के रचयिता का इन्होंने कितना सम्मान किया, इसका भी जिक्र होना आज जरूरी है, क्योंकि उन्हीं के बनाए हुए संविधान के आधार पर आज हम लोग इस

चेयर का सम्मान करते हैं।

मैं बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर जी के संबंध में कांग्रेस, विपक्ष के नेता और इनका समर्थन करने वाले दलों से कुछ पूछना चाहता हूं। आप बताइए कि इन्होंने बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर का क्या सम्मान किया? बल्कि, इतिहास गवाह है और हर कोई जानता है कि बाबा साहेब का सबसे ज्यादा अपमान करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी है। ... (व्यवधान) आप मुझे एक कार्य बता दीजिए, जो इन्होंने बाबा साहेब के सम्मान में किया हो।

भारत को स्वतंत्र हुए लगभग चार दशक से ज्यादा हो गए थे, परन्तु उसके बावजूद बाबा साहेब की एक भी प्रतिमा भारत की संसद में नहीं लगी थी। मैं वर्ष 2014 में जब फर्स्ट टाइम मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बनकर आया था, तो यह सोचकर मुझे आश्चर्य होता था कि एक ऐसा सदन जो संविधान के आधार पर चलता है, उसी संविधान के रचयिता की एक तस्वीर तक भारत की संसद में नहीं है। बताइए, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उनकी प्रतिमा क्यों नहीं लगाई? आप संविधान के सम्मान की बात करते हैं। वर्ष 1989 में जब वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार थी, जिसका समर्थन भारतीय जनता पार्टी कर रही थी, जिस सरकार में मेरे नेता, मेरे पिता आदरणीय राम विलास पासवान जी श्रम एवं कल्याण मंत्री थे, उस सरकार में पहली बार बाबा साहेब का तैल चित्र भारत की संसद के सेन्ट्रल हॉल में लगाने का काम किया गया, जिसे आज हम लोग संविधान सदन बोलते हैं।

तकलीफ इस बात की है कि उस वक्त तक एक दल नहीं, बल्कि एक परिवार के तीन-तीन सदस्यों की प्रतिमा उस सदन में लगी हुई थी। परन्तु, इन लोगों ने बाबा साहेब की प्रतिमा लगाना जरूरी नहीं समझा। आज हम लोग उन्हें गर्व और फ़क्र से भारत रत्न बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर कहते हैं। उन्हें भारत रत्न की उपाधि देने का काम उस सरकार ने किया। उनके जन्म दिवस 14 अप्रैल की छुट्टी की घोषणा करने का काम वी.पी. सिंह जी की उस सरकार में किया गया। ये लोग संविधान की बात करेंगे? जब आप संविधान के रचयिता का सम्मान नहीं कर सकते, तो उस संविधान का क्या सम्मान करेंगे? यह सवाल आपसे पूछना बनता है। आप लोग संविधान को पॉकेट में लेकर घूमते हैं। क्या हमारा संविधान पॉकेट में लेकर घूमने की चीज है? क्या हमारा संविधान

अलग-अलग मंचों पर लहराने की चीज है?

महोदया, आपकी इजाजत से मैं एक प्रसंग देना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 2020 में किसी कारणवश मैं अकेले ही बिहार विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ रहा था। चूंकि उस वक्त मैं गठबन्धन से अलग था, तो चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान बिहार के जितने भी ऐसे विपक्षी दल थे, वे मुझसे कहते थे कि मैं अपने चुनाव प्रचार में मेरे प्रधानमंत्री जी की तस्वीर का इस्तेमाल नहीं करूंगा। उस वक्त मैंने कहा था कि मुझे मेरे प्रधानमंत्री जी की तस्वीर बैनर, पोस्टर और होर्डिंग पर लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। प्रधानमंत्री जी मेरे दिल में बसते हैं। यदि जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो दिल चीर कर दिखाऊंगा। यह है हमारा संविधान। इस लोकतंत्र के मंदिर की आत्मा है संविधान, हमारे देश की रीढ़ है संविधान और 140 लोगों का स्वाभिमान है संविधान। आप इस संविधान को अलग-अलग मंचों पर कैसे लहराते हैं? ये लोग उसकी किताब को जेब में लेकर घूमने का काम करते हैं। विद ऑल ड्यू रिस्पेक्ट, संविधान के सम्मान के बारे में कांग्रेस बताएगी, जिन्होंने वर्ष 1975 में देश में इमरजेंसी लगाकर सही मायने में संविधान की हत्या करने का काम किया। आज ये हमें यहां पर संविधान का पाठ सिखाने आए हैं। अगर आप संविधान की बात करते हैं, तो संविधान सिर्फ अधिकारों की बात नहीं करता, जिम्मेदारियों की बात भी करता है। संविधान राइट्स एंड ड्यूटीज़ को पैरलली लेकर चलने का काम करता है। आपको अपने राइट्स याद रहते हैं, आप अपने हकों की बात करते हैं। आप बोलने का अधिकार की बात करते हैं, लेकिन, बोलने का अधिकार देश विरोधी ताकतों की आवाज बनना कतई नहीं हो सकता। उसे कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आप बोलने की आजादी की बात करते हैं, अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का भी तो अहसास कीजिए। कितनी बार आपने इस सदन का, इस मंच का इस्तेमाल किया? आप इसका इस्तेमाल कीजिए, लेकिन, सिर्फ एक जिद पर आप अड़ जाएंगे कि मैं बोलूंगा, तो इस नियम के तहत बोलूंगा, मैं बोलूंगा, तो ऐसे बोलूंगा, अब बोलूंगा, तब बोलूंगा। क्या प्रश्न काल बोलने का मंच नहीं है? क्या शून्य काल बोलने का मंच नहीं है? क्या अलग-अलग डिबेट्स बोलने का मंच नहीं हैं?

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव में आपको जितनी बातों को रखना था,

उतनी बातों को आप रखते । लेकिन, सिर्फ एक जिद कि मैं ऐसी बात बोलूंगा, जिसकी कोई प्रमाणिकता नहीं है । उस जिद के चक्कर में आप भी नहीं बोले और किसी और को भी नहीं बोलने दिया । सपा, टीएमसी, जो लोग भी यहां पर मौजूद हैं, इन लोगों का भी पूरा समय खाने का काम सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति और उनकी उस जिद ने किया । उस जिद की वजह से खुद आपके अपने दल के नेता कितना सफर कर रहे हैं ।

खुद मेरे दल में तीन-तीन फर्स्ट-टाइम मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा मौका मिले । आपकी पार्टी में कितने फर्स्ट-टाइमर्स होंगे, सपा में कितने होंगे, टीएमसी में कितने होंगे? सदन चलेगा, तब तो बोलने का मौका मिलेगा । कितने मौके मिलते हैं? बाकियों को तो फिर भी समय मिल जाता है । जो बड़े चेहरे होते हैं, वे मीडिया के माध्यम से अपनी बातें रख लेते हैं । लेकिन, कोई पहली बार के सांसद के पास अपने क्षेत्र में दिखाने के लिए कि मैंने तुम्हारे लिए सवाल उठाया प्रश्न काल ही होता है । उनके पास ज़ीरो ऑवर होता है या अगर कभी कोई डिबेट होती है, तो उनकी पार्टी उन्हें मौका देती है । ये ही तो मौके होते हैं । इन मौकों का इस्तेमाल करने के बजाए अगर संसद में गतिरोध ही चलता रहेगा, संसद को आप चलने ही नहीं देंगे और क्यों नहीं चलने देंगे? सिर्फ एक जिद की वजह से और जिद में क्या याद आता है? बोलने का अधिकार, लेकिन, आपकी ड्यूटीज़ कहां जाती हैं? My right to move my hand stops where the nose of the other person starts.

आपको रुकना होगा, आपको अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का अहसास करना होगा । आपकी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है, आप विपक्ष हैं । विपक्ष का काम है सरकार को घेरना, इसलिए, आप घेरिए । रोज सुबह हम मंत्री तैयारी करके आते हैं । हम लोग रात-रात भर बैठते हैं कि कल सदन में सवाल है। आप हमसे सवाल पूछिए, हम उन सवालों के जवाब देंगे । आप अकाउंटेबिलेटी तय कीजिए, लेकिन, अकाउंटेबिलेटी तय करने की रिस्पॉन्सिबिलेटी आपके ऊपर है । यह जवाबदेही आप तय नहीं कर रहे हैं । आप प्रश्न काल नहीं चलने देते हैं, आप शून्य काल नहीं चलने देते हैं । क्या ये वे मंच नहीं हैं? क्या आप सदन में सिर्फ एक विषय पर बोलेंगे, तब ही आपकी बात दर्ज की जाएगी? यही कारण है

कि एक के बाद एक देश की जनता इन्हें नकारने का काम कर रही है।

मैं बिहारी हूं, बिहार की धरती से आता हूं। श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने बिहार की धरती पर ही, वहां के गांधी मैदान में संपूर्ण क्रांति का आह्वान किया था और वह संपूर्ण क्रांति का आह्वान कांग्रेस की सत्ता को ही उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए किया था। उन्होंने कहा था - "सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है।" आज वही काम देश की जनता के समर्थन से मेरे प्रधानमंत्री कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत करने का कर रहे हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि आपका आचरण ऐसा है। इस तरीके के आचरण को कतई नहीं स्वीकारा जा सकता - सदन में इस तरीके से आना, टेबल पर चढ़ जाना।

मैं खुद सनातनी हूं, मैं मानता हूं कि अगर यह लोकतंत्र का मंदिर है, तो यहां पर रखे कागज, टेबल और कुर्सी मां सरस्वती के रूप हैं। किस तरीके से आप कागज फाड़ते हैं? एस.जी. साहब की टेबल पर आप खड़े हो जाते हैं, चेयर तक जाने का आप काम करते हैं। इस तरीके के आचरण को 'न्यू-नॉर्मल' मान लें? यदि यह आचरण निरंतरता में होता गया, तो यह परंपरा बन जाएगी और परंपराएं उदाहरण बन जाएंगी। कल जो हमारी जगह यहां पर बैठा होगा, वह आज का उदाहरण दे रहा होगा। इसीलिए, आज की तारीख में हमें अपने आचरण को सुधारना जरूरी है।

एक के बाद एक जब मैं विपक्ष की जिम्मेदारियों की बात करता हूं, सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष लोकतंत्र की खूबसूरती है, जहां सत्ता पक्ष अपनी बात रखेगा और विपक्ष अपनी बात रखेगा। इनका ऑल्टरनेट विज़न क्या है? ये अपना एक विज़न मुझे बता दें कि अगर सरकार यह गलत कर रही है, तो ये चीजें हैं, जिनसे आप इसको सही कीजिए। ऑल्टरनेट विज़न आप देंगे नहीं, सिर्फ आरोप लगाएंगे और लोगों को भ्रमित करने का काम करेंगे। आज तक विपक्ष के इन लोगों ने सिर्फ लोगों को डराकर अपनी तरफ करने का काम किया है। एक के बाद एक ऐसे मुद्दे उठाते हैं और उनको लेकर भ्रम फैलाने का काम करते हैं। कभी ये सीईए का मुद्दा उठाते हैं, हम लोग सदन में कह-कहकर थक गए कि भैया, सीईए का कानून नागरिकता देने वाला ऐसा कानून है, जो ऐसे अल्पसंख्यक लोगों को नागरिकता देने का कानून है, जहां बहुसंख्यक ही मुसलमान हैं। जहां पर बहुसंख्यक मुसलमान हैं और मुसलमानों के बीच में जाकर भ्रम फैलाना कि नागरिकता छीन ली जाएगी। किसकी नागरिकता

छीन ली गयी? लोक सभा का चुनाव ये लड़ते रहे कि अगर वापस से मोदी जी तीसरी बार आ गये, तो संविधान की हत्या हो जाएगी, लोकतंत्र समाप्त हो जाएगा, आरक्षण समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा। किसका आरक्षण छीन लिया गया? कहां का लोकतंत्र समाप्त हो गया? कौन से संविधान की हत्या कर दी गयी? एक के बाद एक गलत बात कहना और इस तरीके से लोगों को भ्रमित करना और अब एसआईआर को लेकर इनको नया हथियार मिल गया। एसआईआर को लेकर सदन नहीं चलने देंगे, उसको लेकर हंगामा करेंगे। अरे प्रभु, एसआईआर पहली बार थोड़े हुआ है, आपके समय पर भी हुआ था। एसआईआर को लेकर उस वक्त क्या हो गया और एसआईआर का जवाब तो बिहार की जनता ने दिया न? एलओपी वहां पर गये थे, दस-बारह दिन वहां पर रह कर आये और वहां पर ऐतिहासिक हार दर्ज कराकर आए। अपनी तो अपनी, अपने साथी दलों की भी वहां पर ऐतिहासिक हार दर्ज करा कर आए। हकीकत यह है कि एसआईआर नहीं, जो ये वोट चोरी, वोट चोरी बोलते हैं, वोट चोरी नहीं, इनका जनादेश चोरी होता जा रहा है और इस बात का एहसास भी इनको नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि ये अपनी अन्तरात्मा में झांक कर नहीं देखते हैं। इनको आरोप लगाना है, परंतु आत्म मंथन नहीं करना है। इनको दूसरे से सवाल पूछने हैं, लेकिन खुद से कभी सवाल नहीं करने और यही कारण है कि आज एक व्यक्ति का विरोध करते-करते, मेरे प्रधानमंत्री जी का विरोध करते-करते आप देश का विरोध करने लग गए। एआई समिट जहां पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगह से लोग आए हैं, इंटरनेशनल मीडिया वहां पर मौजूद है और आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

एक ऐसा समिट जहां पर दूसरे देशों के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आकर हमारी प्रणाली की तारीफ कर रहे हैं, जिसका विरोध इन्होंने उस वक्त भी किया था। यूपीआई के वक्त इन्होंने कहा था कि कैसे होगा, एक औरत जो ठेले पर है, वह कैसे पेमेंट लेगी, पोस मशीन कहां से लगेगी? आज उसी की तारीफ फ्रांस के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष करके जा रहे हैं और उस समिट में इन्होंने देश को अपमानित करने का काम किया है। ये हमारे देश को डेड इकोनॉमी बुलाते हैं जबकि दूसरे लोग और अर्थशास्त्री इस बात को मानते हैं कि India is one of the fastest growing economies. ग्लोबल चैलेंजेज़ होने के बावजूद हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होती जा रही है। क्या यह सामान्य बात है कि दहाई के

आंकड़े से धीरे-धीरे हम लोग चौथे नंबर पर आ गए। आने वाले दिनों में वह दिन भी दूर नहीं जब हमारा देश दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था होगा और ऐसे में हमारे ही लोग देश की इकोनॉमी को डेड इकोनॉमी बताने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए आज इस मंच के माध्यम से बस मैं यह आग्रह करूंगा, विपक्ष से भी आग्रह करूंगा and I think it is our collective responsibility. जहां चुनाव लड़ना था, हम लोग लड़ आए, जितने आरोप-प्रत्यारोप करने थे, हम कर आए और हमें कई मौके मिलेंगे। अभी फिर असम में मौका मिलेगा, बंगाल में मिलेगा, हर राज्य में मिलेगा, जब तक वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन नहीं आता, हमें हर दूसरे, तीसरे महीने में आरोप-प्रत्यारोप करने का मौका मिलता रहेगा, परंतु सदन को तो इससे बक्शें। Let it be a collective responsibility of all of us to come together.

यहां पर बात हो और बात होनी जरूरी है। सहमति, असहमति की बात नहीं है, बात होनी जरूरी है। आप अपना पक्ष रखें, हम अपना पक्ष रखेंगे और उसके बाद लोगों को फैसला करने दीजिए। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आपके पास पूरा समय था। आप राष्ट्रपति जी के सम्मान की बात करते हैं, आप बताइये उनके अभिभाषण पर आए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का इस तरीके से निरादर करना, क्या ये उनका अपमान नहीं था? वे बंगाल गयी थीं, जिस तरीके से वहां की सरकार, अरे वो राष्ट्रपति हैं, चुनावी राजनीति, दलगत राजनीति से उठकर हैं और वहां पर जिस तरीके से उनका अपमान किया जाता है, क्योंकि इनको तकलीफ इस बात ही है कि देश के सबसे वंचित वर्ग से आने वाली एक महिला देश के सर्वोच्च पद पर बैठी हैं, यह बात इन्हें चुभती है। इसीलिए राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर ये अपनी बातों को नहीं रखने देना चाहते थे।

महोदया, अंत में मैं बस यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जिनके खिलाफ ये अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं, आदरणीय ओम बिरला जी, हम सब जानते हैं और दिल पर हाथ रखकर इनमें से किसी से भी पूछिए, हर व्यक्ति कहेगा कि ऐसे स्पीकर, जिन्होंने दलगत राजनीति से उठकर हर किसी का सम्मान करने का काम किया है।

18.00 hrs

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट रुकिये। माननीय सदस्यगण, अगर सदन की सहमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही 7 बजे तक के लिए बढ़ा दी जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलिये।

श्री चिराग पासवान : आदरणीय ओम बिरला जी के बारे में हम सब जानते हैं कि उनका व्यक्तित्व कैसा है और कितनी समावेशी सोच वाले हैं? उन्होंने हमेशा प्रयास किया कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को एकोमोडेट किया जाए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा फर्स्ट टाइमर्स को मौके दिए जाएं। उन्होंने दुनिया भर के प्रोग्राम्स चलाए। उन्होंने इंटरेक्टिव सेशन्स चलाए। वे आज से इस चेयर पर थोड़े ही बैठे हैं, उनका अपना अनुभव है। वे पिछली लोक सभा में भी इस चेयर पर बैठ कर इस सदन का संचालन करते रहे और खूबसूरती से करते रहे। आप किसी से भी पूछियेगा। हर कोई मानेगा कि कतई उनके आचरण में, उनके व्यवहार में या उनकी समावेशी सोच में अगर किसी को किसी बात की तकलीफ हो। लेकिन इन लोगों को इसी बात की दिक्कत होती है कि अगर कुर्सी पर बैठा कोई व्यक्ति ऐसे फैसले ले रहा हैं, जो देश हित में हैं, जो राष्ट्र निर्माण में हैं। अगर हमारी सरकार ऐसे प्रस्ताव लेकर आ रही है, तो ये कैसे उसका समर्थन कर सकते हैं? आज इनसे पूछिये कि इनको किस बात की तकलीफ है? मेरी सरकार से क्या इस बात की तकलीफ है कि आज राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही नहीं, बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मेरे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम लोग हर सेक्टर में आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रहे हैं? इनको किस बात की तकलीफ है?

मैंने बाबा साहेब का जिक्र किया। जब मैं इनसे सवाल पूछता हूं कि आपने क्या किया? हमारी सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में बाबा साहेब से जुड़े हुए जितने पांचों स्थल थे– भले ही महू में उनकी जन्म भूमि हो या दिल्ली में जहां उनका निवास था या चैत्य भूमि हो या दीक्षा भूमि हो या लंदन में जहां उन्होंने उच्च शिक्षा हासिल की। उन तमाम जगहों को तीर्थस्थल के तौर पर हम लोगों ने विकसित करने का काम किया। हमने अलग-अलग योजनाओं के माध्यम से गरीबों को मुख्य धारा

से जोड़ने का काम किया। हमने पिछले 11 सालों में 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से बाहर निकालने का काम किया। देश की एक बड़ी आबादी को घर-घर राशन पहुंचाने का काम किया, ताकि उनके हाथ में ज्यादा पैसे बच सके। हमने उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय को बढ़ाने का काम किया। एक के बाद एक ऐसे फैसले मेरे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में लिए गए, जिसकी वजह से आज हमारा देश वैश्विक चुनौतियों के बावजूद एक स्थिर व्यवस्था है, एक स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था है और धीरे-धीरे यह बढ़ती जा रही है।

मैं आज पुन: यह आग्रह करूंगा कि अगर इसके बाद भी शिकायत है, तकलीफ है तो यह मंच उसी के लिए है। आइये, हम सब मिलकर इस मंच का इस्तेमाल करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय यहां पर काम होने दें। मेरे नेता, मेरे पिता लम्बे समय तक इस सदन के सदस्य रहे। मैंने उनसे आचरण सीखे, उनसे मैंने परंपराएं सीखीं, उनसे मैंने यहां की कार्यशैली सीखी। लेकिन जिस तरीके का आचरण आज मैं देख रहा हूं, यह हम सब को याद रखने की जरूरत है कि कोई व्यक्ति अजर-अमर होकर नहीं आता है। आज हम हैं, कल कोई और आएगा। लेकिन कल जब कोई दूसरा आएगा तो वह आपका मूल्यांकन कैसे करेगा? वह आपको कैसे देखेगा? यह आपके आज के आचरण से निर्धारित होगा। इसलिए आने वाले दिनों के लिए मेरे बच्चों के लिए, आने वाली नई पीढ़ियों के लिए हम लोग खूबसूरत परंपराएं यहां से स्थापित करके जाएं, उसके लिए हम सब को यहां पर मिलकर कार्य करने की जरूरत है।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं आदरणीय ओम बिरला जी का हृदय से बहुत सम्मान करता हूं। मैं मानता हूं कि वह बहुत जल्दी इस कुर्सी पर वापस आकर उसे सुशोभित करने का काम करेंगे। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री मनीश तिवारी (चंडीगढ़) : सभापति महोदया, यह जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के समक्ष लाया गया है, इसका जो सार है, वह अंग्रेजी के एक वाक्य में समाया हुआ है। वह वाक्य यह है– 'In democracy, the Government has its way but the Opposition must have its say.' इस पूरे प्रस्ताव

का जो मूलभूत सार है, वह इतना ही है कि यह सदन सिर्फ सरकार का नहीं है, बल्कि सदन विपक्ष का भी है।

आज बहुत दुखद मन से सामूहिक विपक्ष की तरफ से जो यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, यह कोई व्यक्ति विशेष के खिलाफ नहीं है। यह जो संसद की प्रणाली है, यह जो एक संस्था है, जो लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च मंदिर है, वह सुचारू ढंग से चले, जिससे कि यह लोकतंत्र और सुदृढ़ और मजबूत हो सके। जिस कार्य के लिए हम लोगों को यहां पर लोगों ने चुनकर भेजा है, वह कार्य सही ढंग से संपन्न हो सके। इस प्रस्ताव के बिंदुओं पर आने से पहले मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातें इस सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। अगर आप भारत के संविधान की जो धारा 93 है, उसको अपने संज्ञान में लें, तो धारा 93 यह कहती है कि 'the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People'. अब इस पर जो संविधान के निर्माता हैं, उन्होंने जिस शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया है, वह बहुत ही अद्भुत है। वे कहते हैं कि "The House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof …".

सभापति महोदया, संविधान के निर्माताओं ने शब्दों का प्रयोग बहुत ध्यान से किया है। अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के चयन की बात की है, चुनाव की बात नहीं की है। यह दूसरी बात है कि जब इस हाउस के रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीजर बने, तो रूल 7 और 8 के तहत हमने उसको चुनाव में परिवर्तित कर दिया, पर जो संविधान के निर्माता थे, उनकी यह मंशा थी कि the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should be chosen, and the reason why the word "chosen" was used was that the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should command the respect of the wider section of the House. उसमें कुछ बातें इंप्लाइड थीं, ऑब्जेक्टिविटी, इंपार्शियलटी, सभी को एक ही तरीके से देखना, ये चीजें उसमें इंप्लाइड थीं। जब धारा 94 के ऊपर संविधान में बहस हुई, तो बड़ी प्रोफॉर्मा बहस हुई। बहस इस बात पर थी कि अगर किसी कारणवश स्पीकर या अध्यक्ष को अपना इस्तीफा देना पड़ गया, तो क्या उसको इस्तीफा राष्ट्रपति को देना

चाहिए या उपाध्यक्ष को देना चाहिए। कामथ साहब, जो संविधान सभा के सदस्य थे, वह एक प्रस्ताव लेकर आए थे कि जब अध्यक्ष को इस्तीफा देना है, तो राष्ट्रपति को देना चाहिए। उस प्रस्ताव को खारिज कर दिया गया। उस पर बोलते हुए शिब्बन लाल सक्सेना जी ने यह कहा, जो संविधान सभा के सदस्य थे : "We want the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should be completely independent of the Executive and when therefore it is provided that the Speaker should send his resignation to the Deputy Speaker, it only means that the independence of the Speaker of the House, over which he presides, should be maintained. If he sends it to the President, it means he sends it to the Executive. It is a very healthy principle that the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should be completely independent of the Executive".

बाबा साहेब भीम राव अम्बेडकर जी ने उस प्रस्ताव को खारिज कर दिया। अब यह अजीब विडम्बना है। अगर किसी कारणवश अध्यक्ष जी को इस्तीफा देना पड़ जाए, तो वे किसको इस्तीफा देंगे? क्योंकि उन्हें जिस व्यक्ति, जिस संस्था को इस्तीफा देना है, आपने उनको पिछले छ: वर्षों से चिन्हित नहीं किया है।

संविधान में यह साफ तौर पर लिखा गया है कि there shall be, not may be, a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. डेप्युटी स्पीकर को एक संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया गया है और पिछले छ: वर्षों से इस सदन में सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं है कि डेप्युटी स्पीकर क्यों नहीं बनाया गया? अगर संविधान की मर्यादाओं का इस तरह से खिलवाड़ होगा, तो फिर इसका बड़ा नकारात्मक असर संवैधानिक प्रणाली के ऊपर पड़ेगा।

18.13 hrs (Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह बात बहुत जिम्मेदारी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप भारत के संविधान को अपने संज्ञान में लें, तो अध्यक्ष या उपाध्यक्ष को कोई विशेष दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है। संविधान या संविधान की धाराओं ने न माननीय अध्यक्ष को और न ही माननीय उपाध्यक्ष को कोई

विशेष दर्जा दिया गया है । He is only the first among the equals. He is only the arbitrator of the proceedings of the House. यह सही है कि रूल्स और प्रोसिजर्स में हमने उसका व्यापक तरीके से मूल्यांकन किया है, पर संविधान में कोई विशेष दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है । उसके विपरीत संविधान ने माननीय सांसदों को धारा 105 के तहत बहुत विशेष दर्जा दिया है। आप संविधान की धारा 105 को अपने संज्ञान में लें। मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament. मैं अपने-आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर माननीय सांसदों को संविधान सभा विशेष दर्जा नहीं देना चाहती थी, तो संविधान में धारा 19 थी तो धारा 105 लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? जो रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसिजर्स हैं या स्टैंडिंग ऑर्डर्स हैं या डायरैक्शंस हैं, जो संवैधानिक आजादी दी गई है, क्या उसको कम कर सकते हैं? इसका जवाब बड़ा सीधा है कि नहीं कर सकते हैं । The reason why freedom of speech and expression was made subject to rules and standing orders was that the framers of the Constitution were clear that certain minimum guardrails were necessary to ensure that the House functions within a modicum of decency. एक मर्यादा में यह सदन काम करे, पर उन नियमों का इस्तेमाल, संविधान ने माननीय सांसदों को जो आज़ादी दी गई है, आप उसको कम करने या उसको कुचलने के लिए नहीं कर सकते हैं । आप धारा 105(2) को अपने संज्ञान में लीजिए । वह कहती है कि जो भी माननीय सांसद लोक सभा में कहते हैं, राज्य सभा में कहते हैं, वे जो भी मत का प्रयोग करते हैं, कोई अदालत उसकी समीक्षा नहीं कर सकती है। जो पत्रकार रिपोर्टिंग करते हैं कि संसद की कार्यवाही में आज क्या हुआ, उनके खिलाफ कोई मानहानि का दावा नहीं हो सकता । इसका कारण क्या था? इसका कारण यह था कि अगर कोई ऐसे तथ्य भी हैं, जो सदन के माध्यम से मुल्क के सामने रखने जरूरी हैं तो यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि सांसदों को उसे प्रमाणित करना पड़े । धारा 105 (3) आगे कहती है कि सांसदों के जो प्रिविलेजज हैं, वे वही हैं जो सांसद ब्रिटिश हाउस ऑफ कॉमन के सदस्य

हैं। उसी के समानांतर ये प्रिविलेजज हैं। इसका सीधा-सीधा मलतब है कि एक बहुत विशेष दर्जा सांसदों को भारत की संविधान ने दे दिया है।

उस विशेष दर्जे में सबसे उत्तम और मूलभूत बात है कि इस सदन में किसी भी सदस्य की फ्रीडम ऑफ स्पीच ऑफ एक्सप्रेशन है, जो अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी है, उसके ऊपर कोई रोक नहीं लगा सकता है। मैं यह बात बहुत जिम्मेवारी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उसके ऊपर जो व्यक्ति या आसन है, वह भी रोक नहीं लगा सकता। That is the constitutional position. इस संसद को संविधान के निर्माताओं ने यहां तक विशेषाधिकार दिया है, अगर आप धारा 122 को अपने संज्ञान में लें, धारा 122 कहती है कि सदन की किसी भी कायर्वाही को अदालत अपने संज्ञान में नहीं ले सकती है। No procedural irregularities can also be inquired into by any court of law. यह अख्तियार संविधान ने न्यायपालिका को भी नहीं दिया है। यह कर्टसी है, जो हम न्यायपालिका को एक्सटेंड करते हैं। धारा 352 (1) के तहत, जो न्यायपालिका में कार्यवाही होती है, उसके ऊपर हम यहां बहस नहीं करते है। किन्तु संविधान में ऐसी कोई रोक नहीं है, कल अगर सदन चाहे तो न्यायपालिका की कार्यवाही के ऊपर भी विस्तृत चर्चा कर सकता है।

मैं संविधान के प्रावधान आपके समक्ष इसलिए रख रहा हूं कि कभी-कभी हनुमान को भी अपना बल याद दिलाने की जरूरत पड़ती है। इस संसद और सांसदों को जो संविधान ने अख्तियार दिए हैं, वे उनके ज़ेहन में रहने चाहिए। मैं फिर आपको एक बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, The biggest liberty which has been given to every Member of Parliament, in addition to the liberty given under Article 19 of the Constitution of India, is the absolute freedom of speech and expression in this House, which cannot be constrained by the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business. The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business are to facilitate that freedom of speech and expression and not to constrict it. अब मैं इस प्रस्ताव के बिन्दुओं पर आता हूं। जब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही थी तो नेता, प्रतिपक्ष अपनी बात रखने के लिए

खड़े हुए। नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने एक रसाले से कोट करना शुरू किया, The magazine he was quoting is a published magazine. It is in the public space. It is available even now.

The contents of that magazine or that story have not been controverted by the Government till now. The article has not been withdrawn by that publication till now. Something which is published, which is still available in the public domain, I find it incredible that the Leader of the Opposition was not allowed to read from that magazine. यह किस तरह का लोकतंत्र है? काल्पनिक बातें बना लीं कि कोई पुस्तक छपी नहीं। नेता, प्रतिपक्ष किसी पुस्तक से थोड़े ही क्वोट कर रहे थे। वह तो एक छपे हुए रसाले के, यानी जो आर्टिकल था, उसके अंश पढ़कर सुनाना चाह रहे थे। उसके ऊपर इतनी आपत्ति क्यों? … (व्यवधान) Anurag ji, when you have your say, when you get a chance you can always revert. But in my understanding, reading from what is available in the public space or not allowing the Leader of the Opposition to read from what is there in the public space is a constriction on the freedom of speech and expression of the Leader of the Opposition. I say this with the fullest sense of responsibility.

महोदय, अब मैं नेता, विपक्ष पर आता हूं। जो सैलरीज़ एंड अलाउंसेज़ ऑफ एलओपी एक्ट 1977 है, उसमें नेता प्रतिपक्ष को एक स्टेट्यूटरी दर्जा दिया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि Among the Opposition, the Leader of the Opposition is *primus inter pares*. He is the first among equals. मैंने इस सदन की परंपराएं देखी हैं। नेता, प्रतिपक्ष जब बैठे-बैठे इशारा भी कर देते थे कि वे बोलना चाहते हैं, तो उनका माइक ऑन हो जाता था। मैं 15वीं लोक सभा का सदस्य था। स्वर्गीय सुषमा स्वराज जी नेता, प्रतिपक्ष थीं। अगर वे छोटा-सा इशारा भी कर देती थीं कि वे बोलना चाहती हैं, तो कोई उनको रोकता नहीं था। आसन उनको इजाजत देता था। यही

नहीं, अगर सदन का कोई वरिष्ठ सदस्य हो, जैसे कि उस समय शरद यादव जी थे, गुरुदास दासगुप्ता जी थे, लालू जी व अन्य वरिष्ठ सदस्य थे। अगर वे बोलना चाहते थे, तो उनको पूरी आज़ादी दी जाती थी। सरकार की तरफ से यदि कोई मंत्री भी बोल रहा होता था, he used to yield to them. यही नहीं, साथ में बगल में आडवाणी जी भी बैठते थे। अगर वे बोलना चाहते थे, तो उनको भी अवसर दिया जाता था। मुझे याद है कि जब 'काम रोको प्रस्ताव' पर आडवाणी जी ने बहस शुरू की और उसका जवाब मैं दे रहा था, तो जवाब देते-देते जब आडवाणी जी कुछ बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए, तो I yielded. Those were the traditions of this House. पीछे यशवंत सिन्हा जी, जसवंत सिंह जी, धूमल साहब बैठते थे। अगर वे भी कुछ कहने के लिए हाथ खड़ा कर देते थे, तो उनको बोलने की अनुमति मिल जाती थी। यहां पर यदि आप कोई ऐसी बात कह दें, जो सरकार के अनुकूल न हो, तो आपका माइक बंद कर दिया जाता है। आखिर किस तरह की लोकतांत्रिक परंपराएं हम यहां डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं? मैं अब महिला सदस्यों पर आता हूं। इस सदन में कई बार बहुत तनाव रहा। सत्ता-पक्ष और विपक्ष एक-दूसरे के सामने रहे, पर कभी ऐसा मौका नहीं आया कि सत्ता-पक्ष और विपक्ष में कोई भिड़ंत हो गई हो। यह कहना कि महिला सदस्य एक सुनियोजित षडयंत्र के तहत प्लांड डिसरप्शन करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, with great respect, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, in English, they say that it is completely over the top. It is a stretch. And I, with great respect, would like to say that the Chair owes an apology to those women MPs.

अब मैं आखिरी बिन्दु सस्पेंशन के ऊपर आता हूँ। यहां पर बहुत चर्चा हुई कि सदन को बाधित किया जाता है। मुझे याद है कि जो 15वीं लोक सभा थी, उसमें राज्य सभा में जो नेता प्रतिपक्ष स्वर्गीय श्री अरुण जेटली जी थे, उन्होंने एक बहुत ही अद्भुत बात कही थी कि 'Disruption is a legitimate parliamentary tactic'. This is not my coinage. यह बात श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने कही थी। मुझे याद है कि नवम्बर 2010 का जो सदन का शीतकालीन सत्र था, वह पूरी तरह से वाशआउट हो गया था। हर रोज विपक्ष की तरफ से हंगामा होता था। एक बेतुकी सी सीएंडएजी

की रिपोर्ट आयी थी, जिसको संयुक्त संसदीय सिमति ने खारिज किया था। … (व्यवधान) Yes, it was a spurious report. … (*Interruptions*) जो मैं मूल बात करना चाहता हूँ,… (व्यवधान) इन्होंनें डिसेंट लिखा था।… (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (पटना साहिब) : करप्शन को छिपाने का काम किया गया था। … (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीश तिवारी : रवि शंकर जी ऐसा है कि मेजोरिटी से उस रिपोर्ट को खारिज किया गया था।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीश तिवारी : महोदय, बात वह नहीं है । मैं यह बात कह रहा था कि संसद का पूरा शीतकालीन सत्र वाइप आउट कर दिया गया था, लेकिन एक भी सांसद को सस्पेंड नहीं किया गया था। Not a single Opposition MP was suspended. अगस्त 2012 का जो लोक सभा का मानसून सत्र था, वह भी इसी तरह पूरी तरह से खारिज कर दिया गया था। मैं बस दो-तीन मिनट का समय और लूँगा । It was not allowed to function for a single day. एक भी सांसद को सस्पेंड नहीं किया गया था। Those were the traditions of this House.

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : मैं भी उस समय सांसद था। उस समय हम मर्यादा में विरोध करते थे। … (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीश तिवारी : उस समय कितनी मर्यादा थी, यह मैं भी जानता हूँ।… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Manish ji, you are a senior Member of the House. सस्पेंड करने का जो निर्णय होता है, वह सदन लेता है। सभापति सस्पेंड करने का निर्णय नहीं लेते हैं। Please continue.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: In fact, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, you are reinforcing my point. The Treasury Benches never moved a Resolution to suspend even a single MP. You have actually reinforced my point. I must thank you for that. आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। You have reinforced my point. … (*Interruptions*) विडम्बना

यह है,... (व्यवधान) ऐसा है कि आप उस समय सदन में नहीं थे।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मनीश जी, आप कृपया चेयर को ऐड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री मनीश तिवारी : जो उस समय सदन में होता था, हम लोग उसके चश्मदीद गवाह हैं । ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए आप मुझे यह समझाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए कि आपके सांसद क्या करते थे और क्या नहीं करते थे।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Manish ji, just a minute.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: If you want to go into that, we can go into that ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Manish ji, please address the Chair.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I am concluding.

माननीय सभापति : मनीश जी, पिछले सत्र में जब सस्पेंड किया गया था तो उस समय मैं चेयर पर था। सभा ने प्रस्ताव किया और सभा का प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ। मैं वर्ष 2010 का मुझे नहीं पता है कि क्या हुआ था।

श्री मनीश तिवारी : महोदय, सभा की तरफ से प्रस्ताव नहीं आता है। सरकार की तरफ से प्रस्ताव आता है । इसमें फर्क है ।... (व्यवधान) There is a difference between the two. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : सभा ने इसे पारित किया है। सभा पारित करती है।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: There is a difference between the two.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay. Please conclude.

श्री मनीश तिवारी : मैं आपको एक और बात बताना चाहता हूं। जब 13 दिसम्बर, 2023 को इस सदन में एक बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई और कुछ ऐसे अराजक तत्व, मैं तो कहूंगा कि आतंकवादी

तत्व सदन में घुस आए और हमारे एक सदस्य गुरजीत सिंह औजला जो पंजाब से हैं, जो इस सदन के भी सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने जाकर, जैसे पंजाबी में कहते हैं कि उसे कसकर पकड़ लिया। उसके बाद हमने सरकार से स्टेटमेंट मांगा था, डिस्कशन नहीं मांगा था। सरकार से स्टेटमेंट मांगा था कि इतना बड़ा सिक्योरिटी ब्रीच कैसे हो गया, तो आपने पूरे सामूहिक विपक्ष को उठाकर बाहर कर दिया। The entire Opposition was suspended. What kind of democratic traditions are these? Today, the man who actually saved this House the other day is sitting on the steps outside, suspended. I think we should hang our heads in shame.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Ultimately, let me conclude, Mr. Chairperson, Sir. It is unfortunate that there has been no discussion on critical national and international issues. Questions are routinely disallowed at the threshold. Adjournment Motions and Rule 193 discussions are also disallowed. हमारी पीड़ा क्या है? सन् 1952 से लेकर 1957 तक जो पहली लोक सभा थी, वह 135 दिन चली, जो 17वीं लोक सभा थी, वह सिर्फ 55 दिन चली। From 135 days, we have turned down to 55 days. Mr. Chairperson, Sir, let me once again reiterate it. This Resolution is not against any person. We hold the incumbent of the Chair on which you sit in the highest respect. This is about correcting the institutional functioning of this House. जिससे कि भारत के लोकतंत्र का जो सर्वोच्च मंदिर है, वह सुचारू रूप से काम करता रहे, जिसके लिए लोगों ने उनको चुनकर भेजा है। आपने समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्री निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय लोक सभा अध्यक्ष ओम बिरला जी के खिलाफ आए हुए इस मोशन के विरोध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

महोदय, जब पार्टी ने तय किया कि मुझे बोलना है, तो मुझे लगा कि मैं कहां से शुरू करूं।

सभी लोग कह रहे हैं कि अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ यह चौथा अविश्वास प्रस्ताव है, लेकिन कायदे से यह पांचवां अविश्वास प्रस्ताव है, मैं यह हाउस की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि इस देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री सन् 1947 में हो गए, पार्लियामेंट भी हो गई, सरकार भी हो गई, स्पीकर भी बन गए । इस हाउस की जानकारी के लिए और देश की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 1951 में पहली बार अविश्वास प्रस्ताव मावलंकर साहब के खिलाफ इस हाउस में आया था । वर्ष 1954 में दूसरी बार उन्हीं मावलंकर साहब के खिलाफ आया था । वर्ष 1966 में सरदार हुकुम सिंह जी के खिलाफ आया था और वर्ष 1987 में बलराम जाखड़ साहब के खिलाफ आया था । इन चारों अविश्वास प्रस्तावों में समानता थी और जिसमें मुझे लगता था कि मैं इसकी खुशी मनाऊं या इसका गम मनाऊं, वह यह था कि चारों के चारों अविश्वास प्रस्तावों के वक्ता या उसके मूवर या तो वे भागलपुर के सांसद थे, जो मेरा पैतृक घर है या वे गोड्डा, देवघर के सांसद थे, जहां से मैं वर्तमान में सांसद हूं। मधु लिमये जी ने वर्ष 1966 में किया । वे देवघर के सांसद थे, जहां से मैं वर्तमान में सांसद हूं। कृपलानी साहब ने वर्ष 1951 में मूव किया, वर्ष 1954 में किया । कायदे से उसको मिश्र साहब ने मूव किया था । मैं आपको बताऊं कि वे भागलपुर के सांसद थे । वर्ष 1987 में जिस आदमी ने कांग्रेस की तरफ से उसे डिफेंड किया, वे भागवत झा आजाद भी भागलपुर के सांसद थे और वे गोड्डा के बेटे थे, जहां से मैं सांसद हूं। मुझे पार्टी ने इस मोशन पर बोलने के लिए, स्पीकर साहब को डिफेंड करने के लिए खड़ा किया है ।

अब मुद्दा क्या है? ओवैसी साहब वकील हैं और मनीष तिवारी साहब वकील हैं । वकीलों को घुमाना बहुत अच्छा आता है । मैं अभी संविधान का आर्टिकल 93 देख रहा था । आर्टिकल 93 के एक पार्ट को, एक पोर्शन को बड़े आराम से मनीष तिवारी जी बोल गए कि स्पीकर होना चाहिए, डिप्टी स्पीकर होना चाहिए, तुरन्त चुनाव होना चाहिए । मुझे भी लगा कि इतने बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं, सही बोल रहे होंगे । लेकिन, उस आर्टिकल का जो दूसरा पार्ट है, वह पार्ट यह कहता है कि यदि स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर का पद खाली है तो हाउस को यह ऑथोरिटी है कि वह उसका इलेक्शन करेगा, सेलेक्शन करेगा । दूसरा, जिस कंस्टीट्युएन्ट असेम्बली के डिबेट की उन्होंने बात की,

उन्होंने कामथ साहब की बात की, शिवम साहब की बात की, बड़े अच्छे तरीके से उन्होंने राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी और अम्बेडकर साहब के बीच बातचीत को एकदम गायब कर दिया।

जब हम इलेक्शन जीत कर आते हैं, तो स्पीकर कंटीन्यूटी में मौजूद रहता है। उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति जी हम लोगों को शपथ दिलाने के लिए प्रोटेम स्पीकर को नियुक्त करते हैं, इसलिए राष्ट्रपति के ऊपर यह पूरा संविधान निहित है। यही राजेन्द्र बाबू और अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा और यही कंस्टीट्युएन्ट असेम्बली की डिबेट है। मुझे लगता है कि किसी भी चीज़ को लॉजिकल एंड में बताना चाहिए। मैं इसलिए ये बातें कहता हूं, क्योंकि हम और आप कल रहेंगे या नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन हमारा जो नेक्स्ट जेनरेशन आएगा, उसको तो कम से कम संविधान के बारे में पूरा पता होना चाहिए। उसको क्यों नहीं पता होना चाहिए? यही रिजॉल्यूशन है।

महोदय, मुझे इसलिए यह लगता है कि उन्होंने बड़ी अच्छी बातें कहीं। संयोग से मैं भी वर्ष 2009 में सांसद हो गया। यहां दुष्यंत सिंह जी से लेकर गणेश सिंह जी तक लोग हैं, जिन्होंने वर्ष 2004 में भी सोमनाथ चटर्जी जी को देखा है।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कभी भी इस तरह की … * नहीं की। ममता बनर्जी, जिनका जिक्र ललन सिंह जी ने किया, उनके बारे में मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। जब वे रोने लगीं, जब सीपीएम के सारे सांसद यहां …* करते रहे, एक अकेली महिला अपनी इज्ज़त बचाने के लिए परेशान थीं और …* कुछ नहीं कर रहे थे, लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी के नेतृत्व में पूरे-के-पूरे विपक्ष ने, उस समय किरेन रिजिजू जी पहली बार सांसद बने थे, उस समय हम लोग ममता जी को लेकर बाहर चले गए। हमने स्पीकर के ऊपर कागज़ नहीं फेंका, हमने किसी प्रकार की कोई दुर्घटना नहीं की। उसी तरह से, इसी हाउस में समाजवादी पार्टी के यशवीर सिंह को …* यही भारतीय जनता पार्टी बचाने के लिए आयी।… (व्यवधान) मैं सांसद था।… (व्यवधान) हमने पार्लियामेंट में कोई 'रक्कस' नहीं किया और हम बाहर चले गए। इसी पार्लियामेंट में वर्ष 2014 में कांग्रेस के सांसद ने चिली स्प्रे किया, मिर्च का स्प्रे हुआ। इसी दौरान, दो सांसद, अभी वे दोनों सांसद नहीं हैं, …* इसके बावजूद भी हमने

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

स्पीकर के खिलाफ कोई कम्प्लेन नहीं की। हम स्पीकर के खिलाफ नहीं गए। … * हमने स्पीकर के खिलाफ कम्प्लेन नहीं की। लालू प्रसाद, साधु यादव, शहाबुद्दीन, ये सारे सांसद थे, वर्ष 2005 में, वर्ष 2007 में ये सभी लोग बीजेपी और जेडीयू वाले को पूरा परेशान करते थे। हमने कुछ नहीं कहा। अभी महुआ मोइत्रा बोल कर गयीं। इसी क्वैश्चन पूछने के कारण, इसी पैसे लेकर क्वैश्चन पूछने के कारण लोक सभा के ग्यारह सांसद बाहर निकाल दिए गए।

सर, हमने मदद की या नहीं की? हमने तो स्पीकर के खिलाफ कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं किया कि आपको अथॉरिटी है कि नहीं है? अभी भी वे परेशान हैं। … * आप बात करिएगा। आप पार्टी से बाहर नहीं निकलिएगा। आप संसद से बाहर नहीं निकलिएगा। आप आ गई तो इसका क्या मतलब है?… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जो नाम मेंशन हुआ है, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा और बाकी चीजें जाएंगी।

… (व्यवधान) **

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, जो व्यक्तिगत है, उसे आप निकाल दीजिए। अरविंद सावंत बोलते हैं कि बहुत पीड़ा हुई। स्वाभाविक है कि पीड़ा हो गई। इसीलिए, पीड़ा हुई कि राहुल गांधी जी और प्रियंका गांधी जी नेहरू परिवार के सदस्य हैं और वे यहां बैठते हैं। आपको बहुत पीड़ा हुई। मौत का सौदागर, प्रधानमंत्री हत्यारा है, चौकीदार चोर है, क्या प्रधानमंत्री चोर है, डकैत है, देश को बेच दिया? लीडर ऑफ दी अपोजिशन इतनी बातें बोलता रहा, क्या आपको शर्म नहीं आती है? यदि नरेन्द्र मोदी को कोई बच्चा नहीं है तो क्या उनको डिफेंड करने वाला कोई नहीं है? … (व्यवधान) वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता हैं और इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री हैं। एक नहीं, बल्कि हजार बार भी हमें बोलना पड़ेगा तो हम बोलेंगे।… (व्यवधान)

सर, मैंने क्या कहा? मौत का सौदागर, सोनिया जी ने ऑन दी फ्लोर ऑफ हाउस कहा है। हत्यारा, उन्होंने ऑन दी फ्लोर ऑफ हाउस कहा है।… (व्यवधान) आप क्या बात कर रहे हो? मैंने

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

तो किताब कोट किया और आज भी मैं किताब लेकर आया हूं। यह एडविना माउंटबेटन है। वह कहती है कि 30 जनवरी, 1948 को महात्मा गांधी की हत्या हो गई। उसके बाद गम मनाने के बदले...*... (व्यवधान) मैं तो किताब कोट कर रहा हूं। यह उनकी बेटी का किताब है। आप देश बेचने की बात कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं इतिहास की बात कर रहा हूं वे कहते हैं कि आपने उसकी गारंटी नहीं ले रखे हैं। नेहरू जी देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री थे। वे राहुल गांधी और प्रियंका गांधी के रिश्तेदार होंगे। लेकिन, देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री को कोट करने का अधिकार, उनकी गलतियों को बताने का अधिकार मेरा है। वह देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री थे। आपकी कोई यूएसपी नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1947 से लेकर 1952 तक वे कांग्रेस के प्रधानमंत्री नहीं थे। वे इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे। हमारे पहले राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी भी उनके मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य थे। अंबेडकर साहब जिनको कांग्रेस ने हराने का काम किया, वे भी लॉ मिनिस्टर थे। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यदि अमेरिका से पैसा लेकर आपने नॉन अलाइंड मूवमेंट बनाया, बांडुंग सम्मेलन वर्ष 1959 से लेकर 1960 तक किया, यदि सीआइए के इस कागज में लिखा हुआ है, तो क्या मैं नहीं बताऊंगा कि आप अमेरिका के दलाल थे?... (व्यवधान)

अनटोल्ड स्टोरी, जिसे जनरल कौल ने लिखा। स्पीकर सर जिस राज्य से आते हैं, वर्ष 1962 में ऑल इंडिया रेडियो से नेहरू जी ने कह दिया कि असम चीन के कब्जे में चला गया। यह अनटोल्ड स्टोरी है। जनरल कौल उनके रिश्तेदार थे। 17 लोगों को बाईपास करके जिनको जनरल बनाया था, यदि वे अपनी किताब में लिखते हैं कि अमेरिका के साथ मिल कर मैं लड़ाई लड़ रहा था, मतलब चाइना के साथ भारत नहीं लड़ रहा था, बल्कि अमेरिका लड़ रहा है। यदि आप अमेरिका के गुलाम थे तो क्या मैं यह बात नहीं कहूंगा? अभी वाशिंगटन पोस्ट में चार पेज का न्यूज छपा कि वर्ष 1962 में नंदा देवी में न्यूक्लियर डिवाइस लगाया गया। यहां त्रिवेंद्र सिंह रावत और अजय भट्ट जी बैठे हुए हैं। न्यूक्लियर डिवाइस के कारण गंगा में जो विकिरण हो रहा है, उससे गंगा के क्षेत्र में कैंसर

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

फैल रहा है। इसका कारण नेहरू है, क्या मैं यह बात नहीं कहूंगा? वर्ष 1962 में यदि ओडिशा का चारबतिया एयरपोर्ट आप अमेरिका को बेस यूज करने के लिए दे देते हैं, तो क्या आप अमेरिका की दलाली कर रहे थे, यह बात मैं नहीं कहूंगा? यह सब इतिहास है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं तो इतिहास की बात कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, यह रिज़ोल्यूशन है। इस रिज़ोल्यूशन में मैं एलओपी का मतलब लीडर ऑफ द प्रोपेगेंडा समझता हूँ, क्योंकि इसमें काफी क्लियर नहीं है। लीडर ऑफ द प्रोपेगेंडा, जब एक इग्नोरेंट आदमी ऐरोगेंस का शिकार हो जाए, तो हिंदी में एक कहावत है कि 'फटा पोस्टर निकला हीरो।' जब एक इग्नोरेंट आदमी एरोगेंस का शिकार हो जाए, तो वह लीडर ऑफ प्रोपेगेंडा होता है। इसमें एलओपी के बारे में पूरा डिस्क्रिपशन है। कौल और शकधर ने लिखा है कि लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन कौन होगा और लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन के क्या अधिकार होंगे?

ये आज चिल्ला रहे हैं कि एलओपी को बोलने नहीं देते हैं। मैंने भी सोचा कि इस विषय को समझा जाए कि एलओपी को बोलने नहीं देते हैं। संविधान में एलओपी नहीं लिखा हुआ है। कांस्टीट्यूएंट एसेंबली की डिबेट में यह नहीं है। वर्ष 1947 से लेकर 1977 तक इस देश का एलओपी कौन होगा? उनकी तानाशाही की क्या मानसिकता थी? वर्ष 1947 से लेकर 1977 तक इस देश में एलओपी के लिए किसी प्रकार की कोई सुविधा नहीं थी कि कैसे एलओपी का सिलेक्शन होगा और कौन एलओपी होगा? कुछ नहीं था।

ये चर्चा करते हैं कि वर्ष 1969 में राम सुभाग सिंह बने। मैं उस पर भी गया कि वर्ष 1969 में क्या हो गया कि राम सुभाग सिंह हो गए। इंदिरा जी ने अपनी पार्टी तोड़ दी। सिंडिकेट ने उनको पार्टी से निकाल दिया। कांग्रेस पार्टी से राष्ट्रपति पद के केंडिडेट नीलम संजीव रेड्डी जी हुए। इंदिरा जी ने अपना केंडिडेट वी. वी. गिरी जी को बना दिया। अंतरात्मा की आवाज पर वोटिंग हो गई और उस अंतरात्मा की आवाज में वी. वी. गिरी साहब जीत गए। कांग्रेस पार्टी दो भाग में विभक्त हो गई। ऐसी सिचुएशन हो गई कि इस सरकार को गिरने के अलावा कोई उपाय नहीं था। शेखर गुप्ता ने 'द लेफ्ट ओवर्स' एक बड़ी अच्छी किताब लिखी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी जब-जब लेफ्ट होने की कोशिश करती

है, वह देश का कबाड़ा करती है और अपना कबाड़ा करती है। उसने वर्ष 1969 में अपनी सरकार बचाने के लिए लेफ्ट पार्टी का सहारा ले लिया। चूंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी का दूसरा फ्रैक्शन था यानी बाप-बेटा पंच बरदा का दाम पांच आना, यह हमारे यहां कहा जाता है। राम सुभाग सिंह जो कि वर्ष 1962 से लेकर 1969 तक किसी न किसी, चाहे वह नेहरू जी हों, चाहे शास्त्री जी हों, चाहे इंदिरा जी हों, वह सभी के मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य रहे। उनसे उन्होंने कहा कि आप सबसे बड़ी पार्टी थे। आपको चलने नहीं देते, लेकिन वर्ष 1977 में जब हमारी सरकार आई, कई लोग कहते हैं कि वर्ष 1980 में आई। आपको पता ही नहीं है कि वर्ष 1977 में हमारी सरकार थी। जनता पार्टी में इस देश के लिए हमने विलय कर दिया। इमरजेंसी के खिलाफ हमने अपने आप को खोया। देश क्या होता, देश के प्रति राष्ट्रभक्ति क्या होती है, यह आपको सुनना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अरविन्द सावंत जी को एक इंसीडेंट बताना चाहता हूँ। आप पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में चले जाइए। वर्ष 1969 में एक क्वेश्चन है कि बाला साहेब ठाकरे ने गोली क्यों चलाई? उस गोली के लिए बाला साहेब ठाकरे का रिवॉल्वर का लाइसेंस क्यों निरस्त नहीं कर दिया गया? जवाब आया कि उनकी वाइफ पर कांग्रेस के गुंडों ने अटैक किया था, इसीलिए बाला साहेब ठाकरे ने यह किया। यह ऑन दि रिकॉर्ड है, मैं ऑन दि रिकॉर्ड बातें कर रहा हूँ। यह वर्ष 1969 का क्वेश्चन है। बाला साहेब ठाकरे का यह बयान है कि मैं मरना पसंद करूंगा, लेकिन कभी भी इंदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी का साथ नहीं दूंगा। आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं?… (व्यवधान) मैं यील्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि 'पूत सपूत तो का धन संचय और पूत कपूत तो का धन संचय'। यह पूरा का पूरा जो मामला है कि लीडर ऑफ दि पार्टी या लीडर ऑफ प्रोपेगेंडा इस तरह की हरकतें क्यों करते हैं। वे 95 चुनाव हार चुके हैं, मीडिया उनको सीरियसली नहीं ले रहा है, देश उनको सीरियसली नहीं ले रहा है। हालत यह हो गई है कि जब सोनिया जी ने इस पार्टी को छोड़ा तो लोक सभा में 206 उनके सांसद थे। जब राहुल गांधी जी के पास यह पार्टी गई तो 44 सांसदों पर आ गई। जब दूसरा चुनाव आया तो वह 50 चली गई। इसके बाद सोनिया जी को लगा

कि यह अकेले से नहीं हो पाएगा, यह तो पार्टी को खत्म ही कर देगा। इसलिए प्रियंका गांधी को उन्होंने उसके साथ भेज दिया। इसलिए अभी 99 सीटों पर पहुंच गए हैं। इसके बाद वे फिर से खत्म होने के कगार पर हैं। इसी कारणवश लाइमलाइट लेने के लिए अब लड़ाई हो रही है कि प्रियंका जी नेता बनेंगी या ये बनेंगे। इस कारण से ये इस तरह की हरकत कर रहे हैं। ये केवल ... * हरकत कर रहे हैं।

अभी तो प्रियंका जी यहां से चली गई हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गांधी परिवार में जो इंसान पैदा होता है, वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर इन वेटिंग होता है, एलओपी नहीं होता है, लीडर ऑफ प्रोपेगेंडा नहीं होता है, वह लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन नहीं होता है, वह प्रधानमंत्री होता है। अभी उनके बेटे की शादी होने वाली है, मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि अपने बेटे के साथ मेरी फोटो खिंचवा दीजिएगा, क्योंकि लड़ाई तो वही है। वे राजा हैं और हम रंक हैं।

यदि गांधी परिवार में कोई पैदा हो गया, तो उसको इस देश पर राज करने का अधिकार है। उसको स्पीकर बनाने का अधिकार है, राष्ट्रपति बनाने का अधिकार है, उपराष्ट्रपति बनाने का अधिकार है। वह सीबीआई निदेशक बनाएगा, वह सीएजी बनाएगा, वह भारत का मुख्य न्यायाधीश बनाएगा। और पिछले 12 सालों से ये यह सब नहीं बना पा रहे हैं, इसी छटपटाहट में वे माननीय ओम बिरला के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं।

सर, इस व्यक्ति ने लोकतंत्र को बंधक बना लिया है। आज मैंने सभी सदस्यों का भाषण सुना है। क्या अखिलेश यादव जी का माइक ऑफ होता है? क्या सुप्रिया सुले जी का माइक ऑफ होता है? क्या कनिमोझी जी का माइक ऑफ होता है? क्या टी. आर. बालू साहब का माइक ऑफ होता है? केवल एक आदमी शिकायत कर रहा है। वे किस तरह की शिकायत कर रहे हैं? सबने भाषण दिया है। मैं केवल एक भाषण कोट करना चाहता हूँ, जो सन् 1954 का है। मावलंकर साहब के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव किस लिए आया? यह सभी को जानने वाली बात है। ए.के. गोपालन साहब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बड़े नेता थे। अघोषित तौर पर वे लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन थे। उनका

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

चार्ज मावलंकर साहब पर यह था कि मावलंकर साहब ने कहा कि मैं स्पीकर हो गया हूँ, इसके बावजूद भी मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ और कांग्रेस पार्टी की चीज़ों की रक्षा करना, उसकी आइडलॉजी की रक्षा करना, हमारा परम धर्म है। मैं ए.के. गोपालन साहब का भाषण ले कर आया हूँ यदि किसी को चाहिए तो मैं ऑथेंटिक कर दूंगा और दे दूंगा। अब आप समझिए कि ये कह रहे हैं कि स्पीकर को नॉन-पार्टिसन होना चाहिए, जो होते हैं। लेकिन आपके ऊपर भरोसा कौन करेगा? सोमनाथ चटर्जी जी ने जब सन् 1987 में कहा था, कई लोगों ने आज सोमनाथ चटर्जी जी को कोट किया है कि स्पीकर को पार्टी से बाहर हो जाना चाहिए, और उन्होंने स्पीकर के तौर पर अपनी उसी गरिमा को बनाए रखा। सोमनाथ चटर्जी जी सीपीएम से निकाल दिए गए। सरकार का साथ देने के लिए उन्होंने पार्टी को तिलांजलि दे दी और आपकी न्यूक्लियर डील पास करा दी। लेकिन जब 2012 में उपराष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होने लगा, जो वे बनना चाहते थे, आपने मुख्तार अंसारी के चाचा हामिद अंसारी को इस देश का उपराष्ट्रपति बना दिया, लेकिन सोमनाथ चटर्जी को नहीं बनाया। आपका साथ कौन देगा?

सर, कौन साथ देगा? स्पीकर पार्टीशन क्यों नहीं होगा? आज आप लोग अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं और वे हमारी पार्टी के हैं। हमें उन पर फक्र है। मैं ओम बिरला साहब को सन् 1990-91 से विद्यार्थी जीवन से जानता हूँ। मैं उनको विद्यार्थी परिषद के जीवन से जानता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस व्यक्ति ने आज तक किसी के साथ अन्याय नहीं किया। आज यदि उनको बचाने की बात आएगी, स्पीकर की गरिमा को बचाने की बात आएगी तो पूरी की पूरी एनडीए उनके साथ है और मरते दम तक उस व्यक्ति के साथ रहेगी।

सर, मैं जब लीडर की बात कर रहा था और कौल एंड शकधर की बात कर रहा था तो सभी लोगों ने कोट किया कि वे पार्लियामेंट में कितनी बार बोलें, 2004 में कितनी बार बोलें, 2009 में कितनी बार बोलें और 2014 में कितनी बार बोले। वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2009 तक जब वे पहली बार सांसद बनें तो वे केवल एक बार बोलें। उन्होंने केवल एक बार कहा कि मैं राहुल गांधी, ईश्वर की शपथ लेता हूँ कि मैं सत्यनिष्ठा से भारत के संविधान के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धा और निष्ठा रखूंगा। इसके

अलावा उन्होंने कोई बात नहीं बोली। संयोग से मैं वर्ष 2009 में सांसद बनकर यहां आ गया था। वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2014 तक जो पुराना पार्लियामेंट था, उसमें एक खंभा था, उस खंभे के बगल में वे बैठते थे और उनकी मित्र मंडली थी। वे उनसे बात करके चले जाते थे। जब उन्होंने अपना मुंह खोला तो कलावती के बारे में खोला और उसके बाद आज तक उन्होंने कलावती का ध्यान ही नहीं रखा।

उसके बाद हमारी सरकार आई। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि उनका जो टारगेट है, तीन परसेंट लोगों को, चूँकि हमारा 140 करोड़ लोगों का देश है और सभी को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऊपर आशा है, विश्वास है। इस संसद के प्रति आशा और विश्वास है। अभी मनीष तिवारी जी चले गए हैं। मैं अनुच्छेद 105 कोट करना चाहता था। क्या आपको पता है कि अनुच्छेद 105 का जो संशोधन किया गया, सांसदों के सारे अधिकारों में जो अमेंडमेंट किया गया, वह किसने किया? सन् 1976 में जब पूरी की पूरी पार्लियामेंट को बाहर कर दिया, आप तो अभी कह रहे हैं कि बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। पूरी पार्लियामेंट के विपक्ष को, अपने ही चन्द्रशेखर जी, हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा जी, जगजीवन राम - सब को जेल में बंद करके जो संविधान की पूरी हत्या कर दी, उसमें सांसदों के अधिकार को भी खत्म कर दिया। राष्ट्रपति के अधिकार को भी खत्म कर दिया। आपको पता है कि बोफोर्स के मामले के समय जब हल्ला हुआ, आपने वर्ष 1989 में 150 सांसदों को निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया था। उनके पास इस्तीफा देने के अलावा कोई अल्टरनेटिव नहीं रहा। आप किस संविधान की बात करते हैं? यहां तो माइक की बात कर रहे हों, … (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि उन्होंने वर्ष 2015 से क्या-क्या बातें कही? … (व्यवधान)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, you are allowing. This is not correct. … (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : उन्होंने वर्ष 2015 से जो-जो मुद्दे हैं… (व्यवधान) एलओपी का है। पूरी पार्लियामेंट के जितने स्पीकर हैं, स्पीकर के ऊपर सबसे बड़ा आरोप मेरे कारण ही लगा रहे हैं। मुझे ही गाली देते रहे, कोई ऐसा स्पीकर नहीं है, जिसने मेरे बारे में नहीं बोला। मैंने चुपचाप सब की बातें

सुनी हैं। मेरी बात उनको सुननी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) वे क्या कह रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, the Chair has given a ruling today in the morning. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : जब किसी के ऊपर ऐलिगेशन लगता है तो उसके ऊपर क्लेरिफिकेशन देना उनका धर्म भी होता है और उनकी रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी भी होती है। आपने ऐलिगेशन लगाया और उन्होंने उसका जवाब दिया।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, you are allowing.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, I am allowing him.

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: सर, मैं डेटवाइज बता रहा हूं कि उन्होंने क्या-क्या बोला? राहुल गांधी जी गोलपोस्ट कैसे चेंज करते रहे या उनके पास कोई विषय ही नहीं रहा, उसके बारे में मैं बता रहा हूँ। उन्होंने 20 अप्रैल, 2015 को कहा कि सूट-बूट की सरकार नहीं चलेगी, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी तो हमेशा कुर्ता-पायजामा ही पहनते हैं। सूट-बूट तो वही पहन रहे हैं। जींस की पेंट, टीशर्ट, ऑन का शूज पहनकर कौन आता है? सूट-बूट की सरकार उनकी है या हमारी है? इसके बाद उन्होंने तीन भाषण दिए, जो कि 12 मई, 1 दिसम्बर और 12 अगस्त को दिए।

19.00 hrs

तीन भाषण दिए और ये जो तीनों भाषण हैं।

माननीय सभापति : अगर सभा की अनुमति हो, तो सभा की कार्यवाही आधे-एक घंटे के लिए एक्सटेंड की जाती है।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी, हां। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, उन्होंने किसानों के लिए कहा। इनके राज में रोज किसान आत्महत्या

कर रहे थे। इन्होंने जो किसानों की ऋण माफी की उसमें सी एंड एजी की रिपोर्ट में आया कि 65 हजार करोड़ रुपया किसी-न-किसी कांग्रेसी नेता के पॉकेट में चला गया। जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने तय किया कि हम किसान सम्मान निधि देंगे और जब ये बौखला गए, तो इन्होंने वर्ष 2015 में पूरा का पूरा भाषण केवल और केवल किसानों को दे दिया। इसके बाद इन्होंने एक अच्छी बात कही। वर्ष 2016 का जो इनका भाषण था कि वी. के. सिंह सबसे घटिया आदमी है और कन्हैया कुमार सबसे बढ़िया आदमी है। इनके पास कार्यकर्ता नहीं मिलते थे, तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक आदमी को, जो जेएनयू का अध्यक्ष बना, उसको इन्होंने इसी तरह पार्लियामेंट में बोल कर अपनी पार्टी में ले लिया। जनरल वी. के. सिंह, जिनके ऊपर इन्होंने आरोप लगाया। नरवणे एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण है। इनकी जो मानसिकता है, वह सेना में रिजेंटमेंट करवाने की है, इनकी मानसिकता डिक्टेटरशिप कराने की है, इनकी मानसिकता सेना को डिमोरेलाइज करने की है। जनरल वी. के. सिंह एक ऐसे जनरल हुए जिनका एक वर्ष बचा हुआ था। उसके बावजूद भी इन लोगों ने उनका सर्टिफिकेट फॉर्ज किया और उसके बाद उन पर आरोप लगाया कि ये 'कू' (Coup) करना चाहते थे और देश के प्रधानमंत्री को हटाना चाहते थे। यह वर्ष 2016 का उनका बयान है। वर्ष 2018 में हम एचएएल की बात करें या डिफेंस की बात करें- डिफेंस में गांधी परिवार को बहुत रुचि है। महोदय, क्या आपको पता है कि इन सारे डील में संजय भंडारी साहब, जो कि अभी भगोड़ा है, जिसने की सभी तरह के डील किए और गांधी परिवार के साथ इनके संबंध हैं। जो लंदन का मकान है, वह गांधी परिवार को संजय भंडारी ने ही दिया है। क्वात्रौची और संजय भंडारी के कारण डिफेंस में इनकी पूरी रुचि रही। इसके बाद वर्ष 2019 से लेकर 2024 तक ये पूरी तरह से हिन्दू धर्म के खिलाफ चलते रहे। क्योंकि, न राजेन्द्र बाबू आज तक सोमनाथ गए और न राहुल गांधी जी आज तक अयोध्या गए। 500 वर्ष के बाद राम लला का मंदिर अयोध्या में बना। इनके जो पार्टनर्स हैं, वे लोग भी घूम के आ गए। लेकिन, ये मुद्रा की बात कर रहे हैं। अभय मुद्रा होती है, शिव की उत्तरी मुद्रा होती है। इस व्यक्ति को यह ही नहीं पता कि हिन्दू धर्म में कुल 399 मुद्राएं होती हैं। अगर ये 399 मुद्राओं में 20 मुद्रा भी बता दें, तो मैं राजनीति से सन्यास ले लूंगा। … (व्यवधान) अभी आएं खड़े होकर बोल दें, लेकिन ये केवल चार मुद्राएं - शिव

की ये मुद्रा, गुरुनानक की ये मुद्रा, केवल हिन्दू धर्म को कैसे खत्म किया जा सकता है, उसमें गए हैं।

अब मैं मुख्य प्वाइंट पर आता हूं। कौल एंड शकधर कहता है कि लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन को या लीडर ऑफ प्रोपेगेंडा को या जो भी कह लीजिए या एक इग्नोरेंट आदमी जब एरोगेंट हो जाता है और वह जब विदेश जाए तो वह भारत की ही बात करेगा। यदि वह अपने आप को लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन मानता है, तो पॉलिटिकल डिफरेंसेस जितने भी हों, वह भारत की ही बात करता है। वर्ष 2014 से लेकर 2026 तक राहुल गांधी ने 260 विदेश यात्राएं की हैं। एक-दो नहीं पूरे 260। मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि गांधी फैमिली का कोई बिजनेस नहीं है। किताब की रॉयल्टी से जो पैसा आता होगा, उसके अलावा कोई बिजनेस नहीं है। ये 260 यात्राएं किसने स्पॉन्सर कीं? किसके पैसे पर जाते हैं? किसके पैसे पर ये कंबोडिया, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, वियतनाम और ब्रिटेन जा रहे हैं। हमारे कई सांसदों ने कहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां जाकर ये क्या कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) मैं डेटवाइज़ बता रहा हूं कि 20 अप्रैल, 2025 को बोस्टन में इंडियन कम्यूनिटी को वे संबोधित करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इलेक्शन कमीशन कम्प्रोमाइज्ड है। ... * इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बनते हैं और बाद में इस सरकार में मंत्री बन जाते हैं। उस समय इलेक्शन कमीशन कम्प्रोमाइज्ड नहीं है। ...*, इनके फादर के समय में पीएमओ में रहे हैं। ...* का एक ही काम रहा है कि उन्होंने मदर टेरेसा के ऊपर एक किताब लिखी है। उनके पोप साहब के साथ बहुत अच्छे संबंध थे। श्री गोपालास्वामी चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर थे और उन्होंने वर्ष 2007 में लिखा था कि यह आदमी ...* आदमी है, यह नेगेटिव आदमी है, यह ...* आदमी है और इसको हटा देना चाहिए। उसको हटाने के बजाय कांग्रेस पार्टी ने गोपालास्वामी जी को हटाना अच्छा समझा और श्री नवीन चावला को इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बना दिया। उस समय इलेक्शन कमीशन सही था। श्री टी.एन. शेषन ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से आडवाणी जी के खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ा। इनके लिए इलेक्शन कमीशन कम्प्रोमाइज्ड नहीं है, लेकिन आज इलेक्शन कमीशन कम्प्रोमाइज्ड है। इस बात को यह बोस्टन में कह रहे हैं। 12 सितम्बर, 2017 में यह यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ कैलिफोर्निया जाते हैं और वहां लेक्चर

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

ऑन इंडिया एट 17 करते हैं। उसमें वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम को मार रहा है। यहां ओवैसी साहब नहीं हैं। मैंने यह जो पजामा-कुर्ता पहना है, इसे ओवैसी साहब ने मुझे ईद पर दिया है। ओवैसी साहब मुझे टोपी पहनाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं और मैं उनको तिलक लगाने की कोशिश नहीं करता हूं। टोपी पहनने से मैं मुसलमान नहीं बन जाऊंगा और तिलक लगाने से ओवैसी हिन्दू नहीं हो जाएंगे। मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का कट्टर आदमी हूं। हमारा मुसलमान के साथ किसी प्रकार का कोई रिलेशन नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन जब देश की बात आती है और ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की बात आयी तो हम और ओवैसी जी एक साथ थे। हमने और ओवैसी जी ने देश के बारे में जो बात कही, वह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। जब हम सऊदी अरब पहुंचे तो वहां के विदेश मंत्री ने हमसे कहा कि आप लोगों को पाकिस्तान के साथ बात करनी चाहिए। उस समय ओवैसी जी उसको समझाने में नाकाम हो गए तो उन्होंने कहा कि निशिकान्त जी आपको बोलना चाहिए। मैंने कहा कि यह वह सरकार नहीं है। हम आपको सुनाने आए हैं, हम आपकी बात सुनने के लिए नहीं आए हैं। हम मनमोहन सिंह जी नहीं हैं। वर्ष 2008 में मुंबई बम ब्लास्ट हो गया और इसी सऊदी अरब और अमेरिका के दबाव में शरमन अल शेख में आपने समझौता कर लिया, एग्रीमेंट हो गया। भारत सरकार ने पहली बार कम्प्रोमाइज्ड करते हुए यह बता दिया कि बलोचिस्तान में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसमें भारत सरकार का योगदान है। हम वह घटिया आदमी नहीं हैं। अगर हमारे आदमियों को आपने मारा है तो हम भी मारेंगे। आपको पाकिस्तान को समझाना है तो समझाइए। हमने और ओवैसी जी ने यह कहा। हम नदी की दो धाराएं हैं लेकिन नदी जब समुद्र में मिलती है तो वही अनेकता में एकता होती है। हम भारतीय पहले हैं और यही बात कहने के लिए ओवैसी साहब वहां गए थे। आप किस हिन्दू-मुसलमान की बात करते हैं। ओवैसी जी के ऊपर अटैक हुआ तो क्या आप एक बार भी पूछने गए कि उन पर किसने गोली चलाई? आप केवल हिन्दू-मुसलमान की पॉलिटिक्स करते हैं। राहुल गांधी जी 11 सितम्बर, 2024 को वॉशिंगटन गए थे। वहां उन्होंने कहा कि डेमोक्रेसी एकदम टूटफूट गयी है, खत्म हो गयी है। तेलंगाना और कर्नाटक में उनकी सरकार है। क्या डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है? पाकिस्तान की एजेंसीज़ के साथ इस सदन के कांग्रेस के डिप्टी लीडर श्री गौरव गोगोई का संबंध है,

यह असम सरकार ने बताया। लेकिन ओम बिरला साहब ने उनको एक कमेटी का हेड बना दिया। यह डेमोक्रेसी है। डेमोक्रेसी को आप खत्म कर रहे हैं या हम कर रहे हैं?

सर, 10 सितंबर, 2024 को ये जॉर्ज टाउन में थे और उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में आरक्षण समाप्त हो जाएगा। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ओबीसी और इकोनोमिकली वीकर सेक्शन का आरक्षण समाप्त करने की इस देश की किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के किसी भी व्यक्ति की हिम्मत नहीं है। ईडब्ल्यूएस को आरक्षण इस सरकार ने दिया है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को प्रोटेक्शन इस मोदी सरकार ने दिया है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब को प्रोटेक्शन इस मोदी सरकार ने दिया। ये ओबीसी आयोग के अध्यक्ष बैठे हुए हैं। जो ओबीसी को संवैधानिक दर्जा देना था, वह हमने दिया है। आप रिजर्वेशन की बात कर रहे हैं। ये इसीलिए बात कर रहे हैं कि इनके फादर ने रिजर्वेशन का विरोध किया। जब मंडल कमीशन बना तो राजीव गांधी जी का जो बयान है, उसमें उन्होंने मंडल कमीशन का विरोध किया था। इसलिए, आप कह रहे हैं कि रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर रहे हैं। बाहर जाकर, 10 सितम्बर, 2024 को ये वर्जिनिया में थे, ये वर्जिनिया में कह रहे हैं कि सिखों को पगड़ी नहीं पहनने दिया जा रहा है। यहां बिट्टू जी हैं, इनको वे ट्रेटर कहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आपको पता है कि सरदार बेअंत सिंह साहब शहीद हो गए। इस पंजाब को बचाने के लिए, अपनी पगड़ी की इज्जत को बचाने के लिए उस आदमी ने जान देना पसंद किया। उनके पोते को वह आदमी ट्रेटर कह रहा है और यह आदमी बाहर जाकर कह रहा है कि पगड़ी सुरक्षित नहीं है, जिससे कि पाकिस्तान खालिस्तानियों को बढ़ावा दे, दूरियां पैदा करे और पंजाब इस देश से अलग हो जाए।

सर, 10 दिसम्बर, 2024 जार्ज टाउन में वे कह रहे हैं कि युवाओं को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। आपने कौन-सा रोजगार दे दिया? वर्ष 2024 से लेकर वर्ष 2014 तक जो बेरोजगार का परसेंट था, 14 परसेंट लोग बेरोजगार थे। आज कितना परसेंट है? आज केवल और केवल 6 परसेंट है। कहां 14 परसेंट बेरोजगारी और कहां 6 परसेंट बेरोजगारी है। जो टारगेट है, जो आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का मिशन है, जो मेक-इन-इंडिया का मिशन है, ये मिशन आगे आने पांच सालों में जब

विकसित भारत, 2047 होगा, यहां का कोई युवा बेरोजगार नहीं होगा। आप बेरोजगारी की बात कर रहे हैं। आप युवाओं को भड़काना चाहते हैं।

सर, 3 मार्च, 2023 को कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी में ये कह रहे हैं कि कश्मीर में मिलिटेंट है और मिलिटेंट हमें देख रहा है। क्या आपको वर्ष 1990-91 याद है? सारे कश्मीरी पंडित भगा दिए, सारे कश्मीरी पंडित भाग गये। मोदी जी, जो हमारे प्रधानमंत्री हैं, वह लाल किला पर झंडा फहराएंगे तो सीआरपीएफ इसे करे। कश्मीर से आर्टिकल 370 और 35ए खत्म हो गया है और आप वहां यात्रा करने जाते हैं तो मिलिटेंट आंख में आंख डालकर बात कर रहा है, लेकिन वह गोली नहीं चला रहा है। यह हमारी विजय है या आपकी विजय है? आप किसको भड़काने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं?

सर, 3 मार्च, 2023 को यूके की कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी में यह कहते हैं कि Modi ji is destroying the architecture of India. देश के प्रधानमंत्री के बारे में इनका यह कहना है। सीएंडएजी के ऊपर किसने क्वैश्चन किया - आपने। चीफ जस्टिस के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट मोशन कौन लेकर आया - आप। उपराष्ट्रपति के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट मोशन कौन लेकर आया- आप। स्पीकर साहब के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट मोशन कौन लेकर आया - आप। इलेक्शन कमीशन के खिलाफ कौन बोल रहा है, आप बोल रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति को किसने बेइज्जत किया? उनको पश्चिम बंगाल में रिसीव करने के लिए कोई नहीं था। संस्थानों को कौन खत्म कर रहा है? संस्थानों को आप खत्म कर रहे हैं और मोदी के बारे में कह रहे हैं। मोदी तो रामनाथ कोविंद जैसे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी को राष्ट्रपति बना रहे हैं और द्रौपदी मुर्मु जी जैसी गरीब महिला को राष्ट्रपति बना रहे हैं। आर्किटेक्चर कौन खत्म कर रहा है?

सर, 3 मार्च, 2023 को केम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी में यह कह रहे हैं कि मेरे फोन में पेगासस है। यह पेगासस की बात करते हैं। इसके लिए आलोक जोशी साहब के नेतृत्व में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक कमेटी बनायी। 50 बार राहुल गांधी जी को कहा गया कि अपना फोन सबमिट कीजिए। कांग्रेस पार्टी के सारे नेताओं को कहा गया, लेकिन एक बार भी फोन नहीं दिया। यह प्रोपगेंडा का मास्टर है और मैं वह सारे उदाहरण यहां दे रहा हूं कि वह किस तरह की बातें करता है। अगर हिम्मत थी तो अपने

फोन को आप देते। इससे पता चलता कि आप कोलम्बिया जा रहे हैं तो किससे बात कर रहे हैं। इल्हान उमर जी से बात कर रहे हैं या जॉर्ज सोरोस से बात कर रहे हैं या यूएस एड से बात कर रहे हैं। चीन के एजेंट हो या नहीं हो, वर्ष 2008 में जो एग्रीमेंट किया था, उसके बारे में पता चलता।

माननीय सभापति जी, 23 मई, 2022 कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी... (व्यवधान) यह कह रही हैं कि सीबीआई और ईडी का उपयोग हो रहा है। ईडी को पीएमएलए का अधिकार किसने दिया? आपने दिया ।... (व्यवधान) आज तक सीबीआई का कानून नहीं बन पाया है । करुणानिधि जी को... (व्यवधान) यहां पर डीएमके के लोग बैठे हुए हैं, ये कांग्रेस का साथ देते हैं। वर्ष 1977-78 में पहली बार इसी सीबीआई को लगा करके इंदिरा गांधी जी ने करप्शन के केस में बाहर किया था।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं ।... (व्यवधान) इस तरह के सैकड़ों उदाहरण हैं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: One minute please.

... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं कंक्लूड कर रहा हूं।

सर, एक कहावत है कि बूड़ा वंश कबीर का, जब उपजा पूत कमाल ।... (व्यवधान) यह कमाल है । यह अंतिम राजा है ।... (व्यवधान) जिस तरह से बहादुर शाह जफर ने देश को खत्म किया, उसी तरह से यह कांग्रेस को खत्म करेगा। मैं सिर्फ एक बात से सहमत हूं कि माननीय ओम बिरला साहब को दो चीजों की सजा जरूर मिलनी चाहिए ।... (व्यवधान) वह सजा यह है कि यहां जो 543 मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, इनको उस व्यक्ति ने आवाज दी ।... (व्यवधान) उस आदमी को

अपने क्षेत्र का मुद्दा उठाने के लिए आवाज दी।

दूसरा, कोरोना काल में कोई सांसद नहीं मरा, सारे सांसदों का हालचाल लिया, उन तक डॉक्टर्स पहुंचाए, उनकी जान बचायी, इसी कारण से माननीय ओम बिरला साहब को ये सजा देने को तैयार हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं इसके विरोध में खड़ा हूं।... (व्यवधान) आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, जय हिंद, जय भारत।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं इसे चेक कर लूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will check.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : मैं इसको चेक करूंगा, अगर कोई भी अनपार्लियामेंट्री वर्ड है, तो उसे निकाल देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to strongly oppose this unfortunate and ill-conceived Motion seeking the removal of hon. Speaker, Shri Om Birla ji. This Motion is not driven by any genuine concern for Parliamentary functioning, but is driven by a political motive. When they cannot win the confidence of the people outside the House, they attempt to manufacture controversy inside the House. Let us remind ourselves of the facts.

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए। मैं रूलिंग दे चुका हूं, जो भी अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल वर्ड है, उसे निकाल दिया जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Continue please.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS: In the entire history of the Lok Sabha, only a handful of Speakers have been re-elected to serve two consecutive terms. Shri Om Birla stands among this small and distinguished group. Such continuity is not accidental; it reflects the confidence that the Members across the House have placed his leadership and fairness. Under his stewardship, the Lok Sabha has consistently achieved remarkable levels of productivity. The 17th Lok Sabha recorded around 97 per cent of productivity and several Sessions have crossed 100 per cent productivity, meaning that the House worked even beyond its scheduled hours to complete the people's business. This is not a small achievement in a House as large and diverse as ours.

Sir, what is even more commendable is that the hon. Speaker has made a conscious effort to encourage first-time Members of Parliament. Many young MPs and first-time MPs, including me, have been given opportunities to speak, to participate in debates and to raise concerns of their constituencies. For Members from parties, like ours, the Jana Sena Party who come here with the aspiration of the people we represent, this place is invaluable. We come here to raise the voice of our regions, our youths, and our communities, but unfortunately, what do we often witness is continuous disruptions, sloganeerings, walkouts and ruckus over one issue after another. When the House is repeatedly stalled, it is not the Government that loses; it is the people of India whose voices remain unheard.

Sir, the office of the Speaker is one of the most respected institutions in our Parliamentary democracy. Disagreement is a part of democracy, but

attempting to undermine the dignity of the Chair for political messaging is not.

Sir, Shri Om Birla ji has conducted the proceedings of this House with patience, restraint, and respect for all sides. In the face of repeated disruptions, he has continued to appeal for dialogue, debate and dignity in our proceedings. Therefore, I strongly urge this House to reject this Motion and reaffirm its faith in the office of the Speaker under the leadership of Shri Om Birla ji. Thank you. Jai Hind.

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. Today, I rise to speak on the No Confidence Motion against the hon. Speaker with a heavy heart and deep responsibility to defend the principles of this House and democracy, and the principles that are under direct attack today. Parliament is the heartbeat of our nation. In this space, people's voices are heard, differing opinions meet, clash and guide the course of our country. At the core of any democracy lies freedom of speech, dissent and discussion. These are not the privileges given by the ruling party or by the Chair. These are all Fundamental Rights of every elected representative and, through us, of every citizen of this country.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Rahul Gandhi ji has walked the length and breadth of this country and earned the respect and trust of the people to be their voice in this House, and also has the constitutional responsibility. It is deeply disheartening that this House, time and again, has witnessed that he has been denied his right to speak, because you are uncomfortable with the truth he speaks. You are unable to answer him. Everyone of you is afraid of him. That is

why, you stand up in the Parliament and abuse him because you are afraid of him.

Also, the whole Opposition is not allowed to raise our voice, our consensus, and issues of vital importance. This creates a serious concern about the impartiality of this Chair. When elected representatives try to speak on behalf of millions of people, they are silenced. This is not merely a procedural lapse. It is the fundamental ... * of the democratic spirit. The Opposition in Parliament is not an obstacle to the Government. In a true democracy, the Government governs, but the Opposition scrutinises, holds power accountable. Without the Opposition, the Parliament will be an echo chamber. It is not merely that the Members are silenced, but it is about the millions of people we are representing. The credibility of democracy is measured not by how comfortably the Government speaks, but by how freely the Opposition is allowed to constrain. But today, what we have witnessed are troubling double standards, two entirely different set of rules – one for the ruling party and another for the Opposition are there.

In recent times, the suspension of Opposition Members has become increasingly common response for the dissent in the House. Instead of allowing the Members to express their concerns or register their protest, suspensions are used to silence all of us. Between 2004 to 2009, and 2009 to 2024, suspension rates has increased 2,000 times. This has never been heard in any democracy in the world. Sir, I also have been suspended twice. I remember, once it was for

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the protest against domestic gas price rise. Even two days before, the price of gas has increased by Rs. 60. But if I protest, I will be suspended. I do not remember the next time when I was suspended, as you do not need any valid reason to suspend us in this House. Even today, my colleagues remain outside this House, under suspension for raising their voice in protest.

Sir, ... * This selective application of rules clearly shows why this Motion has been brought before this House. It is deeply troubling that the hon. Speaker, the custodian and guardian of this House, the protector of every Member of this House has chosen to level such a grave allegation against us, the women Members of Parliament, to suggest that the elected representatives, who have come here with the mandate and trust of the people, intended to harm the Prime Minister. It is not only unprecedented but also baseless and profoundly unjust. Most of us in this House come from a humble background. Many of us are first generation politicians. We build our political capital with decades of hard work among people. Facing resistance and discrimination to question our integrity in this manner is a grievous attack on every woman who earns a right place in public life.

The hon. Speaker knows many of us personally well. He knows from the deepest part of his heart that we all are the women of ideological commitment, integrity, dignity, courage, and conviction. Also, we are hailing from the political party, Indian National Congress, that has always upheld the dignity and constitutional values. And we do know him personally and we have the utmost

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

respect for his Office and his goodself, which is why it pains us even more to see that he chose to allow the Ruling Party to influence and pressurize him to make such a grave allegation against us. Such statements do not merely hurt the individuals, do not insult the individuals; they strike at the heart of this very House, betray the trust that the people place in their representatives, and undermine the very idea of Parliamentary democracy.

Sir, let me speak plainly here. Our protest on that day was peaceful, civilized, and dignified. Even in the videos, that were released by the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Kiren Rijiju *ji*, my brother from the North East, it could be seen that we were merely standing in that place, holding banner, and peacefully protesting. What is wrong in it? I do not understand. Another video was released from the Speaker's Chamber. What happened there? We were vehemently arguing to uphold the dignity of the House against the obscene and vulgar remarks made against our respected former Prime Ministers by the BJP MP, Nishikant Dubey. These are the expressions of dissent. Dissent is not against the decorum but is against the erosion of democratic space; against partisanship, and against the system that is a means to safeguard all voices, but which, currently, silences many.

Sir, unfortunately, the Chair and the Government, without moving a Motion to protest ...* demean us for peacefully protesting. Is that a crime? Is that a threat? What exactly is a threat here? Is asking for accountability a threat or is selling this country in the name of Indo-US Trade Deal a threat? Is demanding

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

an institutional autonomy, independence, and neutrality a threat? Or, is compromising every institution, means to safeguard our democracy including the Parliament, the Election Commission, and Investigating Agencies, a real threat?

In the broad daylight, with multiple cameras recording every moment of the proceedings, and live proceedings being watched across the country, we witnessed something deeply disturbing in this House. ... * Is this not affecting the sanctity of the Parliament? Is this not affecting the sense of this House?

We also see a situation where a foreign power dictates terms to a sovereign nation like India regarding trade and foreign policy. A proud and independent country like ours cannot allow a foreign power to decide our economic policy and energy policy by external pressure. Is that not harmful to the dignity of the nation?

Sir, serious allegations were made ... * in the Epstein files. Yet, they continue to hold office without any accountability and they are sitting in the same House. Is that not affecting the sanctity of this Parliament? When the enemy tanks are moving, crossing over our border, and when serious challenges are arising from China, the Prime Minister of the country must show leadership and take responsibility. But the Prime Minister refuses to show leadership and take responsibility. ... *Is that not harmful? Is that not affecting the morale of this country?

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Sir, we have been forced to fight for the rights of Tamil Nadu. We wish to raise our voice for restoring our rights. Funds meant for education in Tamil Nadu are denied by you. You also deny release of funds meant for infrastructure. You refuse to accept our rich history and ancient glory related to Keezhadi and Tamils. In such a situation, if we want to raise those issues in Parliament, you refuse to allow us to speak here. How can we view this? If we speak without your permission, you suspend us.*

If all these are not considered shameful, then, how can the peaceful protest by women Members of Parliament, standing with banners to express their democratic protest, be portrayed as a threat?

Sir, these are all the issues that I wanted to raise.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Just a minute.

Hon. Members, the time of the House is extended till Sushri S. Jothimani's speech is over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, these are all the issues that we wanted to raise in the House. But we are not allowed to speak. Our voices were denied, and that is precisely why the protest happened. I would like to remind this House about the historic moment of leadership in this very House. When the then hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji, rose to speak in this same place, Members of the Opposition surrounded him there and even threw papers at him. At that time,

..... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Manmohan Singh Ji stood calmly, with humility, with dignity, and with courage. He faced the protests, and continued his speech. That is the leadership this country needs in any democracy.

Refusing to appear in the House and instead blaming the Leader of the Opposition and women Members of Parliament does not reflect leadership. The PM's absence from this House was not due to any threat from women MPs, but due to ...*. It is ...*. Leadership is not about avoiding questions; leadership is about facing them.

Let us not ridicule the great institution of Parliament by making such unfair, ridiculous, and frivolous allegations and treating democratic dissent as a crime. Parliament exists so that difficult questions can be asked and the Government can be held accountable. The office of the Speaker is sacred. It exists to protect the integrity of this House. Its authority comes not from any party, but from the trust of the entire House and through its people. The Speaker must stand above politics, ensuring fairness to all Members and allowing every voice to be heard, whether from the Treasury Benches or from the Opposition.

When neutrality is compromised, Parliament itself is compromised, and the people's faith in democracy falls. A Speaker who protects every voice strengthens democracy. A Speaker’s silence in the face of dissent weakens the very institution he has sworn to protect. Across mature democracies such as the United Kingdom, Canada, and Ireland, the Speaker is expected to rise above party lines and command the confidence of the entire House. India too must

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

reflect on such practices and ensure that the Speaker's office inspires trust across the Treasury Bench and the Opposition, irrespective of the parties in power.

Sir, the Motion is not about individuals or parties. It is about preserving the dignity of this House, the neutrality of the office of the Speaker, and the faith of the people we represent. Today, we must decide whether this institution will stand for fairness, neutrality, and the protection of every voice or whether it will allow dissent to be silenced.

Sir, for the dignity of the House, for the trust of the people, and for the future of parliamentary democracy, I support this motion. Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही बुधवार, 11 मार्च, 2026 को प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

19.32 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 11, 2026/ Phalguna 20,1947 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in Lok Sabha (Seventeenth Edition)