Eighteenth Series, Vol. XVI No. 7

Tuesday, July 28, 2026
Sravana 6, 1948 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 28, 2026/ Sravana 6, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Team India on Winning Medals in 23rd Commonwealth Games

and

Congratulations to Ms. Anahat Singh on Winning World Junior Squash Championship, 2026

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, 23वें राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में भारत के पैरा खिलाड़ी सुश्री शर्मिला धनखड ने स्वर्ण पदक व सुश्री शिल्पा के. शायला ने कांस्य पदक जीता है। श्री सर्वेश कुशारे, श्री वल्लुरी अजया बाबू, सुश्री ज्ञानेश्वरी यादव ने रजत पदक एवं सुश्री बिंदिया रानी देवी ने कांस्य पदक जीतकर इस प्रतियोगिता में भारत का गौरव बढ़ाया है।

भारत की 18 वर्षीय स्क्वैश खिलाड़ी सुश्री अनाहत सिंह को कनाडा में विश्व जूनियर स्क्वैश चैंपियनशिप, 2026 का खिताब जीतकर ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि हासिल की है।

मैं सदन की ओर से देश का मान बढ़ाने वाले सभी खिलाड़ियों को उनके योगदान के लिए, टीम इंडिया कोच, उनके परिवारजनों और सभी को हार्दिक बधाई और शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

जब खेलों के अंदर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत के खिलाड़ी जिस कड़ी मेहनत से स्वर्ण पदक, रजत पदक या कांस्य पदक जीतते हैं और संसद उनका अभिवादन करती है, इस देश की 140 करोड़ जनता उनका अभिवादन करती है तो इससे एक अच्छा संदेश जाता है। इससे खिलाड़ियों का मनोबल बढ़ता है। इसके लिए मैं आप सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

———

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब प्रश्नकाल है।

11.02 hrs

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 121 and 140

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई)-IV के अंतर्गत संपर्क मार्ग से नहीं जुड़ी बस्तियां

***121. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:**

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

(क) देश में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई)-IV के अंतर्गत संपर्क मार्ग से जोड़ी जाने वाली बस्तियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत इस संबंध में कुल कितना बजट आबंटित किया गया है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चिह्नित की गई बस्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु प्राप्त, सर्वेक्षण किए गए और स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पुरानी और जर्जर सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए अपनाई गई नीति क्या है; और

(च) क्या ठेकेदारों के लिए उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों का पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए रखरखाव करना अनिवार्य है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-IV (पीएमजीएसवाई- IV) को वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29 के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए 70,125 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय से देश भर में 25,000 पात्र संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता (62,500 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण) प्रदान करने के लक्ष्य के साथ मंजूरी दी है। पीएमजीएसवाई- IV के तहत कोई राज्य-वार लक्ष्य नहीं है। जनगणना 2011 के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के आधार पर पीएमजीएसवाई- IV के तहत संपर्कता प्रदान की जाने वाली बसावटों के पात्रता मानदंड निम्नानुसार हैं:

I. मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें।
II. विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, लद्दाख, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर और उत्तराखंड) विशेष श्रेणी के क्षेत्र [जनजातीय अनुसूची-V क्षेत्र, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक/जिले और संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र (25% से अधिक क्रॉस ढलान और ऊंचाई औसत समुद्र तल से 600 मीटर से अधिक)] में 250 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें, तथा
III. गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर चिह्नित पुराने एवं संवेदनशील जिलों सहित वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों में 100 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें।

(ग) और (घ): ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएएस) के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के सीधी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, गति शक्ति प्लेटफॉर्म पर जीआईएस मैपिंग टूल "ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण ऐप" का उपयोग करके पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत राज्य द्वारा कुल 994 बसावटों की पहचान/सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और उनमें से 968 बसावटों को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) द्वारा सत्यापित किया गया है।

सीधी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए अब तक 42.95 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 64.90 किलोमीटर की 31 सड़क कार्यों के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और इन्हें मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ दिनांक 15.05.2026 को मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ङ) : "ग्रामीण सड़कें" राज्य का विषय है। पीएमजीएसवाई एक बारगी विशेष कार्यकलाप है जिसमें मौजूदा रणनीतिक ग्रामीण लिंक को उन्नत करने और सड़कों के निर्माण के माध्यम से नई संपर्कता प्रदान की जाती है। पुरानी, क्षतिग्रस्त या जर्जर सड़कों के लिए नीतिगत ढांचा इस प्रकार है:

- **दोष देयता अवधि पश्चात:** मूल स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव में किए गए प्रारंभिक 5-वर्षीय दोष देयता अवधि (डीएलपी) के बाद, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का नियमित रखरखाव और समय-समय पर नवीनीकरण संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। मंत्रालय और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) राज्यों के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत स्वीकृत सड़कों को न्यूनतम 10 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए रख रखाव करना अनिवार्य बनाता है।
- **पीएमजीएसवाई-II और III के तहत उन्नयन:** बसावटों को पीएमजीएसवाई-II के तहत ग्रामीण विकास केंद्रों से तथा पीएमजीएसवाई-III के तहत ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों (जीआरएएम), उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय और अस्पतालों को जोड़ने वाले मौजूदा जर्जर थ्रू रुटों और प्रमुख ग्रामीण लिंकों को व्यापक उन्नयन प्राथमिकता सूची (सीयूपीएल) के आधार पर उन्नयन किया गया। राज्यों में क्रमशः पीएमजीएसवाई- II और III के तहत कुल 49,778 किमी और 1,22,038 किमी सड़क की लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई थी, जिनमें से 49,130 किमी और 1,08,954 किमी दिनांक 22.07.2026 तक पूरी हो चुकी हैं।
- **पीएमजीएसवाई रखरखाव नीति:** राज्यों को ग्रामीण सड़क रखरखाव नीतियां तैयार करने, मंत्रालय के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर करने और राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क

विकास एजेंसियों (एसआरआरडीए) द्वारा प्रबंधित एक अलग खाते में पर्याप्त रखरखाव निधि का प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

(च): पीएमजीएसवाई मानक बोली दस्तावेज (एसबीडी) के तहत, जो ठेकेदार सड़क का निर्माण या उन्नयन करते हैं, उन्हें अनिवार्य रूप से निर्माण के बाद **5 साल की दोष देयता अवधि (डीएलपी)** के लिए सड़क का रखरखाव करना होता है। इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

i. **एकीकृत विवरण:** निर्माण और 5-वर्षीय नियमित रखरखाव विवरण एक ही ठेकेदार को एक साथ दिए जाते हैं।

ii. **ई-मार्ग के माध्यम से प्रदर्शन आधारित निगरानी:** डीएलपी के दौरान नियमित रखरखाव भुगतान को पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव (ई-मार्ग) वेब पोर्टल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन संसाधित किया जाता है, जहां क्षेत्र इंजीनियर द्वैमासिक निरीक्षण करते हैं और भुगतान को प्रमाणित करने से पहले जियो-टैग की गई तस्वीरें अपलोड करते हैं।

iii. **दोष सुधार:** यदि 5-वर्षीय दोष देयता अवधि के दौरान, कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइयों (पीआईयू), राज्य गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता (एसक्यूएम), या राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता (एनक्यूएम) द्वारा निरीक्षण में दोष या असंतोषजनक स्थितियां पाई जाती हैं, तो ठेकेदार अपने खर्च पर उन्हें सुधारने के लिए संविदात्मक रूप से बाध्य है। ऐसा करने में विफलता के परिणामस्वरूप दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निष्पादन जमा राशि जब्त हो जाती है और काली सूची में डाल दिया जाता है।

EVS-PENETRATION IN THE NORTH-EAST

***122. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

(a) the details of number of Electric Vehicles (EVs) sold in Assam and other North-eastern States under FAME India subsidy support, year-wise from 2022-23 to 2024-25;

(b) the details of number of EV charging stations sanctioned and operational in Assam as on date;

(c) the details of FAME subsidy disbursed to North-eastern States as a percentage of the national total; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to extend charging infrastructure to National Highway corridors in Assam and the North-east under the Modified UDAN–EV convergence framework?

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

(a) : Details of total number of EVs sold in Assam and other Northeastern States under FAME-II scheme from 2022-23 to 2024-25, is as under:

Sl. No.	State	EVs Sold (Nos.)		
		2022-23	2023-24	Total
1	Assam	2,108	8,882	10,990
2	Tripura	1,800	4,967	6,767
3	Meghalaya	35	467	502
4	Manipur	312	56	368
5	Mizoram	61	267	328
6	Arunachal	3	13	16

	Pradesh			
7	Sikkim	5	4	9
8	Nagaland	2	4	6
	Total	4,326	14,660	18,986

FAME-II was implemented from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2024.

(b) : A total of 117 number of EV public charging stations (EVPCS) have been sanctioned and 88 EV PCS are operational in Assam under FAME-II Scheme, as on 01.07.2026.

(c) : The FAME-II scheme was implemented on pan India basis and no state-wise allocation has been done under the scheme. Details of FAME subsidy disbursed to EV buyers for the EVs registered in the Northeastern States are as under :

Sl. No.	**State**	**No. of EVs incentivised**	**Incentive Disbursed** (Rs. Crore)
1	Assam	11,776	71.23
2	Tripura	7,765	55.67
3	Manipur	505	3.17
4	Meghalaya	452	2.93
5	Mizoram	324	0.97
6	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0.08
7	Sikkim	10	0.05
8	Nagaland	8	0.03
	Total for North-eastern States	20,855	134.13
	Total disbursed under Scheme (pan India)	16,21,197	6,575.29
	Share of North-eastern States	1.29%	2.04%

In addition to the above, 198 EV chargers have been sanctioned in the Northeast Region and are being installed through Oil Marketing Companies. The number of chargers sanctioned are 117 in Assam, 29 in Meghalaya, 23 in Nagaland, 14 in Manipur, 7 in Mizoram, 5 in Tripura, and 3 in Arunachal Pradesh.

(d) : As per information received from Ministry of Civil Aviation, there is no such framework under the recently launched Modified UDAN Scheme.

LAKHPATI DIDIS UNDER DAY-NRLM

***123. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) towards achieving the target of six crore Lakhpati Didis, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total capacity built under the newly launched National campaign on Entrepreneurship to train fifty lakh Self-Help Group (SHG) members via Community Resource Persons, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government maintains data on women who have attained Lakhpati Didi status and entrepreneurship training imparted under the

National Campaign on Entrepreneurship, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government is monitoring sustainable monthly household income through the People Operating System (LokOS) application for verification of Lakhpati Didi beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the initiative on women's financial inclusion, entrepreneurship and livelihood generation, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency of Maharashtra; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to expand entrepreneurship support, credit linkage and market access for SHGs, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jalgaon?

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

(a) : Yes, The Government regularly reviews the progress of the Lakhpati Didi initiative under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through a structured multi-tier monitoring and review mechanism.

(i) At the national level, progress is periodically reviewed under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, along with the Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary (Rural Development).

At the State level, progress is reviewed by the State level Lakhpati Didis Steering Committee and the Mission Directors/Chief Executive Officers of the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs). Regular reviews are also conducted at the District and Block levels to monitor implementation, identify bottlenecks and facilitate timely corrective action.

(ii) As of March 31, 2026, over 3.46 crore Self Help Group (SHG) members have achieved "Lakhpati Didi" status. The Government continues to closely monitor the progress of this initiative and is taking necessary steps to reach the overall target of 6 crore Lakhpati Didis. To support this goal, an additional target of 4.10 crore has been allocated across States/UTs, which includes an additional target of 17.50 lakh for Maharashtra. This progress is driven through sustainable livelihood promotion, training and capacity building, financial inclusion, enterprise development, and inter-departmental convergence.

(b) : National Entrepreneurship Campaign was launched on 12th January 2026 to impart enterprise development training and build capacity and certify existing CRPs on Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) across the States. Details are as under:

(i) More than 66,000 Community Resource Persons (CRPs), including CRP-EPs and Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs), have

been oriented and sensitized to provide basic entrepreneurship training and handholding support to SHG members under the campaign.

(ii) In addition, 400 Master Trainers have been developed through the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), to strengthen the training ecosystem and support capacity building of the field-level cadres.

(iii) The State-wise details of the trained CRP-EPs & BDSPs are enclosed at **Statement-I** and the state wise data on National Campaign on Entrepreneurship training is also being captured, and the status as on date is enclosed at **Statement-II.**

(c) : The Government maintains comprehensive, digitized records of SHG members who are now, enabled as Lakhpati Didis and also imparts training on entrepreneurship.

(i) Data is systematically captured in the Digital Aajeevika Register, using LoKOS, the digital platform of DAY-NRLM. State wise figures are enclosed at **Statement – III**. District-wise details are available on the Lakhpati Didi Dashboard (lakhpatididi.gov.in)

(ii) Data for States including Maharashtra is also maintained, Maharashtra has identified 51.59 lakh Potential Lakhpati Didis (PLDs) and verified

49.62 lakh Lakhpati Didis supported by 395 Master Trainers and 37,065 CRPs. As per data entered by CRPs, as on 31st March 2026, Jalgaon (Maharashtra) had 3.34 lakhs total Potential Lakhpati Didis (PLDs) and 2.42 lakh Lakhpati Didis supported by 1,676 CRPs.

(d) : The Government utilizes the LokOS (Community Operating System), the digital platform under DAY-NRLM to support, capture, monitor and verify household income and livelihood-related information for making of Lakhpati Didis.

(i) LokOS enables trained community cadres to capture baseline household income and periodically update household income and livelihood-related information through Digital Aajeevika Register (DAR).

(ii) The application facilitates monitoring of income progression and supports assessment of whether the income criteria for making of Lakhpati Didis have been achieved and sustained.

(iii) The self declared data captured in LokOS is verified through a prescribed validation process at the block levels by CRPs, Block Program Manager (BPM) and District Program Manager (DPM) before the entries are made in the DAR.

(iv) The robust digital LokOS platform provides dashboards, analytical reports and data insights to monitor required needs, progress and review at the National, State, District and Block levels.

(e) : The Government has undertaken independent evaluations of DAY-NRLM and its interventions to assess their impact on women's financial inclusion, entrepreneurship and livelihood generation.

(i) DAY-NRLM Evaluation (2024): The evaluation found a positive impact on household incomes, which increased by around 10% over the medium to short term. In mature Cluster Level Federations (MCLFs), household incomes increased by 12% to 33%.

(ii) SVEP Endline Evaluation (2024): The evaluation found that 96% of supported enterprises remained operational, 79% of entrepreneurs had established their first business, 74% reported the enterprise as their primary occupation, 73% earned a regular monthly income, and around 86% reported increased savings, demonstrating significant improvements in entrepreneurship, financial inclusion and sustainable livelihoods.

(iii) NITI Aayog Evaluation (2025): NITI Aayog assessed DAY-NRLM as a highly relevant and impactful programme, highlighting improvements in household incomes, livelihood diversification, financial inclusion, financial literacy and women's empowerment through strong community institutions and convergence.

(iv) MKSP Impact Assessment (2024): The evaluation found that about 79% of Mahila Kisans adopted and sustained improved agricultural

practices, contributing to enhanced productivity and sustainable livelihoods.

(f) : DAY-NRLM is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which support for entrepreneurship, institutional credit linkage and market access to Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations is an ongoing and continuous process across all participating States/UTs, including Maharashtra (which covers Jalgaon district). Supports are provided through the existing program components of the Mission such as capacity building of community cadres and livelihoods resource persons; promotion of financial inclusion and facilitation of access to institutional credit through bank linkage, the Community Investment Fund and interest subvention; nurturing of women-owned enterprises and market-facing collectives, including through the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme, women's collectives and enterprises. These activities form part of the regular functioning of the Mission and are undertaken across States/UTs, including Maharashtra

A. Entrepreneurship support

(i) Support establishment, growth and scaling-up of women-led enterprises through Incubators.

(ii) Establish Incubators in all States/UTs to support higher-order women-led enterprises through incubation, business advisory, market and financial linkages, and technology support.

(iii) Leverage convergence with Ministries such as MSDE, MSME, Food Processing Industries, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, MNRE etc. to strengthen enterprise development.

(iv) Promote product-specific interventions through a cluster approach to support a large number of enterprises by strengthening value chains, improving productivity, facilitating market access, and enabling economies of scale.

B. Credit Linkage and Enterprise Financing

(i) Strengthen SHG Bank Linkage and expand access to individual enterprise credit for SHG members.

(ii) Continue the Interest Subvention Scheme to improve access to affordable institutional credit for eligible SHGs and their members.

(iii) Build financial assets of individual SHG members by strengthening enterprise financing and enhancing institutional credit access.

C. Marketing and Market Access

DAY-NRLM under the Ministry of Rural Development is strengthening market access for SHG products in all States/UTs. These efforts include the following:

(i) The Ministry of Rural Development has registered brands as “Saras”, Saras Aajeevika” and “Aajeevika” for promotion of SHG products. 25 States have created state level brands and are facilitating the sales

of the SHG products under these brands, e.g. UMED of Maharashtra, Palash and Adiva of Jharkhand, Himira of Himachal Pradesh, Mathi of Tamil Nadu, etc.

(ii) Saras Melas are organised at National, Regional, State and District levels to popularise the Saras brand and also to promote the sale of SHG products in urban markets. Every year, 2 National level Saras Melas and 1 food festival & 50+ State Level Saras are organised to promote SHG products.A retail store - Saras Aajeevika Gallery is being operated in Central Delhi for sale of curated products of SHG members. Similarly states also operate retail outlets under the state's brands.

(iii) A dedicated eCommerce platform eSaras for selling of curated SHG products has been set up by MoRD. Tie-ups/ partnership have been done with other eCommerce players i.e. GeM, ONDC, Amazon, Flipkart, Meesho and JioMart for promotion of SHG products.

No separate State-wise or Parliamentary Constituency-wise expansion plan, including for Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency, is maintained. The above interventions are implemented by the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in a demand-driven manner across eligible districts and blocks.

STATEMENT-I

The State-wise details of the trained CRP-EPs & BDSPs

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of CRP-EP* & BDSPs**
1	Uttar Pradesh	12,342
2	Andhra Pradesh	10,822
3	Maharashtra	10,642
4	West Bengal	6,137
5	Madhya Pradesh	4,271
6	Jharkhand	2,880
7	Karnataka	2,846
8	Rajasthan	1,997
9	Punjab	1,973
10	Assam	1,857
11	Kerala	1,726
12	Bihar	1,640
13	Tamil Nadu	1,370
14	Gujarat	1,112
15	Tripura	952
16	Jammu & Kashmir	735
17	Odisha	613
18	Nagaland	577
19	Himachal Pradesh	436
20	Chhattisgarh	435
21	Arunachal Pradesh	258
22	Goa	240
23	Mizoram	119
24	Uttarakhand	115
25	Manipur	84
26	Haryana	63
27	Meghalaya	43
28	Sikkim	34
29	Telangana	17
30	Puducherry	16

31	Ladakh	12
32	Andaman & Nicobar	26
Total		**66,390**

* CRPs-EP - Community Resource Persons Enterprise Promotion.

** BDSPs - Business Development Service Providers

STATEMENT-II

The state wise data on National Campaign on Entrepreneurship training is also being captured, and the status as on date

Sl. No.	States/UTs	SHG Members Trained under the National Campaign on Entrepreneurship
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,64,424
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8,940
3	Assam	3,12,064
4	Bihar	3,68,521
5	Chhattisgarh	2,71,396
6	Goa	27,720
7	Gujarat	57,600
8	Haryana	85,724
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,082
10	Jammu & Kashmir	66,591
11	Jharkhand	3,08,554
12	Karnataka	34,915
13	Kerala	4,95,816
14	Madhya Pradesh	2,48,828
15	Maharashtra	52,925
16	Manipur	4,332
17	Meghalaya	16,709
18	Mizoram	3,437

19	Nagaland	16,514
20	Odisha	86,420
21	Punjab	21,017
22	Rajasthan	61,368
23	Sikkim	2,717
24	Tamil Nadu	10,380
25	Telangana	1,08,160
26	Tripura	4,793
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,62,252
28	Uttarakhand	15,031
29	West Bengal	2,16,000
	Total	**41,38,229**

STATEMENT-III

State wise figures of Data systematically captured in the Digital Aajeevika Register, using LoKOS, the digital platform of DAY-NRLM

S.No	States/UTs	Number of Lakhpati Didis (as on 31.03.2026)
1	Maharashtra	49,66,617
2	Bihar	43,40,227
3	West Bengal	34,20,962
4	Uttar Pradesh	33,52,157
5	Odisha	26,74,261
6	Madhya Pradesh	23,67,520
7	Andhra Pradesh	22,73,869
8	Telangana	17,31,262
9	Rajasthan	15,21,620
10	Gujarat	11,31,865
11	Chhattisgarh	10,95,729
12	Tamil Nadu	9,55,015
13	Assam	9,19,762

14	Kerala	7,74,592
15	Jharkhand	7,38,822
16	Karnataka	7,17,755
17	Punjab	3,85,666
18	Uttarakhand	2,84,934
19	Jammu & Kashmir	2,52,867
20	Haryana	2,27,433
21	Tripura	1,63,126
22	Himachal Pradesh	1,45,773
23	Meghalaya	78,946
24	Mizoram	31,747
25	Manipur	24,145
26	Nagaland	19,661
27	Arunachal Pradesh	15,674
28	Sikkim	15,253
29	Puducherry	13,318
30	Goa	4,778
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3,172
32	Andaman & Nicobar	674
33	Ladakh	246
34	Lakshadweep	0
	Total	**3,46,49,448**

ASSESSMENT OF COMPETITIVENESS OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES SECTOR

***124. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the competitiveness of India's manufacturing and heavy industries sector vis-à-vis major manufacturing economies;

(b) the details of initiatives undertaken to promote technology upgradation, automation, research and development, digital manufacturing and Industry-4.0 adoption during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of technological transformation on employment generation, workforce requirements and skill development in the manufacturing sector;

(d) the measures being taken under Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat and other programmes to strengthen domestic manufacturing capabilities and global competitiveness; and

(e) whether any proposals have been received from Karnataka, including Davanagere district, for establishment of advanced manufacturing clusters, industrial parks or technology-driven industrial ecosystems and if so, the status thereof?

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

(a) to (c) : The following schemes are administered by the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) to promote domestic manufacturing and technological upgradation:

(i) **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto):** The Government approved

this scheme on 23.09.2021 for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crore. The scheme provides financial incentives on manufacturing of AAT products including EVs with minimum 50% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain. The Scheme has attracted an investment of Rs. 44,326 Crore and generated employment of 67,820 till 31.03.2026. Further, under the Scheme, expenditures incurred by beneficiary firms on Research and Development (R&D) are permitted to meet investment criteria, allowing them to integrate the latest technology in the implementation of their projects.

(ii) **Production Linked Incentive Scheme on National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage:** The Government on 12.05.2021 approved PLI Scheme for manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of Rs.18,100 crore. The scheme aims to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh of ACC batteries, out of which 40 GWh ACC capacity has been awarded to four beneficiary firms. Under the Scheme, a Giga-Scale ACC manufacturing plant with an installed capacity of 1.4 GWh has been established. The scheme has attracted an investment of ₹5,180 crore

and direct employment of 1,277 till 31.05.2026. Further, under the Scheme, expenditures incurred by beneficiary firms on Research and Development (R&D) are permitted to meet investment criteria, allowing them to integrate the latest technology in the implementation of their projects.

(iii) **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme:** This scheme has been approved with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crore w.e.f. 01.04.2024 till 31.03.2028. The scheme supports domestic manufacturing of electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses and e-Ambulances. The scheme also supports EV public charging stations and upgradation of testing agencies.

(iv) **Scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II:** This Scheme has the objective to encourage technology development and strengthen domestic manufacturing capabilities. Under one of the component of the Scheme, i.e., “Common Engineering Facility Centres”, MHI has set up 4 Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Centres to promote Industry 4.0.

MHI has also sanctioned setting up of 10 cluster Industry 4.0 Experience Centres nationwide through Centre for Industry 4.0 (C4i4), Pune at a project cost of Rs. 35 crore.

In order to support digital manufacturing, MHI has approved project named ‘Augmentation of Centre of Excellence by Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore’ with total project cost of Rs. 44.6 crore and project named ‘Development of Laser-based directed energy deposition additive manufacturing machine’ by Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI) with project cost of Rs. 4.943 crore.

In addition to the above Schemes, MHI has notified 'Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnet' having financial outlay of Rs. 7280 crore, with the aim to establish 6,000 Metric Tons per annum (MTPA) of sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnet (REPM) manufacturing in India, thereby enhancing self-reliance and positioning India as a key player in the global REPM market.

(d) : As informed by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), to facilitate Investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation, ‘Make in India’ initiative was launched on 25th September 2014. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments.

Further, Government has taken a series of policy initiatives that include the Atmanirbhar Bharat packages, investment opportunities under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), India

Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS), soft launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS), etc. to promote manufacturing.

(e) : No such proposal has been received by this Ministry.

बहुउद्देश्यीय डेयरी सहकारी समितियां

***125. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः**

श्री विजय कुमार दूबेः

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

(क) नव-सृजित 'मिल्क सप्लाई रिव्यू डैशबोर्ड पोर्टल' पर पंजीकृत सक्रिय प्राथमिक दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों और बहुउद्देश्यीय डेयरी सहकारी समितियों (एमडीसीएस) की कुल संख्या राजस्थान के पाली लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कितनी है;

(ख) पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) के अंतर्गत रियायती वित्तपोषण के माध्यम से प्राप्त निवेश का पैटर्न क्या है;

(ग) क्या पशुधन स्वामियों को उनके घर पर पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए संचालित 'मोबाइल वेटरनरी यूनिट्स' (एमवीयू) की नियमित निगरानी और मूल्यांकन के लिए कोई तंत्र मौजूद है;

(घ) क्या पशुपालकों को घर-घर जाकर (डोर-टू-डोर) सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाली मोबाइल वेटरनरी यूनिट्स (एमवीयू) के विस्तार की निगरानी के लिए ट्रैकिंग तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा वर्तमान में ग्वालियर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसी कितनी इकाइयां कार्यरत हैं और उनके कार्यनिष्पादन का आकलन किस प्रकार किया जाता है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार देश में डेयरी सहकारी नेटवर्क के साथ-साथ मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा सेवाओं को और अधिक सुदृढ़ तथा सुलभ बनाने के लिए कोई नई कार्य योजना तैयार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो विशेषकर ग्वालियर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संबंध में और मध्य प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : नवनिर्मित दूध आपूर्ति समीक्षा डैशबोर्ड पोर्टल पर कुल 1,19,839 सक्रिय डेयरी सहकारी समितियां (DCS) पंजीकृत है, जिनमें 24,097 बहुउद्देशीय डेयरी सहकारी समितियाँ (MDCS) शामिल हैं। राजस्थान के पाली लोक सभा क्षेत्र और मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर लोक सभा क्षेत्र सहित राज्य और जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर है।

(ख) : अब तक, पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत 3% ब्याज सबवेंशन के रियायती वित्तपोषण से पशुपालन और डेयरी क्षेत्र में 30,938 करोड़ रुपए का निजी निवेश जुटाया गया है। इसमें डेयरी क्षेत्र का 21,312.62 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश भी शामिल है।

(ग) और (घ) : पशुधन स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP) योजना के अंतर्गत देशभर में कुल 4,019 मोबाइल पशु चिकित्सा इकाइयाँ (MVUs) कार्यरत हैं। इनमें मध्य प्रदेश में 406 इकाइयाँ शामिल हैं, जिनमें ग्वालियर लोकसभा क्षेत्र की 10 इकाइयाँ भी हैं। किसान टोल-फ्री नंबर 1962 पर कॉल सेंटर से संपर्क कर सेवाएँ प्राप्त करते हैं। कॉल सेंटर में एक्जीक्यूटिव और पशु चिकित्सक उपलब्ध रहते हैं तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर MVU किसानों के घर भेजी जाती है।

पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार, MVUs की निगरानी समीक्षा बैठकों, राज्यों के दौरों और राज्य कार्य योजनाओं के आकलन के माध्यम से करता है। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के

मॉनिटर और थर्ड-पार्टी एजेंसियाँ निधि के उपयोग, लाभान्वित किसानों और उपचारित पशुओं की संख्या जैसे मापदंडों पर मूल्यांकन करती हैं। इससे पशुपालकों को उनके घर पर पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएँ आसानी से मिल रही हैं ,यह सुनिश्चित होता है।

(ङ) : वर्तमान में, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

<u>विवरण</u>

राज्य और जिला-वार प्रचालनरत डेयरी सहकारी समितियां (दिनांक 17.07.2026 को आकलित NCD के अनुसार)

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	उत्तर और मध्य अंडमान	3
	दक्षिण अंडमान	2
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह उप-योग		**5**
आंध्र प्रदेश	अनकापल्ली	106
	अनंतपुर	14
	अन्नामय्या	25
	चित्तूर	54
	पूर्वी गोदावरी	23
	एलुरु	125
	गुंटूर	31
	काकीनाडा	101
	कृष्णा	13
	कुरनूल	5
	मरकापुरम	7
	नंदयाल	8
	एनटीआर	59
	पलनाडू	149
	पार्वतीपुरम मनयम	2
	प्रकाशम	87

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	एसपीएसआर नेल्लोर	14
	श्री सत्य साईं	48
	तिरुपति	34
	विशाखापत्तनम	1
	वेस्ट गोदावरी	35
	वाई.एस.आर.	80
आंध्र प्रदेश उप-योग		**1021**
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	चांगलांग	4
	कुरुंग कुमे	3
	लोहित	1
	लोंगडिंग	4
	लोअर दिबांग वैली	2
	नामसाई	1
	पापुम पारे	3
	शी योमी	2
	सियांग	1
	अपर सियांग	1
	अपर सुबानसिरी	1
	पश्चिमी कामेंग	4
	पश्चिमी सियांग	1
अरुणाचल प्रदेश उप-योग		28
असम	बजाली	80
	बक्सा	47
	बारपेटा	204
	बिस्वनाथ	34
	बोंगाईगांव	81
	कछार	22
	चिरांग	6
	दारंग	39
	धेमाजी	24
	धुबरी	24
	डिब्रूगढ़	6

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	दीमा हसाओ	3
	गोलपारा	34
	गोलाघाट	17
	होजई	49
	जोरहाट	24
	कामरूप	61
	कामरूप मेट्रो	23
	कार्बी आंगलोंग	19
	कोकराझार	28
	लखीमपुर	1
	माजुली	2
	मारीगांव	127
	नागांव	73
	नलबाड़ी	51
	शिवसागर	13
	सोनितपुर	55
	साउथ सलमारा मनकाछार	1
	श्रीभूमि	9
	तामुलपुर	11
	तिनसुकिया	26
	उदलगुरी	36
असम उप-योग		**1230**
बिहार	अररिया	58
	अरवल	77
	औरंगाबाद	205
	बांका	259
	बेगूसराय	936
	भागलपुर	292
	भोजपुर	481
	बक्सर	308
	दरभंगा	375
	गया	262
	गोपालगंज	173

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	जमुई	142
	जहानाबाद	104
	कैमूर (भभुआ)	308
	कटिहार	86
	खगड़िया	424
	किशनगंज	12
	लखीसराय	186
	मधेपुरा	195
	मधुबनी	79
	मुंगेर	128
	मुजफ्फरपुर	655
	नालंदा	374
	नवादा	47
	पश्चिम चंपारण	99
	पटना	461
	पूर्वी चंपारण	339
	पूर्णिया	171
	रोहतास	283
	सहरसा	189
	समस्तीपुर	1403
	सारण	310
	शेखपुरा	53
	शिवहर	109
	सीतामढ़ी	289
	सीवान	173
	सुपौल	159
	वैशाली	603
बिहार उप-योग		**10807**
छत्तीसगढ़	बालोद	48
	बालोदा बाजार	103
	बलरामपुर	4
	बस्तर	6
	बेमेतरा	24

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	बीजापुर	2
	बिलासपुर	8
	दंतेवाड़ा	5
	धमतरी	56
	दुर्ग	19
	गरियाबंद	19
	गौरेला पेंड्रा मरवाही	2
	जांजगीर-चांपा	10
	जशपुर	16
	कबीरधाम	27
	कांकेर	85
	खैरगढ़ छुईखदान गंडई	8
	कोंडागांव	29
	कोरिया	29
	महासमुंद	157
	मोहला मानपुर अंबागढ़ चौकी	2
	मुंगेली	13
	नारायणपुर	3
	रायगढ़	14
	रायपुर	53
	राजनांदगांव	3
	सक्ती	26
	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	83
	सुकमा	1
	सूरजपुर	59
	सरगुजा	5
छत्तीसगढ़ उप-योग		**919**
दिल्ली	पश्चिम	3
दिल्ली उप-योग		**3**
गोवा	कुशावती	37
	उत्तरी गोवा	71
	दक्षिणी गोवा	50

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
गोवा उप-योग		**158**
गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	302
	अमरेली	115
	आणंद	417
	अरवल्ली	998
	बनास कांथा	855
	भरूच	418
	भावनगर	608
	बोटाद	183
	छोटा उदयपुर	444
	डांग	191
	देवभूमि द्वारका	179
	दोहाद	334
	गांधीनगर	343
	गिर सोमनाथ	408
	जामनगर	186
	जूनागढ़	217
	कच्छ	557
	खेड़ा	657
	मेहसाणा	703
	महिसागर	801
	मोरबी	284
	नर्मदा	317
	नवसारी	504
	पंच महल	577
	पाटन	525
	पोरबंदर	113
	राजकोट	503
	साबर कांथा	883
	सूरत	498
	सुरेंद्रनगर	666
	तापी	539
	वडोदरा	642

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	वलसाड	450
	वाव-थराद	480
गुजरात उप-योग		**15897**
हरियाणा	अंबाला	236
	भिवानी	173
	चरखी दादरी	41
	फरीदाबाद	19
	फतेहाबाद	68
	गुरुग्राम	64
	हांसी	55
	हिसार	143
	झज्जर	45
	जींद	292
	कैथल	75
	करनाल	47
	कुरुक्षेत्र	106
	महेंद्रगढ़	93
	नूह	84
	पलवल	115
	पंचकूला	94
	पानीपत	6
	रेवाड़ी	77
	रोहतक	71
	सिरसा	339
	सोनीपत	39
	यमुनानगर	181
हरियाणा उप-योग		**2463**
हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	24
	चंबा	8
	हमीरपुर	69
	कांगड़ा	168
	किन्नौर	1
	कुल्लू	259

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	लाहौल और स्पीति	2
	मंडी	430
	शिमला	117
	सिरमौर	54
	सोलन	12
	ऊना	23
हिमाचल प्रदेश उप-योग		**1167**
जम्मू और कश्मीर	अनंतनाग	160
	बांदीपोरा	144
	बारामूला	248
	बडगाम	173
	डोडा	4
	गांदरबल	88
	जम्मू	216
	कठुआ	102
	किश्तवाड़	15
	कुलगाम	171
	कुपवाड़ा	121
	पुंछ	31
	पुलवामा	270
	राजौरी	39
	रामबन	14
	सांबा	72
	शोपियां	164
	श्रीनगर	21
जम्मू और कश्मीर उप-योग		**2053**
झारखंड	बोकारो	3
	चतरा	8
	देवघर	8
	धनबाद	7
	दुमका	18

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	पूर्वी सिंघभूम	6
	गढ़वा	15
	गिरिडीह	3
	गोड्डा	17
	गुमला	2
	हजारीबाग	19
	जामताड़ा	3
	खूंटी	4
	कोडरमा	1
	लातेहार	7
	लोहरदगा	35
	पलामू	40
	रामगढ़	2
	रांची	133
	साहेबगंज	26
	सरायकेला खरसावां	1
	सिमडेगा	1
झारखंड उप-योग		**359**
कर्नाटक	बगलकोट	392
	बल्लारी	99
	बेलगावी	838
	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	879
	बेंगलुरु दक्षिण	996
	बेंगलुरु शहरी	445
	बीदर	249
	चामराजनगर	478
	चिक्काबल्लापुरा	1007
	चिक्कमगलुरु	318
	चित्रदुर्गा	368
	दक्षिण कन्नड़	405
	दावणगेरे	433
	धारवाड़	216
	गडग	219

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जिला	कुल
	हसन	1472
	हावेरी	472
	कलबुर्गी	205
	कोडागु	41
	कोलार	1014
	कोप्पल	331
	मांड्या	1307
	मैसूर	1257
	रायचूर	222
	शिवमोग्गा	606
	तुमकुरु	1368
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	बालाघाट	86
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	इंदौर	345
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	नोनी	12
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	सेनापति	29
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	मेलुरी	3
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	जगतसिंहपुर	321
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	कालाहांडी	41
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	खोरधा	23
	कोरापुट	10
	मलकानगिरी	4
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	मालेरकोटला	59
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	भीलवाड़ा	986
	बीकानेर	486
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	कल्लाकुरिची	309
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	मेडक	21
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	बाराबंकी	196
	बरेली	204
	बस्ती	146
	भदोही	67
	बिजनौर	201
	बदायूं	104
	बुलंदशहर	220
	चंदौली	143
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	देवरिया	46
	एटा	85
	एटा	10
	फतेहपुर	93
	फिरोजाबाद	26
	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	19
	गाजियाबाद	25
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	हमीरपुर	152
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	हरदोई	135
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	महोबा	13
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	बागेश्वर	37
	चमोली	52
	चंपावत	207
	देहरादून	142
	हरिद्वार	119
	नैनीताल	620
	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	80
	पिथौरागढ़	182
	रुद्र प्रयाग	11
	टिहरी गढ़वाल	99
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	हुगली	55
	हावड़ा	31
	झारग्राम	37
	मेदिनीपुर पूर्व	28
	मेदिनीपुर पश्चिम	279
	मुर्शिदाबाद	362
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	पूर्व बर्धमान	38
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कुल योग		**119839**

PM E-DRIVE

***126. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:**

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

(a) the details of the total funds allocated and utilized under PM E-DRIVE for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, and the total number of claims currently pending reimbursement, State-wise;

(b) the details of the specific technical reasons for portal friction, Aadhaar-authenticated e- voucher verification delays, and the consequent working capital blockages for domestic EV OEMs, State-wise;

(c) the details of the number of pending subsidy disbursements for e-rickshaws and e-carts, State-wise including in Chhattisgarh, particularly impacting tribal women's self-help groups; and

(d) whether the Government plans to implement auto-disbursement tranches or allow receivables factoring via TReDS to resolve these operational bottlenecks, 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) : The PM E-DRIVE Scheme has been implemented on pan India basis and no state-wise allocation has been done under the scheme. The incentives are provided to eligible electric vehicle buyers in the form of an upfront reduction in

the purchase price, which is subsequently reimbursed to the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) by the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI). In view of the same, the details of total funds allocated versus utilized under PM E-DRIVE for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, and the claims currently pending reimbursement under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme as on 22/07/2026 is as under : -

Table : Status of Funds allocated under PM E-DRIVE Scheme in FY 25-26 & 26-27 and actual utilization till 22.07.2026

Rs. crore	Fund Allocated	Actual Expenditure	Claims pending for Disbursement (under processing)
FY 2025-26	1,300	1,160.32	-
FY 2026-27	1,500	169.06 (as on 22.07.2026)	139.43

(b) : Users may at times experience portal friction due to network issues, anti-virus scanning or urgent maintenance activity by NIC, or Aadhaar authentication issues as mentioned below :

1. The mobile number used for face authentication was not linked with the beneficiary's Aadhaar.
2. Aadhaar biometric authentication could not be completed due to outdated or mismatched biometric records, requiring beneficiaries to update their biometrics.

The e-voucher system records transactions upon successful completion of the Aadhaar face authentication process. Since unsuccessful or pending authentication attempts are not captured as completed transaction records, separate State-wise information on such cases is not maintained.

(c) : The number of pending subsidy disbursements for e-rickshaws and e-carts, including in Chhattisgarh, for all categories of EV purchasers (including tribal women's self-help groups, if any) is NIL as upfront subsidy is already passed on to the customer at the time of purchase of EV.

(d) : There is no such proposal.

प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

***127. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:**

श्री महेश कश्यप:

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश में प्राकृतिक खेती और जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है, यदि हां, तो बस्तर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित इसका विवरण क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती के तहत कवर किए गए क्षेत्र और लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का विवरण क्या है;

(ग) प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती अपनाने वाले किसानों को प्रशिक्षण, प्रमाणन, विपणन, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) या अन्य वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार प्राकृतिक और जैविक उत्पादों की पृथक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला (सप्लाई चेन), भंडारण और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी नई योजना को लागू करने का विचार रखती है, और यदि हां, तो इसका विवरण क्या है;

(ङ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ में प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत जिला-वार लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या और वितरित राशि का विवरण क्या है;

(च) छोटे, सीमांत और जनजातीय किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए कौन से विशेष कार्यक्रम संचालित किए जा रहे हैं; तथा

(छ) बस्तर में मोटे अनाज (श्री अन्न), कोदो, कुटकी, रागी और अन्य पारंपरिक फसलों के प्रसंस्करण और विपणन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 25 नवंबर 2024 को राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ) को एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में मंजूरी दी, जिसे देश में लागू किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2015-16 से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो योजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं, अर्थात परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई), जो सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में लागू की जा रही है, तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए मिशन ऑर्गेनिक वैल्यू चेन डेवलपमेंट (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर), जो पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में लागू की जा रही है। एनएमएनएफ और पीकेवीवाई दोनों योजनाएं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में बस्तर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित लागू की जा रही हैं। बस्तर लोक

सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों (2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान एनएमएनएफ और पीकेवीवाई का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र. सं.	बस्तर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जिले	योजना			
		एनएमएनएफ	एनएमएनएफ	पीकेवीवाई	पीकेवीवाई
		क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)	किसानों की संख्या	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)	किसानों की संख्या
1	बस्तर	700	1750	2000	1249
2	कोण्डागांव	800	2000	1000	764
3	दंतेवाड़ा	3600	9000	51779*	11044*
4	बीजापुर	2000	5000	1000	787
5	सुकमा	1000	2500	1000	891
6	नारायणपुर	500	1250	1000	646

*लार्ज एरिया सर्टिफिकेशन (एलएसी) क्षेत्रफल

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती के तहत कवर किए गए क्षेत्रफल तथा लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण– I एवं II** पर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) : एनएमएनएफ के तहत, योजना के क्लस्टर-स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन में सहायता के लिए 527 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (के.वी.के.), 76 राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू) और 194 स्थानीय प्राकृतिक खेती संस्थानों (एलएनएफआई) की पहचान की गई है। (इन केवीके / एसएयू के) वैज्ञानिकों, योजना को लागू करने वाले राज्य/जिला/ब्लॉक स्तर के अधिकारियों और किसान मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों (एफएमटी) को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए 18 प्राकृतिक खेती संस्थान केंद्रों (सीओएनएफ) की पहचान की गई है। के.वी.के., राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों (एसएयू) एवं स्थानीय प्राकृतिक खेती संस्थानों (एलएनएफआई) से 1,717 वैज्ञानिकों व किसान मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों (एफएमटी) तथा 2,044 राज्य और जिला अधिकारियों को प्राकृतिक खेती पर प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। क्लस्टर स्तर पर किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती की पद्धतियों में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए समुदाय संसाधन व्यक्तियों (सीआरपी)

को तैनात किया जाता है। वैज्ञानिकों और एफएमटी द्वारा के.वी.के., एसएयू और एलएनएफआई में ऐसे सीआरपी और किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती के तरीकों और लाभों, मिशन के बारे में तथा जीवामृत, बीजामृत आदि जैसे बायो-इनपुट तैयार करने के बारे में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। 37,731 कृषि सखियों/ सीआरपी को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है।

उपरोक्त अनुसार अब तक एनएमएनएफ के तहत 23,13,238 किसानों को सहयोग प्रदान किया जा चुका है तथा ₹65,924.34 लाख का व्यय किया जा चुका है। प्राकृतिक खेती को अपनाना सुगम हो, इस हेतु निम्नलिखित सहयोग प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं:

(i) एक किसान को 02 वर्षों तक (प्रति किसान अधिकतम 1 एकड़ तक) ₹4000/- प्रति एकड़, प्रति वर्ष का आउटपुट आधारित प्रोत्साहन;

(ii) सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों (सीआरपी) तथा किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती की पद्धतियों पर प्रशिक्षण;

(iii) केवीके, एसएयू, एलएनएफआई और एफएमटी क्षेत्रों में प्रति मॉडल डेमोंस्ट्रेशन फ़ार्म (एमडीएफ) की स्थापना के लिए ₹ 50,000/- की सहायता दी गई।

(iv) प्राकृतिक खेती इनपुट की सुगम उपलब्धता हेतु प्रति बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटरर्स (बीआरसी) की स्थापना के लिए ₹1,00,000/- का सहयोग प्रदान करना;

(v) प्राकृतिक खेती अपनाने वाले किसानों को प्रमाणन सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं, जिसके लिए दो वर्षों की अवधि हेतु ₹2,100 प्रति हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पीकेवीवाई के तहत, जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्षों में ₹ 31,500 प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें से ₹ 15,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता किसानों को ऑन-फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक इनपुट (जैविक कंपोस्ट सहित) के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से

प्रदान की जाती है। विपणन, पैकेजिंग, ब्रांडिंग, मूल्य संवर्धन आदि के लिए 3 वर्षों में ₹ 4,500/हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। प्रमाणन के लिए 3 वर्षों के लिए ₹ 3,000/हेक्टेयर दिए जाते हैं। प्रशिक्षण, जागरूकता और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 3 वर्षों में ₹ 9,000/हेक्टेयर की दर से भी सहायता दी जाती है।

एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) के गठन, किसानों को जैविक इनपुट आदि के लिए सहायता हेतु 3 वर्षों में ₹ 46,500 प्रति हेक्टेयर की सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें से योजना के तहत ऑफ-फार्म/ऑन-फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए ₹ 32,500 प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से सहायता दी जाती है, जिसमें किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के रूप में ₹ 15,000 शामिल हैं। आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली (आईसीएस) प्रबंधन, प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन की गतिविधियों के लिए 3 वर्षों में ₹ 10,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्य स्तर पर वैल्यू चेन मार्केटिंग के लिए 3 वर्षों में ₹ 4,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

अबतक, 36,38,043 किसानों को उपर्युक्त सहायता प्रदान की गई है तथा पीकेवीवाई और एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के लिए ₹ 370353.02 लाख का व्यय किया गया है।

मिशन के अंतर्गत प्राकृतिक खेती उत्पाद के प्रमाणन हेतु प्राकृतिक खेती प्रमाणन प्रणाली (एनएफसीएस) प्रारंभ की गई है। एनएफसीएस, सहभागी गारंटी प्रणाली (पीजीएस-इंडिया नैचुरल) के अंतर्गत "पीजीएस-इंडिया नेचुरल" लोगो के साथ एक डिजिटल ऑनलाइन सर्टिफिकेशन अपनाती है। अब तक प्राकृतिक खेती प्रमाणन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत 22.47 लाख से अधिक किसान पंजीकृत किए जा चुके हैं तथा 14.43 लाख से अधिक किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं। प्राकृतिक खेती प्रमाणित उत्पाद बाजार में तथा बिजनेस-टू-कंज्यूमर बिक्री हेतु ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ओएनडीसी) पर भी उपलब्ध हैं।

सरकार ने छोटे किसानों को ये लाभ प्राप्त करने, खेती प्रणालियों को अधिक टिकाऊ, समृद्ध और लाभदायक बनाने में मदद करने के लिए जैविक प्रमाणन की शुरुआत की है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा पार्टिसिपेटरी गारंटी सिस्टम (पीजीएस-इंडिया) जैविक प्रमाणन लागू किया जा रहा है। पीजीएस-इंडिया प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम के तहत अब तक 16.35 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को प्रमाणित किया जा चुका है, जिससे 24.14 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। पीजीएस-इंडिया के तहत जैविक खेती के लिए अब तक 500 से अधिक ब्रांड विकसित किए गए हैं, जिन्हें बाजार में अच्छे और स्थिर मूल्य मिले हैं। पीजीएस-इंडिया जैविक प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम के तहत विकसित प्रमुख ब्रांडों में प्योर एंड श्योर (बेंगलुरु), स्वदेशम ऑर्गेनिक्स (उत्तर प्रदेश), ऑर्गेनिक हिमाचल, ऑर्गेनिक झारखंड, केरला ऑर्गेनिक, सहजा अहारम (हैदराबाद), तमिलनाडु ऑर्गेनिक प्रोडक्ट्स, आदिम ऑर्गेनिक (दंतेवाड़ा), ऑर्गेनिक उत्तराखंड, नमामि गंगे जैविक काशी आदि शामिल हैं।

जैविक उत्पादों के लिए थर्ड-पार्टी प्रमाणन राष्ट्रीय जैविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एनपीओपी), निर्यात और बड़े पैमाने पर घरेलू उत्पादन के लिए कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीईडीए) (वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय) द्वारा प्रबंधित किया जाता है। वर्ष 2025-26 तक एनपीओपी जैविक प्रमाणन के तहत 39.68 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि प्रमाणित की जा चुकी है। एनपीओपी प्रमाणन के तहत विकसित प्रमुख ब्रांडों में मंत्रा ऑर्गेनिक, ऑर्गेनिक इंडिया, नेचरलैंड ऑर्गेनिक्स, मोरारका आदि शामिल हैं।

एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत, सभी 8 पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों ने अपने स्वयं के जैविक उत्पाद ब्रांड विकसित किए हैं, जैसे ऑर्गेनिक अरुणाचल (अरुणाचल प्रदेश), ऑर्गेनिक मणिपुर (मणिपुर), मिशन ऑर्गेनिक मिजोरम (मिजोरम), नागा ऑर्गेनिक (नागालैंड), सिक्किम ऑर्गेनिक (सिक्किम), मेघा (मेघालय) और त्रिपुरा ऑर्गेनिक (त्रिपुरा), असोमा (असम) जिनका उपयोग विपणन के लिए उनके जैविक उत्पादों पर किया जाता है।

(ङ) और (च) : सरकार छोटे, सीमांत और आदिवासी किसानों की आजीविका और आय बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान), प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई), कृषोन्नति योजना (केवाई) आदि जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को लागू कर रही है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) का उद्देश्य कुछ अपवर्जन मानदंडों के अधीन, कृषि योग्य भूमि वाले किसान परिवारों को कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों से संबंधित खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लिए पीएम-किसान का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण - III** में दिया गया है।

(छ) **:** सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ सहित 28 राज्यों और 2 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में बाजरा/मोटे अनाज के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के तहत श्री अन्न पर एक उप-मिशन लागू कर रही है। एनएफएसएनएम -श्री अन्न के तहत, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के माध्यम से जनजातीय, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों सहित सभी श्रेणियों के किसानों को विभिन्न मिशन घटकों के कार्यान्वयन, फसल उत्पादन और संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों पर प्रदर्शन, प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन और वितरण, एकीकृत पोषक तत्व और कीट प्रबंधन उपायों तथा फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से किसानों के क्षमता निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिलों की पहचान करने हेतु राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को लचीलापन दिया गया है, बशर्ते कि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उन शर्तों का पालन किया जाए जो कम उत्पादकता लेकिन उच्च क्षमता वाले जिलों को प्राथमिकता देती हैं। 2026-27 के दौरान एनएफएसएनएम के तहत श्री अन्न के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की वार्षिक कार्य योजना में ₹ 2023.86 लाख (केंद्रीय अंश + राज्य अंश) की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) को शामिल करके बस्तर में मोटे अनाज (श्री

अन्न), कोदो, कुटकी, रागी और अन्य पारंपरिक फसलों के प्रसंस्करण और विपणन का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

विवरण - I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से 2026-27 तक राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन के तहत राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार वास्तविक उपलब्धियां

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	गठित क्लस्टर	पंजीकृत किसान	कवर किया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4	500	200
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	5931	651567	428252.564
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	251	10982	8805.316
4	असम	67	6683	4884.136
5	बिहार	512	57815	24255.308
6	छत्तीसगढ़	592	72058	31505.416
7	दिल्ली	6	375	150
8	गोवा	13	1623	630.888
9	गुजरात	1377	146108	58740.94
10	हरियाणा	216	12686	10703.212
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	648	75313	27174.316
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	249	21541	7605.048
13	झारखंड	189	12066	5032.28
14	कर्नाटक	1266	133540	58136.8
15	केरल	135	18937	7984.512
16	लद्दाख	4	621	175.616
17	मध्य प्रदेश	1889	168100	91199.656
18	महाराष्ट्र	2161	168957	63014.96
19	मणिपुर	113	12202	4814.632
20	मेघालय	166	9617	3223.396
21	मिजोरम	363	22110	15800.15
22	नागालैंड	107	7998	3473.12
23	ओडिशा	581	71422	27258.648
24	पुद्दुचेरी	6	772	256.252

25	पंजाब	71	5657	1994.28
26	राजस्थान	2810	262346	111165.58
27	तमिलनाडु	75	7947	3458.912
28	तेलंगाना	529	62186	36800.928
29	त्रिपुरा	336	17294	6648.988
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	2207	240933	87246.9
31	उत्तराखंड	227	24282	10066.548
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	230	9000	3600
	कुल	**23331**	**2313238**	**1144259.302**

विवरण - II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 2026-27 तक पीकेवीवाई योजना के तहत कवर किए गए क्षेत्रफल और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कवर किया गया क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)	पंजीकृत किसान
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	14,491	3590
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	188913	367723
3	बिहार	5620	6369
4	छत्तीसगढ़	82279	41297
5	गोवा	6555.61	8045
6	गुजरात	12500	13217
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.41	9
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4662.54	13996
9	झारखंड	20300	22492
10	कर्नाटक	31125	30000
11	केरल	82100	285540
12	लद्दाख	10000.00	14966
13	मध्य प्रदेश	43350	46230
14	महाराष्ट्र	17000	17081
15	मिजोरम	354	354
16	ओडिशा	6500	9661
17	पुडुचेरी	600	827

18	पंजाब	3042.311	3159
19	राजस्थान	52640	70749
20	सिक्किम	15300	15816
21	तमिलनाडु	12000	12089
22	तेलंगाना	97.99	61
23	उत्तर प्रदेश	91400	128652
24	उत्तराखंड	50000	125000
25	पश्चिम बंगाल	24043.88	42052
कुल		**774877.74**	**1278975**

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 2026-27 तक एमओवीसीडीएनईआर योजना के तहत कवर किए गए क्षेत्रफल और लाभान्वित किसानों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	**कवर किया गया क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)**	**पंजीकृत किसान**
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7,500	4,140
असम	5,500	5,480
मणिपुर	5,500	5,500
मेघालय	5,500	4,428
मिजोरम	5,500	5,500
नागालैंड	7,500	7,500
सिक्किम	7,651.5292	20,040
त्रिपुरा	6,498.70	6,958
कुल	**51150.2292**	**59546**

<u>विवरण - III</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 2026-27 तक छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या और वितरित राशि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

जिला	**14वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'23 - जुलाई'23): लाभार्थियों**	**14वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**	**15वीं किस्त (अगस्त'23 - नवंबर'23): लाभार्थियों**	**15वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**	**16वीं किस्त (दिसंबर'23 - मार्च'24): लाभार्थियों**	**16वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**	**17वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'24 - जुलाई'24): लाभार्थियों**	**17वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**

	की संख्या		की संख्या		की संख्या		की संख्या	
बालोद	1,11,716	23.41	1,17,496	27.85	1,21,478	27.41	1,24,146	26.52
बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा	1,05,465	22.55	1,09,662	25.86	1,18,850	27.09	1,24,216	28.24
बलरामपुर-रामानुजगंज	51,667	12.71	54,834	18.33	57,184	12.79	60,303	15.35
बस्तर	45,651	11.75	47,934	14.21	52,951	15.39	55,281	13.93
बेमेतरा	92,731	19.68	99,851	25.07	1,04,639	23.40	1,09,554	26.19
बीजापुर	13,151	2.72	13,544	4.66	14,669	3.53	15,615	3.40
बिलासपुर	75,323	16.65	78,056	19.11	85,912	20.08	92,277	22.74
दक्षिण बस्तर दंतेवाड़ा	10,323	2.21	11,586	5.01	13,195	3.74	14,058	3.93
धमतरी	82,201	17.71	87,458	20.38	92,744	20.52	96,108	21.07
दुर्ग	73,946	15.56	76,499	17.56	79,974	18.07	81,724	17.36
गरियाबंद	81,850	17.71	87,320	22.24	95,148	21.51	1,00,070	23.27
गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	16,945	3.57	18,857	4.48	23,997	6.98	25,916	6.34
जांजगीर-चांपा	79,166	18.02	93,151	27.82	1,01,201	27.24	1,09,661	30.09
जशपुर	57,852	12.86	61,386	19.59	65,732	16.97	70,065	16.08
कबीरधाम	1,05,359	22.61	1,11,605	26.97	1,14,991	24.95	1,17,260	25.03
खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई	54,521	11.37	56,864	13.47	60,450	14.01	63,454	14.85
कोण्डागांव	37,578	8.87	43,408	15.46	46,849	12.79	54,620	21.40
कोरबा	64,208	13.88	70,251	18.66	73,652	15.34	76,832	17.34
कोरिया	27,876	6.21	30,799	8.76	32,111	7.77	32,960	7.38
महासमुंद	87,804	20.22	93,198	25.50	1,11,241	47.55	1,17,292	28.65
मनेंद्रगढ़-चिड़मिरी-भरतपुर (M C B)	21,032	4.48	24,618	8.94	26,859	8.05	28,092	6.44
मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी	30,322	6.84	32,297	8.29	33,572	7.45	35,097	9.72
मुंगेली	80,872	17.79	79,312	17.87	87,476	19.77	90,886	19.55
नारायणपुर	6,272	1.34	7,118	2.66	7,818	1.80	8,400	1.91
रायगढ़	76,736	17.08	79,524	19.40	82,256	17.57	86,378	21.36

रायपुर	77,096	16.76	82,419	19.43	90,114	20.63	95,247	22.18
राजनांदगांव	92,863	19.36	97,711	23.65	1,03,209	23.80	1,05,692	22.98
सक्ती	71,128	19.67	67,196	18.69	75,385	26.50	81,505	23.47
सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़	47,632	10.27	62,015	20.65	71,996	21.87	74,359	16.84
सुकमा	17,059	4.21	17,450	6.51	19,056	5.95	19,598	4.21
सूरजपुर	87,911	20.39	94,188	28.88	99,972	24.21	1,03,285	23.61
सरगुजा	71,762	17.23	74,976	22.38	80,064	18.89	83,273	18.91
उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	68,970	14.93	71,678	17.67	76,031	16.74	78,584	17.03
कुल	**20,24,988**	**450.64**	**21,54,261**	**576.05**	**23,20,776**	**580.36**	**24,31,808**	**577.36**

जिला	**18वीं किस्त (अगस्त'24 - नवंबर'24): लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**18वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**	**19वीं किस्त (दिसंबर'24 - मार्च'25): लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**19वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**	**20वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'25 - जुलाई'25): लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**20वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**
बालोद	1,24,078	25.65	1,26,120	26.68	1,21,096	25.14
बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा	1,28,777	28.36	1,35,471	32.94	1,30,715	28.83
बलरामपुर-रामानुजगंज	62,160	15.24	64,076	14.00	61,748	13.52
बस्तर	57,274	13.80	64,967	14.16	66,228	14.43
बेमेतरा	1,10,442	24.04	1,14,653	28.12	1,11,448	25.62
बीजापुर	16,733	5.01	18,743	4.70	17,037	3.74
बिलासपुर	98,073	23.41	1,05,511	26.98	1,01,564	22.83
दक्षिण बस्तर दंतेवाड़ा	16,273	4.88	17,275	3.82	16,755	3.56
धमतरी	98,357	21.92	1,02,040	23.63	98,013	21.66
दुर्ग	81,716	17.19	82,648	17.64	79,660	16.63
गरियाबंद	1,02,674	22.44	1,05,355	23.70	99,745	21.60
गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	27,578	7.16	30,805	7.61	30,841	7.34
जांजगीर-चांपा	1,20,218	29.78	1,30,132	38.68	1,25,730	30.94
जशपुर	72,779	17.55	74,730	16.75	72,981	15.79

कबीरधाम	1,17,610	24.30	1,20,033	26.76	1,14,957	24.35
खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई	64,649	14.54	67,754	16.71	64,148	13.90
कोण्डागांव	59,051	17.75	60,738	13.80	58,566	12.46
कोरबा	78,750	17.51	83,020	19.96	80,211	19.21
कोरिया	33,113	6.95	34,266	7.45	32,500	6.75
महासमुंद	1,25,613	27.92	1,32,079	34.76	1,28,356	29.60
मनेंद्रगढ़-चिड़मिरी-भरतपुर (M C B)	29,042	7.15	29,617	6.27	28,369	5.87
मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी	35,742	8.41	36,571	8.49	34,698	7.46
मुंगेली	93,153	20.16	96,058	20.85	88,269	18.66
नारायणपुर	8,911	2.36	9,613	2.35	10,709	2.87
रायगढ़	87,319	18.89	89,994	20.75	87,382	19.24
रायपुर	98,605	21.65	1,02,036	22.75	95,883	21.05
राजनांदगांव	1,06,474	22.89	1,08,569	24.60	1,04,722	22.49
सक्ती	86,055	18.75	90,372	30.15	87,830	23.54
सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़	75,054	16.08	77,435	18.17	74,126	17.20
सुकमा	19,926	4.65	21,654	6.81	20,904	4.50
सूरजपुर	1,04,218	22.75	1,06,977	23.05	1,02,414	21.48
सरगुजा	88,028	22.66	92,027	20.49	89,673	19.20
उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	79,494	18.25	82,949	19.13	80,694	19.98
कुल	**25,07,939**	**570.04**	**26,14,288**	**622.71**	**25,17,972**	**561.44**

जिला	**21वीं किस्त (अगस्त'25 - नवंबर'25): लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**21वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**	**22वीं किस्त (दिसंबर'25 - मार्च'26): लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**22वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**	**23वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'26 - जुलाई'26): लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**23वीं किस्त: जारी राशि**
बालोद	1,19,981	24.07	1,20,099	24.02	1,19,220	23.85
बलौदाबाजार-	1,27,203	25.45	1,27,470	25.50	1,21,610	24.32

भाटापारा						
बलरामपुर-रामानुजगंज	61,117	12.22	61,422	12.28	61,125	12.23
बस्तर	63,735	12.75	63,365	12.67	61,913	12.38
बेमेतरा	1,09,963	21.99	1,10,088	22.02	1,08,826	21.77
बीजापुर	16,666	3.34	16,718	3.34	16,616	3.32
बिलासपुर	1,00,052	20.02	1,00,201	20.04	99,538	19.91
दक्षिण बस्तर दंतेवाड़ा	15,744	3.15	15,774	3.15	15,688	3.14
धमतरी	96,138	19.28	96,050	19.21	95,230	19.05
दुर्ग	78,769	15.77	78,698	15.74	77,749	15.57
गरियाबंद	98,644	19.73	98,720	19.75	97,322	19.46
गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	29,944	5.99	29,997	6.00	29,767	5.95
जांजगीर-चांपा	1,21,087	24.22	1,21,113	24.22	1,20,280	24.07
जशपुर	71,543	14.31	71,647	14.33	71,171	14.23
कबीरधाम	1,13,964	22.79	1,14,105	22.82	1,13,618	22.73
खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई	63,155	12.63	63,231	12.65	62,898	12.58
कोण्डागांव	58,045	11.61	58,231	11.65	57,838	11.57
कोरबा	79,442	15.89	79,474	15.89	78,294	15.66
कोरिया	32,156	6.43	32,203	6.44	31,691	6.34
महासमुंद	1,26,065	25.21	1,26,456	25.29	1,25,609	25.12
मनेंद्रगढ़-चिड़मिरी-भरतपुर (एमसीबी)	28,155	5.63	28,239	5.65	27,920	5.58
मोहला-मानपुर-अंबागढ़ चौकी	34,027	6.81	34,053	6.81	33,781	6.76
मुंगेली	86,007	17.20	85,603	17.12	85,078	17.02
नारायणपुर	10,604	2.12	9,894	1.98	9,834	1.97
रायगढ़	86,541	17.31	86,200	17.24	85,230	17.05
रायपुर	92,372	18.48	92,083	18.42	91,445	18.29
राजनांदगांव	1,02,729	20.55	1,00,737	20.15	99,237	19.85
सक्ती	85,744	17.15	85,786	17.16	85,038	17.01
सारंगढ़-बिलाईगढ़	73,079	14.63	73,177	14.64	72,641	14.53
सुकमा	20,788	4.16	20,891	4.18	20,765	4.15

सूरजपुर	1,00,105	20.02	1,00,309	20.06	99,788	19.96
सरगुजा	86,812	17.36	86,809	17.36	86,187	17.30
उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	78,908	15.78	79,083	15.82	78,360	15.67
कुल	**24,69,284**	**494.06**	**24,67,926**	**493.61**	**24,41,307**	**488.38**

STATUS OF ENROLLMENT IN NATIONAL LEVEL MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

***128. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:**

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) the current status of enrollment of cooperative societies in National Co-operative Exports Limited (NCEL) including Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) and Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL) and specifically in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the number of nodal agencies nominated and Memoranda of Understanding signed for promotion of the 'Bharat Organics' and 'Bharat Beej' brands respectively, State-wise and specially in Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(c) the quantum and value of exports undertaken by NCEL, together with the number of agri-commodities and destination countries covered and the dividend, if any, passed onto member cooperatives; and

(d) whether any mechanism has been instituted to ensure that benefits reach small and marginal farmers, specially in tribal dominated area like Palghar in Maharashtra and Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : The current status of enrollment of cooperative societies in National Co-operative Exports Limited (NCEL), National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) and Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL), including in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency, is as under:

Organization	Total No. of Cooperative Societies enrolled		No. of Cooperative Societies enrolled in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency	
	Total	PACS	Total	PACS
NCEL	17,105	16,743	135	133
NCOL	14,550	14,280	33	31
BBSSL	38,665	37,972	177	177

(b) : For the promotion of the 'Bharat Organics' brand of National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL), 34 States/UTs have nominated nodal agencies and 28 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Understanding, including the States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The State-wise details are enclosed as **Statement - I.**

For the promotion of the 'Bharat Beej' brand of Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL), 33 States/UTs have nominated nodal agencies including the States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan and 26 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Understanding. The State-wise details are enclosed as **Statement - II.**

(c) **:** So far, National Co-operative Exports Limited (NCEL) has exported 14,89,102 metric tonnes of 50 agri-commodities valued at ₹5,866.10 crore to 38 countries. During the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, NCEL passed on a dividend of ₹8,31,34,024 (20% on the paid-up value of the share capital held by its members) to its members.

(d) **:** NCOL and NCEL facilitate the aggregation and procurement of organic and other agricultural produce, respectively, while providing value-added services such as quality testing, branding, packaging, certification, and domestic and international marketing. BBSSL ensures the availability of quality, certified, and affordable seeds to farmers. Across the country, including tribal-dominated areas such as Palghar in Maharashtra and the State of Rajasthan, the majority of the members of NCEL, NCOL, and BBSSL are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), whose membership predominantly comprises small and marginal farmers, thereby ensuring that the benefits of these initiatives reach small and marginal farmers.

STATEMENT - I

NCOL: State-wise details of nomination of Nodal agency and Signing of MoU

S. No.	States/UTs where Nodal Agency Nominated	States/UTs where MoU Signed
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Assam	Assam
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Bihar
5	Bihar	Chhattisgarh
6	Chhattisgarh	Goa
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Gujarat
8	Goa	Haryana
9	Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh
10	Haryana	Jammu and Kashmir – UT
11	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Lakshadweep – UT
13	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh
14	Karnataka	Maharashtra
15	Kerala	Manipur
16	Ladakh	Meghalaya
17	Lakshadweep	Mizoram
18	Madhya Pradesh	Nagaland
19	Maharashtra	Odisha
20	Manipur	Puducherry – UT
21	Meghalaya	Punjab
22	Mizoram	Rajasthan
23	Nagaland	Sikkim

24	Odisha	Telangana
25	Puducherry	Tripura
26	Punjab	Uttar Pradesh
27	Rajasthan	Uttarakhand
28	Sikkim	West Bengal
29	Tamil Nadu	
30	Telangana	
31	Tripura	
32	Uttar Pradesh	
33	Uttarakhand	
34	West Bengal	

STATEMENT - II

BBSSL: State-wise details of nomination of Nodal agency and Signing of MoU

S. No.	State/UT where Nodal Agency Nominated	State/UT where MoU Signed
1	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Haryana
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
4	Assam	Jharkhand
5	Bihar	Rajasthan
6	Chhattisgarh	Odisha
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Uttarakhand
8	Goa	Andhra Pradesh
9	Gujarat	Mizoram
10	Haryana	Jammu & Kashmir
11	Himachal Pradesh	Tripura
12	Jammu & Kashmir	Gujarat
13	Jharkhand	Arunachal Pradesh
14	Karnataka	Sikkim

15	Ladakh	Assam
16	Lakshadweep	Punjab
17	Madhya Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
18	Maharashtra	Puducherry
19	Manipur	Nagaland
20	Meghalaya	Bihar
21	Mizoram	Goa
22	Nagaland	Meghalaya
23	Odisha	Chhattisgarh
24	Puducherry	Himachal Pradesh
25	Punjab	West Bengal
26	Rajasthan	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
27	Sikkim	
28	Tamil Nadu	
29	Telangana	
30	Tripura	
31	Uttar Pradesh	
32	Uttarakhand	
33	West Bengal	

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS IN UTTAR PRADESH

***129. SHRI ATUL GARG:**

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved significant progress in developing industrial corridors and nodes in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Central financial allocations utilized for developing core industrial infrastructure, power supply and road connectivity in the State during the period 2025-26;

(c) whether this strategic industrial initiative has successfully attracted substantial private sector investments into the State's manufacturing and electronics sectors;

(d) the estimated number of direct and indirect employment opportunities generated for the local youth due to the operationalization of new manufacturing units in the State; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline statutory environmental and industrial clearances to further improve the ease of doing business for new investors in Uttar Pradesh in future?

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

(a) to (d) : Government of India has approved the development of one Industrial township, two Integrated Manufacturing Clusters, one Multi Modal Logistics Hub and one Multi Modal Transport Hub in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The details are as below:

S. No.	Name of Project & Corridor	Approved in	Area (acre)	Amount Approved	Project Status
1.	Integrated Industrial Township – Greater Noida (IIT-GN) under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)	Jan 2014	747	₹ 1,714 Cr	Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed. 31 plots covering 315 acre allotted.

2.	IMC Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh, (under AKIC)	Aug 2024	351	₹ 658 Cr	EPC contractor appointed for implementation of internal trunk infrastructure works. 4 industrial plots allotted to investors.
3.	IMC Agra in Uttar Pradesh, (under AKIC)	Aug 2024	1058	₹ 1,812 Cr	Matter awaiting clearance from the Supreme Court on account of falling under the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ).
4.	MMLH, Dadri	Dec 2020	825	₹ 2,337 Cr	Project to be executed on PPP basis. Tender re-floated for appointment of concessionaire in July 2026.
5.	MMTH, Boraki	Dec 2020	358	₹ 1,570 Cr	Master plan and cost estimates for internal infrastructure for EPC works is under preparation.

As per the approved institutional & financial structure of Industrial Corridor Programme, State Government provides land and GoI provides the equity for development of internal trunk infrastructure components through the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT). Rs. 1795.84 Crore fund has been released by NICDIT for industrial corridors projects in UP as per details below:

I. No.	**Project**	**Funds Released (₹ Cr.) — Equity**
	IIT-GN, Greater Noida	617.20
	MMLH (Dadri) & MMTH (Boraki)	853.05

	IMC, Prayagraj	323.09
	IMC, Agra	2.50

During the financial year 2025–26, an amount of ₹323.09 crore was released by NICDIT for the Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC), Prayagraj project in Uttar Pradesh.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported the development of 27 Integrated Manufacturing and Logistics Clusters, Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor and an Electronics Manufacturing Cluster in the state, that have brought in more than 100 domestic and global companies across sectors including electronics components, consumer appliances, power systems.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported 33,068 registered factories that collectively employ approximately 38.09 lakh workforce, including over 2.09 lakh women employees. Additionally, the State's over 90 lakh MSMEs have generated employment for more than 1.18 crore people.

(e) : Government has taken several initiatives for streamlining statutory environmental and industrial clearances to improve the ease of doing business including:

- Provision of Single Window System clearance facility to investors by the SPVs in Industrial nodes for faster clearances and convenience to industries.

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change reported that the regulatory provisions under EIA Notification 2006 have been amended for projects falling under industrial estates/ parks/ complexes/ areas etc providing facilitations including:
    i. Exemption from public consultation to projects located within approved industrial estates/parks except in specified cases.
    ii. Allowance to individual units within industrial estates/complexes having prior environmental clearance for homogeneous or pre-defined activities to operate without obtaining separate environmental clearance, subject to certain criteria.
- The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported measures including Nivesh Mitra 3.0, end to end online processing of approvals, integration with key State and Central platforms, simplification of environmental approvals, digitization and simplification of land-use and building approvals and risk-based inspections, self-certification and compliance rationalization, to further streamline statutory, environmental and industrial clearances.

PROJECTS UNDER PM GATI SHAKTI NATIONAL MASTER PLAN

***130. SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:**

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the number of projects approved, under implementation and completed under the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) along with the current status and timelines for completion of these projects, sector-wise;

(b) the details regarding the progress of projects under PMGS-NMP in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the financial outlay, funds sanctioned and funds released for such projects, project and sector-wise;

(d) whether any bottlenecks, land acquisition issues or inter-departmental clearances have been identified through the platform in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken thereon;

(e) the key outcomes achieved so far, including reduction in project delays, logistics cost optimization and improved last-mile connectivity in the State; and

(f) the quantified targets that had to be achieved under PMGS-NMP, year-wise?

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

(a) PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP), a transformative approach for planning and development of infrastructure in the country, was launched in October 2021. The Network Planning Group (NPG), constituted under the PMGS-NMP framework, evaluates the critical infrastructure projects of the central Government to ensure integrated planning, multimodality, inter-modality, synchronization of efforts, last mile connectivity, comprehensive development in and around the project location, data driven decision makings, etc at the planning

stage. Till June 2026, 396 infrastructure projects with total estimated cost of about ₹18.66 Lakh Crore have been evaluated through the NPG mechanism. Out of these 396 projects, 256 projects have been sanctioned - out of which, 198 projects are under implementation. Ministry-wise details are given at **Statement-I**.

Further, Ministry of Finance through Part-II (for PM Gati Shakti related expenditure) of the "Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment for 2022-23" made a provision of ₹ 5000 crores for disbursement among the States for infrastructure development in the form of 50 years interest-free loan. Details of projects of the States, approved under the Part-II of the “Scheme for Special Assistance to the States for Capital Investment” and funds allocated are given at **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c): As on date, 31 infrastructure projects, falling under the State of Andhra Pradesh, have been evaluated through the NPG mechanism. Details of these projects are given in **Statement-III**.

Further, status of 02 projects pertaining to Andhra Pradesh, approved under Part-II (for PM Gati Shakti related expenditure) of the "Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for 2022-23", is given below:

S. No.	Name of Project	Funds Sanctioned	Funds released	Status
1.	46 MLD External Water Supply to Mega Industrial Hub at Kopparthy	₹ 171 Crore	₹ 171 Crore	88% Completed
2.	Railway Siding to MIH Kopparthy, Kadapa	₹ 31 Crore	₹ 31 Crore	80% Completed

(d) and (e): PM Gati Shakti has transformed infrastructure planning by enabling a whole-of-government approach through integrated and synchronized planning across central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs. Key outcomes include enhanced multimodal connectivity, improved first-mile and last-mile connectivity to economic centers, industrial clusters, ports and logistics hubs, faster project planning and implementation through better inter-agency coordination, and timely identification of infrastructure gaps and bottlenecks.

Further, an institutional mechanism i.e. Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been set up for fast tracking the execution of large-scale infrastructure projects. PMG facilitates the monitoring of projects and assists in the resolution of regulatory issues, including land acquisition and forest clearance-related matters, through inter-ministerial and inter-state coordination mechanisms. Any project proponent,

Govt or Private, facing delays or bottlenecks in the execution of a project with an estimated value of ₹ 500 crores and above can raise the issue on the PMG Portal. PMG has a 5-tier Escalation mechanism that ensures issues raised on the portal are monitored and addressed at the appropriate level for expediting project completion. As on 20.07.2026, 93 Infrastructure projects which are under implementation in Andhra Pradesh are enlisted on the PMG portal and the PMG mechanism has facilitated resolution of 214 issues in these projects.

No issues have been reported in implementation of 02 projects pertaining to Andhra Pradesh, approved under Part-II (for PM Gati Shakti related expenditure) of the "Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) for 2022-23".

(f): PM GatiShakti provides an integrated planning framework rather than Ministry-wise or State-wise specific annual targets. The approval and implementation of the projects are undertaken by the respective central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs under their extant schemes and procedures. Hence, no quantified targets have been set under PM GatiShakti initiative.

STATEMENT-I

Ministry-wise details of Projects evaluated through NPG Mechanism

Ministry/Department	Number of Projects	Sanctioned	Yet to be Sanctioned	Under Implementation	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crore)
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	171	108	63	53	901668
Ministry of Railways	162	102	60	102	543315
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	31	17	14	17	288614
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	4	4	0	3	9271
Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	3	2	1	2	49759
Ministry of Civil Aviation	6	4	2	2	10005
N I C D C , Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	12	12	0	12	28,693

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	01	1	0	1	20,774
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	01	1	0	1	4,680
Ministry of Textiles	05	05	0	05	9760
Total	396	256	140	198	18,66,539

STATEMENT-II

State Wise Fund Allocation Under Part-II of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment for 2022-23.

S. No.	States	No. of Projects approved by Ministry of Finance	Approved Capital Expenditure (₹ in Crores)
1	West Bengal	30	376
2	Chhattisgarh	27	168.42
3	Bihar	21	502.92
4	Uttar Pradesh	15	896.91
5	Madhya Pradesh	11	393
6	Maharashtra	8	316
7	Tamil Nadu	8	204

8	Rajasthan	7	301
9	Assam	6	156
10	Nagaland	5	28.43
11	Kerala	4	96
12	Tripura	4	35
13	Gujarat	3	174
14	Haryana	3	55
15	Jharkhand	3	165
16	Manipur	3	36
17	Himachal Pradesh	3	42
18	Arunachal Pradesh	3	87.85
19	Andhra Pradesh	2	202
20	Karnataka	2	182
21	Meghalaya	2	38
22	Mizoram	2	25
23	Uttarakhand	2	56
24	Goa	1	19
25	Punjab	1	90
26	Sikkim	1	19
27	Telangana	1	100

	Total	178	4764.53

Source: DoE's Office Memorandum (OM) for approval of projects under Part-II of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment for 2022-23.

STATEMENT-III

Details of Projects, falling in the State of Andhra Pradesh, evaluated under NPG mechanism of PM GatiShakti Framework.

S. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Name of Project evaluated under NPG
1.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	Visakhapatnam Port Logistics Park -(MMLH cum FTWZ)
2.	Ministry of Railways	Doubling Between Guntur - Bibinagar Stations
3.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Hyderabad - Bengaluru
4.	Ministry of Railways	Proposed doubling between Mudkhed & Dhone stations via Mahbubnagar excluding Mwdchal - Mahbubnagar including Bypass at Dhone -417.88km (Origijnally sanctioned as Akola-Dhone DL 626Km)
5.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Construction of 4-Lane Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section (Warangal-khammam) from Oorugonda village at Design Ch. 112.240 Km to V. Venkatayapalem village at Design Ch. 220.480 Km (total length 108.24 Km) as a part of Nagpur- Vijaywada corridor, under other Economic Corridor NH(O) programme on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Telangana
6.	Ministry of Railways	3rd line in balance section between Bhadrak - Vizianagaram
7.	Ministry of Railways	Proposed Doubling between Pakala and Tirupati stations (41.93 Km).
8.	Ministry of Railways	Proposed Doubling between Motumari - Vishnupuram stations (88.81 Km.) including Rail Over Rail (ROR) at Motumari (10.877

		Km.).
9.	Ministry of Railways	Malkangiri to Bhadrachalam (Extended up to Pandurangapuram station) - 173.61Km.
10.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Development, Operation and Maintenance of the Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at Sri Satya Sai (Anantapur) District in the State of Andhra Pradesh through Public Private Partnership on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis
12.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	up-gradation to 2/4/6 lane with paved shoulders configuration of newly declared NH 216H starting from its junction with NH-216 near Pedana connecting Gudlavalleru, Gudivada, Hanuman junction, Nuzveedu, Vissannapeta, Mallela and terminating at its junction with NH 30 near Laxmipuram in the state of Andhra Pradesh for a length of 120.85 kms (approx).
13.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Package-I (Tamil Nadu) - Four laning of NH-716 from Tiruvallur to TamilNadu/AndhraPradesh border Package-II (Andhra Pradesh) - Four laning of NH-716 fromTamilNadu/AndhraPradesh border to Puttur and Six laning of NH-71 from Mallavaram junction to Renigunta junction Package-I (Tamil Nadu) - Four laning of NH-716 from Tiruvallur to TamilNadu/AndhraPradesh border Package-II (Andhra Pradesh) - Four laning of NH-716 fromTamilNadu/AndhraPradesh border to Puttur and Six laning of NH-71 from Mallavaram junction to Renigunta junction
14.	Ministry of Railways	Gudur-Renigunta Third Line
15.	NICDC, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade	Development Orvakal Industrial Area (OIA) under Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC)

16.	NICDC, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade	Development Kopparthy Industrial Area (KIA) under Vishakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)
17.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Badvel Nellore
18.	Ministry of Railways	Tirupati-Katpadi double line
19.	Ministry of Railways	Ballari and Chikjajur Doubling
20.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Six Lane Connectivity to Visakhapatnam Port Road (Sabbavaram to Sheelanagar Junction)
21.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Up-Gradation to 2/4 lane with paved shoulder configuration of NH-165 from Aakiveedu - Digamarru.
22.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Muddaur-Kadappa
23.	Ministry of Railways	Final Location Survey for Gummundipundi and Gadur 3rd and 4th Line
24.	Ministry of Railways	Proposed3rd and 4th line between Nidadavolu - Duvavada Stations
25.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Vinukonda Guntur Section Terminating at Amravati ORR
26.	Ministry of Railways	3rd and 4th line Arakkonma-Renigunta
27.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	Construction of Amravati ORR
28.	Ministry of Railways	3rd and 4th line between Guntakal-Bellary Section
29.	Ministry of Railways	3rd and 4th Line between Guntakal-Wadi
30.	Ministry of Railways	Gudur-Nellore - Vijayawada - Ballarshah Jn 4th line
31.	Ministry of Railways	Guntakal- Obulavaripalle -Renigunta 3rd and 4th Line

ग्राम पंचायतों में प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) का कवरेज

*131 श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) देश में ग्राम पंचायतों में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) के वर्तमान कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है और राष्ट्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत नई बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी संस्थाओं की स्थापना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पीएसीएस को केंद्रीय योजनाओं यथा प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम- किसान), प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (पीएमकेएसके) और प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्र (पीएमबीजेके) के साथ जोड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों में नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (एनसीओएल) और नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव एक्सपोर्टस लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) जैसी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जैविक उत्पादन और मत्स्यपालन जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संस्थाओं के दायरे का विस्तार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) राज्यों एवं संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के बीच प्रभावी समन्वय तथा जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या निगरानी एवं मूल्यांकन तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस के अनुसार, दिनांक 15.07.2026 की स्थिति में देश की कुल 2,71,110 ग्राम पंचायतों (GPs) में से 2,52,151 ग्राम पंचायतें प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS) द्वारा आच्छादित हैं। इनमें से 2,23,016 ग्राम पंचायतें पूर्णतः आच्छादित तथा 29,135 ग्राम

पंचायतें आंशिक रूप से आच्छादित हैं। ग्राम पंचायतों में PACS के कवरेज का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण - I** में संलग्न है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 15.02.2023 को नई बहुउद्देशीय प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS), डेयरी सहकारी समितियों तथा मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की योजना को अनुमोदन प्रदान किए जाने के उपरांत अब तक कुल 38,292 नई PACS, डेयरी एवं मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों का पंजीकरण किया जा चुका है। इन नव-पंजीकृत PACS, डेयरी एवं मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में संलग्न है।

(ख) सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS) को केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं से जोड़ने तथा उन्हें बहुउद्देशीय ग्रामीण सेवा केंद्रों के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार ने PACS के लिए मॉडल उपविधियाँ तैयार कर उन्हें राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रसारित किया है, जिनके माध्यम से PACS को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ संचालित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। अब PACS प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र (PMKSK), प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (PMBJK), कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (CSC) तथा अन्य सेवा केंद्रों के रूप में भी कार्य कर रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, ₹2,925.39 करोड़ की कुल वित्तीय लागत वाली PACS कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना के अंतर्गत सभी क्रियाशील PACS को एक समान ERP (एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग) आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर से जोड़ा जा रहा है। इस सॉफ्टवेयर में PMKSK, PMBJK, CSC, किसान ऋण पोर्टल, तथा RuPay एवं किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड डेटाबेस के साथ एकीकरण की व्यवस्था भी उपलब्ध है।

(ग) सरकार ने "सहकार से समृद्धि" के विज़न के अंतर्गत जैविक खेती, निर्यात एवं मत्स्य पालन जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संस्थाओं की भूमिका का विस्तार किया है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (NCOL) की स्थापना जैविक उत्पादों के संग्रहण, प्रमाणीकरण, प्रसंस्करण, ब्रांडिंग तथा विपणन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से की गई है। दिनांक 15.07.2026 की स्थिति में महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में 14,286 PACS एवं सहकारी समितियाँ NCOL की सदस्य बन चुकी हैं। NCOL के उत्पाद "भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स" ब्रांड के अंतर्गत विपणन किए जा रहे हैं तथा वर्तमान में 29 जैविक उत्पाद उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, NCOL ने उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु पोर्टल एवं मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन भी प्रारंभ किया है तथा ई-कॉमर्स एवं क्विक-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से अपनी पहुँच का विस्तार किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सहकारी उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने हेतु राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (NCEL) की स्थापना की गई है। दिनांक 15.07.2026 की स्थिति में 16,408 PACS एवं सहकारी समितियाँ NCEL से जुड़ चुकी हैं। मत्स्य क्षेत्र में, अब तक वंचित क्षेत्रों में नई प्राथमिक मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों का गठन किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (NCDC) द्वारा 70 फिश फार्मर प्रोड्यूसर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन (FFPOS) पंजीकृत किए गए हैं तथा संग्रहण एवं बाजार संपर्क को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से 1,000 मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों को FFPO में परिवर्तित किए जाने हेतु सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

(घ) राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन, समन्वय एवं जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा जमीनी स्तर पर सहकारी समितियों की निगरानी के लिए बहु-स्तरीय (Multi-layered) व्यवस्था अपनाई गई है। इस उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय स्तर से लेकर जिला स्तर तक विभिन्न समितियों का गठन किया गया है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं—

(i) अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (Inter- Ministerial Committee - IMC) – जिसकी अध्यक्षता माननीय गृह एवं सहकारिता मंत्री द्वारा की जाती है।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय समन्वय समिति (National Level Coordination Committee-NLCC) - जिसकी अध्यक्षता सहकारिता मंत्रालय के सचिव द्वारा की जाती है।

(iii) राज्य सहकारी विकास समिति (State Cooperative Development Committee-SCDC) -जिसकी अध्यक्षता संबंधित राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मुख्य सचिव द्वारा की जाती है।

(iv) जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (District Cooperative Development Committee-DCDC) – जिसकी अध्यक्षता संबंधित जिला कलेक्टर/जिलाधिकारी द्वारा की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भारत सरकार के सहकारिता मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (NCD) पोर्टल के माध्यम से उपलब्ध सहकारी रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क का उपयोग करते हुए 12 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों के प्रदर्शन की समीक्षा करने की सुविधा भी प्रदान की गई है।

विवरण-I

ग्राम पंचायतों (GPs) में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS) का राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कवरेज

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्राम पंचायतें	PACS द्वारा पूर्णतः आच्छादित ग्राम पंचायतें (%)	PACS द्वारा आंशिक रूप से आच्छादित ग्राम पंचायतें (%)
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	264	38 (14.4%)	29 (10.9%)

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	13367	12234 (91.5%)	246 (1.8%)
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2108	570 (27.0%)	54 (2.6%)
4	असम	2714	1778 (65.5%)	810 (29.8%)
5	बिहार	8329	6432 (77.2%)	1599 (19.2%)
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
7	छत्तीसगढ़	11719	11362 (96.9%)	257 (2.2%)
8	दिल्ली	1	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.0%)
9	गोवा	191	187 (97.9%)	2 (1.1%)
10	गुजरात	14859	12885 (86.7%)	872 (5.9%)
11	हरियाणा	6692	5849 (87.4%)	97 (1.4%)
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3615	2498 (69.1%)	1099 (30.4%)
13	जम्मू एव कश्मीर	4291	3089 (71.9%)	520 (12.1%)
14	झारखंड	4372	2729 (62.4%)	1612 (36.9%)
15	कर्नाटक	5966	4067 (68.2%)	1850 (31.0%)
16	केरल	941	704 (74.8%)	237 (25.2%)
17	लद्दाख	193	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
18	लक्षद्वीप	15	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
19	मध्य प्रदेश	23071	21084 (91.4%)	1859 (8.1%)
20	महाराष्ट्र	28080	25166 (89.6%)	2270 (8.1%)
21	मणिपुर	3184	1933 (60.7%)	17 (0.5%)
22	मेघालय	7056	3410 (48.3%)	1 (0.01%)
23	मिजोरम	856	161 (18.8%)	3 (0.3%)
24	नागालैंड	1321	595 (45.0%)	0 (0.0%)
25	ओडिशा	6802	5560 (81.7%)	1112 (16.3%)
26	पुडुचेरी	108	85 (78.7%)	6 (5.6%)
27	पंजाब	13250	12413 (93.7%)	445 (3.4%)
28	राजस्थान	11442	7782 (68.0%)	3073 (26.9%)
29	सिक्किम	199	131 (65.8%)	65 (32.7%)
30	तमिलनाडु	12521	8448 (67.5%)	1398 (11.2%)

31	तेलंगाना	12944	11579 (89.4%)	731 (5.6%)
32	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	38	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
33	त्रिपुरा	1194	921 (77.1%)	217 (18.2%)
34	उत्तराखंड	7862	7161 (91.1%)	631 (8.0%)
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	58205	51106 (87.8%)	6155 (10.6%)
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	3340	1059 (31.7%)	1868 (55.9%)
	कुल	**271110**	**223016 (82.3%)**	**29135 (10.8%)**
			252151 (93.0%)	

स्रोत: एनसीडी पोर्टल (दिनांक 15.07.2026 की स्थिति अनुसार)

विवरण-II

दिनांक 15.02.2023 से नव-पंजीकृत बहुउद्देशीय PACS, डेयरी एवं मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	बहुउद्देशीय पीएसीएस	बहुउद्देशीय डेयरी सहकारी सकमकतयां	बहुउद्देशीय मत्स्य सहकारी सकमकतयां
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1	2	11
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	11	1067	2
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	136	25	29
4	असम	580	728	89
5	बिहार	61	4498	2

6	छत्तीसगढ़	517	361	339
7	दिल्ली	0	0	0
8	गोवा	38	5	4
9	गुजरात	663	810	26
10	हरियाणा	40	200	6
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	136	861	12
12	जम्मू एव कश्मीर	232	1343	40
13	झारखंड	45	300	230
14	कर्नाटक	266	1264	52
15	केरल	0	0	0
16	लद्दाख	3	3	1
17	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	29
18	मध्य प्रदेश	680	1390	259
19	महाराष्ट्र	214	1223	167
20	मणिपुर	127	27	71
21	मेघालय	290	17	19
22	मिजोरम	97	2	2
23	नागालैंड	50	5	19
24	ओडिशा	1539	1009	61
25	पुडुचेरी	4	3	3
26	पंजाब	158	1049	52
27	राजस्थान	2008	3307	31
28	सिक्किम	27	77	4
29	तमिलनाडु	27	940	36
30	तेलंगाना	0	166	102
31	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	5	0	1
32	त्रिपुरा	294	2	26
33	उत्तराखंड	606	271	124
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1372	4478	514

35	पश्चिम बंगाल	25	241	3
	कुल	**10252**	**25674**	**2366**

स्रोत: एनसीडी पोर्टल (दिनांक 15.07.2026 की स्थिति अनुसार)

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CROP PRODUCTIVITY AND FOOD SECURITY

***132. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the long-term impact of climate change on crop productivity and food security in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is taking any action to accelerate research on climate resilient crop varieties;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including support extended to ICAR, and crops developed and commercialised since 2019, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government offers incentives to farmers to adopt climate-resilient varieties, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has assessed if the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) adequately covers crop losses arising from increasing climate induced extreme weather events, if so, the findings thereof?

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

(a) to (c) : The Government is taking various measures to promote sustainable agricultural practices and effectively address the climate change-related challenges. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project, which studies the impact of climate change on agriculture, conducts district-level risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to future climate change, and undertakes integrated simulation modelling studies for estimating future climate change projections. Under the project, risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out at the district level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. Based on the assessment, 310 districts have been identified as vulnerable, of which 109 districts have been categorized as 'very high' and 201 districts as 'highly' vulnerable. District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) have been prepared for all the 651 districts to address weather aberrations by recommending location-specific climate-resilient crops, varieties and management practices. Further, to enhance resilience to climate variability, location-specific climate-resilient technologies, including the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), aerobic rice, direct-seeded rice, zero-till wheat, climate-resilient crop varieties, and in-situ crop residue management, are being

demonstrated for adoption by farmers under NICRA. Climate-resilient technologies are being demonstrated in 448 Climate Resilient Villages across 151 vulnerable districts in 28 States/UTs, supported by village-level seed banks and community nurseries to enhance farmers' resilience and ensure timely availability of quality seeds. Technical assistance is also provided to small and marginal farmers through Village Climate Risk Management Committees (VCRMCs), while capacity-building and training programmes are conducted under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

ICAR is continuously undertaking research for the development of crop varieties tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses. To address the challenges of climate change, ICAR has released 2,900 varieties during last 10 years (2014-2024). Out of these 2,661 varieties are tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses., which include 1,258 cereal varieties, 368 oilseed varieties, 410 pulse varieties, 157 forage crop varieties, 358 fibre crop varieties, 88 sugarcane varieties, and 22 varieties of other crops.

During the last seven years (2019-2026), 1,59,600.3 quintals of breeder seed were produced in climate-resilient varieties including extreme climate resilient, drought-tolerant and rainfed field crop varieties. Further, 3,82,855.8 quintals of quality seeds of climate-resilient varieties including, extreme climate resilient, drought-tolerant and rainfed field crop varieties were produced and distributed to farmers across the country. Year wise details are as under :

Year	Breeder seed Production (q) in climate-resilient varieties	Quality seed Production (q) in climate-resilient varieties
2019-20	10086.9	31272.7
2020-21	14113.2	26155.5
2021-22	14078.1	39786.6
2022-23	19996.5	62179.6
2023-24	28562.8	60929.1
2024-25	32843.4	76997.4
2025-26	39919.5	85534.9
Total	159600.3	382855.8

The Government extends continuous support to ICAR for agricultural research and education, including research on climate-resilient technologies, crop improvement, natural resource management, and climate adaptation etc. under its programmes, including NICRA.

Further, Government is promoting resilience in agriculture through sustainable agricultural practices under various schemes, such as Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) for improving water-use efficiency through micro-irrigation; Rainfed Area Development (RAD) for promoting Integrated Farming Systems; Soil Health & Fertility scheme for judicious use of fertilizers; Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for organic farming; National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) for natural farming; Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, National Mission on Edible Oils–Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) and National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) that also promote crop diversification; Mission for Integrated

Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for horticulture development; Agroforestry for farmland ecology etc.

(d) : The Government is implementing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) with the objective of increasing the production and productivity of Shree Anna, Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals (Maize & Barley) and Commercial Crops (Jute and Sugarcane). Newly released high yielding, climate resilient, bio-fortified varieties of crops are being promoted under the Mission, apart from demonstration of these varieties and latest agricultural technologies. Under NFSNM, financial assistance is being provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, for demonstrations on crop production & protection technologies, for distribution of certified seeds, for production of certified seeds (Shree Anna), for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management measures, for capacity building of farmers through cropping system-based trainings, etc involving newly released and notified high-yielding, climate-resilient, bio-fortified varieties, resistant to insect, pest and diseases of the aforesaid crops.

(e) : The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), along with the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), provides comprehensive insurance coverage against crop losses arising from natural calamities and adverse weather events, thereby mitigating climate-related risks faced by farmers. PMFBY covers crop losses from pre-sowing to post-harvest due

to non-preventable natural risks, including drought, flood, inundation, landslide, heat wave, hailstorm, cyclone, storm, lightning, natural fire, cloudburst, unseasonal rainfall and prevented sowing, as per the Operational Guidelines. RWBCIS provides insurance protection against adverse weather incidences such as deficit/excess rainfall, high/low temperature, humidity, frost, heat wave, cold wave, etc., particularly for notified horticultural and other crops. As on 30.06.2026, a total of 92.68 crore farmer applications have been enrolled under PMFBY and RWBCIS, and claims amount ₹2.02 lakh crore have been paid against 25.58 crore farmer applications since the inception of the schemes in 2016. Further, about 86% of the total unique farmer applications enrolled under the schemes are from small and marginal farmers.

DELETION OF JOB CARDS UNDER MGNREGS

***133. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:**

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the details and total number of households demanding work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) between June 2025 and June 2026, State and UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details and number of job cards and workers deleted or cancelled under MGNREGS along with the specific technical or administrative key reasons recorded for such deletions/cancellations since 2021, State, UT and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the impact of reduction in annual wage income of rural households arising from suspension of wage-employment works for up to sixty days under Section 6 of the Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rojgar and Aajeevika Mission Gramin (VB-GRAMG) Act, if so, the details thereof including income required in tribal dominated regions of Chhattisgarh;

(d) the corrective steps being taken to ensure that genuine beneficiaries do not face exclusion due to digital compliance or authentication issues; and

(e) the details of MGNREGS-supported agriculture and allied works discontinued or removed from the permissible work list along with the reasons therefor during the last five years?

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

(a) : The details of the households demanded employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the period from June, 2025 to June, 2026, State/UT-wise, including Chhattisgarh, is given at **Statement-I.**

(b) : The Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is implemented by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which are responsible for issuing Job Cards, including their verification, updation and deletion. To ensure a fair, transparent and uniform process across the country, the Ministry vide letter dated 25.01.2025 had issued a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) prescribing the due process and safeguards to be followed before any Job Card or worker record is deleted. Any deletion can be undertaken only after due verification by the concerned State Government/UT Administration in accordance with the prescribed procedure. State/Union Territory and year-wise number of Job Cards and number of workers involved in deleted Job Cards under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from 1st January 2021 to current financial year 2026-27 (as on 22.07.2026) is given at **Statement-II.**

It is pertinent to mention here that during the same period,From FY 2021–22 to FY 2026–27 (as on 22.07.2026), a total of 5.00 crore households and 8.30 crore workers have been included under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(c) : Section 6 of the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 provides for a pause in programme implementation for an aggregate period of 60 days during the notified peak sowing and harvesting seasons. The provision has been introduced to maintain balance in the rural economy and to support agricultural operations, which remain the primary source of livelihood for a large proportion of rural households,

particularly small and marginal farmers. Accordingly, the respective State Governments are empowered to notify such period based on local agro-climatic conditions and agricultural calendars so as to ensure adequate availability of labour for timely agricultural operations. The statutory guarantee of 125 days of wage employment under the Act remains unchanged, and rural households may avail the guaranteed employment during the remaining period of the financial year in accordance with the demand-driven provisions of the Act. The provision relates only to the timing and sequencing of works and does not reduce the employment rights under the Act.

(d) : The technology-enabled governance framework under the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 has been designed to strengthen transparency, accountability and efficient service delivery, while ensuring appropriate legal, administrative and technical safeguards for the protection of workers' data.

To ensure that genuine beneficiaries are not excluded on account of digital compliance or authentication-related issues, the operational framework provides for robust exception-handling mechanisms. Appropriate alternative procedures are available in genuine cases, including those arising due to poor network connectivity, technical glitches, device-related issues or other exceptional circumstances, so that willing workers are able to access employment and related benefits in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(e) : No agriculture or allied work permissible under MGNREGS was discontinued or removed from the list of permissible works during the last five years. With the implementation of the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 with effect from 1st July, 2026, the list of permissible works has been comprehensively revised and expanded to align with the objectives of the new Act. The revised framework accords greater emphasis on Water Security, Core Rural Infrastructure, Livelihood-related Infrastructure and Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events, while continuing to support agriculture and allied sector activities through an expanded and integrated list of permissible works.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT DEMANDED WORK UNDER MAHATMA GANDHI NREGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE, 2025 TO JUNE, 2026 STATE/UNION TERRITORY WISE INCLUDING CHHATTISGARH

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Households who demanded work	
		2025-26	2026-27
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2483	1696
2	Andhra Pradesh	4716063	4221178
3	Arunachal Pradesh	342529	95969
4	Assam	1719592	1128071
5	Bihar	4853076	3662830
6	Chhattisgarh	2458225	1967253
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4593	3942
8	Goa	2055	974
9	Gujarat	612295	384910

10	Haryana	304036	53926
11	Himachal Pradesh	511189	114658
12	Jammu and Kashmir	772149	205039
13	Jharkhand	2344645	767985
14	Karnataka	2040109	1158712
15	Kerala	1252276	814400
16	Ladakh	33475	15167
17	Lakshadweep		5
18	Madhya Pradesh	4105797	1574555
19	Maharashtra	3562236	1810075
20	Manipur	544265	448788
21	Meghalaya	505755	207881
22	Mizoram	216101	208902
23	Nagaland	286636	138208
24	Odisha	2575357	903059
25	Puducherry	47700	24457
26	Punjab	646201	302196
27	Rajasthan	4565574	3113132
28	Sikkim	55635	3566
29	Tamil Nadu	5874658	3455887
30	Telangana	2016432	2442742
31	Tripura	589152	504010
32	Uttar Pradesh	5378482	1625846
33	Uttarakhand	389517	103603
34	West Bengal	3	13720
	Total	5,33,28,291	3,14,77,342

STATEMENT-II

DETAILS OF JOB CARDS DELETED UNDER MAHATMA GANDHI NREGS FROM 1ST JANUARY 2021 TO CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR 2026-27 (AS ON 22.07.2026) STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND YEAR-WISE

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Job Cards deleted						
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Grand

								Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar	464	37	135	330	539	396	1901
2	Andhra Pradesh	110254	702856	2692922	202941	736913	28141	4474027
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9460	8398	14450	13557	11758	4735	62358
4	Assam	71556	174286	259381	552030	92615	145237	1295105
5	Bihar	1506995	4355680	2975277	1803457	200539	578942	11420890
6	Chhattisgarh	168500	158058	357730	401379	165532	233707	1484906
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu			2	11	12		25
8	Goa	11	13	30	55	12	4	125
9	Gujarat	52655	130808	364903	74152	35242	153188	810948
10	Haryana	11936	12234	7026	7829	4191	18358	61574
11	Himachal Pradesh	10768	16810	16822	5527	24488	34711	109126
12	Jammu And Kashmir	60659	28696	52478	63650	118700	83227	407410
13	Jharkhand	209927	560061	775582	192565	57250	252262	2047647
14	Karnataka	33770	125942	196372	26538	120962	1177174	1680758
15	Kerala	25468	51740	174164	199304	32952	5889	489517
16	Ladakh	975	1167	1150	545	830	1480	6147
17	Lakshadweep	6	8	29	37	111	1	192
18	Madhya Pradesh	1196818	287916	701156	179684	34435	310722	2710731
19	Maharashtra	30107	53840	54521	22144	72683	148518	381813
20	Manipur	5985	2599	5745	7351	3116	12119	36915
21	Meghalaya	6821	3797	14213	14180	3442	948	43401
22	Mizoram	11957	4466	4953	9758	19125	13207	63466
23	Nagaland	1052	3250	2796	8515	33916	23500	73029
24	Odisha	680594	1194762	1887015	354181	149642	526893	4793087

25	Puducherry	227	2453	2574	463	367	1576	7660
26	Punjab	56827	221293	199426	21981	51497	253894	804918
27	Rajasthan	137456	306512	655687	156202	58388	329419	1643664
28	Sikkim	1350	1433	2202	2116	1499	6161	14761
29	Tamil Nadu	166552	168258	606832	838966	81414	424121	2286143
30	Telangana	13111	139085	432828	109470	121072	17727	833293
31	Tripura	5802	5192	16680	8853	15070	19112	70709
32	Uttar Pradesh	1210002	3887312	4806792	147079	74574	738800	10864559
33	Uttarakhand	27940	114100	79736	46868	43336	113626	425606
34	West Bengal	16996	270106	2091078	8568	1764	229490	2618002
	Total	**5843001**	**12993168**	**19452687**	**5480286**	**2367986**	**5887285**	**52024413**

DETAILS OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN DELETED JOB CARDS UNDER MAHATMA GANDHI NREGS FROM 1ST JANUARY 2021 TO CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR 2026-27 (AS ON 22.07.2026) STATE/UNION TERRITORY AND YEAR-WISE

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of workers deleted						
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Grand Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar	464	37	135	330	539	396	1901
2	Andhra Pradesh	441138	2026754	6678263	580400	1848755	95868	11671178
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33205	29578	62988	53417	43608	15160	237956
4	Assam	285265	667370	702306	1714944	336746	399765	4106396
5	Bihar	2280557	6680185	4472109	2823377	284491	787934	17328653
6	Chhattisgarh	589548	714084	1618613	1573608	634652	935621	6066126
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu			121	181	201	80	583
8	Goa	24	16	34	78	16	6	174
9	Gujarat	197540	490349	1028657	249566	122635	476809	2565556
10	Haryana	22525	19307	15666	20090	16031	51042	144661
11	Himachal Pradesh	46251	73112	76658	33879	95566	126980	452446
12	Jammu And Kashmir	165544	81039	144184	189805	289816	229871	1100259
13	Jharkhand	445025	1086773	1689406	377830	122807	411160	4133001
14	Karnataka	199713	496583	910210	226677	813882	3991094	6638159

15	Kerala	65984	160817	468284	484768	92258	15404	1287515
16	Ladakh	2720	5720	4248	2517	3638	5313	24156
17	Lakshadweep	10	19	88	122	405	3	647
18	Madhya Pradesh	4752899	1154825	2607403	781119	172276	1226223	10694745
19	Maharashtra	251024	313148	328275	151005	382822	630822	2057096
20	Manipur	44969	80903	113860	113215	56418	72601	481966
21	Meghalaya	23230	19459	111848	81801	20657	5710	262705
22	Mizoram	26423	10747	14163	27656	47984	36175	163148
23	Nagaland	4016	13050	13180	73920	246886	71004	422056
24	Odisha	2086641	3680990	5764789	1300435	457918	1477562	14768335
25	Puducherry	1518	23879	27747	2205	1040	3362	59751
26	Punjab	104831	370925	355225	45075	94144	435627	1405827
27	Rajasthan	815214	1564983	3071371	948226	319962	1110566	7830322
28	Sikkim	4392	4521	8512	8548	6312	17471	49756
29	Tamil Nadu	441804	436932	1560278	2150608	211089	903738	5704449
30	Telangana	58244	474901	1441792	431798	539444	78370	3024549
31	Tripura	28222	31682	92800	42512	79903	77170	352289
32	Uttar Pradesh	2027871	6400127	7937280	255864	138504	1252519	18012165
33	Uttarakhand	63287	267799	173441	163584	115392	284297	1067800
34	West Bengal	107188	1160743	7810027	34724	8322	914954	10035958
	Total	**15617286**	**28541357**	**49303961**	**14943884**	**7605119**	**16140677**	**132152284**

तम्बाकू उत्पादों पर उच्च कराधान

***134. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:**

श्री गिरिधारी यादवः

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

(क) क्या भारत विश्व के प्रमुख तम्बाकू उत्पादक देशों में से एक है और तम्बाकू का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है;

(ख) क्या तम्बाकू और तम्बाकू उत्पादों पर उच्च कराधान से तम्बाकू किसानों की आय पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है और इसके अवैध व्यापार के संबंध में आशंकाएं व्यक्त की गई हैं तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप कर अपवंचन होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने, अवैध व्यापार को रोकने तथा कर अपवंचन को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):

(क) से (ङ) : चीन के बाद भारत दुनिया में तंबाकू का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है। पिछले दस वर्षों में, तंबाकू और तंबाकू उत्पादों का निर्यात 240.93 मिलियन किलोग्राम जिसका मूल्य 6,450.66 करोड़ रुपये (958.68 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) से बढ़कर 368.85 मिलियन किलोग्राम जिसका मूल्य 17,192.04 करोड़ रुपये (1,948.98 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) हो गया है। इससे मात्रा में लगभग 53.10% और मूल्य में लगभग 166.51% की वृद्धि हुई है।

सरकार ने फ्लू-क्योरड वर्जीनिया (एफसीवी) तंबाकू उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इनमें राष्ट्रीय वाणिज्यिक कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान (एनआईआरसीए) द्वारा विकसित गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों की आपूर्ति के माध्यम से उत्पादकता और गुणवत्ता में सुधार हेतु बेहतर कृषि पद्धतियों (जीएपी) को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है। साथ ही, बाजार की मांग के अनुरूप उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने और मूल्य स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हितधारकों के परामर्श से प्रतिवर्ष फसल का अधिकृत आकार तय करना भी शामिल है। पारदर्शी मूल्य निर्धारण और उत्पादकों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक नीलामी मंच को भी मजबूत बनाया गया है। पिछले दस वर्षों में,

एफसीवी तंबाकू किसानों को प्राप्त औसत मूल्य 134.43 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से बढ़कर 251.14 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम हो गया है,जो 86.82% की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त,एक तंबाकू बोर्ड उत्पादक कल्याण योजना कार्यान्वित की गई है,जिसके अंतर्गत वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान प्राकृतिक और आकस्मिक मृत्यु, चिकित्सा उपचार, शिक्षा, विवाह और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुए तंबाकू के गोदामों की मरम्मत के लिए वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से 1,300 से अधिक उत्पादकों को लाभ पहुँचाया गया है।

तंबाकू और तंबाकू उत्पादों पर उच्च कराधान लगाने और तंबाकू किसानों की आय पर इसके प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के बीच सीधे संबंध के बारे में, इस विभाग के पास ऐसा कोई आकलन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विशेष रूप से तंबाकू और पान मसाला क्षेत्र में अवैध व्यापार और कर चोरी, को रोकने के लिए, सरकार ने 1 फरवरी, 2026 से कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट तंबाकू उत्पादों पर केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के तहत क्षमता-आधारित लेवी शुरू किया है। वस्तु एवं सेवा कर व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत, केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर नियमावली, 2017 में 1 फरवरी, 2026 से नियम 31घ जोड़ा गया है, जो आपूर्ति के पहले चरण में कर संग्रह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य के आधार पर मूल्यांकन का प्रावधान करता है। बेहतर निगरानी के लिए एकीकृत वस्तु एवं सेवा कर के भुगतान पर तंबाकू उत्पादों की जीरो-रेटेड आपूर्ति और कर वापसी की सुविधा को वापस ले लिया गया है। पान मसाला,तंबाकू और इसी तरह के उत्पादों के निर्माताओं को मासिक आधार पर उत्पादन क्षमता,मशीनरी और वास्तविक उत्पादन की घोषणा करना भी आवश्यक है। इसके अलावा,कर चोरी की संभावना वाली वस्तुओं के लिए एक ट्रैक एंड ट्रेस मैकेनिज्म को सक्षम करने के लिए केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर अधिनियम,2017 में धारा 148क को शामिल किया गया है, साथ ही, नियमों का पालन न करने पर धारा 122ख के तहत जुर्माने का प्रावधान किया गया है जिससे कर चोरी के विरूद्ध प्रवर्तन और मजबूत होगा।

E-ZERO FIRs

***135. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce the system of registering e-Zero FIRs in cyber crime cases across the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the system along with the legal framework governing it;

(c) the details of the number of e-Zero FIRs registered since its introduction, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the system has resulted in faster freezing of fraudulent transactions and improved recovery of defrauded amounts and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uniform implementation, inter-State coordination and protection against misuse in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) to (e) Section **173(1)** of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 mandates that every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, irrespective of the area where the offence is committed, may be given orally or by electronic communication to an officer in charge of a police station.

The Central Government has provided a platform to the States/UTs for registering e-Zero FIRs in cybercrime cases specifically for cyber financial fraud cases. Under this system, complaints involving a particular financial loss thresholds (as decided by respective State/ UT) registered on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP) or through helpline **1930**, will automatically result in the registration of an e-Zero FIR at the State/UT e-Crime Police Station, which is then promptly transferred to the concerned territorial cyber crime Police Station. The complainant is required to visit the respective police station within three days to convert the Zero FIR into a regular FIR.

The details of e-zero fir system which has been implemented in 18 states/UTs are as under

S. No.	State/UT	Start Month	Number of e-Zero FIR
1.	Delhi	May, 2025	6115
2.	Chandigarh	November, 2025	4174
3.	Madhya Pradesh	November, 2025	61
4.	Rajasthan	January, 2026	251
5.	Goa	January, 2026	446
6.	Uttarakhand	March, 2026	552
7.	West Bengal	June, 2026	10
8.	Assam	June, 2026	223
9.	Odisha	June, 2026	27
10.	Haryana	June, 2026	165
11.	Gujarat	July, 2026	1
12.	Tripura	July, 2026	32
13.	Maharashtra	July, 2026	131
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	July, 2026	39
15.	Tamil Nadu	July, 2026	8

16.	Telangana	July, 2026	9
17.	Bihar	July, 2026	12
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	July, 2026	1

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Cyber financial fraud complaints reported on National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action i.e. filing of chargesheets, arrest and resolution of complaints, thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

WORK DAYS UNDER MGNREGS

***136. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:**

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

(a) the details of the average work days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since its inception, financial year-wise;

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes to increase its share of allocation to ensure the provision of 125 days of employment in a year;

(c) the details of additional financial burden on the Central Government alone and on the States collectively under this scenario assuming that the average number of employment days are 50 days, 80 days and 125 days; and

(d) the details of the estimated quantum based on the last year expenditure for MGNREGS?

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

(a) : Year-wise details of the average work days per household under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) from Financial Year 2008-09 till June 2026, are given at Statement.

(b) : The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 provides for a statutory guarantee of 125 days of wage employment in a financial year to every willing rural household demanding work, as against 100 days under the erstwhile MGNREGS. The scope of the works has also been significantly expanded by providing a wider range of permissible works with focused emphasis on Water Security, Core Rural Infrastructure, Livelihood Infrastructure and Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events, while promoting convergence with other Central and State Government programmes through a Whole-of-Government Approach. Here it is also mentioned that keeping in view the enhanced statutory employment guarantee and projected demand for employment, Central Government has made a budgetary allocation of Rs.95692.31 Crores for the scheme for the 09 months period of FY 2026-27 i.e. 01.07.2026- 31.03.2027 at Budget Estimate Stage. Total outlay of funds under the

Scheme during this period is likely to be more than Rs.1.51 lakh crore when the States share is taken into account.

(c) and (d) : The financial requirements under the VB–G RAM G depends on several dynamic factors, including the actual demand for employment, the notified wage rates, the nature of works undertaken, material expenditure and administrative costs etc. Accordingly, the annual budgetary requirement under the Programme is assessed keeping in view these factors. Allocation of Rs. ₹95,692 crore made for the financial year 2026–27 for the VB- G RAM G, is the highest ever allocation made at Budget Estimate Stage for any rural employment programme in the country. This is in addition to the budget allocation of Rs 30,000 Crore made under MGNREGS for the FY 2026-27 for first three months.

STATEMENT

YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WORK DAYS PER HOUSEHOLD UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MAHATMA GANDHI NREGS) FROM FY 2008-09 TILL JUNE 2026.

Financial Year	Average days of employment provided per household
2008-09	38
2009-10	42
2010-11	42
2011-12	43
2012-13	46
2013-14	46
2014-15	40

2015-16	49
2016-17	46
2017-18	46
2018-19	51
2019-20	48
2020-21	52
2021-22	50
2022-23	48
2023-24	52
2024-25	50
2025-26	43
2026-27 (Till June 2026)	24

As available in NREGAsoft.

ROADMAP FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

***137. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:**

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

(a) whether a comprehensive rural development roadmap has been prepared for Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency through the convergence of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Prime Minister Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and other rural development schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released, bills/FTOs generated and payments pending for disbursement under these schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) the reasons for the delay in disbursement of pending funds and the steps taken to clear such dues; and

(d) the details of monitoring mechanism in place to ensure timely release of funds and effective implementation of the said schemes?

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

(a) : Ministry of Rural Development has adopted a multi-pronged strategy with a defined roadmap for comprehensive development of rural India by implementing number of welfare schemes/programmes, such as, Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar & Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component of PMKSY (WDC-PMKSY), across the country including in Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu. Further, inter-se programme/scheme convergence has been adopted with a view to optimize the benefits towards addressing rural poverty, improving the economic well-being and upgrading both social as well as economic facilities of the people, thereby collectively raising the standard of living in rural areas. A few major convergence measures under the programmes are given in **Statement-I**.

Details of progress/ achievements under a few major schemes such as MGNREGS/ VB-G RAM G, PMAY-G, PMGSY and NRLM in Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu is given below.

Scheme/ Programme	Progress/achievement
MGNREGS/ VB-G RAM G	4.27 crore persondays generated and 80,176 assets created by utilizing Rs 1093.57 crore during 2014-2026
PMAY-G	10,932 houses completed since inception by utilizing Rs.141.53 crore
PMGSY	A total of 916 km road length (336 roads and 7 bridges) has been completed since inception at an expenditure of Rs. 322 crore (including State Share).
NRLM	A total of 56,558 women members have been mobilized into 4,804 SHGs, with 122 Village Organisations (VOs) and 4 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) formed under the Mission

(b) : As per extant SNA-SPARSH model, States implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes are issued with mother sanctions for incurring expenditure or disbursing funds under the respective programme/ scheme and no lump sum funds are released into the accounts of States. Upon generating the payment file by respective State/UT, the payment to the beneficiaries is released along with requisite state share through PFMS system on 'just in time release' basis. Details of total mother sanctions issued under major programmes/schemes, wherever applicable and funds utilized by States/UTs through FTOs/Payment bills thereon are given in **Statement-II**.

(c) : Funds are released to the States/UTs, which in turn release them to the respective districts or implementing agencies for further disbursal. Schematic

guidelines of the respective programmes/schemes and extant instructions issued by Ministry of Finance provide defined procedure and details of requisite documents/information to be submitted by States/UTs for ensuring timely release of funds. Non-adherence of any of such provisions affects timely release of funds and result in release of such pending funds as liability from the budget allocation of successive financial year(s). In order to further streamline the fund disbursal process, a new fund flow mechanism namely, SNA-SPARSH for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has been introduced, with the principle of 'just in time release' to bring about more efficiency in cash management at both Centre and States level, through an integrated framework of PFMS, State IFMIS and e-kuber platform of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in a progressive manner.

(d) : All schemes/programmes are implemented in accordance with defined schematic guidelines. Fund release under programmes is based on achieving defined physical milestones in terms of scheme guidelines and utilization of already released funds. In order to improve the outcomes of the programmes besides ensuring effective monitoring including timely fund disbursal, measures such as digital solutions, regular coordination with State Governments, grievance redressal mechanism, provision for social audit, publishing real time information on public domain, etc. are adopted. In addition, MoRD has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of rural development schemes, including Performance Review Committee

Meetings, National Level Monitors (NLMs), Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies.

STATEMENT-I

Major convergence measures under various programmes of Ministry of Rural Development

Scheme	Particulars of Convergence
PMAY-G / PM JANMAN	• Specified persondays of unskilled labour wages via MGNREGS/VB-G RAM G • ₹12,000 support for toilet construction through Swacch Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS, other dedicated sources of funding • Provision of electricity, LPG, water connection, etc. through other schemes • Housing intervention of PM JANMAN
DAY-NRLM (PRI-CBO Framework)	• Capacity building of PRI & SHG members • Preparation of Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) to capture SHG demands • Integration of VPRP into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) • Non-GPDP demands submitted to line departments by CBOs with follow-up
VB-G RAM G Act	• The Act establishes a Unified Convergence Framework to plan, execute and monitor all rural works through a single, coherent process anchored in the Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans. • All Central, State and local schemes notified for convergence must follow a common bottom-up planning process, aggregated successively from Panchayat to Block, District and State levels, with final approval by the State Level Steering Committee. • All assets and works, regardless of funding source, must be mandatorily registered on the Viksit Bharat–National Rural Infrastructure Stack portal to prevent duplication and ensure alignment with saturation outcomes. • Nationally harmonised digital backbone (MIS) to cover water security,

	rural infrastructure, livelihood assets and climate-resilience works. • Convergence with other Programmes/ other Ministries/Departments on Technical (expertise-sharing) or Financial (joint funding with clearly defined components), by following a single-plan, multi-funding approach. • Works under the convergence plan require approval from the competent Panchayat before inclusion in the State-level aggregated plan, which must clearly reflect inter-departmental convergence.

STATEMENT-II

Details of total mother sanctions issued under major programmes/schemes, wherever applicable and funds utilized by States/UTs through FTOs/Payment bills thereon

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	Total amount for mother Sanctions issued to States/UTs	Total Central share utilized by States/UTs out of overall mother sanction
VB-G RAM G	25758.34	4.26
PMAY-G	23687.69	4511.37
PMGSY	9984.22	1701.71
DAY-NRLM	7559.51	2440.93
NSAP	5640.89	632.25
DDU-GKY	361.95	30.97
RSETI	135.35	19.74

Source :- GIFMIS/SPARSH 03: Mother Sanction vs Central Release

REGIONAL OFFICES OF NHB

***138. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the significant contribution of Anantapur district to horticulture production in Andhra Pradesh and nationally, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for establishment of a regional office of the National Horticulture Board (NHB) in Anantapur, if so, the details regarding the status thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a regional office of the National Horticulture Board in Anantapur to support horticulture farmers, promote value addition and improve implementation of NHB schemes, if so, the details thereof and the proposed timeline and financial outlay;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, including the criteria adopted by the Government for establishing regional offices of the National Horticulture Board; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen horticulture infrastructure and institutional support in Anantapur district in view of its importance as a major horticulture producing region?

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

(a) : Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh is one of the major horticulture-producing districts in the country. Despite its arid agro-climatic conditions and low

rainfall, the district has emerged as an important horticulture hub owing to the adoption of improved production technologies, micro-irrigation and scientific horticulture practices. Recognizing its horticultural potential, the Government of India is supporting the development of the horticulture sector through schemes such as the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), while the Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing complementary schemes such as the Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation Project (APMIP) and Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS).

With the implementation of these interventions, the area under horticulture crops in Anantapur district has increased from 75,000 Ha in 2014-15 to 1,72,833 hectares in 2025-26. The production in the district has also increased from 14,25,000 MTs in 2014-15 to 32,63,251 MTs during 2025-26. Further, the State Government has informed that, during 2026-27, a budget allocation of ₹153.82 crore has been made under APMIP for micro-irrigation and automation, ₹1,568.56 lakh under MIDH for area expansion, post-harvest management and infrastructure development, and ₹201.60 lakh under RKVY for horticulture development in the district.

(b) to (d) : At present, NHB has 29 field offices strategically located across the country to cater to different States and regions. The schemes of NHB is demand driven and the NHB Regional Office at Vijayawada caters to the entire State of

Andhra Pradesh. All schemes and activities of the Board are implemented uniformly throughout the State, including Anantapur district. Establishment of NHB field offices is based on functional requirements, workload, project volume and administrative necessity. The Government has no proposal for establishment of a Regional Office of the National Horticulture Board (NHB) at Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh.

(e) : The Government is implementing the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to strengthen horticulture infrastructure and institutional support for whole India including Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh. Under the Mission, assistance is available for production of quality planting material through nurseries and tissue culture units, area expansion under fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and medicinal & aromatic plants, rejuvenation of old and unproductive orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources and water harvesting structures, promotion of bee keeping for pollination support; horticulture mechanization, capacity building of farmers through training, exposure visits and awareness programmes, creation of post-harvest management infrastructure including pack houses, cold storages, ripening chambers, processing units and reefer vehicles; and development of marketing infrastructure such as rural markets, direct markets, retail outlets and mobile vending platforms. Under the scheme, the State has to prioritize areas and interventions and submit an Annual Action Plan (AAP) annually.

In addition, the Government of India is implementing several flagship schemes to strengthen the agriculture sector and enhance farmers' resilience. These include Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) providing affordable crop insurance to protect farmers against crop losses. During the current Kharif season, 26,158 farmers in Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh, have insured 43,100 hectares of cultivated area under the scheme; Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) – Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Component aims to improve irrigation coverage and promote efficient water use through micro-irrigation. Since 2015–16, a total area of 2,20,074 hectares has been brought under micro-irrigation in Anantapur district through the PDMC component; Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) facilitates access to affordable institutional credit through Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs). During FY 2025–26, Anantapur district had 6.32 lakh KCC beneficiary accounts under MISS, and an interest subsidy of ₹215.82 crore was released to these accounts; Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme provides medium- to long-term financing for post-harvest management infrastructure, including storage facilities, primary processing units, and supply chain logistics. Under the AIF, 375 projects have been sanctioned in Anantapur district with a total financial outlay of ₹73.86 crore and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme provides financial assistance to States for implementing need-based projects aimed at the development of the

agriculture and horticulture sectors, in accordance with local priorities and requirements.

Apart from above, the National Horticulture Board is also implementing schemes viz. 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops' and 'Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products' across the country for development of horticulture sector. Under these Schemes, NHB has sanctioned 51 projects relating to open field & protected cultivation and cold storage during the last 5 years, out of which 9 projects are from Anantapur District.

CLEAN PLANT PROGRAMME UNDER MIDH

***139. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the Clean Plant Programme under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH);

(b) if so, the details of the advanced certification and diagnostic testing parameters mandated to source virus-free mother stocks for commercial orchards particularly in States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(c) the structural checks established across regional tissue-culture laboratories to prevent the propagation of substandard or infected plant strains;

(d) the criteria used to disburse specialized fiscal assistance to nurseries establishing cleanroom facilities for high-value citrus and walnut crops;

(e) the measures taken to link the certified nursery database dynamically with the national digital public marketplace networks for tracking; and

(f) the expected improvement in the global market acceptability of Indian fruit exports following these strict botanical health filters?

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

(a) : Yes, The Government of India has launched the Clean Plant Programme with an outlay of Rs. 1765.67 Crore under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

(b) : Under the Clean Plant Programme, nucleus/mother stocks (G1) of clonally propagated fruit crops such as grapes, pome fruits, citrus, pomegranate, berries, guava, mango, avocado, litchi and dragon fruit will be developed and maintained at the Clean Plant Centres to be hosted in the ICAR's crops specific institutions. These Centres will conduct diagnostic testing and continuously improve testing techniques and methods. They will also maintain and distribute clean planting materials to the certified nurseries. The disease-free mother plants will serve as the authenticated source of planting material for accredited nurseries to produce

virus tested certified planting material. The Programme covers all major clonally propagated fruit crops grown across the country, including those cultivated in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) : Under the Programme large/medium scale nurseries shall be supported for developing/establishing appropriate infrastructure to carry out the multiplication of generation-2 (G2) planting material. Some of the Nurseries that shall propagate planting material through tissue-culture method/techniques for identified crops, shall also be establishing tissue culture labs for mass multiplication. Structural checks shall be provided across these labs through the proposed certification scheme to prevent the propagation of sub-standard or infected plant strains.

(d) : Under the Clean Plant Programme (CPP), specialized fiscal assistance will be provided directly to private nurseries for establishing containment facility, green house, mother blocks and diagnostic lab etc. for the identified crops including high value citrus and walnut crops. Under the Programme, there is provision to provide financial assistance for establishment of 15 large and 60 medium nurseries through the private/public sector. The specific criteria to disburse the fiscal assistance is under preparation.

(e) : Under the Clean Plant Programme (CPP), a digital platform will be developed to ensure end-to-end traceability and quality assurance of clean planting material through registration and monitoring of Clean Plant Centres, registered nurseries, mother blocks and certified planting material on the said digital platform. At

present, there is no proposal for integration of the certified nursery database with national digital public marketplace networks.

(f) : The Clean Plant Programme aims to improve the availability of quality, disease-free planting material, leading to enhanced productivity, improved fruit quality and better compliance with phytosanitary requirements of importing countries. This will help in enhancing the global market acceptability and export competitiveness of Indian horticultural produce.

EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE AND APPAREL SECTOR

***140. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:**

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

(a) the details of persons employed in India's textile and apparel sector;

(b) the details of persons employed in Northeast Region in textile sector;

(c) the details of the percentage of handloom products in textile industry; and

(d) the details of the incentives available for handloom workers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) : The textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment in the country, as derived from Periodic Labour Force Survey, estimated employment engaged in textiles & apparel sector are around 4.91cr. during 2023-24. In order to generate employment opportunities in the textile sector including Northeast Region, Government has implemented various schemes/programmes like

SAMARTH (Scheme for Capacity Building in the Textiles Sector), National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP), National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)etc.

(b) : As derived from Periodic Labour Force Survey, estimated employment engaged in textiles & apparel sector in Northeast Region comprising of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are around 51.4 lakh during 2023-24.

(c) : The handloom sector is an integral part of India's textile industry and contributes to the country's fabric production through its decentralized and household-based production system. Based on the trend of monthly data submitted by spinning units through the Textile Statistical Return System Portal of the Office of the Textile Commissioner, the handloom sector is estimated to account for about 9.68% of the total fabric production in the country, estimated handloom fabrics Production in the country is given **Statement**.

(d) : The Ministry of Textiles is administering following schemes for the development and promotion of handloom sector and welfare of handloom workers across the country :

1. National Handloom Development Programme(NHDP);
2. Raw Material Supply Scheme(RMSS);

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/workers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms &

accessories, solar lighting units, construction of work-shed, skilling, product diversification & design innovation, technical and common infrastructure, publicity and brand development through India Handloom Brand (IHB), Handloom Mark (HLM) and GI tag, e-commerce facilities, marketing of handloom products in domestic/overseas markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

STATEMENT

Estimated handloom fabrics Production in the country

Handloom Fabrics Production (MnSq.Mtrs)				
Year	**Cotton**	**Blended**	**100% Non-Cotton**	**Total**
2020-21	7,004	86	710	**7,799**
2021-22	7,682	94	778	**8,554**
2022-23	8,426	103	854	**9,382**
2023-24	9,241	113	936	**10,291**

Source : Submission of the Monthly Statistical Return of Units Registered Under TSRS (Textile Statistical Return System), O/o Textiles Commissioner

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1381 to 1610

सोनीपत में कारोबार में सुगमता

1381. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कारोबार में सुगमता के अंतर्गत उद्योगों, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) और स्टार्टअपों को प्रदान की जा रही सेवाओं की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समीक्षा में पहचानी गई प्रमुख कमियों, जैसे कि कंपनी पंजीकरण, सांविधिक स्वीकृति, अनुपालन प्रक्रिया, डिजिटल सेवा और निवेश सुविधा से संबंधित मुद्दों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को कारोबार में सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से कोई शिकायत या सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन कमियों को दूर करने, प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने, निवेश को आकर्षित करने तथा स्थानीय उद्यमियों और सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को अधिक प्रभावी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए या उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) : उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी), राज्य सिंगल विंडो प्रणालियों के मूल्यांकन जैसी पहलों और अन्य विनियामक सुधार पहलों के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) ईकोसिस्टम का आवधिक मूल्यांकन करता है। बीआरएपी 2024 में सरकार-से-व्यवसाय फीडबैक तंत्र के माध्यम से

व्यवसाय प्रवेश, निवेश सुविधा, श्रम विनियमन, उपयोगिता परमिट, स्टार्टअप, सेवा क्षेत्र, निरीक्षण और ऑनलाइन सेवा संवितरण जैसे क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए 434 सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन किया गया। हरियाणा का मूल्यांकन इसी फ्रेमवर्क के तहत किया गया था। हालांकि, डीपीआईआईटी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र स्तर पर ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस का मूल्यांकन नहीं करता है।

(ख) : बीआरएपी 2024 के अनुसार, हरियाणा ने सुधार कार्यसूची का पर्याप्त कार्यान्वयन किया। कुल 434 सुधारों में से, 342 का कार्यान्वयन के लिए मूल्यांकन किया गया था। 342 लागू सुधारों में से, 89.5 प्रतिशत को लागू किए जाने की सूचना दी गई थी, 2.9 प्रतिशत को गवर्मेंट प्रोसेस री-इंजीनियरिंग के माध्यम से समाप्त कर दिया गया था, 7.0 प्रतिशत को न्यायिक आदेशों के कारण लागू नहीं किया गया था, और केवल 0.6 प्रतिशत को ही लागू नहीं करने की सूचना थी। हरियाणा को बीआरएपी 2024 में "आकांक्षी" राज्य के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था, जिसमें विनियामक अनुपालन बोझ का क्षेत्र भी शामिल है। राज्य ने व्यवसाय में प्रवेश करने, भूमि प्रशासन और स्वास्थ्य के सेक्टर-विशिष्ट क्षेत्र जैसे ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में भी अपेक्षाकृत सुदृढ़ निष्पादन दर्ज किया है।

(ग) : डीपीआईआईटी नियमित रूप से व्यवसायों, निवेशकों, एमएसएमई, स्टार्टअप और अन्य हितधारकों से परामर्श, कार्यशालाओं और बीआरएपी जैसे फीडबैक-आधारित मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से फीडबैक और सुझाव प्राप्त करता है। हरियाणा में बीआरएपी 2024 फीडबैक कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न सुधार क्षेत्रों के 5,848 उपयोगकर्ताओं को शामिल किया गया। उपयोगकर्ताओं से प्राप्त सुझावों में दस्तावेज़ीकरण आवश्यकताओं का सरलीकरण, पोर्टल की गति और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार, आवेदनों और भुगतानों के लिए एकीकृत डैशबोर्ड की शुरूआत, उपयोगकर्ता इंटरफ़ेस और उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव को बेहतर करना, आसानी से दस्तावेज़ अपलोड करने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करना, आवेदनों पर

कार्यवाही के मामले में पारदर्शिता लाने हेतु सुधार करना और निर्बाध भुगतान और रिफंड तंत्र सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है। तथापि, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ऐसा रिकार्ड और फीडबैक नहीं रखा जाता है।

(घ) : सरकार ने हरियाणा सहित देश भर में ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस में सुधार और विनियामक ईकोसिस्टम को मजबूत करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जैसे: -

i. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यापार के अनुकूल विनियामक सुधारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी) का कार्यान्वयन करना।

ii. निवेशक सुविधा और ऑनलाइन सेवा संवितरण में सुधार के लिए एक विस्तृत सुधार फ्रेमवर्क और गाइडबुक के माध्यम से राज्य सिंगल विंडो प्रणालियों का आकलन और सुदृढ़ीकरण।

iii. जिला स्तर पर विनियामक शासन, निवेशक सुविधा, सार्वजनिक सेवा संवितरण और उद्यमिता संवर्धन में सुधार के लिए जिला व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (जिला बीआरएपी) का विकास।

iv. विनियामक अनुपालनों के सरलीकरण, युक्तिकरण, डिजिटलीकरण और उनके गैर-अपराधीकरण के माध्यम से अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने (आरसीबी) संबंधी पहल का कार्यान्वयन। देश भर में 47,865 से अधिक अनुपालन कम किए गए हैं।

v. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सेवाओं की एंड-टू-एंड ऑनलाइन डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित करने, पोर्टल की विश्वसनीयता और उपयोगिता में सुधार करने, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को मजबूत करने, दस्तावेज़ीकरण आवश्यकताओं को सरल बनाने, पारदर्शी नवीनीकरण तंत्र शुरू करने और डिजिटल सेवा की उपलब्धता के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।

vi. विनियामक दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और निवेशक अनुभव में सुधार के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ निरंतर हितधारक परामर्श और सर्वोत्तम कार्यपद्धतियों को साझा करना।

CHALLENGES FACED BY THE STEEL SECTOR

1382. DR. T. SUMATHY *ALIAS* THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the challenges faced by the steel sector in increasing production while reducing carbon and pollutant emissions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the Government is aligning the steel sector's production growth strategy with decarbonisation measures, including energy efficiency, green steel, hydrogen-based technologies and cleaner production processes and the outcomes achieved so far;

(c) the details of steps being taken to ensure compliance with the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism including preparedness of domestic steel producers, reporting mechanisms and support provided during the last five years; and

(d) the manner in which the Ministry is coordinating with other concerned Ministries to mitigate adverse trade and competitiveness effects arising from carbon-related border measures?

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) : Ministry of Steel released a report titled "Greening the Steel Sector in India: Roadmap and Action Plan" on the basis of the recommendations of the 14 Task Forces constituted by this Ministry for this purpose which provides the details of challenges being faced by the steel sector for green transition, roadmap for green steel and sustainability, towards net-zero target by 2070. The report is available on Ministry of Steel's website.

(c) and (d) : The Government has undertaken the following initiatives for green transition of the steel sector:

(i) Ministry of Steel released the Taxonomy for Green Steel for defining and categorizing the low emission steel. Green Steel Taxonomy provides a framework for production of green steel, creation of market for green steel and seeking financial support. During Financial Year 2025-26, 90 steel units have been awarded green steel certification under the notified Green Steel Taxonomy Framework, accounting for a total green steel production of 12.4 million tonnes.

(ii) Four pilot projects have been awarded for implementation of pilot projects for use of hydrogen in steel sector under National Green Hydrogen Mission launched by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.

(iii) National Solar Mission launched by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in January, 2010 promotes the use of solar energy and also helps to reduce the emission of steel industry.

(iv) Ministry of Power has notified Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) on 28.06.2023 for regulating Indian Carbon Market across various industrial sectors, which is also applicable to steel plants.

Ministry of Steel works in close coordination with the Ministries/Departments concerned to address the trade effects arising from carbon-related border measures.

WASTE DISPOSAL SITES IN CHANDIGARH

1383. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration and the Municipal Corporation have established the proposed 17 new sites for disposal of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste in the Union Territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the total amount of C&D waste generated annually in Chandigarh and the current capacity available for its safe disposal;

(d) whether the Administration has conducted any environmental audit or study to assess the ecological impact of unregulated C&D waste dumping; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that each ward in the city has at least one dedicated C&D waste collection point as per the targets laid down in 2025?

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

(a) and (b) : The Municipal Corporation Chandigarh has already established 23 sites for disposal of Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste under the area in its jurisdiction. The details of the sites are enclosed at **Statement**.

(c) : The total amount of C&D waste generated annually in Chandigarh is 13,285 Metric Tonnes, and the annual Capacity for its processing and safe disposal is 45,000 Metric Tonnes.

(d) : There is no unregulated dumping of C&D Waste in Chandigarh. Municipal Corporation Chandigarh has deployed adequate vehicles including tippers and loaders to facilitate lifting of C&D waste generated.

(e) : The existing locations of C&D Waste disposal falls in the ward or its nearby wards as per feasibility of sites.

STATEMENT

The details of C&D Waste Collection centers under Municipal Corporation Chandigarh	
Sr.No.	Location of Site
1.	Sector 9-C near SSK near existing B&R store
2.	Sector 16-D backside of Government School
3.	Sector 23-D near SSK
4.	Sector 25 West along boundary wall of TOC
5.	Sector 26 MC Store (B&R) near timber market
6.	Sector 31-B backside of SSK
7.	Sector 47-D near SSK
8.	Sector 48-C side of tubewell along V-5 road
9.	Sector 51 near SSK
10.	Industrial Area Phase-2 near petrol pump
11.	Maloya opp. Pond near Gaushala
12.	Sector 38 West along V4 road opposite Shahpur colony
13.	Sector 56-A along V5 road near Garbage bin
14.	Sector 45-D along V-road open space opposite Community Centre
15.	Industrial Area Ph-1 along the factory
16.	Ramdarbar Colony near multi storey houses and Community Centre
17.	Manimajra adjoining cremation ground
18.	Manimajra, backside of new Darshani bagh tubewell
19.	C&D collection center on V-5 road side #71 under Ward No.2
20.	Opposite Police Station Manimajra
21.	C&D collection center in front of Fire Station Manimajra
22.	Near SSK Sector-18
23.	Near SSK Sector 37-C on V5 road

IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF PMKSY IN TAMIL NADU

1384. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the implementation and impact of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-(Per Drop More Crop) in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu, considering the district's recurring water scarcity and dependence on horticulture and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the existing coverage of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems in Dharmapuri is adequate to meet the irrigation needs of small and marginal farmers cultivating mango, millets, vegetables and other crops and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand access to micro irrigation through simplified procedures, enhanced awareness campaigns, technical assistance and timely subsidy support for farmers in Dharmapuri district and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken to promote water use efficiency, improve irrigation coverage, enhance crop productivity and strengthen climate-resilient agriculture in Dharmapuri district under PMKSY?

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

(a) : The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) was implemented in the Country including Tamil Nadu from the year 2015-16 to 2021-22 as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). From the year 2022-23, the scheme is being implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY).

As informed by the State of Tamil Nadu, Micro Irrigation systems is being promoted in the State through PDMC and large number of farmers are adopting it. Adoption of Micro Irrigation systems has enabled farmers to cultivate more area, get more yield when compared to conventional method of irrigation. Consequently, the livelihood and economic well-being of the farming community have improved.

(b) : The State has informed that about 80% of the financial allocation is allocated to Small/Marginal farmers under PDMC scheme. In Dharmapuri district, majority of the farmers come under Small/Marginal category. With the adoption of micro irrigation systems, farmers are able to undertake cultivation throughout the year, ensuring sustainable agricultural production. In Tamil Nadu, Small and Marginal Farmers are provided with 100% subsidy for the installation of micro irrigation systems through the PDMC scheme and State's additional share thereby

reducing the financial burden on Small and Marginal Farmers. Further, the 5% GST applicable on micro irrigation components is also borne by the State from its additional share. In Dharmapuri district, since inception of the scheme in 2015-16, 94982 ha area has been covered under Micro Irrigation.

(c) : The State Government has taken initiatives to expand access to Micro Irrigation through the simplified procedures i.e. right from registration of beneficiaries to final fund release are carried out through portal to ensure transparency, timely implementation, and efficient monitoring. In addition, farmers are regularly updated of the status of their applications through the portal, enabling them to track the progress of their application. The awareness is created among the farmers about PDMC scheme through extension officials during their field visits, Mass contact Programmes, Farmer's Grievance Day, various other meetings held at village, block and district level and through social media tools like Instagram, Twitter and Whatsapp. Extension officials also provide technical assistance for maintenance of Micro Irrigation systems, acid treatment etc.

(d) : As informed by the State, priority is accorded to Dharmapuri district in the allocation of funds considering its recurring water scarcity and the predominance of horticultural crops. Efforts are being taken to bring more area under Micro irrigation in the district in order to promote effective usage of available ground water and orient farmers towards climate-resilient agriculture.

ATAL VAYO ABHYUDAYA YOJANA

1385. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of schemes and programmes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare, healthcare, social security and empowerment of senior citizens, along with the number of beneficiaries covered under each scheme, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) the achievements made under the Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana (AVYAY), including assistive devices distributed, beneficiaries covered and services provided through the Elderline helpline, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has undertaken any assessment of the needs and challenges arising from India's growing elderly population, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry is formulating a long-term National Policy or roadmap for Senior Citizens to address issues relating to healthcare, assisted living, financial security, digital inclusion and active ageing and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) : The Ministry 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 details of its components are as under: -

i. **Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)** - Under IPSrC, grant-in-aid is provided to eligible organizations for the maintenance of Senior Citizen Homes (SrCH), Continuous Care Homes (CCH), Mobile Medicare Units (MMUs) and Physiotherapy Clinics. The scheme aims to improve the quality of life of senior citizens, particularly indigent senior citizens, by providing basic amenities such as shelter, food, healthcare, recreation and opportunities for active and productive ageing. The Department has also prescribed Minimum Standards for Senior Citizen Homes to ensure accessible infrastructure and quality care across the country. The State-wise details of beneficiaries covered under this component during the last 05 years are at **Statement-I**.

ii. **State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC)** - Recognizing the significant role of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the welfare of senior citizens, the Ministry supports the implementation of State-specific Action Plans under SAPSrC. Each State/UT formulates its Action Plan based on local requirements and priorities. The scheme has been under implementation since FY 2019-20. No State-wise/district-wise data of the beneficiary is maintained centrally under this component.

iii. **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)** - The Ministry is implementing Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) with effect from 01.04.2017 to provide physical aids and assisted living devices to senior citizens having a monthly income of not more than Rs. 15,000 and suffering from age-related disabilities or infirmities, thereby helping restore near-normal functional ability. The scheme is implemented through the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry, which is the sole implementing agency. The State-wise and district-wise details of beneficiaries during the last 05 years are at **Statement-II**.

iv. **Elderline**- Elderline: National Helpline for Senior Citizens (NHSC) is a toll-free number (14567) operating for 12 hours a day (8:00 AM to 8:00 PM) that provides free Information, Guidance, Emotional Support and Field Intervention in cases of abuse and rescues in order to improve the quality of life of senior citizens. This helpline was dedicated to the Nation on 01.10.2021. The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) functions as the Central Nodal Agency (CNA) for the implementation of Elderline. The State-wise details of beneficiaries served through Elderline during the last 05 years are at **Statement-III**.

v. **System of Providing Elder Care (In House) and Assisted Living (PM-SPECIAL)** - The main objective of the PM SPECIAL (Training of Geriatric

Care Givers) scheme 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 caregivers in the field of geriatric. The State-wise details of caregivers trained under this component since its inception ie. from 2023-24 are at **Statement-IV**.

vi. **Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE)**- The SAGE initiative seeks to promote innovative and technology-driven solutions to address challenges faced by senior citizens. Under the initiative, eligible start-ups are identified through a transparent selection process and supported through equity participation, subject to the Government's equity contribution not exceeding 49 per cent of the total equity of the enterprise. Financial assistance of up to Rs. 1 crore is provided through equity participation. Since the inception of the initiative, 09 start-ups have been supported under this component.

vii. **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. No state-wise/district-wise data is maintained centrally under this scheme component.

(c) : The Ministry undertakes regular assessment of the scheme. For this purpose, discussions are held with all the stakeholders to assess the emerging needs and challenges being faced by the senior citizens. Also, third-party evaluation of the scheme is conducted before continuing the scheme during the new financial cycle. The findings and recommendations of these evaluations are used to review the implementation of the scheme, identify emerging needs of senior citizens. Based on these findings, steps are taken to mitigate the hardships being faced by the senior citizens.

(d) : National Policy on Older Persons,1999 is already in place to address the issues relating to healthcare, assisted living, financial security, digital inclusion and active ageing of Senior Citizens

STATEMENT-I

Details of beneficiaries covered under IPSrC since FY 2021-22 to till date

S. No.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (Till date)
1	Andhra Pradesh	21050	25850	22900	23200	8875	10300
2	Bihar	0	0	400	350	850	50
3	Chhattisgarh	225	50	225	325	200	25
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	100	0
5	Gujarat	250	175	425	275	300	0
6	Haryana	1050	925	1700	1625	1700	75
7	Himachal Pradesh	25	25	75	100	50	75
8	Jharkhand	100	150	250	300	500	150
9	Karnataka	1420	920	2340	2415	2095	445
10	Kerala	100	50	200	75	150	25
11	Madhya Pradesh	450	375	750	675	825	200
12	Maharashtra	5915	5835	12160	11670	13335	590
13	Odisha	12470	7350	14550	19850	18900	725
14	Punjab	600	600	0	0	0	0
15	Rajasthan	750	375	975	600	750	275
16	Tamil Nadu	31895	16795	32940	33715	24390	4850
17	Telangana	10050	350	15550	10875	5350	5175
18	Uttar Pradesh	1595	1295	2290	2215	3315	500
19	Uttarakhand	25	50	100	75	200	25
20	West Bengal	15150	10100	20900	5875	25625	400
21	Delhi	25	125	200	200	200	0

22	Pondicherry	125	100	200	100	200	0
23	Arunachal Pradesh	50	0	50	0	75	0
24	Assam	25365	15475	25690	20865	15895	420
25	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	650	200	200	325
26	Manipur	10450	700	1975	16425	11625	50
27	Meghalaya	200	0	0	0	0	0
28	Nagaland	50	50	275	325	550	125
29	Tripura	0	25	50	100	50	100
Grand Total		**139385**	**87745**	**157820**	**152430**	**136305**	**24905**

STATEMENT-II

State and District-Wise Details of Beneficiaries served under RVY Since FY 2021-22 to till date

State Name	District Name	Number of Beneficiaries
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	SOUTH ANDAMANS	147
ANDHRA PRADESH	ANNAMAYYA	306
	CHITTOOR	1180
	ELURU	62
	GUNTUR	728
	KRISHNA	112
	NANDYAL	325
	NTR	68
	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	166
	PRAKASAM	170
	SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU	2047
	SRIKAKULAM	431
	VISAKHAPATNAM	817
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	CHANGLANG	14
	NAMSAI	393
	PAPUM PARE	1139
	WEST SIANG	568
ASSAM	BAKSA	1408
	BARPETA	3224
	CACHAR	2389
	CHARAIDEO	6
	CHIRANG	911
	DARRANG	1430
	DHEMAJI	448
	DHUBRI	1830
	GOLAGHAT	3769
	HOJAI	794
	JORHAT	1513

	KAMRUP	1892
	KAMRUP METRO	1163
	KARIMGANJ	741
	KOKRAJHAR	1490
	LAKHIMPUR	2642
	MARIGAON	953
	NAGAON	24
	NALBARI	4
	SIVASAGAR	1116
	SONITPUR	2268
	SOUTH SALMARA MANCACHAR	11385
	TAMULPUR	347
	TINSUKIA	0
	UDALGURI	28
	WEST KARBI ANGLONG	0
BIHAR	ARARIA	3775
	ARWAL	0
	AURANGABAD	546
	BANKA	24
	BEGUSARAI	505
	BHAGALPUR	4865
	BHOJPUR	3523
	BUXAR	312
	DARBHANGA	2770
	GAYA	0
	GOPALGANJ	2551
	JAMUI	970
	JEHANABAD	0
	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	274
	KATIHAR	3313
	KHAGARIA	1239
	KISHANGANJ	0
	LAKHISARAI	0
	MADHEPURA	2318
	MADHUBANI	9492

	MUNGER	778
	MUZAFFARPUR	375
	NALANDA	5572
	NAWADA	1151
	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	71
	PATNA	3849
	PURBI CHAMPARAN	680
	PURNIA	370
	ROHTAS	4099
	SAHARSA	1905
	SAMASTIPUR	2476
	SARAN	0
	SHEIKHPURA	0
	SHEOHAR	0
	SITAMARHI	759
	SIWAN	774
	SUPAUL	461
	VAISHALI	1931
CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	1345
CHHATTISGARH	BALOD	0
	BALODABAZAR-BHATAPARA	111
	BALRAMPUR-RAMANUJGANJ	0
	BASTAR	0
	BEMETARA	0
	BIJAPUR	0
	BILASPUR	652
	DAKSHIN BASTAR DANTEWADA	0
	DHAMTARI	0
	DURG	735
	GARIYABAND	0
	GAURELA PENDRA MARWAHI	0
	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	38
	JASHPUR	0
	KABEERDHAM	37
	KHAIRAGARH CHHUIKHADAN	0

	KONDAGAON	0
	KORBA	615
	KOREA	0
	MAHASAMUND	650
	MANENDRAGARH CHIRMIRI	0
	MOHLA MANPUR AMBAGARH	0
	MUNGELI	0
	NARAYANPUR	0
	RAIGARH	39
	RAIPUR	648
	RAJNANDGAON	2539
	SAKTI	28
	SARANGARH BILAIGARH	136
	SUKMA	242
	SURAJPUR	0
	SURGUJA	0
	UTTAR BASTAR KANKER	0
DELHI	CENTRAL	3479
	EAST	1862
	NEW DELHI	2633
	NORTH	1
	NORTH EAST	3232
	NORTH WEST	1693
	SHAHDARA	239
	SOUTH	340
	SOUTH EAST	0
	SOUTH WEST	298
	WEST	1352
GOA	NORTH GOA	3222
	SOUTH GOA	0
GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	7372
	AMRELI	117
	ANAND	0
	ARVALLI	0
	BANAS KANTHA	80

	BHARUCH	0
	BHAVNAGAR	2254
	BOTAD	981
	CHHOTAUDEPUR	0
	DAHOD	0
	DANGS	0
	DEVBHUMI DWARKA	0
	GANDHINAGAR	0
	GIR SOMNATH	0
	JAMNAGAR	0
	JUNAGADH	0
	KACHCHH	45
	KHEDA	456
	MAHESANA	0
	MAHISAGAR	0
	MORBI	0
	NARMADA	0
	NAVSARI	0
	PANCH MAHALS	0
	PATAN	0
	PORBANDAR	0
	RAJKOT	1245
	SABAR KANTHA	0
	SURAT	0
	SURENDRANAGAR	0
	TAPI	0
	VADODARA	0
	VALSAD	343
HARYANA	AMBALA	0
	BHIWANI	350
	CHARKI DADRI	117
	FARIDABAD	24044
	FATEHABAD	51
	GURUGRAM	1121
	HISAR	199

	JHAJJAR	264
	JIND	2510
	KAITHAL	291
	KARNAL	2035
	KURUKSHETRA	289
	MAHENDRAGARH	3065
	NUH	766
	PALWAL	1584
	PANCHKULA	100
	PANIPAT	785
	REWARI	535
	ROHTAK	633
	SIRSA	110
	SONIPAT	5166
	YAMUNANAGAR	73
HIMACHAL PRADESH	BILASPUR	364
	CHAMBA	35
	HAMIRPUR	0
	KANGRA	236
	KINNAUR	0
	KULLU	16
	LAHUL AND SPITI	0
	MANDI	2399
	SHIMLA	66
	SIRMAUR	0
	SOLAN	7
	UNA	9
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ANANTNAG	259
	BANDIPORA	0
	BARAMULLA	187
	BUDGAM	53
	DODA	463
	GANDERBAL	27
	JAMMU	1650
	KATHUA	620

	KISHTWAR	244
	KULGAM	18
	KUPWARA	0
	POONCH	299
	PULWAMA	101
	RAJOURI	2664
	RAMBAN	333
	REASI	285
	SAMBA	392
	SHOPIAN	93
	SRINAGAR	3498
	UDHAMPUR	189
JHARKHAND	BOKARO	0
	CHATRA	173
	DEOGHAR	70
	DHANBAD	88
	DUMKA	955
	EAST SINGHBUM	2003
	GARHWA	0
	GIRIDIH	341
	GODDA	526
	GUMLA	196
	HAZARIBAGH	15
	JAMTARA	0
	KHUNTI	990
	KODERMA	666
	LATEHAR	0
	LOHARDAGA	0
	PAKUR	702
	PALAMU	965
	RAMGARH	2452
	RANCHI	10078
	SAHEBGANJ	221
	SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN	0
	SIMDEGA	0

	WEST SINGHBHUM	0
KARNATAKA	BAGALKOTE	124
	BALLARI	586
	BELAGAVI	1818
	BENGALURU RURAL	649
	BENGALURU URBAN	4326
	BIDAR	2151
	CHAMARAJANAGARA	1411
	CHIKKABALLAPURA	0
	CHIKKAMAGALURU	753
	CHITRADURGA	830
	DAKSHINA KANNADA	38
	DAVANGERE	3605
	DHARWAD	3806
	GADAG	761
	HASSAN	232
	HAVERI	0
	KALABURAGI	569
	KODAGU	147
	KOLAR	296
	KOPPAL	620
	MANDYA	360
	MYSURU	672
	RAICHUR	116
	RAMANAGARA	136
	SHIVAMOGGA	389
	TUMAKURU	0
	UDUPI	767
	UTTARA KANNADA	395
	VIJAYANAGAR	94
	VIJAYAPURA	136
	YADGIR	132
KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	137
	ERNAKULAM	360
	IDUKKI	0

	KANNUR	224
	KASARAGOD	1385
	KOLLAM	258
	KOTTAYAM	370
	KOZHIKODE	3488
	MALAPPURAM	0
	PALAKKAD	809
	PATHANAMTHITTA	0
	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	359
	THRISSUR	350
	WAYANAD	94
LADAKH	KARGIL	206
	LEH LADAKH	599
LAKSHADWEEP	LAKSHADWEEP DISTRICT	538
MADHYA PRADESH	AGAR-MALWA	0
	ALIRAJPUR	126
	ANUPPUR	0
	ASHOKNAGAR	1197
	BALAGHAT	8577
	BARWANI	0
	BETUL	340
	BHIND	920
	BHOPAL	331
	BURHANPUR	0
	CHHATARPUR	4396
	CHHINDWARA	1414
	DAMOH	0
	DATIA	822
	DEWAS	219
	DHAR	0
	DINDORI	327
	GUNA	1588
	GWALIOR	568
	HARDA	0
	INDORE	578

	JABALPUR	843
	JHABUA	248
	KATNI	0
	KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)	666
	KHARGONE (WEST NIMAR)	0
	MAIHAR	0
	MANDLA	32
	MANDSAUR	0
	MAUGANJ	0
	MORENA	636
	NARMADAPURAM	0
	NARSIMHAPUR	610
	NEEMUCH	222
	NIWARI	12
	PANDHURNA	0
	PANNA	323
	RAISEN	0
	RAJGARH	875
	RATLAM	151
	REWA	0
	SAGAR	227
	SATNA	0
	SEHORE	2425
	SEONI	916
	SHAHDOL	269
	SHAJAPUR	270
	SHEOPUR	92
	SHIVPURI	1882
	SIDHI	659
	SINGRAULI	0
	TIKAMGARH	2351
	UJJAIN	1234
	UMARIA	0
	VIDISHA	1256
MAHARASHTRA	AHMEDNAGAR	47307

	AKOLA	0
	AMRAVATI	4064
	BEED	0
	BHANDARA	760
	BULDHANA	4616
	CHANDRAPUR	258
	CHHATRAPATI	0
	DHARASHIV	706
	DHULE	0
	GADCHIROLI	0
	GONDIA	71
	HINGOLI	1017
	JALGAON	4440
	JALNA	0
	KOLHAPUR	5408
	LATUR	1314
	MUMBAI	2106
	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	2036
	NAGPUR	38227
	NANDED	3786
	NANDURBAR	6880
	NASHIK	85
	PALGHAR	0
	PARBHANI	4873
	PUNE	6706
	RAIGAD	0
	RATNAGIRI	5128
	SANGLI	30
	SATARA	6630
	SINDHUDURG	0
	SOLAPUR	215
	THANE	118
	WARDHA	790
	WASHIM	703
	YAVATMAL	2518

MANIPUR	BISHNUPUR	1237
	CHANDEL	70
	CHURACHANDPUR	16
	IMPHAL EAST	898
	IMPHAL WEST	3057
	JIRIBAM	0
	KAKCHING	554
	KAMJONG	0
	KANGPOKPI	0
	NONEY	0
	PHERZAWL	0
	SENAPATI	932
	TAMENGLONG	0
	TENGNOUPAL	0
	THOUBAL	89
	UKHRUL	0
MEGHALAYA	EAST GARO HILLS	0
	EAST JAINTIA HILLS	0
	EAST KHASI HILLS	890
	EASTERN WEST KHASI HILLS	0
	NORTH GARO HILLS	0
	RI BHOI	1238
	SOUTH GARO HILLS	0
	SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS	0
	SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS	0
	WEST GARO HILLS	0
	WEST JAINTIA HILLS	0
	WEST KHASI HILLS	1113
MIZORAM	AIZAWL	3994
	CHAMPHAI	0
	HNAHTHIAL	0
	KHAWZAWL	0
	KOLASIB	0
	LAWNGTLAI	0
	LUNGLEI	1055

	MAMIT	0
	SAITUAL	0
	SERCHHIP	547
	SIAHA	0
NAGALAND	CHUMOUKEDIMA	0
	DIMAPUR	3354
	KIPHIRE	12
	KOHIMA	25
	LONGLENG	1507
	MELURI	0
	MOKOKCHUNG	995
	MON	0
	NIULAND	0
	NOKLAK	0
	PEREN	989
	PHEK	0
	SHAMATOR	0
	TSEMINYU	698
	TUENSANG	2150
	WOKHA	678
	ZUNHEBOTO	0
ODISHA	ANUGUL	0
	BALANGIR	4968
	BALESHWAR	1709
	BARGARH	363
	BHADRAK	0
	BOUDH	0
	CUTTACK	3713
	DEOGARH	0
	DHENKANAL	512
	GAJAPATI	320
	GANJAM	0
	JAGATSINGHAPUR	0
	JAJAPUR	0
	JHARSUGUDA	0

	KALAHANDI	54
	KANDHAMAL	426
	KENDRAPARA	912
	KENDUJHAR	77
	KHORDHA	4033
	KORAPUT	1117
	MALKANGIRI	36
	MAYURBHANJ	1729
	NABARANGPUR	0
	NAYAGARH	0
	NUAPADA	0
	PURI	381
	RAYAGADA	0
	SAMBALPUR	0
	SONEPUR	0
	SUNDARGARH	0
PUDUCHERRY	KARAIKAL	2192
	MAHE	0
	PONDICHERRY	1116
	YANAM	846
PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	529
	BARNALA	162
	BATHINDA	10076
	FARIDKOT	2302
	FATEHGARH SAHIB	96
	FAZILKA	340
	FEROZEPUR	270
	GURDASPUR	40
	HOSHIARPUR	0
	JALANDHAR	31
	KAPURTHALA	9
	LUDHIANA	851
	MALERKOTLA	177
	MANSA	2984
	MOGA	522

	PATHANKOT	139
	PATIALA	127
	RUPNAGAR	504
	S.A.S NAGAR	2804
	SANGRUR	839
	SHAHID BHAGAT SINGH	0
	SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB	98
	TARN TARAN	127
RAJASTHAN	AJMER	0
	ALWAR	277
	ANUPGARH	0
	BALOTRA	0
	BANSWARA	0
	BARAN	80
	BARMER	0
	BEAWAR	0
	BHARATPUR	586
	BHILWARA	168
	BIKANER	1454
	BUNDI	1875
	CHITTORGARH	571
	CHURU	0
	DAUSA	1800
	DEEG	0
	DHOLPUR	0
	DIDWANA-KUCHAMAN	0
	DUDU	0
	DUNGARPUR	0
	GANGANAGAR	73
	GANGAPURCITY	0
	HANUMANGARH	0
	JAIPUR	4987
	JAIPUR (GRAMIN)	0
	JAISALMER	0
	JALORE	0

	JHALAWAR	0
	JHUNJHUNU	0
	JODHPUR	0
	JODHPUR (GRAMIN)	0
	KARAULI	218
	KEKRI	0
	KHAIRTHAL-TIJARA	86
	KOTA	6590
	KOTPUTLI-BEHROR	0
	NAGAUR	0
	NEEM KA THANA	0
	PALI	0
	PHALODI	0
	PRATAPGARH	0
	RAJSAMAND	0
	SALUMBAR	0
	SANCHORE	0
	SAWAI MADHOPUR	0
	SHAHPURA	0
	SIKAR	0
	SIROHI	25
	TONK	6359
	UDAIPUR	3301
SIKKIM	GANGTOK	922
	GYALSHING	37
	MANGAN	0
	NAMCHI	515
	PAKYONG	0
	SORENG	0
TAMIL NADU	ARIYALUR	0
	CHENGALPATTU	2
	CHENNAI	2991
	COIMBATORE	0
	CUDDALORE	0
	DHARMAPURI	0

	DINDIGUL	369
	ERODE	0
	KALLAKURICHI	0
	KANCHEEPURAM	7
	KANNIYAKUMARI	0
	KARUR	0
	KRISHNAGIRI	0
	MADURAI	2032
	MAYILADUTHURAI	0
	NAGAPATTINAM	0
	NAMAKKAL	0
	PERAMBALUR	231
	PUDUKKOTTAI	0
	RAMANATHAPURAM	0
	RANIPET	0
	SALEM	0
	SIVAGANGA	0
	TENKASI	0
	THANJAVUR	0
	THE NILGIRIS	0
	THENI	0
	THIRUVALLUR	8
	THIRUVARUR	0
	THOOTHUKKUDI	34
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	0
	TIRUNELVELI	60
	TIRUPATHUR	0
	TIRUPPUR	0
	TIRUVANNAMALAI	0
	VELLORE	341
	VILUPPURAM	0
	VIRUDHUNAGAR	26
TELANGANA	ADILABAD	0
	BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	0
	HANUMAKONDA	0

	HYDERABAD	3463
	JAGITIAL	0
	JANGOAN	84
	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	0
	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	0
	KAMAREDDY	668
	KARIMNAGAR	0
	KHAMMAM	425
	KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	17
	MAHABUBABAD	0
	MAHABUBNAGAR	58
	MANCHERIAL	0
	MEDAK	0
	MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI	47
	MULUGU	0
	NAGARKURNOOL	0
	NALGONDA	0
	NARAYANPET	0
	NIRMAL	0
	NIZAMABAD	0
	PEDDAPALLI	0
	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	541
	RANGA REDDY	1289
	SANGAREDDY	0
	SIDDIPET	0
	SURYAPET	0
	VIKARABAD	0
	WANAPARTHY	0
	WARANGAL	1369
	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	98
THE DADRA AND NAGAR	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	3433
	DAMAN	58
	DIU	292
TRIPURA	DHALAI	1025
	GOMATI	1233

	KHOWAI	1407
	NORTH TRIPURA	127
	SEPAHIJALA	591
	SOUTH TRIPURA	2316
	UNAKOTI	6
	WEST TRIPURA	3129
UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA	1722
	ALIGARH	51
	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	0
	AMETHI	411
	AMROHA	0
	AURAIYA	226
	AYODHYA	99
	AZAMGARH	1132
	BAGHPAT	1080
	BAHRAICH	322
	BALLIA	11170
	BALRAMPUR	122
	BANDA	357
	BARA BANKI	565
	BAREILLY	2801
	BASTI	1421
	BHADOHI	578
	BIJNOR	742
	BUDAUN	1540
	BULANDSHAHR	194
	CHANDAULI	123
	CHITRAKOOT	5210
	DEORIA	3835
	ETAH	416
	ETAWAH	705
	FARRUKHABAD	1645
	FATEHPUR	11268
	FIROZABAD	944
	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1568

	GHAZIABAD	1264
	GHAZIPUR	2021
	GONDA	1049
	GORAKHPUR	5261
	HAMIRPUR	2941
	HAPUR	0
	HARDOI	1525
	HATHRAS	0
	JALAUN	3498
	JAUNPUR	334
	JHANSI	1098
	KANNAUJ	538
	KANPUR DEHAT	1474
	KANPUR NAGAR	19086
	KASGANJ	126
	KAUSHAMBI	43
	KHERI	1879
	KUSHINAGAR	1847
	LALITPUR	526
	LUCKNOW	3079
	MAHOBA	202
	MAHRAJGANJ	471
	MAINPURI	329
	MATHURA	484
	MAU	1093
	MEERUT	1819
	MIRZAPUR	4295
	MORADABAD	45
	MUZAFFARNAGAR	345
	PILIBHIT	225
	PRATAPGARH	873
	PRAYAGRAJ	26647
	RAE BARELI	214
	RAMPUR	137
	SAHARANPUR	198

	SAMBHAL	89
	SANT KABIR NAGAR	1
	SHAHJAHANPUR	161
	SHAMLI	1168
	SHRAWASTI	4918
	SIDDHARTHNAGAR	27
	SITAPUR	433
	SONBHADRA	0
	SULTANPUR	8464
	UNNAO	948
	VARANASI	5349
UTTARAKHAND	ALMORA	165
	BAGESHWAR	719
	CHAMOLI	199
	CHAMPAWAT	196
	DEHRADUN	5097
	HARIDWAR	397
	NAINITAL	1604
	PAURI GARHWAL	0
	PITHORAGARH	109
	RUDRA PRAYAG	331
	TEHRI GARHWAL	0
	UDAM SINGH NAGAR	194
	UTTAR KASHI	0
WEST BENGAL	ALIPURDUAR	0
	BANKURA	1984
	BIRBHUM	857
	COOCH BEHAR	0
	DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	843
	DARJEELING	947
	HOOGHLY	1214
	HOWRAH	0
	JALPAIGURI	82
	JHARGRAM	0
	KALIMPONG	35

	KOLKATA	792
	MALDA	2324
	MURSHIDABAD	73
	NADIA	4570
	NORTH 24 PARGANAS	2288
	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	950
	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR	0
	PURBA BARDHAMAN	0
	PURBA MEDINIPUR	200
	PURULIA	0
	SOUTH 24 PARGANAS	0
	UTTAR DINAJPUR	717
GRAND TOTAL :		**768749**

STATEMENT-III

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES SERVED THROUGH ELDERLINE

SINCE INCEPTION I.E. FY 2021-22 TO TILL DATE

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of beneficiaries served
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	360
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18980
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140
4.	Assam	6912
5.	Bihar	39647
6.	Chandigarh	1890
7.	Chhattisgarh	3867
8.	DNH&DD	5736
9.	Delhi-NCR	48673
10.	Goa	1592
11.	Gujarat	27236
12.	Haryana	1893
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2659
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	18409

15.	Jharkhand	26958
16.	Karnataka	64681
17.	Kerala	10918
18.	Ladakh	1731
19.	Madhya Pradesh	44573
20.	Maharashtra	65085
21.	Manipur	2026
22.	Meghalaya	597
23.	Mizoram	1609
24.	Nagaland	2872
25.	Odisha	56196
26.	Pondicherry	6684
27.	Punjab	35200
28.	Rajasthan	26472
29.	Sikkim	33
30.	Tamil Nadu	45628
31.	Telangana	29274
32.	Tripura	5271
33.	Uttar Pradesh	213135
34.	Uttarakhand	24797
GRAND TOTAL		**8,41,734**

STATEMENT-IV

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF TRAINED CAREGIVERS UNDER PM-SPECIAL SINCE INCEPTION I.E. FY 2023-24 TO TILL DATE

Sl.No	State	Number of trained caregivers
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	90
3	Bihar	1100
4	Chhattisgarh	560
5	Gujarat	349

6	Haryana	120
7	Himachal Pradesh	1450
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1890
9	Jharkhand	30
10	Karnataka	1650
11	Kerala	150
12	Madhya Pradesh	12620
13	Maharashtra	6020
14	NCR -Delhi	60
15	Punjab	535
16	Rajasthan	2719
17	Tamil Nadu	470
18	Telangana	210
19	Uttar Pradesh	8270
20	Uttarakhand	500
	TOTAL	**38,893**

WELFARE AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN ENGAGED IN BEGGING

1386. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on the number of children engaged in begging in cities and major towns across the country, if so, the details thereof, State and age group-wise;

(b) the details of such children, indicating the number identified during surveys, rescue operations, or any other official exercise, age and gender-wise;

(c) the details of children engaged in begging who have been rescued, rehabilitated, reunited with their families, or provided institutional care along with the details of rehabilitation measures extent to them during the last five years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is implementing any welfare schemes specifically for children engaged in begging, if so, the details thereof, including the number of beneficiaries covered and if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a dedicated scheme for their rescue, rehabilitation, education, and reintegration into society, 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) to (c) : Yes, The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the Central Sector Scheme, Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE) - Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons Engaged in the act of Begging, since 23.10.2023 in 216 major cities and towns across 33 States/Union Territories, Under the Scheme, data relating to persons, including children, identified as engaged in the act of begging is collected during surveys and rescue operations undertaken by the Implementing Authorities.

The Scheme accords special attention to children identified as engaged in the act of begging. Such children are reunited with their families, wherever feasible, or provided appropriate support through Anganwadi Centres and Schools. Children requiring institutional care are produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and linked to Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

As on 30.06.2026, a total of 2824 children have been identified, rescued and rehabilitated under the Scheme. Of these, 1549 children have been reunited with their parents/families, 309 children have been admitted to Anganwadi Centres, 290 children have been produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), and 676 children have been admitted to Schools. The State-wise details are given at **Statement.**

Age-wise and gender-wise data of identified children are not maintained separately under the Scheme.

(d) : The Government is not implementing any scheme specifically for children engaged in the act of begging. However, the Central Sector Scheme SMILE-Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons Engaged in the act of Begging contains specific provisions for the identification, rescue, rehabilitation and mainstreaming of children engaged in the act of begging through family reunification, admission to schools and Anganwadi Centres, or institutional care through Child Welfare Committees and Child Care Institutions, wherever required. The Scheme has

specific and focused provision for rehabilitation of children engaged in beggars. The framework provides for 100% rehabilitation and mainstreaming of children surveyed, profiled and rescued from beggary.

(e) : Since there is a specific focus on rehabilitation and mainstreaming of children rescued from beggary under the ongoing SMILE-Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Persons engaged in the act of Begging Scheme, there is no need for a separate scheme.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF CHILDREN IDENTIFIED AND REHABILITATED UNDER THE CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME SMILE-COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE ACT OF BEGGING (AS ON 30.06.2026)

S. No.	State/UT	Children Identified	Reunited with Parents	Admitted to Anganwadi	Handed over to CWC	Admitted to School	Children Rehabilitated
1	Andhra Pradesh	191	177	0	4	10	191
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37	31	0	0	6	37
3	Assam	94	56	17	4	17	94
4	Bihar	91	0	37	0	54	91
5	Chandigarh	313	153	74	51	35	313
6	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	1	0	1
7	Delhi	233	185	16	0	32	233
8	Gujarat	160	98	6	4	52	160
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	1

10	Jammu & Kashmir	76	17	0	57	2	76
11	Karnataka	76	71	5	0	0	76
12	Kerala	14	11	3	0	0	14
13	Madhya Pradesh	156	56	26	28	46	156
14	Maharashtra	208	31	53	1	123	208
15	Mizoram	2	0	2	0	0	2
16	Odisha	102	68	8	21	5	102
17	Puducherry	7	7	0	0	0	7
18	Punjab	21	10	11	0	0	21
19	Tamil Nadu	111	105	6	0	0	111
20	Telangana	3	1	0	0	2	3
21	Uttar Pradesh	927	471	45	119	292	927
Total		**2824**	**1549**	**309**	**290**	**676**	**2824**

आकांक्षी जिलों में एफडीआई

1387. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के आकांक्षी जिलों में यूरोप और जापान की बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों से निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई विशेष राजनयिक, वाणिज्यिक या आर्थिक पहल की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे निवेश प्रस्तावों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिला पंचायतों और अन्य स्थानीय निकायों के सहयोग से कोई संस्थागत समन्वय तंत्र विकसित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा ऐसे निवेश के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन करने, कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने, निर्यात संवर्धन और क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को कम करने के लिए क्या ठोस कार्यनीति बनाई गई है; और

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आकांक्षी जिलों में प्राप्त हुए प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) का देश-वार और क्षेत्रक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) : नीति आयोग ने जनवरी 2018 में, आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) शुरू किया, जिसमें 117 जिलों की आकांक्षी जिलों के रूप में पहचान की गई थी। एडीपी, डेल्टा रैंकिंग पद्धति के आधार पर इन जिलों की प्रगति की मॉनीटरिंग करता है, जो स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, शिक्षा, कृषि और जल संसाधन, वित्तीय समावेशन और कौशल विकास तथा बुनियादी अवसंरचना जैसे क्षेत्रों से संबंधित 49 प्रमुख निष्पादन संकेतकों (केपीआई) के संदर्भ में तिमाही के दौरान उनके द्वारा की गई प्रगति के लिए जिलों को पुरस्कृत करता है। एडीपी की व्यापक कार्यनीति 3-सी पर टिकी हुई है–अभिसरण (केंद्रीय और राज्य स्कीमों के बीच), सहयोग (केंद्र, राज्य, जिला प्रशासन, विकास भागीदारों और नागरिकों के बीच) और प्रतिस्पर्धा (जिलों के बीच)। एडीपी चरण-I (वर्ष 2018 से 2022) और एडीपी चरण-II (वर्ष 2022 से 2024, जिसे वित्त वर्ष 2025 और 2026 तक बढ़ाया गया) के तहत परियोजनाओं को जापान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग एजेंसी (जेआईसीए) जो जापान सरकार के तहत एक

निगमित प्रशासनिक संस्थान है, से आधिकारिक विकास सहायता (ओडीए) द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया गया है।

किसी कंपनी द्वारा निवेश का निर्णय कई कारकों के आधार पर लिया जाता है, जिसमें लगाई गई पूंजी के जोखिम के साथ-साथ निवेश से मिलने वाला रिटर्न भी शामिल है। निवेश प्रोत्साहन के प्रयास, निवेशकों को देश के द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली क्षमताओं को दर्शाते हैं, जिसमें अवसंरचना, प्रोत्साहन, अनुपालन आदि से संबंधित तथ्य शामिल हैं जो निवेशक द्वारा निर्णय को सुगम बनाते हैं वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 तक आकांक्षी जिलों में संसूचित एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह का देश-वार और क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 तक आकांक्षी जिलों में संसूचित एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह का देशवार ब्यौरा			
क्र.सं	**देश**	**जिले का नाम**	**राशि अमरीकी डालर में**
1	ऑस्ट्रेलिया	विशाखापट्टनम	3501559
2	ऑस्ट्रेलिया	विरुधनगर	39886
3	अर्मेनिया	विशाखापट्टनम	2295
4	कनाडा	विजयनगरम	1161
5	कनाडा	चंबा	1132
6	कनाडा	मोगा	11
7	कनाडा	विरुधनगर	7174
8	चीन	विशाखापट्टनम	986184
9	साइप्रस	विरुधनगर	1102
10	फ्रांस	विरुधनगर	2956
11	फ्रांस	जैसलमेर	1144032
12	फ्रांस	विशाखापट्टनम	11887
13	जर्मनी	वायनाड	8620
14	जर्मनी	विशाखापट्टनम	6927972
15	जर्मनी	हरिद्वार	300

16	हंगरी	हरिद्वार	53965
17	आयरलैंड	विशाखापट्टनम	17408
18	इटली	विशाखापट्टनम	185347
19	दक्षिण कोरिया	विशाखापट्टनम	1121206
20	दक्षिण कोरिया	कोरबा	3169697
21	मलेशिया	गया	1545077
22	मॉरीशस	बेगू सराय	587656
23	मॉरीशस	दाहोद	2898023
24	मॉरीशस	मुर्शिदाबाद	1615301
25	मॉरीशस	रांची	18542209
26	मॉरीशस	ऊधम सिंह नगर	25944179
27	मॉरीशस	सिरोही	29216805
28	नॉर्वे	फिरोजपुर	89960487
29	नॉर्वे	विशाखापट्टनम	644675
30	ओमान	नवादा	8699
31	कतर	विशाखापट्टनम	239448489
32	रोमानिया	विशाखापट्टनम	9350
33	सऊदी अरब	हरिद्वार	164167
34	सिंगापुर	हरिद्वार	88315
35	सिंगापुर	ऊधम सिंह नगर	35499
36	सिंगापुर	राजनांदगांव	58350591
37	सिंगापुर	धौलपुर	1047
38	सिंगापुर	विरुधनगर	75258
39	सिंगापुर	जैसलमेर	59518925
40	सिंगापुर	विशाखापट्टनम	18928584
41	सिंगापुर	वायनाड	192740
42	सिंगापुर	उस्मानाबाद	1006465
43	सिंगापुर	बेगू सराय	19561
44	श्रीलंका	विशाखापट्टनम	1
45	स्वीडन	विशाखापट्टनम	1196
46	स्विट्ज़रलैंड	विशाखापट्टनम	264938
47	स्विट्ज़रलैंड	कालाहांडी	9027
48	स्विट्ज़रलैंड	राजनांदगांव	80180979
49	ताइवान	विशाखापट्टनम	10780
50	थाईलैंड	विशाखापट्टनम	107304097

51	थाईलैंड	गया	565
52	थाईलैंड	हरिद्वार	81494
53	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	हरिद्वार	720089
54	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	रांची	851094
55	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	विरुधनगर	46595
56	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	चंबा	46838604
57	संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	विशाखापट्टनम	2441647
58	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	विशाखापट्टनम	1602
59	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	वायनाड	4202
60	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	जैसलमेर	17315
61	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	रांची	14753
62	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	रांची	600362
63	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	50844
64	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	बोकारो	1209
65	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	गिरिडीह	1216
66	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	हरिद्वार	32321414
67	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	ऊधम सिंह नगर	807701
68	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	मोगा	1197
69	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	कालाहांडी	97398
70	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	फिरोजपुर	34995764
71	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	विरुधनगर	51876
72	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	सिरोही	8816718
73	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	बलांगीर	395560
74	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	दाहोद	46355787
75	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	गया	157742
76	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	विशाखापट्टनम	9859899
77	आईएफएससी, भारत	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	298205

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 में आकांक्षी जिलों में एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह का क्षेत्रवार विवरण

क्र.सं.	**क्षेत्र**	**जिले का नाम**	**राशि अमरीकी डालर में**

1	धातुकर्म उद्योग	विशाखापट्टनम	239448489
2	धातुकर्म उद्योग	विशाखापट्टनम	142386
3	विद्युत	विशाखापट्टनम	750367
4	गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा	विशाखापट्टनम	195657
5	विद्युत के उपकरण	विशाखापट्टनम	1038393
6	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	विशाखापट्टनम	4224766
7	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	विशाखापट्टनम	11322
8	समुद्री परिवहन	विशाखापट्टनम	178126
9	विविध यांत्रिक और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	विशाखापट्टनम	719692
10	चिकित्सा और शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरण	विशाखापट्टनम	3243262
11	रसायन (उर्वरकों के अलावा)	विशाखापट्टनम	12547830
12	ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	विशाखापट्टनम	1391779
13	वस्त्र (रंगे, मुद्रित सहित)	विशाखापट्टनम	1946677
14	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग	विशाखापट्टनम	1283100
15	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग	विशाखापट्टनम	107304097
16	सिरेमिक्स	विशाखापट्टनम	7089201
17	परामर्श सेवाएं	विशाखापट्टनम	97518
18	सेवा क्षेत्र (वित्त, बैंकिंग, बीमा, गैर-वित्तीय/व्यवसाय, आउटसोर्सिंग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, कूरियर, तकनीकी परीक्षण और विश्लेषण, अन्य)	विशाखापट्टनम	1203
19	सेवा क्षेत्र (वित्त, बैंकिंग, बीमा, गैर-वित्तीय/व्यवसाय, आउटसोर्सिंग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, कूरियर, तकनीकी परीक्षण और विश्लेषण, अन्य)	विशाखापट्टनम	1214
20	अस्पताल और डायग्नोस्टिक सेंटर	विशाखापट्टनम	855075
21	शिक्षा	विशाखापट्टनम	9350
22	होटल और पर्यटन	विशाखापट्टनम	308676
23	व्यापार	विशाखापट्टनम	859898

24	खुदरा व्यापार	विशाखापट्टनम	13125
25	कृषि सेवाएं	विशाखापट्टनम	6449734
26	निर्माण (अवसंरचना) कार्यकलाप	विशाखापट्टनम	1547399
27	विविध उद्योग	विशाखापट्टनम	10780
28	निर्माण विकास: टाउनशिप, आवास, निर्मित अवसंरचना और निर्माण-विकास परियोजनाओं	विजयनगरम	1161
29	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	गया	157742
30	होटल और पर्यटन	गया	1545643
31	विद्युत उपकरण	बेगू सराय	607217
32	कृषि सेवाएं	नवादा	8699
33	रसायन (उर्वरकों के अलावा)	दाहोद	49253810
34	विद्युत	चंबा	46838604
35	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग	चंबा	1132
36	होटल और पर्यटन	वायनाड	192740
37	चाय और कॉफी (प्रसंस्करण तथा कॉफी और रबड़ का भंडारण)	वायनाड	12821
38	गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा	उस्मानाबाद	1006465
39	वस्त्र (रंगे, मुद्रित सहित)	बलांगीर	395560
40	व्यापार	कालाहांडी	106425
41	गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा	फिरोजपुर	124955167
42	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	फिरोजपुर	1084
43	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	मोगा	1197
44	सेवा क्षेत्र (वित्त, बैंकिंग, बीमा, गैर-वित्तीय/व्यवसाय, आउटसोर्सिंग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, कूरियर, तकनीकी परीक्षण और विश्लेषण, अन्य)	मोगा	11
45	गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा	जैसलमेर	43391392
46	गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा	जैसलमेर	17271566

47	व्यापार	जैसलमेर	17315
48	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	सिरोही	38033524
49	विविध उद्योग	धौलपुर	1047
50	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	विरुधनगर	172644
51	काँच	विरुधनगर	862
52	सेवा क्षेत्र (वित्त, बैंकिंग, बीमा, गैर-वित्तीय/व्यवसाय, आउटसोर्सिंग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, कूरियर, तकनीकी परीक्षण और विश्लेषण, अन्य)	विरुधनगर	7013
53	व्यापार	विरुधनगर	44329
54	औद्योगिक मशीनरी	मुर्शिदाबाद	1615301
55	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग	राजनंदगांव	138531570
56	निर्माण (अवसंरचना) कार्यकलाप	कोरबा	3169697
57	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	बोकारो	1209
58	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	गिरिडीह	1216
59	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	रांची	247
60	सेवा क्षेत्र (वित्त, बैंकिंग, बीमा, गैर-वित्तीय/व्यवसाय, आउटसोर्सिंग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, कूरियर, तकनीकी परीक्षण और विश्लेषण, अन्य)	रांची	12008
61	अस्पताल और डायग्नोस्टिक सेंटर	रांची	315238
62	होटल और पर्यटन	रांची	572215
63	व्यापार	रांची	19101869
64	पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन (लिथो प्रिंटिंग उद्योग सहित)	रांची	6841
65	सूचना और प्रसारण (प्रिंट मीडिया सहित)	पूर्व सिंहभूम	1201
66	सेवा क्षेत्र (वित्त, बैंकिंग, बीमा, गैर-वित्तीय/व्यवसाय, आउटसोर्सिंग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, कूरियर, तकनीकी परीक्षण और विश्लेषण, अन्य)	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	298205

67	व्यापार	पूर्व	49643
68	कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर	उधम सिंह नगर	5711
69	रसायन (उर्वरकों के अलावा)	उधम सिंह नगर	25944179
70	किण्वन उद्योग	उधम सिंह नगर	801990
71	व्यापार	उधम सिंह नगर	21298
72	विविध उद्योग	उधम सिंह नगर	14201
73	धातुकर्म उद्योग	हरिद्वार	88315
74	पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	हरिद्वार	710652
75	ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स	हरिद्वार	820619
76	साबुन, सौंदर्य प्रसाधन और प्रसाधन सामग्री	हरिद्वार	34323
77	परामर्श सेवाएं	हरिद्वार	300
78	सेवा क्षेत्र (वित्त, बैंकिंग, बीमा, गैर-वित्तीय/व्यवसाय, आउटसोर्सिंग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, कूरियर, तकनीकी परीक्षण और विश्लेषण, अन्य)	हरिद्वार	81494
79	होटल और पर्यटन	हरिद्वार	164167
80	व्यापार	हरिद्वार	31529875

मृत्यु के कारणों का चिकित्सीय प्रमाणन

1388. डॉ. संबित पात्राः

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश में मृत्यु के कारण के चिकित्सा प्रमाणन (एमसीसीडी) से संबंधित कोई नीति लागू कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश के कई राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में मृत्यु के कारण का चिकित्सा प्रमाणन जारी नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का मृत्यु के कारण के चिकित्सा प्रमाणन के महत्व और प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) : जी हाँ, महोदय,

देश में मृत्यु के कारण का चिकित्सीय प्रमाणीकरण (एमसीसीडी), जन्म एवं मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण (RBD) अधिनियम, 1969 (वर्ष 2023 में यथासंशोधित) तथा उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के वैधानिक प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत लागू किया जाता है। एमसीसीडी के अंतर्गत, मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर को निर्धारित प्रपत्रों में मृत्यु के कारण का चिकित्सीय प्रमाणीकरण करना आवश्यक होता है। वर्ष 2024 के दौरान सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से 20,66,117 चिकित्सीय रूप से प्रमाणित मृत्यु के मामले प्राप्त हुए।

(ख) : मृत्यु के कारण का चिकित्सीय प्रमाणीकरण (एमसीसीडी) सभी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू है। चिकित्सीय रूप से प्रमाणित मृतकों की संख्या राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अनुसार **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) : मृत्यु के कारण के चिकित्सीय प्रमाणीकरण का महत्व सुस्थापित है। इसके आँकड़े नियोजन के लिए उपयोगी हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अनुसार चिकित्सीय रूप से प्रमाणित मृतकों की संख्या

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	चिकित्सीय रूप से प्रमाणित मृतकों की संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	81121
2	अण्डमान निकोवार द्वीप समूह	2436

3	अरुणांचल प्रदेश	326
4	असम	26280
5	बिहार	17101
6	चण्डीगढ़	16812
7	छत्तीसगढ़	55840
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	2701
9	दिल्ली	88868
10	गोवा	15212
11	गुजरात	123744
12	हरियाणा	14868
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7153
14	जम्मू-कश्मीर	11786
15	झारखण्ड	12613
16	कर्नाटक	152003
17	केरल	33583
18	लद्दाख	114
19	लक्षद्वीप	389
20	मध्य प्रदेश	56617
21	महाराष्ट्र	327174
22	मणिपुर	2446

वर्ष 2024 के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अनुसार चिकित्सकीय रूप से प्रमाणित मृतकों की संख्या

क्रम संख्या	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**चिकित्सीय रूप से प्रमाणित मृतकों की संख्या**
23	मेघालय	6675
24	मिजोरम	4310

25	नागालैंड	444
26	ओडिशा	84562
27	पुडुचेरी	12597
28	पंजाब	51906
29	राजस्थान	104324
30	सिक्किम	1818
31	तमिलनाडु	269576
32	तेलंगाना	98647
33	त्रिपुरा	11618
34	उत्तराखण्ड	10106
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	85577
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	274770
	कुल	2066117

DISCREPANCY IN FERTILIZER QUALITY TESTING

1389. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of cases where State-level Fertilizer Control Laboratories and Central testing facilities such as the National Test House have given contradictory findings on the same fertilizer sample, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the procedure and prescribed timeline under the Fertilizer Control Order, 1985, for third- party re-verification when such a discrepancy arises;

(c) whether any data is maintained on cases where an initial "non-standard" finding was later overturned on re-verification during the last three years and if so, the number of such cases, year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce delays in re-verification, particularly where farmer compensation claims are contingent on the outcome?

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

(a) to (c) : As per existing provision of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985 which was amended on 13-12-2024, out of the three samples collected by the Fertiliser Inspectors, one sample is given to the dealer or importer or manufacturer or pool handling agency or marketer as the case may be and the second sample is sent to the in-charge of the laboratory and the third sample is kept in the custody of designated authority appointed by the State Government.

In case the sample is reported as non-standard then within a period of fifteen days from the receipt of the report, the dealer or manufacturer or importer or pool handing agency or marketer, as the case may be, will have to apply to the designated authority appointed by the State Government for re-testing along with the prescribed fee and the sample provided to him by the Fertiliser Inspector. The designated authority of the State Government shall immediately send any of the two samples that is one submitted by the dealer or manufacturer

or pool handling agency or importer or marketer and other lying in its custody to the National Test House (NTH), Ghaziabad Coding centre for testing at any of its Centre at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Jaipur and Ghaziabad for second analysis.

The report of National Test House shall be treated as final and in case there is variance in first and second analysis report that is the sample reported as non-standard in different parameters, then the designated authority of state Government shall *suo motto* send the sample lying in their possession for third analysis at Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute, (CFQCTI), Faridabad and the analysis report of the Institute shall be treated as final:

However, if the dealer or manufacturer or pool handing agency, as the case may be, does not apply within the stipulated period of fifteen days then the report of first analysis shall be final. In case where the sample reports that is first analysis report and second analysis report are declared as non-standard in a common parameter, in such case, there shall not any third analysis and the report of the second analysis shall be treated as final.

The detail of samples received and test results for 2nd analysis by NTH and 3rd analysis by CFQC&TI are as under-

	Details of 2nd analysis by NTH			**Details of 3rd analysis by CFQCTI**		
Year	**No. of Samples received**	**No. of Samples found standard**	**No. of Samples found non standa**	**No. of Samples received**	**No. of Samples found standard**	**No. of Samples found non standar**

			rd			**d**
2025-26	3906	2128	1778	1078	215	863
2026-27 (Upto June 2026)	578	321	257	223	51	172

(d) : Under clause 30 of FCO, 1985, the time limit is prescribed for analysis and communication of results. As per this clause, for 2nd testing, the designated officer of State Government shall send the sample for analysis at NTH, within a period of three working days from the date when the concerned manufacturer, dealer, importer, pool handling agency or marketer applied for referee analysis. NTH shall analyse the sample within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of sample in the laboratory and also communicate the results. In case samples failed in different parameters, the designated officer of State Government within three working days shall send the sample to Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute, Faridabad for third analysis. The laboratory shall analyse the sample within a period of fifteen days from date of receipt and communicate the results to concern designated authority of State Government, within a period of three working days from the generation of report. The designated officer of State Government shall communicate the result to the

concerned party within the period of three working days from the date of receipt of report.

किसानों की एमएसपी की विधिक गारण्टी की मांग

1390 श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

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

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में किसान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) की विधिक गारंटी सहित कई प्रमुख मांगे उठा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकार को अब तक प्राप्त किसानों की मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा एमएसपी की विधिक गारंटी सहित किसानों की मांगों पर कोई ठोस निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसे लागू करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यदि एमएसपी की गारंटी दी जाती है, तो इससे किसानों को फसलों के उत्पादन से अपनी आय बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी और साथ ही बड़े थोक व्यापारियों के रूप में बिचौलियों द्वारा किए जाने वाले शोषण से बचा जा सकेगा;

(घ) क्या खेती की बढ़ती लागत, आय में गिरावट और आर्थिक असुरक्षा के कारण किसान लगातार संकट में हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा किसानों की फसलों के लिए एमएसपी की विधिक गारंटी प्रदान करने के स्थायी समाधान की दिशा में क्या नीतिगत कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) से (ङ) : समय-समय पर, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के संबंध में कई किसान संगठनों और अन्य हितधारकों से सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन भी प्राप्त होते रहते हैं।

प्रत्येक वर्ष सरकार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अभिमतों पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, 'कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग' (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संपूर्ण देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है।

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की सिफारिश करते समय, कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग भूमि, जल और उत्पादन के अन्य संसाधनों का युक्तिसंगत उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादन लागत, समग्र मांग-आपूर्ति की स्थिति, घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों, अंतर-फसल मूल्य समानता, कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों के बीच व्यापार की शर्तों, शेष अर्थव्यवस्था पर संभावित प्रभाव जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर विचार करता है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) की सिफारिश करने से पहले, कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) संबंधित स्टेकहोल्डर (जिनमें केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारें, खरीद एजेंसियां, उद्योग संघ, किसानों के प्रतिनिधि, अनुसंधान संस्थान आदि शामिल हैं) से भी परामर्श करता है और आयोग द्वारा सिफारिशों को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए उनसे मिली जानकारी का भी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में उत्पादन लागत के कम से कम डेढ़ गुना के स्तर पर एमएसपी (न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य) बनाए 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 प्रतिफल वाली सभी अनिवार्य खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में वृद्धि की थी।

सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित खरीद एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कृषि उपज की खरीद का प्रावधान किया गया है। कृषकों को अपनी उपज का विक्रय, अपनी सुविधा एवं हित के अनुसार, सरकारी खरीद एजेंसियों अथवा खुले बाजार में करने का विकल्प उपलब्ध है।

कुल उत्पादन में से, जब इन उत्पादों का बाजार मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) से नीचे गिर जाता है, केवल विपणन योग्य अधिशेष ही सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीद के लिए उपलब्ध होता है। सरकार किसानों को मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) एवं अन्य नामित राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अनाज और मोटे अनाज की खरीद करती है। दलहन, तिलहन तथा कोपरा की खरीद प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) की छत्रक योजना के अंतर्गत मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के तहत, संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर, योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार तथा जब भी इन उपजों का बाजार मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) से नीचे गिरता है, तब की जाती है। पीएम-आशा योजना के अंतर्गत खरीद एजेंसियाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) हैं। सरकार द्वारा एमएसपी पर क्रमशः भारतीय कपास निगम (सीसीआई) और भारतीय पटसन निगम (जेसीआई) के माध्यम से कपास और जूट की खरीद भी की जाती है।

खरीद के आंकड़ों और किसानों को दी गई एमएसपी की राशि से स्पष्ट है कि बढाई गई एमएसपी से देश के किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। वर्ष 2004-2014 और वर्ष 2014-2026 (जून 2026 तक) के दौरान खरीद और किसानों को दी गई एमएसपी की राशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

खरीद और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि

2004-2014		**2014-2026 (जून, 2026 तक)**	
कुल खरीद (एलएमटी में)	**कुल एमएसपी मूल्य (लाख करोड़ में)**	**कुल खरीद (एलएमटी में)**	**कुल एमएसपी मूल्य (लाख करोड़ में)**

6987	7.41	12819	27.80

इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्पादन, विपणन योग्य अधिशेष, किसानों की सुविधा और भंडारण एवं परिवहन आदि जैसी अन्य लॉजिस्टिक/इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर संबंधी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संबंधित राज्य सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में खरीद केंद्र खोले गए हैं। मौजूदा मंडियों और डिपो/गोदामों के अतिरिक्त, प्रमुख स्थानों पर अस्थायी खरीद केंद्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। खरीद प्रक्रिया निरंतर जारी रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है और पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, एमएसपी के तहत खरीद प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार हुआ है ताकि सीधे एमएसपी का भुगतान सीधे किसानों के बैंक खाते में सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और राज्यों के खरीद पोर्टलों के साथ आधार और भूमि अभिलेखों को जोड़ा जा सके, जिससे किसानों को एमएसपी खरीद का सीधा लाभ मिल सके।

सरकार ने दलहन के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने और आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2030-31 तक दलहन में आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन शुरू किया है। घरेलू दलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, पीएम-आशा योजना के तहत केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों, अर्थात भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (NAFED) और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (NCCF) के माध्यम से पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों से उनके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई मात्रा के अनुसार तूर, उड़द और मसूर की खरीद की जा रही है।

सरकार कृषि और बागवानी उत्पादों की खरीद के लिए पीएम-आशा योजना का एक घटक बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) भी लागू करती है, जो नाशवान प्रकृति के उत्पाद होते हैं और मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। इस हस्तक्षेप का उद्देश्य इन उत्पादों के बंपर फसल होने पर, आवक के चरम समय में, जब कीमतें आर्थिक स्तर और उत्पादन लागत से नीचे गिर जाती हैं, तब उत्पादकों को संकटग्रस्त बिक्री करने से बचाना है। प्रचलित पिछले सामान्य वर्ष की

तुलना में बाजार मूल्यों में कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत की गिरावट होनी चाहिए। यह योजना राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर लागू की जाती है।

सरकार ने 2024-25 सत्र से बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) के तहत भावांतर भुगतान (पीडीपी) के एक नए घटक का आरंभ किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत नाशवान फसलों के किसानों को बाजार हस्तक्षेप मूल्य (एमआईपी) और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच के अंतर का सीधा भुगतान किया जाएगा। राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के पास फसल की भौतिक खरीद करने या किसानों को एमआईपी और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच के अंतर का भुगतान का चयन करने का विकल्प है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 2024-25 सत्र से, सरकार ने बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) के तहत एक और घटक जोड़ा है, जिसके तहत किसानों के हित में टीओपी फसलों (टमाटर, प्याज और आलू) के भंडारण और परिवहन लागत की प्रतिपूर्ति केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों और राज्य द्वारा नामित एजेंसियों को की जाएगी, ताकि उन्हें उत्पादक राज्य से उपभोक्ता राज्यों तक पहुंचाया जा सके।

किसानों के लाभ के लिए सरकार ने कई महत्वपूर्ण पहल भी की हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)

(ii) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)

(iii) प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)

(iv) कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ)

(v) 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन और संवर्धन

(vi) प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आयसंरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)

(vii) संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस)

(viii) राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)

(ix) स्टार्ट-अप एवं ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि फंड (एग्रीश्योर)

(x) राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन

(xi) कृषोन्नति योजना

(xii) राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)

श्रीगंगानगर के किन्नू को जीआई टैग

1391. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि श्रीगंगानगर में एक विशिष्ट मिठास वाले उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले किन्नू का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन होता है, जिसे दुनिया भर में एक विशेष पहचान प्राप्त है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का आकलन किया हैं कि श्रीगंगानगर के किन्नू को भौगोलिक संकेतक (जीआई) टैग प्रदान करने से बेहतर मूल्य निर्धारण, ब्रांड पहचान, निर्यात के नए अवसर और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो सकती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिचार राज्य सरकार और संबंधित उत्पादक संगठनों के सहयोग से श्रीगंगानगर के किन्नू के लिए जीआई टैग प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया में सहयोग प्रदान करने का है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ) : भौगोलिक संकेतक का पंजीकरण करना सरकार द्वारा स्वैच्छिक कार्य नहीं है, बल्कि माल का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999 और माल का भौगोलिक

उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण और संरक्षण) नियम, 2002 के फ्रेमवर्क के अधीन प्रदत्त कानूनी संरक्षण है। जीआई अधिनियम और नियमों के कानूनी फ्रेमवर्क के अनुसार, भौगोलिक संकेतकों के पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन उत्पादक संघ या किसी संगठन या प्राधिकरण, जिसे किसी कानून या तत्समय लागू किसी कानून के तहत स्थापित किया गया हो, जो संबंधित माल के उत्पादकों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो, द्वारा भौगोलिक संकेतकों के रजिस्ट्रार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। आवेदक को जीआई अधिनियम और नियमों में उल्लिखित आवश्यक कानूनी अपेक्षाओं का पालन करना होगा।

भौगोलिक संकेतक रजिस्ट्री को उद्यम प्रोत्साहन संस्थान, उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य आयुक्त का कार्यालय, जयपुर के द्वारा 24 फरवरी, 2022 को दायर किए गए श्री गंगानगर के किन्नू के पंजीकरण हेतु आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ जिसकी आवेदन संख्या 840 है। इस आवेदन में पाई गई कमियों को दर्शाते हुए दिनांक 07 अप्रैल, 2022 को आवेदक को एक फॉर्मेलिटी चेक रिपोर्ट (एफसीआर) भेजी गई थी। चूंकि इस संबंध में कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, इसलिए दिनांक 04 सितंबर, 2024 को एक पूर्व-सुनवाई निर्धारित की गई थी। यद्यपि, आवेदकों द्वारा आधिकारिक अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन करना अभी शेष है। इसके अलावा, जीआई रजिस्ट्री, आवेदनों में पाई जाने वाली कमियों को दूर करने में उत्पादक संघों या अधिकृत निकायों की सहायता करती है और उन्हें आवेदन पूरा करने में सहयोग करती है। जीआई रजिस्ट्री पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान आवेदक को हैंडहोल्डिंग सहायता भी प्रदान करती है। अधिक सहायता के लिए, आवेदक जीआई रजिस्ट्री से ई-मेल: gir-ipo@nic.in या 044-22502030 पर संपर्क कर सकते हैं।

AVAILABILITY OF BHARAT TAXI IN PURVANCHAL AREAS OF UP

1392. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the facility of Bharat Taxi is available in the State of Uttar Pradesh especially in Purvanchal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total expenditure incurred by the Government on the development, promotion, maintenance and operation of Bharat Taxi, along with the source of funding; and

(c) whether the Government has assessed the performance of the Bharat Taxi platform since its launch, including complaints received, customer satisfaction, fare competitiveness etc. and compared its performance with private taxi aggregators and if so, the details and the corrective measures taken thereon?

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

(a) : Bharat Taxi is a cooperative-led digital App mobility platform operated by Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL), a multistate cooperative society, registered under the MSCS Act 2002. Bharat Taxi is providing its services in the cities of Delhi-NCR, Gujarat and Maharashtra. At present, it has not been officially launched in Uttar Pradesh especially in Purvanchal.

(b) : The Government has not incurred any expenditure on the development, promotion, maintenance, or operation of Bharat Taxi. Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL) funds the development promotion, maintenance and operation of Bharat Taxi through its own capital.

(c) : The performance of the Bharat Taxi Application is reviewed periodically by Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL). The review covers key operational and service-related parameters, including customer experience, grievances received, fare competitiveness, platform performance, and the effectiveness of technology systems. The Application is also benchmarked against prevailing practices in the taxi aggregation sector to identify areas for improvement.

Based on the findings of such reviews and feedback received from users, appropriate corrective measures are undertaken, wherever required. These include strengthening the technology platform, addressing software-related issues, enhancing platform features, reviewing fare-related aspects, and improving service delivery. Regular technical and operational monitoring is also carried out to support the reliable and efficient functioning of the platform.

विश्व स्तरीय केन्द्र के रूप में मेरठ

1393. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश का मेरठ शहर खेलकूद के सामान, जिम/फिटनेस उपकरण और स्पोर्ट्स वियर के निर्माण के लिए एक विश्व स्तरीय केंद्र है;

(ख) मेरठ से होने वाले कुल निर्यात में से अमेरिका को होने वाले निर्यात का प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ग) अमेरिका-ईरान युद्ध के कारण इस उद्योग का निर्यात कितना प्रभावित हुआ है:

(घ) अमेरिका-ईरान युद्ध से प्रभावित हुए इस उद्योग को सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता/ सुविधाएं प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रस्तावित 2030 राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों की तैयारी के लिए खेलकूद का सामान बनाने वाले इस विनिर्माण उद्योग को सहायता/ सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : उद्योग राज्य का विषय है। देश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक सक्षम इकोसिस्टम बनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें दोनों विभिन्न नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को लागू करती हैं। मेरठ देश में खेलकूद के सामान, जिम/फिटनेस उपकरण और स्पोर्ट्स वियर के निर्माण के लिए एक मान्यता प्राप्त केंद्र है।

(ख) : खेलकूद सामान और खिलौना निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (एसजीईपीसी) के सदस्यता रिकॉर्ड के आधार पर, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान मेरठ से होने वाले खेलकूद के सामानों का कुल निर्यात ₹ 557.84 करोड़ था और मेरठ से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका को होने वाला निर्यात ₹ 98.40 करोड़ था, जो कि लगभग 17.64% है।

(ग) : मेरठ के खेलकूद के सामानों के निर्यात पर किसी महत्वपूर्ण या मात्रात्मक प्रभाव की आधिकारिक तौर पर कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। अमेरिका-ईरान संघर्ष ने मुख्य रूप से होर्मुज जलमार्ग के माध्यम से होने वाले जहाजों के आवाजाही को बाधित किया था, जबकि मेरठ का निर्यात मुख्य रूप से अमेरिका और यूरोप को होता है - इसलिए इस उद्योग विशेष पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव बहुत कम रहा है। हालांकि, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शिपिंग पर थोड़े बढ़े हुए मालभाड़े और युद्ध जोखिम बीमा लागत के कारण इसका प्रभाव मुख्यत: अप्रत्यक्ष रहा है।

(घ) : विशेष रूप से अमेरिका-ईरान युद्ध के संबंध में खेलकूद के सामान संबंधी उद्योग के लिए, किसी समर्पित क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट सहायता पैकेज या सुविधाओं की घोषणा नहीं की गई है। हालांकि, एक व्यापक प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा 19 मार्च 2026 को "रेसिलिएंस एंड लॉजिस्टिक्स इंटरवेंशन फॉर एक्सपोर्ट फैसिलिटेशन (रिलीफ)" पैकेज की घोषणा की गई थी, जिसमें बढ़े हुए मालभाड़ा लागत और युद्ध जोखिम बीमा प्रीमियम शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, निर्यात संवर्धन नीति वर्ष 2025-30 उत्तर प्रदेश के तहत, निर्यातक निम्नलिखित सहायता प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं:

- **गेटवे पोर्ट मालभाड़ा सहायता:** कुल प्रभार के 30% पर अंतर्देशीय मालभाड़ा प्रतिपूर्ति**;** प्रति निर्यातक वार्षिक सीमा ₹20 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹40 लाख की गई**;** प्रति कंटेनर के संबंध में सीमा दोगुनी गई। (20 फीट: ₹20,000; 40 फीट: ₹40,000)।
- **वायु मालभाड़ा युक्तिकरण सहायता:** न्यूनतम 30% मालभाड़ा शुल्क या ₹50/किग्रा**,** प्रति निर्यातक ₹40 लाख तक।
- **ईसीजीसी प्रीमियम की 30% प्रतिपूर्ति,** जो प्रति एमएसएमई निर्यातक अधिकतम 15 लाख रुपए के अध्यधीन है।

  इन उपायों का उद्देश्य बढ़े हुए लॉजिस्टिक्स, मालभाड़ा और बीमा लागत के प्रभाव को कम करना और निर्यात की निरंतरता में सहायता करना है।

(ङ) : वर्ष 2030 में प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के लिए खेलकूद के सामान के विनिर्माण उद्योग को वर्तमान में कोई विशेष सहायता/सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हालांकि, मेरठ के खेलकूद के सामान के विनिर्माताओं को उत्तर प्रदेश निर्यात प्रोत्साहन नीति वर्ष 2025-30 और राज्य सरकार की अन्य एमएसएमई सहायता पहलों के माध्यम से निरंतर सहायता मिल रही है। इसके अलावा, एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) के तहत खेलकूद के सामान के लिए एक प्रमुख जिले के रूप में मेरठ की पहचान

स्थापित की गयी है, जो उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) की एक पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के प्रत्येक जिले से कम से कम एक उत्पाद का चयन, ब्रांडिंग और प्रचार करना है ताकि सभी क्षेत्रों का समग्र विकास संभव हो सके।

ओडीओपी पहल के तहत चिह्नित उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने और उनकी दृश्यता बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। इन उपायों में; घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी को सुगम बनाना, विभिन्न एजेंसियों के सहयोग से क्षमता निर्माण की पहल करना; सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जेम)-ओडीओपी बाज़ार के लिए ई-कॉमर्स ऑन-बोर्डिंग अभियान, जो भारत के सर्वोत्तम ओडीओपी उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित करता है और उनका भंडारण करता है शामिल हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ओडीओपी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के साथ समन्वय, वर्चुअल क्रेता विक्रेता बैठकें और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी जैसे प्रयास किए गए हैं।

INLAND FISHERIES INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER PMMSY

1394. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for development of inland fisheries infrastructure, including ponds, reservoirs, hatcheries, feed mills and cold chain facilities during the last five year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has identified the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh for strengthening inland fisheries through scientific aquaculture and integrated fish farming and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for PMMSY projects in Uttar Pradesh during the last five years; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to improve fish production, post-harvest infrastructure and market access for small fish farmers?

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

(a) to (c) : The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with a total cost of Rs. 20,750 crore with effect from the financial year 2020-21 for the development of fisheries sector in all States/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise details of projects approved under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for overall development of fisheries including infrastructure, including ponds, reservoirs, hatcheries, feed mills and cold chain facilities from 2020-21 till date are furnished at **Statement.**

Further, the Department under the PMMSY has accorded approval to the various fisheries developmental proposals of Government of Uttar Pradesh at a total cost

of Rs. 1294.32 crore with central liability of Rs. 412.30 crore. Against this central liability, Rs.336.61 crore has been released for development of Fisheries in the State against which an expenditure of Rs. 316.61 Crore has been incurred. As reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, PMMSY has been implemented across all districts including the eastern region of the State and assistance is provided for scientific aquaculture, integrated fish farming, pond development, hatcheries, reservoirs, feed mills, cold chain infrastructure, Biofloc, Recirculatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS), cage culture and other modern fisheries interventions based on requirements of the State Government. Further, a state-of-art wholesale fish market has been constructed at Chandauli to boost fisheries in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Besides, a *Pangasius* cluster has also been identified in Sidharth Nagar district for the aquaculture development in fast track mode in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh.

(d): The Government is promoting enhanced fish production and income generation of fishers through the various interventions under PMMSY, including aquaculture expansion, infrastructure development, modern technologies, post-harvest management, cold chain facilities, value addition and market linkages. These interventions have contributed significantly to the growth of the fisheries sector in the country, including in Uttar Pradesh. During the implementation period of PMMSY, the fisheries sector in the country has recorded substantial growth, including, increase of annual fish production from 141.64 lakh tonne in 2019-20 to

197.97 lakh tonne in 2024-25, increase in fisheries export from Rs.46,662.85 crore in 2019-20 to Rs.73,890 crore in 2025-26, enhanced per capita fish consumption from 5-6 kg to 12-13 kg and enhanced aquaculture productivity from 3 tonne/hectare to 4.7 tonne per hectare. These initiatives are expected to further strengthen fisheries development and improve the livelihoods and incomes of fishers and small farmers in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE CONSOLIDATED DETAILS OF PROJECTS APPROVED, CENTRAL FUND RELEASED UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA DURING LAST SIX YEARS FROM 2020-21 TO 2025-26

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	Central fund released
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	269.84	245.33	0.00	24.51	17.09
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,328.89	681.38	1,213.59	433.92	444.95
3	Arunachal Pradesh	230.31	159.18	17.68	53.45	127.09
4	Assam	541.63	298.44	40.49	202.70	218.51
5	Bihar	579.62	193.12	131.25	255.25	121.93
6	Chhattisgarh	956.86	321.01	216.91	418.95	272.37
7	Delhi	5.33	2.86	0.00	2.47	1.63
8	Goa	147.24	72.19	48.13	26.92	53.05
9	Gujarat	910.75	346.74	231.16	332.85	173.35
10	Haryana	760.87	262.16	192.54	306.17	162.75

11	Himachal Pradesh	156.03	79.93	9.58	66.52	78.91
12	Jammu & Kashmir	154.57	81.43	0.00	73.14	79.61
13	Jharkhand	472.63	166.58	111.05	195.00	118.50
14	Karnataka	1,053.60	380.32	291.54	381.75	328.29
15	Kerala	1,329.63	570.49	447.98	311.16	432.22
16	Ladakh	33.49	20.10	0.00	13.40	12.17
17	Lakshadweep	62.45	44.22	0.00	18.24	14.42
18	Madhya Pradesh	910.81	305.51	206.50	398.80	292.27
19	Maharashtra	1,601.44	593.33	510.97	497.14	392.11
20	Manipur	201.82	95.84	10.65	95.32	29.92
21	Meghalaya	132.62	74.26	8.25	50.12	65.44
22	Mizoram	154.17	85.61	10.35	58.21	83.52
23	Nagaland	168.33	109.56	12.17	46.60	89.17
24	Odisha	1,301.19	484.66	467.42	349.11	361.35
25	Puducherry	351.26	296.44	0.00	54.82	92.40
26	Punjab	162.23	46.96	31.31	83.95	29.46
27	Rajasthan	70.38	24.53	16.72	29.13	8.90
28	Sikkim	83.68	51.70	5.77	26.22	43.98
29	Tamil Nadu	1,236.21	474.99	488.36	272.85	223.02
30	Telangana	353.02	112.69	83.01	157.33	41.19
31	The DNH and Daman and Diu	135.17	132.44	0.00	2.73	1.79
32	Tripura	262.93	150.60	17.49	94.85	91.45
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,294.32	412.30	286.80	595.22	336.61
34	Uttarakhand	317.25	170.20	18.92	128.13	166.68
35	West Bengal	546.38	223.19	148.79	174.41	87.04
A	**Total (CSS)**	**19,276.9**	**7,770.2**	**5,275.3**	**6,231.33**	**5,093.1**

		7	**8**	**7**		**6**
B	**CS**	2,117.90	1,740.61	0.00	377.29	1,019.96
A+B	**Total (CSS + CS)**	**21,394.88**	**9,510.89**	**5,275.37**	**6,608.62**	**6,113.12**

PM-YASASVI SCHEME

1395. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the PM-YASASVI Scheme in Maharashtra and the district-wise number of eligible students, applicants, beneficiaries and scholarships disbursed during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all eligible OBC, EBC and DNT students in Maharashtra have been covered under the Scheme and if not, the district-wise shortfall and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has identified districts in Maharashtra with comparatively low enrolment or scholarship coverage under PM-YASASVI despite a large eligible student population and if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government has received representations from students or educational institutions in Maharashtra regarding delays in verification, DBT payments, portal-related issues or other procedural difficulties and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) to (c) This Department implements PM-YASASVI umbrella Scheme across the nation including the State of Maharashtra, comprises the following scholarship sub-Schemes:

i. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs & others

ii. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs & others

iii. Top Class Education in Schools for OBCs & others

iv. Top Class Education in Colleges for OBCs & others

The Department regularly reviews the implementation of the Scheme via monthly VCs, regional and national level conferences.

For the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes, the Central Government provides funds to the implementing States/UTs on the basis of the approved notional allocation. The selection, verification and disbursement of scholarships to eligible beneficiaries are carried out by the respective States/UTs. The State of Maharashtra got on-boarded on National Scholarship Portal for both the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric OBC Scholarship Schemes from the Academic Year 2025-26 onwards.

The district-wise number of beneficiaries in the State of Maharashtra under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme and the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for FY 2025–26 is at **Statement-I**. The details of funds released under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme and the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for FY 2025–26 to the State of Maharashtra during the last three financial years are at **Statement-II.**

Further, the district-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Top Class Education in Schools and the Scheme of Top Class Education in Colleges during the last three financial years is at **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV,** respectively. The details of funds disbursed to the State of Maharashtra under both the schemes during the last three financial years are at **Statement-V.**

Necessary corrective measures have been undertaken to address the issue of low scholarship coverage in Maharashtra. These include creating awareness about the Scheme among eligible beneficiaries, coordinating closely with educational institutions and district authorities to improve outreach, and regularly

monitoring the application and verification process to ensure timely and accurate disbursal.

(d): The State is the implementing agency for the Pre and Post Matric OBC scholarship schemes. Instances of delay in disbursal mainly occur due to submission of incomplete proposals by States/UTs, non-submission of Utilisation Certificates against funds already released, and non on-boarding of certain States/UTs on the SNA-SPARSH platform, non-seeding of bank accounts with the Aadhaar. The State Government is regularly pursued through regional and national-level review meetings and video conferences for timely submission of proposals and Utilisation Certificates (UCs) to facilitate the release of Central Assistance under the Schemes. To improve the efficiency and transparency of fund disbursal, States/UTs have been mandated to onboard the SNA-SPARSH platform, which enables real-time, utilisation based tracking of funds.

STATEMENT I

The district-wise number of beneficiaries in the State of Maharashtra under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme and the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for FY 2025–26

PM YASASVI PRE MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR OBC, EBC AND DNT - MAHARASHTRA									
District	No. of Applications Received	No. of Aadhaar Verified Applications	No. of Applications Rejected	No. of Applications Defective	Pending for Verification at Institute	Pending for Verification at State/District	No. of Verified Applications	No. of Applications in Merit List	No. of Beneficiaries Forwarded to PFMS
AHILYANAGAR	13	11	3	0	0	0	10	0	0
AKOLA	52	51	0	5	13	0	34	0	0
AMRAVATI	17	17	2	0	4	0	11	0	0
BEED	4	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
BHANDARA	148	147	5	0	20	0	123	0	0
BULDHANA	13	13	0	0	7	0	6	0	0
CHANDRAPUR	87	87	0	0	24	63	0	0	0
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	90	90	32	2	10	0	46	0	0
DHARASHIV	11	11	0	0	1	0	10	0	0
DHULE	5	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
GADCHIROLI	4	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
GONDIA	80	80	5	3	30	0	42	0	0
HINGOLI	34	34	1	0	2	0	31	0	0

JALGAON	11	11	1	0	2	0	8	0	0
JALNA	27	27	0	1	9	17	0	0	0
KOLHAPUR	80	80	9	4	9	0	58	0	0
LATUR	21	21	0	11	1	0	9	0	0
MUMBAI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NAGPUR	12	11	0	0	8	0	4	0	0
NANDED	19	19	0	7	1	0	11	0	0
NANDURBAR	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
NASHIK	77	77	4	0	7	0	66	0	0
PALGHAR	26	26	2	0	22	0	2	0	0
PARBHANI	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
PUNE	32	32	1	0	7	0	24	0	0
RAIGAD	5	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
RATNAGIRI	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
SANGLI	7	7	0	0	3	0	4	0	0
SATARA	28	28	0	10	7	0	11	0	0
SINDHUDURG	10	10	0	0	4	0	6	0	0
SOLAPUR	15	15	1	6	5	0	3	0	0
THANE	5	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
WARDHA	67	67	0	0	67	0	0	0	0
WASHIM	16	16	0	1	3	0	12	0	0
YAVATMAL	50	49	1	0	25	0	24	0	0
Total	**1079**	**1072**	**71**	**50**	**300**	**83**	**575**	**0**	**0**

PM YASASVI POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR OBC, EBC AND DNT - MAHARASHTRA									
District	No. of Applications Received	No. of Aadhaar Verified Applications	No. of Applications Rejected	No. of Applications Defective	Pending for Verification at Institute	Pending for Verification at State/District	No. of Verified Applications	No. of Applications in Merit List	No. of Beneficiaries Forwarded to PFMS
AHILYANAGAR	142	141	29	9	58	0	46	0	0
AKOLA	49	49	0	17	18	0	14	0	0
AMRAVATI	77	76	22	2	42	0	11	0	0
BEED	143	143	26	10	65	0	42	0	0
BHANDARA	17	17	3	4	7	0	3	0	0
BULDHANA	43	43	12	2	12	0	17	0	0
CHANDRAPUR	32	32	5	4	12	0	11	0	0
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	97	97	35	7	44	0	11	0	0
DHARASHIV	30	30	0	1	13	0	16	0	0
DHULE	35	35	4	3	18	0	10	0	0
GADCHIROLI	9	9	1	0	1	0	7	0	0
GONDIA	41	40	2	2	9	0	28	0	0
HINGOLI	14	14	7	2	5	0	0	0	0
JALGAON	71	71	3	5	34	29	0	0	0
JALNA	34	33	1	2	18	13	0	0	0
KOLHAPUR	65	65	1	3	28	0	33	0	0
LATUR	68	68	1	37	15	0	15	0	0
MUMBAI	35	35	19	7	5	0	4	0	0
MUMBAI	37	37	12	7	14	0	4	0	0

SUBURBAN									
NAGPUR	63	63	4	7	35	0	17	0	0
NANDED	64	64	8	8	25	0	23	0	0
NANDURBAR	14	14	2	0	7	0	5	0	0
NASHIK	92	92	5	10	28	0	49	0	0
PALGHAR	14	14	4	3	6	0	1	0	0
PARBHANI	27	27	7	4	13	0	3	0	0
PUNE	205	204	32	19	64	0	90	0	0
RAIGAD	19	19	0	7	7	0	5	0	0
RATNAGIRI	6	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
SANGLI	34	34	1	3	21	0	9	0	0
SATARA	47	47	1	17	26	0	3	0	0
SINDHUDURG	6	6	2	0	1	0	3	0	0
SOLAPUR	96	96	4	53	34	0	5	0	0
THANE	69	68	4	10	22	0	33	0	0
WARDHA	13	13	1	0	3	9	0	0	0
WASHIM	42	42	7	2	12	0	21	0	0
YAVATMAL	121	121	17	12	60	0	32	0	0
Total	**1971**	**1965**	**283**	**279**	**782**	**51**	**576**	**0**	**0**

STATEMENT II

The details of funds released under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme and the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for FY 2025–26 to the State of Maharashtra during the last three financial years

Funds released during last 3 financial years to the State Government of Maharashtra under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC, EBC & DNT Students

Financial Year	Funds Released (in Lakh)
2023-24	0.00
2024-25	555.74
2025-26	1940

*no proposal was received in FY 2023-24

Funds released during last 3 financial years to the State Government of Maharashtra under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC, EBC & DNT Students

Financial Year	Funds Released (in Lakh)
2023-24	0.00
2024-25	0.00
2025-26	0.00

* Due to the non-receipt of proposals in FY 2023-24, pending unutilized balance in State's SNA account in FY 2024-25 and technical issue to disburse fund by the State Government of Maharashtra in FY 2025-26, no Central Assistance was released during the previous three financial years.

STATEMENT III

THE DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (FRESH AND RENEWAL) IN MAHARASHTRA UNDER THE SCHEME OF TOP CLASS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS FOR OBCS, EBCS & DNTS STUDENTS

2023-24 FRESH CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State
1	AHEMADNAGAR	234	176	7	4	30	0
2	AKOLA	94	60	3	1	28	0
3	AMRAVATI	120	46	2	3	24	0
4	AURANGABAD	82	47	3	0	23	0
5	BEED	218	173	10	0	26	0
6	BHANDARA	101	76	3	3	10	0
7	BULDANA	159	103	4	0	52	0
8	CHANDRAPUR	20	12	2	0	5	0
9	DHULE	68	46	6	5	9	0
10	GADCHIROLI	6	3	1	0	2	0
11	GONDIA	83	57	4	1	15	0
12	HINGOLI	25	18	1	0	5	0
13	JALGAON	132	84	3	1	26	0
14	JALNA	22	8	0	0	14	0
15	KOLHAPUR	1002	716	17	17	183	0
16	LATUR	45	25	2	0	10	0

17	MUMBAI	7	2	1	0	4	0
18	MUMBAI(SUBURBAN)	7	5	2	0	0	0
19	NAGPUR	70	43	4	0	19	0
20	NANDED	60	28	2	0	30	0
21	NANDURBAR	5	1	0	0	3	0
22	NASHIK	79	56	5	0	12	0
23	OSMANABAD	24	15	5	1	1	0
24	PALGHAR	4	2	0	0	2	0
25	PARBHANI	86	59	5	1	19	0
26	PUNE	100	74	6	3	13	0
27	RAIGAD	10	2	1	0	4	0
28	RATNAGIRI	18	10	3	0	3	0
29	SANGLI	74	35	3	0	34	0
30	SATARA	73	45	9	1	14	0
31	SINDHUDURG	3	1	1	0	1	0
32	SOLAPUR	51	34	5	0	9	0
33	THANE	29	12	3	1	10	0
34	WARDHA	12	5	0	0	7	0
35	WASHIM	55	29	8	0	18	0
36	YAVATMAL	292	216	9	0	59	0
Total		**3470**	**2324**	**140**	**42**	**724**	**0**

2023-24 RENEWAL CASES

Sr.	District Name	Total	Received	Final	Defective	Rejected	Pending at	Pending at	Total

No.		Eligible		Verified			Institute	Dist/State/Min	Withdrawn
1	AHEMADNAGAR	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	AKOLA	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	AMRAVATI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	AURANGABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	BEED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	BHANDARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	BULDANA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	CHANDRAPUR	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
9	DHULE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	GADCHIROLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	GONDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	HINGOLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	JALGAON	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	JALNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	KOLHAPUR	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
16	LATUR	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	MUMBAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MUMBAI(SUBURBAN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGPUR	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
20	NANDED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	NANDURBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	NASHIK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	OSMANABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	PALGHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	PARBHANI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

26	PUNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	RAIGAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	RATNAGIRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	SANGLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	SATARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	SINDHUDURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	THANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	WARDHA	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	WASHIM	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	1
36	YAVATMAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**33**	**17**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**

2024-25 Fresh Cases

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State
1	AHMEDNAGAR	255	205	25	3	22	0
2	AKOLA	585	281	196	2	106	0
3	AMRAVATI	160	127	9	0	24	0
4	BEED	37	19	2	0	16	0
5	BHANDARA	25	11	5	2	7	0
6	BULDHANA	49	18	19	1	11	0
7	CHANDRAPUR	20	11	5	0	4	0
8	CHHATRAPATI	115	46	14	2	53	0

	SAMBHAJINAGAR						
9	DHARASHIV	81	55	6	0	20	0
10	DHULE	33	12	2	0	19	0
11	GADCHIROLI	5	0	1	0	4	0
12	GONDIA	18	15	3	0	0	0
13	HINGOLI	25	12	10	0	3	0
14	JALGAON	55	23	10	7	15	0
15	JALNA	21	12	5	1	3	0
16	KOLHAPUR	105	57	12	4	32	0
17	LATUR	26	15	2	0	9	0
18	MUMBAI	9	4	3	2	0	0
19	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	23	8	8	2	5	0
20	NAGPUR	58	27	10	1	20	0
21	NANDED	32	9	4	0	19	0
22	NANDURBAR	5	2	2	0	1	0
23	NASHIK	71	38	5	1	27	0
24	PALGHAR	6	1	3	2	0	0
25	PARBHANI	15	7	3	0	5	0
26	PUNE	44	21	8	1	14	0
27	RAIGAD	5	3	1	0	1	0
28	RATNAGIRI	10	8	0	0	2	0
29	SANGLI	42	22	5	0	15	0
30	SATARA	20	7	4	3	6	0
31	SINDHUDURG	3	2	1	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	36	17	7	2	10	0
33	THANE	33	14	4	3	12	0

34	WARDHA	20	16	2	0	2	0
35	WASHIM	33	15	12	1	5	0
36	YAVATMAL	112	55	15	0	42	0
Total		**2192**	**1195**	**423**	**40**	**534**	**0**

2024-25 RENEWAL CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Eligible	Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State/Min	Total Withdrawn
1	AHMEDNAGAR	102	61	53	5	0	3	0	1
2	AKOLA	28	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
3	AMRAVATI	32	20	19	0	0	1	0	0
4	BEED	79	21	16	5	0	0	0	2
5	BHANDARA	36	21	18	2	0	1	0	2
6	BULDHANA	59	18	14	0	0	4	0	1
7	CHANDRAPUR	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
8	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	15	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
9	DHARASHIV	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
10	DHULE	21	11	7	4	0	0	0	0
11	GADCHIROLI	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	GONDIA	25	7	6	1	0	0	0	0
13	HINGOLI	9	7	4	2	0	1	0	0
14	JALGAON	56	25	20	4	0	1	0	3

15	JALNA	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
16	KOLHAPUR	105	27	22	1	0	4	0	0
17	LATUR	9	5	1	3	0	1	0	0
18	MUMBAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	NAGPUR	24	15	5	3	0	7	0	1
21	NANDED	14	5	3	1	0	1	0	1
22	NANDURBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	NASHIK	24	10	8	1	0	1	0	0
24	PALGHAR	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	PARBHANI	17	5	2	2	0	1	0	0
26	PUNE	37	14	12	2	0	0	0	1
27	RAIGAD	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
28	RATNAGIRI	6	4	3	0	0	1	0	0
29	SANGLI	15	10	9	1	0	0	0	0
30	SATARA	17	9	6	2	0	1	0	0
31	SINDHUDURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	10	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
33	THANE	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
34	WARDHA	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
35	WASHIM	16	6	3	3	0	0	0	0
36	YAVATMAL	79	31	25	5	0	1	0	0
Total		**866**	**365**	**286**	**50**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**12**

2025-26 FRESH CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State
1	AHILYANAGAR	775	554	102	37	82	0
2	AKOLA	1423	174	1046	46	157	0
3	AMRAVATI	425	278	103	1	43	0
4	BEED	189	93	73	3	20	0
5	BHANDARA	595	502	40	6	47	0
6	BULDHANA	548	406	94	5	43	0
7	CHANDRAPUR	77	47	22	2	6	0
8	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	203	125	55	1	22	0
9	DHARASHIV	150	93	42	4	11	0
10	DHULE	83	49	22	2	10	0
11	GADCHIROLI	176	150	10	4	12	0
12	GONDIA	261	217	16	1	27	0
13	HINGOLI	23	8	9	1	5	0
14	JALGAON	80	46	21	2	11	0
15	JALNA	32	14	12	0	6	0
16	KOLHAPUR	505	278	176	16	35	0
17	LATUR	40	22	11	0	7	0
18	MUMBAI	20	6	10	2	2	0
19	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	28	16	6	2	4	0
20	NAGPUR	75	48	11	0	16	0
21	NANDED	45	19	13	1	12	0
22	NANDURBAR	11	9	1	1	0	0
23	NASHIK	119	62	44	3	10	0

24	PALGHAR	4	1	0	0	3	0
25	PARBHANI	44	16	24	1	3	0
26	PUNE	346	190	108	15	33	0
27	RAIGAD	75	58	13	0	4	0
28	RATNAGIRI	154	118	29	5	2	0
29	SANGLI	116	43	44	0	29	0
30	SATARA	573	187	348	5	33	0
31	SINDHUDURG	139	86	49	4	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	224	169	39	0	16	0
33	THANE	54	13	15	4	22	0
34	WARDHA	27	23	1	0	3	0
35	WASHIM	169	72	92	0	5	0
36	YAVATMAL	594	341	100	10	143	0
Total		**8402**	**4533**	**2801**	**184**	**884**	**0**

2025-26 RENEWAL CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Eligible	Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/ State/Min	Total Withdrawn
1	AHILYANAGAR	167	160	149	4	3	4	0	0
2	AKOLA	198	172	37	131	0	4	0	1
3	AMRAVATI	11	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
4	BEED	11	8	6	2	0	0	0	0
5	BHANDARA	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	BULDHANA	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

7	CHANDRAPUR	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
8	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	14	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
9	DHARASHIV	45	7	3	4	0	0	0	0
10	DHULE	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
11	GADCHIROLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	GONDIA	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
13	HINGOLI	9	6	5	0	0	1	0	0
14	JALGAON	5	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
15	JALNA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	KOLHAPUR	44	40	35	4	0	1	0	0
17	LATUR	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
18	MUMBAI	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
19	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	8	6	2	4	0	0	0	1
20	NAGPUR	20	11	9	1	0	1	0	2
21	NANDED	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
22	NANDURBAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	NASHIK	15	10	9	0	0	1	0	2
24	PALGHAR	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
25	PARBHANI	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
26	PUNE	16	7	6	1	0	0	0	4
27	RAIGAD	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
28	RATNAGIRI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	SANGLI	8	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
30	SATARA	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	SINDHUDURG	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

32	SOLAPUR	8	3	2	1	0	0	0	1
33	THANE	12	9	5	3	0	1	0	1
34	WARDHA	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
35	WASHIM	10	7	4	3	0	0	0	0
36	YAVATMAL	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total		**649**	**488**	**291**	**176**	**3**	**18**	**0**	**12**

STATEMENT IV

THE DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (FRESH AND RENEWAL) IN MAHARASHTRA UNDER THE SCHEME OF TOP CLASS EDUCATION IN COLLEGES FOR OBCS, EBCS & DNTS STUDENTS

2023-24 FRESH CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State
1	AHEMADNAGAR	22	21	0	1	0	0
2	AKOLA	11	11	0	0	0	0
3	AMRAVATI	14	11	2	1	0	0
4	AURANGABAD	22	20	2	0	0	0
5	BEED	7	7	0	0	0	0
6	BHANDARA	7	7	0	0	0	0
7	BULDANA	19	18	1	0	0	0
8	CHANDRAPUR	8	8	0	0	0	0
9	DHULE	6	6	0	0	0	0
10	GADCHIROLI	0	0	0	0	0	0

11	GONDIA	2	2	0	0	0	0
12	HINGOLI	2	2	0	0	0	0
13	JALGAON	11	11	0	0	0	0
14	JALNA	8	8	0	0	0	0
15	KOLHAPUR	14	11	1	2	0	0
16	LATUR	6	5	1	0	0	0
17	MUMBAI	5	5	0	0	0	0
18	MUMBAI(SUBURBAN)	8	8	0	0	0	0
19	NAGPUR	29	27	2	0	0	0
20	NANDED	12	10	2	0	0	0
21	NANDURBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	NASHIK	37	36	1	0	0	0
23	OSMANABAD	1	1	0	0	0	0
24	PALGHAR	5	5	0	0	0	0
25	PARBHANI	6	6	0	0	0	0
26	PUNE	28	28	0	0	0	0
27	RAIGAD	4	3	1	0	0	0
28	RATNAGIRI	2	2	0	0	0	0
29	SANGLI	11	10	1	0	0	0
30	SATARA	9	9	0	0	0	0
31	SINDHUDURG	3	3	0	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	10	8	2	0	0	0
33	THANE	15	15	0	0	0	0
34	WARDHA	9	8	1	0	0	0
35	WASHIM	3	3	0	0	0	0
36	YAVATMAL	7	7	0	0	0	0

Total		**363**	**342**	**17**	**4**	**0**	**0**

2023-24 RENEWAL CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Eligible	Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State/Min	Total Withdrawn
1	AHEMADNAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	AKOLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	AMRAVATI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	AURANGABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	BEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	BHANDARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	BULDANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	CHANDRAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	DHULE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	GADCHIROLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	GONDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	HINGOLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	JALGAON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	JALNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	KOLHAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	LATUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MUMBAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MUMBAI(SUBURBAN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

20	NANDED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	NANDURBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	NASHIK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	OSMANABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	PALGHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	PARBHANI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	PUNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	RAIGAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	RATNAGIRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	SANGLI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	SATARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	SINDHUDURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	THANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	WARDHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	WASHIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	YAVATMAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

2024-25 FRESH CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State
1	AHMEDNAGAR	30	29	1	0	0	0

2	AKOLA	18	15	1	1	1	0
3	AMRAVATI	25	22	3	0	0	0
4	BEED	23	16	7	0	0	0
5	BHANDARA	14	13	0	0	1	0
6	BULDHANA	27	25	1	0	1	0
7	CHANDRAPUR	11	7	4	0	0	0
8	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	44	36	4	1	3	0
9	DHARASHIV	8	7	1	0	0	0
10	DHULE	18	16	1	0	1	0
11	GADCHIROLI	2	1	1	0	0	0
12	GONDIA	13	12	1	0	0	0
13	HINGOLI	4	4	0	0	0	0
14	JALGAON	33	29	2	0	2	0
15	JALNA	12	10	2	0	0	0
16	KOLHAPUR	24	20	3	0	1	0
17	LATUR	32	27	3	1	1	0
18	MUMBAI	3	3	0	0	0	0
19	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	17	11	5	0	1	0
20	NAGPUR	58	50	8	0	0	0
21	NANDED	26	24	2	0	0	0
22	NANDURBAR	4	4	0	0	0	0
23	NASHIK	69	62	4	0	3	0
24	PALGHAR	11	9	1	0	1	0
25	PARBHANI	10	7	2	0	1	0
26	PUNE	71	58	8	2	3	0
27	RAIGAD	11	10	1	0	0	0

28	RATNAGIRI	2	2	0	0	0	0
29	SANGLI	10	7	3	0	0	0
30	SATARA	17	10	4	0	3	0
31	SINDHUDURG	7	6	1	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	17	14	1	1	1	0
33	THANE	32	21	9	1	1	0
34	WARDHA	12	9	2	0	1	0
35	WASHIM	5	5	0	0	0	0
36	YAVATMAL	11	10	1	0	0	0
Total		**731**	**611**	**87**	**7**	**26**	**0**

2024-25 RENEWAL CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Eligible	Renewed	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State/Min	Total Withdrawn
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	492	454	440	14	0	0	0	5
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
4	ASSAM	33	31	30	0	0	1	0	1
5	BIHAR	1113	1040	1023	7	2	8	0	7
6	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	67	62	62	0	0	0	0	1
8	DELHI	166	153	153	0	0	0	0	2
9	GOA	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

10	GUJARAT	53	53	53	0	0	0	0	0
11	HARYANA	110	105	100	5	0	0	0	3
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	28	27	26	0	0	1	0	0
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	19	17	16	1	0	0	0	2
14	JHARKHAND	146	132	132	0	0	0	0	3
15	KARNATAKA	110	106	105	1	0	0	0	1
16	KERALA	292	278	273	4	1	0	0	0
17	LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	MADHYA PRADESH	202	192	188	3	0	1	0	2
20	MAHARASHTRA	281	268	264	4	0	0	0	3
21	MANIPUR	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
22	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	NAGALAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	ODISHA	104	100	98	1	1	0	0	0
26	PUDUCHERRY	15	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
27	PUNJAB	42	39	39	0	0	0	0	0
28	RAJASTHAN	369	349	343	6	0	0	0	4
29	SIKKIM	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
30	TAMIL NADU	128	125	124	1	0	0	0	1
31	TELANGANA	334	321	316	4	0	1	0	0
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	TRIPURA	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0

34	UTTARAKHAND	29	24	23	1	0	0	0	2
35	UTTAR PRADESH	987	874	857	13	1	3	0	8
36	WEST BENGAL	47	39	38	1	0	0	0	0
Total		**5188**	**4822**	**4736**	**66**	**5**	**15**	**0**	**46**

2025-26 FRESH CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State
1	AHILYANAGAR	48	44	4	0	0	0
2	AKOLA	16	12	2	0	2	0
3	AMRAVATI	26	22	3	0	1	0
4	BEED	19	12	4	1	2	0
5	BHANDARA	4	4	0	0	0	0
6	BULDHANA	22	17	3	0	2	0
7	CHANDRAPUR	14	11	3	0	0	0
8	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	53	45	6	0	2	0
9	DHARASHIV	10	9	1	0	0	0
10	DHULE	9	7	1	0	1	0
11	GADCHIROLI	5	3	1	1	0	0
12	GONDIA	12	9	2	0	1	0
13	HINGOLI	5	5	0	0	0	0
14	JALGAON	41	38	1	0	2	0
15	JALNA	18	12	5	1	0	0

16	KOLHAPUR	19	15	1	0	3	0
17	LATUR	17	16	1	0	0	0
18	MUMBAI	10	6	3	1	0	0
19	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	19	15	2	0	2	0
20	NAGPUR	70	53	7	0	6	0
21	NANDED	24	16	2	0	5	0
22	NANDURBAR	5	4	1	0	0	0
23	NASHIK	65	56	6	0	3	0
24	PALGHAR	9	7	2	0	0	0
25	PARBHANI	10	9	0	0	1	0
26	PUNE	75	52	17	1	5	0
27	RAIGAD	11	11	0	0	0	0
28	RATNAGIRI	4	4	0	0	0	0
29	SANGLI	13	12	1	0	0	0
30	SATARA	15	13	1	0	1	0
31	SINDHUDURG	3	3	0	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	23	18	4	0	1	0
33	THANE	31	26	2	1	2	0
34	WARDHA	10	8	0	1	1	0
35	WASHIM	12	9	2	0	1	0
36	YAVATMAL	13	9	2	1	1	0
Total		**760**	**612**	**90**	**8**	**45**	**0**

2025-26 RENEWAL CASES

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Eligible	Received	Final Verified	Defective	Rejected	Pending at Institute	Pending at Dist/State/Min	Total Withdrawn
1	AHILYANAGAR	36	33	31	2	0	0	0	0
2	AKOLA	18	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
3	AMRAVATI	26	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
4	BEED	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
5	BHANDARA	16	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
6	BULDHANA	33	30	30	0	0	0	0	1
7	CHANDRAPUR	9	7	7	0	0	0	0	1
8	CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR	41	37	37	0	0	0	0	1
9	DHARASHIV	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
10	DHULE	15	14	13	1	0	0	0	0
11	GADCHIROLI	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	GONDIA	12	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
13	HINGOLI	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
14	JALGAON	34	29	29	0	0	0	0	0
15	JALNA	13	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
16	KOLHAPUR	21	16	16	0	0	0	0	1
17	LATUR	28	28	27	1	0	0	0	0
18	MUMBAI	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
19	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	11	10	9	1	0	0	0	0

20	NAGPUR	53	47	46	1	0	0	0	2
21	NANDED	31	26	26	0	0	0	0	1
22	NANDURBAR	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
23	NASHIK	67	61	60	1	0	0	0	0
24	PALGHAR	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
25	PARBHANI	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
26	PUNE	67	60	60	0	0	0	0	0
27	RAIGAD	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
28	RATNAGIRI	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
29	SANGLI	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
30	SATARA	11	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
31	SINDHUDURG	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
32	SOLAPUR	15	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
33	THANE	24	23	23	0	0	0	0	0
34	WARDHA	15	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
35	WASHIM	8	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
36	YAVATMAL	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**708**	**641**	**634**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**

STATEMENT V

The details of funds disbursed to the State of Maharashtra under both the schemes during the last three financial years

FUNDS RELEASED DURING LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS UNDER TOP CLASS EDUCATION IN SCHOOL FOR OBCS, EBCS & DNTS STUDENTS

Years	Fund Released (Amount in Lakh)
2023-24	52.31
2024-25	258.55
2025-26	509.37

Funds released during last three Financial Years under Top Class Education in Colleges for OBCs, EBCs & DNTs Students

Years	Fund Released (Amount in Lakh)
2023-24	1000.39
2024-25	2712.14
2025-26	2857.95

TRADITIONAL FISHERIES

1396. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that overcapacity and unregulated expansion of the mechanised trawler fleet have severely degraded the inshore benthic environment along India's continental shelf;

(b) the concrete steps taken to strictly enforce the 5-nautical-mile prohibition zone for mechanised trawlers to safeguard traditional fishers; and

(c) whether the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) will conduct comprehensive at-sea benthic surveys, rather than relying solely on landing data, to assess true ecosystem health?

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

(a) : ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI) has assessed that the trawl-based landings have shown no palpable decline in fish landings during 2021-2025. As per the Marine Fish Stock Status of India (2022) publication of the ICAR-CMFRI, the marine fish stocks of the Indian waters are in good health, and 91.1% of the 135 fish stocks evaluated in different regions of the Indian EEZ were found sustainable.

(b) : ‘Fisheries’ is a state subject, and each Coastal State has its Marine Fishing Regulation Act (MFRA) for governance of fishing activities within the territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline, including zoning of fishing areas for traditional and mechanised fishing vessels, mesh-size and gear regulations,

seasonal fishing bans, minimum legal-size limits for fish capture, prohibition of destructive fishing practices such as paired/bull trawling and use of artificial/LED lights, and prevention of juvenile fishing. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), under which activities such as installation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in trawl nets for protecting the sea turtles, sea ranching, and installation of artificial reefs in coastal waters towards enhancing fish stocks are undertaken for safeguarding the livelihood interests of traditional fishers. PMMSY also promotes acquisition of deep-sea fishing vessels, open-sea cage culture, and mariculture, including seaweed farming to divert fishing pressure away from the inshore coastal waters.

(c) : The ICAR-CMFRI has informed that it conducts long-term monitoring of marine fisheries and ecosystems using a statistically validated, FAO-recommended stratified multistage random sampling design. The ICAR-CMFRI generates high-quality time-series data on fish landings and fishing effort from over 1,300 landing centres along India's 11,000 km coastline to assess fish stock status and infer ecosystem changes. Further, Institute also informed that it implements national programmes on marine biodiversity, benthic ecosystem health, trophic interactions, and the impacts of bottom trawling.

COMPREHENSIVE HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1397. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the details of initiatives that have been taken under the Comprehensive Handloom Development Programme (CHDP) to support handloom weavers in Karur and improve their livelihoods;

(b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to ensure widespread adoption of the Handloom Mark Scheme in Karur to promote the authenticity of handloom products;

(c) the details of steps being implemented to enhance market access for Karur's handloom products at national and international levels; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the handloom sector in Karur under various schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) and (d) : Ministry of Textiles through Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) promotes handloom products of the country including Karur district of Tamil Nadu through promotional activities by implementing following schemes:

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP);

i. Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS);

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms & accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product & design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing of handloom products in domestic & international markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

Under erstwhile Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), now subsumed and renamed as NHDP scheme, under which Cluster Development Programme (CDP), a component of NHDP is under implementation. The financial assistance of Rs.96.86 lakh has been provided for implementation of 02 CDP in Karur District of Tamil Nadu State during the F.Y. 2023-24.

Under the Mega Cluster Development Programme, one of the another components of above scheme, o1 Mega Handloom cluster at Trichy was sanctioned during FY 2015-16 which includes 08 districts of Tamil Nadu including Karur and 01 Dye House with Effluent Treatment Plant (EFT) had been sanctioned in Karur district and amount of Rs, 50.00 was sanctioned as GoI share.

The details of funds released under the Handloom Weavers' Welfare scheme for Tamil Nadu State including Karur district during the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	**Funds released (Rs. in lakh)**
2023-24	12.32

2024-25	22.50
2025-26	68.65

(b) : 'Handloom Mark' scheme has already been under implementation across the country including Karur district of Tamil Nadu which serve as a guarantee to the buyers that the handloom products being purchased is a genuinely hand-woven. So far, 29528 registrations have been granted including 8954 registrations for Tamil Nadu.

(c) : Expos are organized including participation in various crafts melas & Dilli Haat programme etc., to provide the marketing platforms to the handloom agencies/weavers of the country including weavers of Karur district of Tamil Nadu to sell their products directly to the customers. Also, an e-commerce portal (https://www.indiahandmade.com/) has been launched to support the handloom sector for online marketing of handloom products.

In addition, for export promotion of handlooms, participation of handloom exporters/organisation of pan India including Karur district of Tamil Nadu in various International marketing events/fairs i.e International Trade Fair, Buyer Seller Meet, Reverse Buyer Seller Meet, Big Ticket events, Bharat Tex, are organized through Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC).

POST-MATRIC AND PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

1398. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) the annual targets set for applications received and scholarsip sasnctioned under Post Matric and Pre-Matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Caste

(SC) students and other eligible students in the country, State, district and UT-wise including Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Dakshina Kannada and Dahod district and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the extent to which specific income eligibility criteria have been monitored through the automated dashboard to track incoming applications including number of applications received, approved and rejected, State and district-wise including Chhattisgarh, Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency and Dahod district;

(c) the extent of central matching assistance which has been released efficiently and the corresponding allocation and number of beneficiaries during the last five fiscal years, State and district-wise including Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Dakshina Kannada and Dahod district in Gujarat; and

(d) the number of unique beneficiaries covered and funds granted and utilized, State, district and year-wise including Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh particularly Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) to (d) : Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements the Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Pre-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) & Others through State Government/Administration of Union Territory on Direct Benefit

Transfer (DBT) mode w.e.f 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. The aforementioned Schemes are open-ended and demand driven for the eligible students of all the recognized institutions across India. As per the existing Scheme Guidelines, Annual Action Plan are called from the States/UTs.

The funding pattern under the Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is 60:40 between Centre and State (90:10 for North-Eastern states). The Funding pattern under Pre-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) & Others between Centre & State is 60:40 (90:10 in case of NE states, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. For UTs without legislatures, 100% funds shall be provided by Centre). Release of central share is contingent upon States/UTs transmitting their State/UT share paid data on to the National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The State/UT wise scholarship disbursed during the last five years under the aforementioned schemes are at **Statement-I.** The District-wise data for Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Dahod and Shimla is at **Statement-II.**

The schemes have undergone reforms for timely delivery, comprehensive accountability, continuous monitoring and transparency to bring transformative impact. To eliminate the irregularities and misuse of funds, Government of India introduced Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through which the benefits are released directly into their Aadhaar seeded bank accounts leading to simpler and faster flow of funds and has ensured accurate targeting of the beneficiaries. Applications

from the eligible students are invited by the States/UTs through designated online State scholarship portal/National Scholarship Portal as per the eligibility under existing schemes guidelines. States/UTs being the implementing agency defines the major modalities for inviting applications, further processing, verification and other implementation aspects including approval & rejection of applications with suitable mechanisms at their end.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT wise scholarship disbursed during the last five years under the various schemes

(I). POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
Sl No.	State/UT	CA Released	No.of benficiaries	CA Released	No.of benficiaries	CA Released	No.of benficiaries	CA Released	No.of benficiaries	CA Released	No.of benficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	29855	243823	37259	238915	20,049.99	195269	60571	303298	51352	345389
2	Assam	-	-	920	11140	1,390.34	8426	874	12073	1813	23211
3	Bihar	-	-	3754	136340	2,129.34	68975	2397	73615	4518	120957
4	Chandigarh	154	899	242	876	59.25	287	270	1253	287	1095
5	Chhattisgarh*	2900	87464	4501	96267	3,613.57	79237	3996	87675	5360	96839
6	Daman & Diu	-	-	20	98	0		-	-	-	-
7	Delhi	-	-	1367	7531	997.34	3,160	2219	4692	2974	4950
8	Goa	-	-	0.31152	1	4.31	34	8	58	0.91	7
9	Gujarat*	10258	97697	22026	113531	38,423.12	1,79,116	39993	157584	28254	95585
10	Haryana	-	-	13158	87913	12,058.49	70,464	9489	55444	12791	55814
11	Himachal Pradesh*	-	-	1760	21502	2,240.61	23,959	3564	33149	1800	13260
12	Jammu &	3	100	543	10097	468.21	7,370	409	6567	419	6337

	Kashmir										
13	Jharkhand	412	7805	1818	33922	3,139.39	44,610	4504	57784	3296	36966
14	Karnataka*	6542	131448	34200	458548	42,108.48	4,03,965	42290	404008	33422	259550
15	Kerala	4578	90866	5682	42521	11,917.31	1,55,319	16070	147531	7260	70128
16	Madhya Pradesh	828	48270	33505	445319	36,680.48	3,46,289	48674	636303	49342	409056
17	Maharashtra	6301	68576	35942	148573	1,65,298.17	7,49,317	92992	362808	109580	397924
18	Manipur	-	-	734	8988	193.94	2,125	676	7938	436	5215
19	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	14	25
20	Odisha	7822	75530	33833	299369	12,744.10	1,43,861	18151	191873	31199	248213
21	Puducherry	-	-	361	3904	285.47	2,564	320	2694	224	1588
22	Punjab	20976	152157	6281	40708	28,486.98	1,99,508	41042	294284	52561	267057
23	Rajasthan	9567	217176	24138	303252	14,713.18	1,51,922	18059	229002	22073	318555
24	Sikkim	-	-	76	448	52.29	216	44	172	54	250
25	Tamil Nadu	27888	441672	72625	543772	71,369.94	6,43,761	103209	934793	103494	966840
26	Telangana	-	-	0	0	0		-	-	21379	69680
27	Tripura	-	-	3892	22278	4,093.43	16,858	5161	19849	5422	19538
28	Uttar Pradesh	53728	868554	92600	1269634	67,483.28	9,49,934	36602	644827	61764	645967
29	Uttarakhand	-	-	1259	27735	1,293.69	23,804	1969	26216	2014	26242
30	West Bengal	11226	493099	6336	273953	6,248.09	2,68,228	2663	108693	5593	247182
	Total	**193038**	**3025136**	**438832.31**	**4647135**	**5,47,542.79**	**4738578**	**556226**	**4804208**	**618695.91**	**4753420**

* The above data covers all the district of all the State/UT including the beneficiaries from Dakshin Kannada, Dahod and Shimla Lok Sabha constituency of Karnataka, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh respectively.

(II). PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SCS) & OTHERS

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
S.No	State/ UT	CA released	No of Beneficiaries	CA released	No of Beneficiaries	CA released	No of Beneficiaries	CA released	No of Beneficiaries	CA released	No of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	5892	245595	0		5,614	2,21,219	2.88	116	6223	245253
2	Assam	0	418	0		0	14	69.66	2233	114	3589
3	Bihar	7534	473106	1426.97	132127	1,576	1,46,660	335.00	31087	4045	295164
4	Chandigarh	36	1634	45.64	1304	38	1,097	30.51	874	14	420
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0		888	41,271	504.15	21123	487	21476
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	51	0.49	14	0	8	0.40	11	0.05	15
7	Delhi	699	3771	10.518	501	16	761	18.93	903	13	612
8	Goa	0	29	0.126	6	0		0.16	8	0.0021	1
9	Gujarat*	5438	270489	1643.2161	77116	5,759	2,73,157	4282.41	201106	1991	91811
10	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0

11	Himachal Pradesh*	374	16759	0		770	24,536	284.92	9052	1130	35615
12	Jammu &Kashmir	23	13359	0		54	2,584	82.29	3923	90	4252
13	Jharkhand	420	57745	0		0		1429.70	68230	1101	51921
14	Karnataka*	7658	271576	4202.499	200119	4,921	2,35,562	5831.21	278285	6786	322569
15	Kerala	1092	61622	891.0048	42003	256	11,999	1820.58	85996	114	5318
16	Madhya Pradesh	4737.2	355000	0	0	0	0	8100.06	368813	5048	226246
17	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.75	535	247	12363
18	Manipur	38	571	0	0	26	676	29.90	731	41	987
19	Meghalaya			0	0			0.03	1	0	0
20	Odisha	2876	92329	645.708	29047	708	31,486	1820.25	80835	2759	127076
21	Puducherry	82	1349	0		15	704	14.13	674	12	597
22	Punjab	3551	196843	1950.438	92604	2,165	1,03,357	877.86	41793	4800	223663
23	Rajasthan	3673	240500	0		2,823	1,35,092	865.88	41298	2566	126993
24	Sikkim	2	54	0		0	8	0.12	4	2	46
25	Tamil Nadu	6064	341246	2212.224	104324	7,056	3,35,642	10945.47	521124	12149	582684
26	Telangana	221	26175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Tripura	30	10211	129.528	4075	67	2,105	193.50	6096	238	7370
28	Uttar Pradesh	3732	320390	6010.7103	373692	7,966	3,82,766	6280.38	299751	1922	91123
29	Uttrakhand	469	14368	0		312	9,940	312.29	9916	322	10091

30	West Bengal	2377	223209	1624.056	77336	3,636	1,68,896	1948.48	91465	4022	191794
	Total	**57018**	**3238399**	**20793.13**	**1134268**	**44,665**	**21,29,540**	**46091.92**	**2165983**	**56236**	**2679049**

STATEMENT-II

AADHAR BASED PAYMENTS FOR THE SCHEMES STARTED FROM 2022-23.DATA OF DISTRICTS OF DAKSHIN KANNADA, DAHOD AND SHIMLA FOR AY 2022-23 TO 2025-26:

I. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SC STUDENTS:

S. No.	Year	State Name	District Name	No. of Beneficiaries	Central Assistance (in Rs.)
1	2022-23	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	2772	17230140
		GUJARAT	DAHOD	1164	22239934
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2668	15981854
2	2023-24	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	2930	37262560
		GUJARAT	DAHOD	1039	21297672
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2668	15981854
3	2024-25	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	4344	70920729
		GUJARAT	DAHOD	1200	26123036
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2870	23444009
4	2025-26	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3911	68200660

		GUJARAT	DAHOD	762	14828701
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2856	25539332
Total				**29,184**	**35,90,50,481**

II. PRE MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCS AND OTHERS:

S. No.	Year	State Name	District Name	No. of Beneficiaries	Central Assistance (in Rs.)
1	2022-23	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3574	7505400
		GUJARAT	DAHOD	3555	7550310
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2104	6678000
2	2023-24	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3699	7767900
		GUJARAT	DAHOD	3015	6355860
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2104	6678000
3	2024-25	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	4224	8870400
		GUJARAT	DAHOD	2276	4810050
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2539	8090145
4	2025-26	KARNATAKA	DAKSHINA KANNADA	3250	6825000
		GUJARAT	DAHOD	1795	3803280
		HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	2049	6546015
Total				**34,184**	**8,14,80,360**

SUBSIDIES UNDER NHB SCHEMES

1399. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) The eligibility criteria and approval process for sanctioning subsidies under National Horticulture Board (NHB) Schemes;

(b) Whether the Government proposes to review the existing approval mechanism to ensure transparency and avoid any perceived conflict of interest in the grant of such subsidies;

(c) Whether any serving Union Minister, Member of Parliament, or their immediate family members have received subsidy under schemes of the National Horticulture Board during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) Whether any conflict-of-interest or recusal policy exists for considering applications from public functionaries or their family members, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : Financial assistance under the National Horticulture Board (NHB) Schemes is provided in the form of credit-linked back-ended capital investment subsidy to eligible farmers and entrepreneurs for development of commercial horticulture,

protected cultivation, post-harvest management and cold chain infrastructure. The schemes are open to all eligible applicants, including individuals, partnerships, companies, cooperatives and other eligible legal entities, subject to fulfillment of the prescribed eligibility conditions. The project land should be owned by the applicant or held on lease for a minimum period of ten years, duly reflected in the revenue records. The applications are processed through a transparent multi-tier mechanism.

The financing bank first sanctions the term loan and appraises the project. Thereafter, NHB scrutinizes the application through the Project Examination Committee (PEC) before issuing the Grant of Clearance (GoC). After completion of the project, a joint inspection is carried out by NHB, the financing bank and the State Government. The subsidy claim is thereafter considered by the Inter-Ministerial Project Approval Committee (PAC), comprising representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, ICAR, APEDA, Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, before approval. The subsidy is released only to the financing bank and is adjusted against the beneficiary's loan after successful completion of the prescribed lock-in period, in accordance with the Scheme Guidelines.

(b) : The National Horticulture Board (NHB) processes all applications for financial assistance under its Schemes through a transparent mechanism in accordance with the prescribed Scheme Guidelines. All eligible applicants are treated equally

and applications are considered solely on the basis of the eligibility criteria and compliance with the provisions of the Scheme.

To further enhance transparency, efficiency and ease of doing business, the application processing system has been progressively digitized. The earlier hybrid system involving submission of both online and physical documents has been replaced with a completely online process. Further, the mandatory pre-inspection of certain categories of projects has been dispensed with and technology-enabled verification has been introduced. Applicants upload the geo-coordinates of the project site through the NHB mobile application, which are verified by NHB using GIS/Google Maps and other digital tools, thereby reducing physical interface while ensuring authenticity of project location.

In addition, based on the experience gained during implementation, NHB periodically reviews the Scheme Guidelines to strengthen safeguards against multiple benefit of subsidy through different legal entities or capacities, prescribe suitable exclusions wherever considered necessary, and address any potential conflict of interest.

(c) : The details of serving Union Ministers, Members of Parliament and their immediate family members, who have received financial assistance under the Schemes of the National Horticulture Board during the last five years, are as under:

Shri LUMBA RAM (MP, Sirohi, Rajasthan) in 2025 and Sh. BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY, MoS.MoA and FW (MP, Ajmer, Rajasthan) in 2026.

Shri Bhagirath Choudhary, has communicated that he has refunded the subsidy to the bank concerned under the scheme. The concerned bank has been directed to return the subsidy amount to NHB.

(d) : The existing NHB Scheme Guidelines do not contain any specific provision regarding conflict of interest or recusal in respect of applications submitted by public functionaries or their family members.

मछली उत्पादन

1400. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) के पहले चरण के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, पूर्ण और लंबित परियोजनाओं, इन पर हुए व्यय, सृजित रोजगार, मछली उत्पादन में वृद्धि तथा निर्यात में हासिल की गई प्रगति सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पीएमएमएसवाई के पहले चरण का कोई स्वतंत्र परिणाम-आधारित मूल्यांकन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का पीएमएमएसवाई का दूसरा चरण शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो इसकी प्रस्तावित अवधि, बजटीय आवंटन, प्रमुख घटक और अंतर्देशीय मत्स्यपालन, जलीय कृषि, झींगा पालन, शीतागार श्रृंखला, प्रसंस्करण तथा निर्यात प्रोत्साहन से संबंधित प्रस्तावित नई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का मत्स्यपालक उत्पादक संगठनों (एफएफपीओ) को वित्तीय सहायता, कार्यशील पूंजी, विपणन, प्रसंस्करण, ब्रांडिंग, निर्यात सहायता और डिजिटल मार्केट प्लेटफॉर्म प्रदान करने के लिए कोई नई योजना या विशेष प्रोत्साहन पैकेज शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी 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, भारत सरकार वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से देश में मात्स्यिकी और जलकृषि क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने विगत छह वर्षों के दौरान 34 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और अन्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों की 21,461 करोड़ रुपए की मात्स्यिकी विकास परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें केंद्रीय शेयर 9,571 करोड़ रुपए है और PMMSY के तहत विभिन्न राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को 6,206 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की गई है। विगत छह वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, केंद्रीय शेयर और जारी की गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

PMMSY ने इसके कार्यान्वयन के पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान मत्स्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने, मात्स्यिकी निर्यात में वृद्धि करने और आजीविका तथा रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। देश का मत्स्य उत्पादन 141.64 लाख टन (2019-20) से बढ़कर 197.75 लाख टन (2024-25) के सर्वकालिक रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुंच गया है, मात्स्यिकी और जलकृषि से संबंधित गतिविधियों में 58 लाख व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन हुआ है, तथा मत्स्य निर्यात 46,663 करोड़ रुपए (2019-20) से बढ़कर 73,890 करोड़ रुपए (2025-26) हो गया है। राष्ट्रीय भारत परिवर्तन संस्था (नीति) आयोग, भारत सरकार ने अन्य केंद्र प्रायोजित

योजनाओं के साथ प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना का मूल्यांकन किया है और इस मूल्यांकन अध्ययन ने मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र में PMMSY द्वारा सृजित प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए इसे जारी रखने की सिफारिश की है। PMMSY को सितंबर, 2026 तक इसके मौजूदा स्वरूप में जारी रखा गया है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (2026-27) के दौरान, इस योजना के लिए 2500 करोड़ रुपए का केंद्रीय बजट आवंटित किया गया है।

मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) के अंतर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मछुआरों, मत्स्य किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने और उनकी सौदाकारी शक्ति (बार्गेनिंग पावर) को बढ़ाने के लिए मत्स्य किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FFPOs) की स्थापना करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। मत्स्यपालन विभाग, भारत सरकार ने विगत पांच वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 तक) के दौरान देश में 2195 FFPOs के गठन के लिए इन्क्यूबेशन लागत, प्रबंधन लागत और इक्विटी अनुदान के रूप में सहायता स्वरूप 544.86 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

<u>विवरण</u>

विगत छह वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, केंद्रीय शेयर और जारी की गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(रुपए करोड़ में)

क्रम संख्या	**राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश**	**परियोजना लागत**	**केंद्रीय शेयर**	**केंद्रीय निधि जारी**	**केंद्रीय दायित्व**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	269.84	245.33	17.09	228.24
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,328.89	681.38	444.95	236.43
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	230.31	159.18	127.09	32.19
4	असम	541.63	298.44	218.51	81.37

5	बिहार	579.62	193.12	121.93	71.19
6	छत्तीसगढ़	956.86	321.01	272.37	48.64
7	दिल्ली	5.33	2.86	1.63	1.23
8	गोवा	147.24	72.19	53.05	24.15
9	गुजरात	910.75	346.74	173.35	173.39
10	हरियाणा	760.87	262.16	162.75	99.42
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	156.03	79.93	78.91	1.03
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	154.57	81.43	79.61	1.82
13	झारखंड	472.63	166.58	118.50	50.19
14	कर्नाटक	1,053.60	380.32	328.29	52.03
15	केरल	1,329.63	570.49	432.22	138.26
16	लद्दाख	33.49	20.10	12.17	7.93
17	लक्षद्वीप	62.45	44.22	14.42	29.80
18	मध्य प्रदेश	910.81	305.51	292.27	13.23
19	महाराष्ट्र	1,601.44	593.33	392.11	201.22
20	मणिपुर	201.82	95.84	29.92	65.94
21	मेघालय	132.62	74.26	65.44	11.35
22	मिजोरम	154.17	85.61	83.52	2.73
23	नागालैंड	168.33	109.56	89.17	20.39
24	ओडिशा	1,301.19	484.66	361.35	123.29
25	पुडुचेरी	351.26	296.44	92.40	204.04
26	पंजाब	162.23	46.96	29.46	17.58
27	राजस्थान	70.38	24.53	8.90	15.63
28	सिक्किम	83.68	51.70	43.98	7.68
29	तमिलनाडु	1,236.21	474.99	223.02	253.12
30	तेलंगाना	353.02	112.69	41.19	71.50
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	6.31	3.58	1.79	1.79
32	त्रिपुरा	262.93	150.60	91.45	59.14
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,294.3	412.30	336.61	75.69

		2			
34	उत्तराखंड	317.25	170.20	166.68	3.53
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	546.38	223.19	87.04	136.21
क	**कुल (CSS)**	**19,148.11**	**7,641.42**	**5,093.16**	**2,561.36**
ख	PMMSY के केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना घटक	2,312.92	1,929.68	1,112.62	817.06
क+ख	**कुल (CSS + CS)**	**21,461.03**	**9,571.09**	**6,205.78**	**3,378.42**

तकनीकी वस्त्र संबंधी विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम

1401. श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

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

(क) उच्च शिक्षा डिग्री प्रोग्रामों में तकनीकी वस्त्रों (टेक्निकल टेक्सटाइल्स) संबंधी एक विशेष प्रश्नपत्र शुरू करने के दिशा-निर्देशों को लागू करने की दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के छात्रों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने सहित देश के विभिन्न संस्थानों में उक्त कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर के छात्रों को लाभान्वित करने वाले संस्थानों सहित तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालयों और प्रमुख संस्थानों की शैक्षणिक अवसंरचना के उन्नयन के लिए अब तक जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) औद्योगिक श्रमबल के कौशल उन्नयन के लिए नामित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में दर्ज किया गया कुल

क्षमता उपयोग कितना है तथा इसमें नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर के उम्मीदवारों की भागीदारी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) 50,000 क्षेत्रक पेशेवरों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित अन्य स्थानों से पर्याप्त भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख) : वस्त्र मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीएमएम) के तहत "भारत में तकनीकी वस्त्र शिक्षा में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को सक्षम बनाने के लिए सामान्य दिशानिर्देश: निजी और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के लिए" का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। उक्त दिशानिर्देशों का उद्देश्य देश भर में तकनीकी वस्त्रों के विभिन्न अनुप्रयोग क्षेत्रों से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों और विषय-पत्रों की शुरुआत के लिए व्यापक श्रेणी के संस्थानों को शामिल करना है। उक्त दिशानिर्देशों के तहत, स्नातक (यूजी) और स्नातकोत्तर (पीजी) स्तर पर कुल 59 पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, देशभर के विभिन्न तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालयों एवं शैक्षणिक संस्थानों से प्राप्त 47 आवेदनों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनके लिए प्रयोगशाला उपकरणों के माध्यम से शैक्षणिक अवसंरचना के उन्नयन तथा संकाय सदस्यों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु ₹216.60 करोड़ की संचयी अनुदान राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

यह योजना नबरंगपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र के पात्र शिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए खुली है। तथापि, उपरोक्त दिशानिर्देशों के तहत नबरंगपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) : एनटीटीएम के तहत, मंत्रालय ने औद्योगिक जनशक्ति के कौशल उन्नयन के लिए "तकनीकी वस्त्रों में उम्मीदवारों के कौशल विकास और प्रशिक्षण के लिए सामान्य दिशानिर्देश" को मंजूरी दी है। उक्त दिशानिर्देश चार लक्षित समूहों, अर्थात् - स्नातक छात्रों; रोजगार पूर्व अकुशल व्यक्ति;

पहले से कार्यरत तकनीकी जनशक्ति का कौशल उन्नयन/पुन: कौशल; और तकनीकी वस्त्रों के अनुप्रयोग क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने से संबंधित हैं।

वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों, उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों, सेक्टर स्किल परिषदों और उद्योग निकायों सहित कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (आईए) की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को विभिन्न राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य क्षेत्र के पेशेवरों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और देश के सभी क्षेत्रों, जिसमें नबरंगपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, में संभावित लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचने के लिए जागरूकता शिविरों के साथ-साथ प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से पहुंचना है।

SOCIAL IMPACT OF CONNECTIVITY PROJECTS

1402. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether environmental and social impacts of connectivity projects are being assessed, if so, the details thereof and safeguards implemented to ensure sustainable development;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated economic benefits of improved Panchayat-city connectivity, if so, the findings thereof and the impact on employment, trade and rural development;

(c) whether timelines have been fixed for completion of ongoing connectivity projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delays affecting rural-urban integration;

(d) whether grievance redressal mechanisms exist for issues related to connectivity projects, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure accountability and transparency; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch new initiatives to strengthen Panchayat to city connectivity, if so, the details thereof including funding, scope and expected outcomes?

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

(a) and (b) : No, Sir. Ministry of Panchyati Raj does not implement any connectivity projects including Panchayat-city connectivity.

However, Ministry of Rural Development has informed that Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road for uplifting the socio- economic condition of the rural population. Subsequently, new interventions/ verticals namely PMGSY-II and PMGSY-III were added under the ambit of PMGSY for upgradation of the existing rural roads and for consolidation of through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations. Further, in September 2024 Government has launched PMGSY-IV with the aim to provide all-weather road connectivity to 25,000 unconnected habitations of designated population size. New road projects are currently sanctioned under this scheme for

the eligible habitations surveyed by the States and on submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the same.

Ministry of Rural Development has further informed that various independent evaluation studies on PMGSY by NITI Aayog, World Bank etc. have concluded that rural roads constructed under PMGSY have improved access to education and health care facilities, facilitated employment generation in both farm and non-farm sectors, helped farmers in getting better farm prices, etc. through which there has been a rapid socio-economic transformation in rural areas. It has provided a long-term and sustained boost in the living standards of rural population living in the connected habitations.

(c) and (d) : Ministry of Rural Development has informed that in order to ensure progress in development outcomes, the Ministry is coordinating closely with the State Governments and providing the required assistance for early submission of DPRs. Department of Rural Development has organized Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Sammelan in the month of June 2026 in which PMGSY has been a topic of detailed discussion with States/UTs in the presence of all stakeholders. In addition, Regional Review Meetings and Monthly Meetings are also held routinely, so as to take stock of the progress and resolve any issues in the implementation process.

(e) No, Sir. No new initiative is proposed by this Ministry to strengthen panchayat to city connectivity.

अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के अभ्यर्थियों के बीच आर्थिक तंगी

1403. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) क्या देश में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के अभ्यर्थी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के दौरान आर्थिक तंगी, सीमित छात्रवृत्ति तथा कोचिंग और सुविधाओं की कमी की स्थिति का सामना कर रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारणों सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का राज्यों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति राशि बढ़ाने या निःशुल्क कोचिंग प्रदान करने हेतु कोई नई पहल करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है,

(घ) उक्त पहल के लिए महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित राज्यों को आवंटित की गई निधि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त पहल को कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना 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) और (ख) : यह विभाग महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के लिए छात्रवृत्ति और कोचिंग से जुड़ी निम्नलिखित योजनाएं लागू करता है:

i. ओबीसी और अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना;
ii. ओबीसी और अन्य के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना;
iii. ओबीसी और अन्य के लिए स्कूलों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा;
iv. ओबीसी और अन्य के लिए कॉलेजों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा; और
v. एससी, ओबीसी और पीएम केयर्स चिल्ड्रेन योजना के लाभार्थियों के लिए नि:शुल्क कोचिंग

उपर्युक्त प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक ओबीसी छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कल्पित आवंटन के आधार पर निधि संवितरित की जाती है।

'स्कूलों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा', 'कॉलेजों में टॉप क्लास शिक्षा' और एसीसी, ओबीसी तथा 'पीएम केयर्स चिल्ड्रन' योजना के लाभार्थियों के लिए 'नि:शुल्क कोचिंग' के तहत, संबंधित योजनाओं की दरों के अनुसार निधि लाभार्थी के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड के माध्यम से सीधे जारी की जाती है।

यह एससी, ओबीसी के आकांक्षी तथा 'पीएम केयर्स चिल्ड्रन योजना' के लाभार्थियों के लिए एक केंद्रीय योजना है। इसका उद्देश्य सरकारी या निजी क्षेत्र में नौकरी पाने और प्रतिष्ठित तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रवेश के लिए होने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी हेतु गुणवत्तापूर्ण कोचिंग प्रदान करना है। यह योजना 19 सूचीबद्ध केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में स्थापित 'डॉ. अंबेडकर उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों' (डीएसीई) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती है, जिसमें प्रत्येक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 100 सीटें आवंटित की गई हैं। इनमें से, महात्मा गांधी हिंदी अंतरराष्ट्रीय

विश्वविद्यालय, वर्धा महाराष्ट्र में, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकंटक और डॉ. हरिसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय, सागर मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। इस योजना के तहत कोई भी सूचीबद्ध केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में स्थित नहीं है।

(ग) से (ङ) : छात्रवृत्ति/कोचिंग दरों सहित योजनाओं में संशोधन सभी संबंधित हितधारकों के परामर्श से किया जाता है।

डीडीआरएस को निधि

1404. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री तापिर गाव:

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री राजेश मिश्रा:

श्री अनन्त नायक:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:

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

(क) गत वर्षों के दौरान शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए स्थापित किए गए आवासीय और गैर-आवासीय विशेष विद्यालयों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा राजस्थान,

ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, पालघर जिला, सरगुजा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित इसका राज्य-वार और जिला –वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) दीनदयाल दिव्यांग पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई और उपयोग की गई निधि का राजस्थान, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, पालघर जिला, सरगुजा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का सरगुजा जैसे जनजातीय और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, पुनर्वास और कौशल विकास सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए स्व-अधिगम ब्रेल उपकरणों के एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संशोधित संस्थागत दिशानिर्देशों को किस सीमा तक लागू किया गया है तथा राजस्थान, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, पालघर जिला, सरगुजा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित इसका राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) देश के जनजातीय बहुत क्षेत्रों में शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए स्थापित किए गए आवासीय और गैर-आवासीय विशेषकृत विद्यालयों की कुल संख्या का राज्य–वार और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले सहित जिला-वार 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) : दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग द्वारा शारीरिक तथा मानसिक रूप से दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए कोई आवासीय अथवा गैर-आवासीय विशेष विद्यालय स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ख) : दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के अंतर्गत दिव्यांगजनों को पुनर्वास सेवाएँ प्रदान करने हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इन सेवाओं में प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप, दैनिक जीवन कौशलों का विकास, शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण शामिल हैं, ताकि उन्हें समाज की मुख्यधारा में शामिल किया जा सके।

डीडीआरएस के अंतर्गत राजस्थान, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र तथा छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

डीडीआरएस के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पालघर, सरगुजा तथा क्योंझर जिलों के संबंध में जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	**2023-24 (राशि रुपये में)**	**2024-25 (राशि रुपये में)**	**2025-26 (राशि रुपये में)**
क्योंझर	53,00,235	18,28,446	-
सरगुजा	-	74,14,799	96,79,781
पालघर	-	-	-

(ग) : वर्तमान में इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) : राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान ने हाल ही में दृष्टिबाधित व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा एवं पुनर्वास हेतु तकनीकी सलाहकार परिषद (टीएसी-ईआरपीवीआई) का गठन किया है। इस परिषद का उद्देश्य ब्रेल के विकास, स्व-अध्ययन हेतु ब्रेल उपकरणों, रिफ्रेशेबल ब्रेल डिस्प्ले तथा दृष्टिबाधितों के लिए अन्य उभरती हुई सहायक प्रौद्योगिकियों के एकीकरण के संबंध में उपयुक्त उपायों का पता लगाना तथा उनकी अनुशंसा करना है। यह परिषद अनुसंधान, मानकीकरण तथा क्षमता निर्माण के माध्यम से नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करने, सुगम्यता को बढ़ावा देने तथा शिक्षा एवं पुनर्वास सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हेतु तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान करती है।

(ङ) : दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग द्वारा शारीरिक तथा मानसिक रूप से दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए कोई आवासीय अथवा गैर-आवासीय विशेष विद्यालय स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं।

विवरण

पिछले 3 वर्षों में डीडीआरएस के तहत जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
		राशि (लाख रुपये में)	राशि (लाख रुपये में)	राशि (लाख रुपये में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2851.56	2728.45	2777.56
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0
3	असम	136.87	238.3	106.82
4	बिहार	68.65	61.28	77.7
5	छत्तीसगढ	0	74.15	96.79
6	दिल्ली	166.89	220.25	208.38
7	गोवा	0	0	0
8	गुजरात	95.19	120.09	24.27
9	हरियाणा	174.61	155.19	228.95
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	84.13	103.98	69.69
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	0
12	झारखंड	0	0	0
13	कर्नाटक	73.73	94.88	45.49
14	केरल	455.2	1737.41	1517.06
15	लद्दाख	0.44	0	0
16	मध्य प्रदेश	484.55	327.12	377.17
17	महाराष्ट्र	311.19	111.29	107.82
18	मणिपुर	946.48	1162.44	825.25
19	मेघालय	87.86	202.68	112.89
20	मिजोरम	17.26	41.29	30.41
21	नागालैंड	46.83	38.28	13.37
22	ओडिशा	1382.09	1293.27	1661.93
23	पुदुचेरी	80.65	82.75	52.13

24	पंजाब	211.68	304.1	407.66
25	राजस्थान	320.06	418.05	378.24
26	सिक्किम	0	0	0
27	तमिलनाडु	312.15	267.91	211.13
28	त्रिपुरा	51.67	0	0
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	1653.52	2168	1173.24
30	उत्तराखंड	80.48	165.38	13.8
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	782.79	675.73	798.13
32	तेलंगाना	2121.26	1781.44	1629.33
33	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0
34	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0
35	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	0	0	0
36	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

1405 . DR. RANI SRIKUMARI:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G.SELVAM :

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

(a) whether the Government has recently held consultations with Export Promotion Councils and industry associations to formulate strategies for accelerating India's export growth;

(b) whether the Government has identified sector-specific export opportunities for Tamil Nadu, particularly in textiles and garments, leather products, engineering goods, automobiles and auto components, electronics, marine products, and MSMEs;

(c) whether any new export facilitation measures, logistics infrastructure, trade finance support, market diversification initiatives, or district export promotion programmes are proposed to enhance the export competitiveness of industries in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken to improve port connectivity, reduce logistics costs, simplify export compliance procedures, promote exports from major industrial clusters in Tamil Nadu, and enhance the State's contribution towards achieving India's export growth targets?

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

(a) to (e) : The Government regularly engages with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry associations, State Governments and other stakeholders to identify sector-specific opportunities, address trade-related issues and formulate strategies for enhancing India's exports.

Tamil Nadu, being one of the country's leading exporting States, has significant export potential in sectors such as textiles and garments, leather and footwear, engineering goods, automobiles and auto components, electronics, marine products and MSMEs. Under the **Districts as Export Hubs (DEH)** initiative, all districts in the State have identified products and services with export

potential. The State/UT and district-wise list of products/services identified under the DEH initiative including districts of Tamil Nadu is placed at https://content.dgft.gov.in/Website/dgftprod/a667478a-d204-4d95-a71c a58452e1c6d9/Note%20-%20Districts%20as%20Export%20Hubs%20Initiative.pdf.

Further, the recently launched **Export Promotion Mission (EPM)** aims to enhance India's export competitiveness through targeted interventions in areas such as export credit, logistics, infrastructure, market access, quality and standards, e-commerce exports, district-level export promotion, capacity building and trade promotion. The Mission is designed to support exporters across sectors and States, including Tamil Nadu, by addressing key bottlenecks and enabling greater integration with global value chains.

The Government is also implementing several measures to improve logistics efficiency, reduce transaction costs, simplify export procedures through digital initiatives, strengthen port connectivity and multimodal infrastructure, diversify export markets through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and trade promotion activities, and facilitate exports from major industrial clusters, thereby contributing to sustained export growth from Tamil Nadu and the country as a whole.

Government has undertaken several initiatives to diversify export markets in light of evolving global geopolitical and economic developments. These include

expanding network of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership/Cooperation Agreements (CEPAs/CECAs); pursuing trade negotiations with major economies and regions to secure preferential market access for exporters. (List of India's recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is placed at **Statement-I**, and list of Free Trade Agreements/CECA/CEPA/ETCA under negotiation is placed at **Statement-II**)

Further, as per the National Logistics Policy, one of the primary objectives is to reduce logistics costs in India. The government has also launched initiatives such as the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, Dedicated Freight Corridors, Bharatmala Pariyojana, Sagarmala Programme, Integrated Check Posts, and the Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP) for comprehensive development of the logistics sector.

The Trade Connect Portal, launched in September 2024, is the Government of India's integrated digital platform for trade promotion and facilitation. It serves as a single-window interface for exporters, importers, industry stakeholders, and government institutions to access trade-related information, services, and support. The platform brings together tariffs, FTAs, product and market intelligence, Certificates of Origin, buyer discovery, trade events, e-commerce guidance, export certifications, and expert advisory services in one place, enabling a more seamless and efficient export ecosystem.

A new Central Sector Scheme, Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojna (BHAVYA) with total financial outlay of ₹ 33,660 crore has been rolled out by the Government of India The Scheme aims to develop 100 investment-ready, world-class plug-and-play industrial parks that enable investors to establish manufacturing facilities with ease, thereby strengthening domestic manufacturing capacity and supporting integration with domestic and global value chains. The Scheme promotes high-quality infrastructure, multimodal logistics connectivity and robust industrial ecosystems to facilitate industrial growth and attract domestic as well as foreign investment.

STATEMENT- I

List of India's recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

INDIA'S RECENT FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS (FTAs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of signing	Date of implementation
1	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	22nd February, 2021	1st April, 2021
2	India-UAE CEPA	18th February, 2022	1 st May 2022
3	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)	2nd April, 2022	29th December 2022.
4	India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)	10th March 2024	01st October 2025
5	India – Oman CEPA	18th December 2025	1st June, 2026

6	India - UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	24th July 2025	15th July, 2026
7	India-New Zealand FTA	27th April 2026	Under ratification process

Note: India-European Union FTA negotiations concluded on January 27th, 2026. Also, India and the United States of America have announced on 7th February 2026 that the USA and India have reached a framework for an Interim Agreement regarding reciprocal and mutually beneficial trade (Interim Agreement). Negotiations are ongoing.

STATEMENT- II

List of Free Trade Agreements/CECA/CEPA/ETCA under negotiation

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS/CECA/CEPA/ETCA UNDER NEGOTIATION

1. India-Eurasian Economic Union (India-EAEU) FTA
2. India – Peru Free Trade Agreement
3. India – Chile FTA
4. India – Israel FTA
5. India – Canada CEPA
6. India – Maldives FTA
7. India – Korea CEPA Upgraded Negotiation (Upgrade)
8. India – Sri Lanka ETCA (Upgrade)
9. India – Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) (Upgrade)
10. ASEAN - India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) (Review)

PM E-DRIVE SCHEME AND PROMOTION OF ELECTRIC MOBILITY

1406. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the salient features, objectives, financial outlay and present status of the PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme, including the categories of electric vehicles covered and the incentives provided thereunder;

(b) the details of incentives released and the number of beneficiaries, EV supported, charging stations sanctioned and e-buses deployed under the scheme since its launch, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of the scheme on accelerating electric vehicle adoption, reducing fossil fuel consumption, lowering vehiculare missions and promoting domestic manufacturing under the 'Make in India' initiative and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of measures taken to strengthen charging infrastructure, battery manufacturing and recycling ecosystems under the scheme; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend special incentives for Tier-II and Tier-III cities and aspirational regions to promote wider adoption of electric mobility and support the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047?

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) : The salient features, objectives, financial outlay and present status of PM E-DRIVE Scheme including categories of electric vehicles covered and the incentive provided thereunder are as under:

i. The primary objective of the PM E-DRIVE scheme is for faster adoption of electric vehicles (EVs), setting up of charging infrastructure and development of EV manufacturing eco-system in the country.

ii. The total outlay of the scheme is ₹10,900 crore.

iii. The categories of EVs covered and applicable incentive rate is as provided in table below:

Category	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28
e-2W	₹5,000 / kWh, capped at ₹10,000 per vehicle*	₹2,500 / kWh, capped at ₹5,000 per vehicle (up to 31.07.2026)*
e-3W (registered e-rickshaws & e-carts)	₹5,000 / kWh, capped at ₹25,000 per vehicle*	₹2,500 / kWh, capped at ₹12,500 per vehicle*
e-3W (L5)	₹5,000 / kWh, capped at ₹50,000 per vehicle (up to 07.11.2024)*	₹2,500 / kWh, capped at ₹25,000 per vehicle (08.11.2024 to 26.12.2025)*

Category	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28
* The incentive for e-2W/ e-3W is further capped at 15% of ex-factory price.		
e-truck	-	₹5,000 / kWh, capped at 10%

<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>FY 2024-25</th><th>FY 2025-26 to FY 2027-28</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>of ex-factory price (excl. trailer)#</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2"># The incentive for e-truck is further capped based on the GVW of the e-truck as per table below :
<table>
<tr><th>GVW (ton)</th><th>>3.5 & <=7.5</th><th>>7.5 & <=12</th><th>>12 & <=18.5</th><th>>18.5 & <=35</th><th>>35 & <=55</th></tr>
<tr><td>Max. incentive per e-truck (₹ lakh)</td><td>2.7</td><td>3.6</td><td>7.8</td><td>9.6</td><td>9.3</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>e-ambulance</td><td>-</td><td>₹30,000 / kWh, capped at 35% of ex-factory price</td></tr>
<tr><td>e-bus</td><td colspan="2">₹10,000 / kWh, capped at 20% of cost of vehicle (as per prices discovered by CESL) and further capped based on length of e-bus as below:
₹35,00,000 per e-bus for length > 10metre(m) <= 12m;
₹25,00,000 per e-bus for length > 8m & <= 10m;
₹20,00,000 per e-bus for length > 6m & <= 8m.</td></tr>
</table>

iv. Present Status: The scheme was notified on September 29, 2024 and implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2024 since EMPS 2024 has been subsumed to PM E-DRIVE Scheme and is currently being implemented upto March 31, 2028 (terminal dates for e-2W segment is 31.07.2026 and scheme for e-3W (L5) was closed on 26.12.2025. The details of EVs incentivised under the scheme are as under :

(As on 22.07.2026)

Category	No. of EVs Incentivized	Incentive Amount Reimbursed to OEMs (Rs. Crore)

e-2w	20,56,831	1,505.30
e-3w: e-rickshaw/ e-cart	5,082	7.61
e-3w: L5	2,60,965	769.02
Total	**23,22,878**	**2,281.94**

Further no state-wise allocation has been done for the demand incentive category, therefore, state-wise data is not maintained for the EVs incentivised under the scheme.

An amount of Rs.2,000 crore has been allocated under the scheme for deployment of Electric Vehicle Public Charging Stations (EVPCS). As on 01.07.2026, an amount of Rs.689 crore has been approved for deployment of 6,562 chargers to 3 Oil Marketing Companies and 9 States.

Further, 14,000 e-buses have been allocated under the scheme out of which Letters of Confirmation of Demand (LoCD) have been issued to respective cities/STUs and Letters of Confirmation of Quantity (LoCQ) have also been issued to the successful bidders for 13,800 e-buses. Surat and Hyderabad have signed concession agreement for 600 and 915 electric buses, respectively. The selected bidders are required to get their e-bus prototype approved and deploy the buses.

(c) : No such assessment has been done, however, EV penetration levels have gone up from 0.7% in FY 2019-20 to 8.2% in FY 2025-26, supported by PM E-DRIVE, FAME-II and other government schemes/policies.

Promotion of domestic manufacturing: OEMs registered under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme have localised their EV models under PM E-DRIVE scheme and have obtained certificates of compliance to Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) for their EV models from testing agencies of MHI.

(d) : An Allocation of Rs. 2,000 crore has been made for deployment of adequate number of EVPCS on pan India basis. As on 01.07.2026, an amount of Rs.689 crore has been approved for deployment of 6,562 chargers to 3 Oil Marketing Companies and 9 States.

The Government has implemented Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, 'National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC) Battery Storage' from 12th May, 2021 with a total budgetary outlay of Rs.18,100 crore for manufacturing of ACC in the country. The scheme envisages to establish a competitive ACC battery manufacturing set up in the country for 50 GWh.

Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) has notified Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, dated 22nd August 2022 for environmental factors.

(e) : The PM E-DRIVE scheme has been implemented on pan India basis including Tier-II and Tier-III cities and aspirational regions to promote wider adoption of electric mobility and support the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY INITIATIVES

1407. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) whether digital connectivity initiatives have been extended to Panchayats, if so, the details thereof and effectiveness in bridging rural-urban digital divide;

(b) whether coordination between Central and State agencies is adequate for connectivity projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delays and inefficiencies in implementation;

(c) whether public transport services have been expanded to link rural Panchayats with cities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for limited accessibility for rural populations;

(d) whether private sector participation has been encouraged in rural connectivity projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for underutilization of private investment opportunities; and

(e) whether the Government has identified connectivity-deficient Panchayats, if so, the details thereof and the targeted measures proposed to address regional disparities in infrastructure development?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has undertaken various digital governance initiatives under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) to

strengthen the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Ministry has developed digital applications such as eGramSwaraj, AuditOnline and mActionSoft to facilitate planning, financial management, accounting, audit, monitoring of works and service delivery by Panchayats. The Ministry also continuously upgrades these applications and integrates them with other Government digital platforms to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability in Panchayat governance.

The Ministry works in coordination with the respective State Governments and other Ministries/Departments, wherever required, for the implementation and integration of digital governance initiatives.

In addition, as per the information furnished by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), the BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to create a broadband network connecting all Gram Panchayats (GPs) across the country. The BharatNet infrastructure is made available to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) for extending broadband services to Gram Panchayats, rural areas, Government institutions, schools and other users. As of June 2026, out of 2,63,447 Gram Panchayats/ Traditional Local Bodies (TLBs) planned to be connected under BharatNet, 2,21,780 Gram Panchayats have been connected for the provision of high-speed broadband services.

Further, the Amended BharatNet Programme (ABP) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 04.08.2023 for upgradation of the existing BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II network, creation of network in the remaining Gram Panchayats, and operation and maintenance of the network for a period of ten years.

(c) to (e) : The development and operation of public transport services, including connectivity between rural areas and urban centres, as well as the promotion of private sector participation in connectivity infrastructure, are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments and the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not implement any scheme specifically for expansion of public transport services or connectivity infrastructure linking rural Panchayats with cities. Accordingly, information regarding the expansion of such services, private sector participation in such projects, and identification of connectivity-deficient Panchayats is not maintained by this Ministry.

ENTERPRISES PROMOTED UNDER SVEP

1408. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the details and total number of enterprises promoted under the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) since inception in Andhra Pradesh, district, block, year, and sector-wise details;

(b) the present status of physical and financial progress of all approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under SVEP in the country, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number and locations of Block Resource Centres (BRCs) established under SVEP, State and district-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details and total number of beneficiaries including SC, ST, OBC women & persons with disabilities supported under SVEP, State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the details and total funds sanctioned, released and utilised under SVEP in Andhra Pradesh since its launch, year-wise; and

(f) whether any assessment or impact evaluation of SVEP has been conducted in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the key findings and follow-up actions taken thereon?

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

(a) : The details of total number of enterprises promoted under the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) since its inception including the state of Andhra Pradesh, district, block and year wise are given at **Statement-I**.

(b) : The present physical and financial progress of all approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under SVEP in the country is given at **Statement-II** and the

district-wise details of physical progress for State of Andhra Pradesh are given at Statement-I(A). District-wise funds are not allocated by the Government of India.

(c) : Block Resource Centres (BRCs) are established in all the approved SVEP blocks in which enterprise formation have started. The number and locations of Block Resource Centres (BRCs) established under SVEP, State and district-wise including the state of Andhra Pradesh are given at **Statement-III**.

(d) : Total number of beneficiaries supported under SVEP, State and district-wise including State of Andhra Pradesh are given at **Statement-III.**

(e) : Year-wise Central share released under SVEP in Andhra Pradesh since its launch are given at **Statement-IV**. SVEP is a demand driven programme, hence states submit proposals through supplementary Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These proposals are evaluated, and approvals are given by the Government based on the demand and project feasibility.

(f) : In the year 2024-25, an end-term review of the implementation of SVEP scheme was conducted in the country including the state of Andhra Pradesh. The key findings of the review of the country are as under:

I. 71% of the enterprises were owned and managed by women;
II. 46% of the entrepreneurs have not completed their schooling (below 8th grade);
III. 74% of the entrepreneurs confirmed SVEP enterprises as their primary occupation;

IV. Around 86% of the entrepreneurs reported an enhancement in savings;

V. 96% enterprises were operational with mean operational period of 56 months; and

VI. 79% entrepreneurs reported that it was first time venture/ new business.

STATEMENT-I

The details of total number of enterprises promoted under the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) since its inception including the state of Andhra Pradesh, district, block and year wise

No.	State	No. of enterprises supported under SVEP (till 30th June, 2026)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27692
2	Arunachal Pradesh	735
3	Assam	31932
4	Bihar	35899
5	Chhattisgarh	23403
6	Goa	2128
7	Gujarat	5940
8	Haryana	9854
9	Himachal Pradesh	2024
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	6026
11	Jharkhand	34481
12	Karnataka	4171
13	Kerala	53832

14	Madhya Pradesh	30573
15	Maharashtra	11925
16	Manipur	2521
17	Meghalaya	2149
18	Mizoram	2591
19	Nagaland	4503
20	Odisha	18441
21	Punjab	4296
22	Rajasthan	12086
23	Sikkim	1020
24	Tamil Nadu	7200
25	Telangana	19602
26	Tripura	4273
27	Uttar Pradesh	31863
28	Uttarakhand	5096
29	West Bengal	36529
	Total	**432785**

State	District	Block	No. of enterprises supported under SVEP (till June 2026)
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Kuppam	3,176
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srikalahasti	11,674
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Markapur	2,173
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Narasannapeta	2,096
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Rajam	1,967
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Cheepurupalle	2,413
Andhra	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	2,388

Pradesh			
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Tanuku	1,805

Financial Year	No. of Enterprises Supported in Andhra Pradesh
2017–18	3,084
2018–19	1,783
2019–20	4,324
2020–21	5,586
2021–22	2,700
2022–23	18
2023–24	10,131
2024–25	66
2025-26	0

STATEMENT-II

The present physical and financial progress of all approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under SVEP in the country

No.	State	No. of enterprises supported (till June, 2026)	Central share release till June, 2026 (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27692	4971.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	735	523.35
3	Assam	31932	9407.57
4	Bihar	35899	4845.81
5	Chhattisgarh	23403	3506.01
6	Goa	2128	1125.97
7	Gujarat	5940	727.74
8	Haryana	9854	1693.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	2024	1116.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	6026	2909.84

11	Jharkhand	34481	6791.78
12	Karnataka	4171	1410.60
13	Kerala	53832	9542.82
14	Madhya Pradesh	30573	5137.11
15	Maharashtra	11925	3313.63
16	Manipur	2521	888.28
17	Meghalaya	2149	1214.96
18	Mizoram	2591	1153.13
19	Nagaland	4503	1594.64
20	Odisha	18441	3858.02
21	Punjab	4296	1048.15
22	Rajasthan	12086	5341.03
23	Sikkim	1020	453.13
24	Tamil Nadu	7200	2527.24
25	Telangana	19602	5184.87
26	Tripura	4273	2978.52
27	Uttar Pradesh	31863	4997.09
28	Uttarakhand	5096	2172.82
29	West Bengal	36529	7189.63
30	A&N	0	50.00
31	Puducherry	0	50.00
32	Ladakh	0	109.50
33	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	0	65.50
	Total	**432785**	**97900.48**

STATEMENT-III

The number and locations of Block Resource Centres (BRCs) established under SVEP, State and district-wise including the state of Andhra Pradesh and the total number of beneficiaries supported under SVEP, State and district-wise including State of Andhra Pradesh

No.	State	District	Block/BRC	No. of enterprises supported (till June, 2026)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Kuppam	3,176
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srikalahasti	11,674
3	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Markapur	2,173
4	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Narasannapeta	2,096
5	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Rajam	1,967
6	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Cheepurupalle	2,413
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Srungavarapukota	2,388
8	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Tanuku	1,805
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai & Lohit(2)	Namsai,Chawkham & Tezu(3)	735
10	Assam	Biswanath	Pub Chaiduar	1,899
11	Assam	Charaideo	Sapekhati	1,865
12	Assam	Chirang	Sidli-Chirang	1,572
13	Assam	Darrang	Pubmangaldai	1,624
14	Assam	Jorhat	North West Jorhat	1,812
15	Assam	Kamrup	Hajo	1,904
16	Assam	Nalbari	Paschim Nalbari	2,437
17	Assam	Sivasagar	Demow	1,758
18	Assam	Baksa	Gobardhana	0
19	Assam	Barpeta	Pakabetbari	714
20	Assam	Barpeta	Sarukhetri	748
21	Assam	Bongaigaon	Srijangram	899
22	Assam	Dibrugarh	Joypur	932
23	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat South	1334
24	Assam	Jorhat	Titabor	1180
25	Assam	Kamrup	Rangia	1509
26	Assam	Kamrup	Bezera	1222
27	Assam	Kamrup Metro	Dimoria	1286
28	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Howraghat	1468
29	Assam	Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	1140
30	Assam	Nagaon	Kathiatoli	1375

31	Assam	Nagaon	Rupahihut	623
32	Assam	Nalbari	Madhupur	1311
33	Assam	Nalbari	Tihu	1320
34	Bihar	Begusarai	Barauni	1,244
35	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur	1,140
36	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Kharik	1,554
37	Bihar	Darbhanga	Bahadurpur	955
38	Bihar	Gaya	Barachatti	1,965
39	Bihar	Gaya	Bodh Gaya	2,706
40	Bihar	Gaya	Dobhi	1,961
41	Bihar	Gaya	Mohanpur	850
42	Bihar	Khagaria	Khagaria	903
43	Bihar	Madhubani	Pandaul	1,010
44	Bihar	Madhubani	Rajnagar	1,751
45	Bihar	Munger	Kharagpur	1,002
46	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Bochaha	2,132
47	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Dholi Moraul	2,338
48	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Musahri	2,381
49	Bihar	Nalanda	Biharsharif	1,804
50	Bihar	Nawada	Nawada	1,200
51	Bihar	Patna	Bihta	2,486
52	Bihar	Patna	Dhanarua	2,267
53	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	Chakia-Pipra	1,102
54	Bihar	Vaishali	Jandaha	2,062
55	Bihar	Vaishali	Mahua	1,086
56	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Balrampur	2,019
57	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastar	4,027
58	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Kurud	2,662
59	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Chhurra	2,599
60	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Narharpur	2,926
61	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Baikunthpur	1,783
62	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandagon	Rajnandgaon	2,759
63	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Ambikapur	1,729
64	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Lakhanpur	2,899

65	Goa	North Goa & South Goa(2)	Pernem, Bicholim, Quepem, Canacona & Bardez (5)	2,128
66	Gujarat	Amreli	Khamba	1,494
67	Gujarat	Dohad	Garbada	1,698
68	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Ghoghamba	2,748
69	Haryana	Bhiwani	Bawani Khera	2,135
70	Haryana	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	1,391
71	Haryana	Jhajjar	Matanhail	1288
72	Haryana	Karnal	Gharaunda	1737
73	Haryana	Nuh Mewat	Tauru	1,984
74	Haryana	Panchkula	Pinjore	1,319
75	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Mandi Sadar	2,024
76	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Anantnag	Qazigund & Shahabad (2)	1,245
77	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Baramulla	Singhpora & Wagoora (2)	386
78	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Ganderbal	Lar	709
79	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Kathua	Basholi	1,553
80	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Rajauri	Kalakote & Nowshera (2)	818
81	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Samba	Samba & Purmandal (2)	358
82	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Srinagar & Ganderbal(2)	Srinagar, Kangan & Ganderbal (3)	354
83	Jammu&Kashmir (UT)	Udhampur	Udhampur & Chenani (2)	603
84	Jharkhand	Giridih	Bengabad	2670
85	Jharkhand	Giridih	Dumri	2278
86	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Daru & Tatijhariya (2)	1015
87	Jharkhand	Koderma	Domchanch	1509

88	Jharkhand	Pakur	Littipara	1865
89	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakur & Maheshpur (2)	1707
90	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakuria	1782
91	Jharkhand	Palamu	Chhatarpur	2946
92	Jharkhand	Palamu	Satbarwa	1798
93	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Gola	1768
94	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Angara	1626
95	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Silli	1410
96	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kolebira	1916
97	Jharkhand	Simdega	Thethaitangar	1993
98	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Khuntpani	1572
99	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Manoharpur	2433
100	Jharkhand	Chatra	Pratappur	407
101	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Chakulia	169
102	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Ghatshila	117
103	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Garhwa	417
104	Jharkhand	Godda	Pathergama	1193
105	Jharkhand	Pakur	Amrapara	517
106	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakur -Maheshpur	764
107	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Bundu	154
108	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Kanke	455
109	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	Devanhalli	1,174
110	Karnataka	Koppal	Koppal	1,197
111	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tirumakudal Narsipur	582
112	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Ramanagaram	1,218
113	Karnataka	Uttar Kannada	Sirsi	0
114	Karnataka	Mysuru	Hunsur	0
115	Karnataka	Hassan	Chanarayapatna	0
116	Karnataka	Hassan	Alur	0
117	Kerala	Alappuzha	Thaikkattussery	1,800
118	Kerala	Ernakulam	Alangad	1,238
119	Kerala	Ernakulam	Vadavukod	2,213
120	Kerala	Ernakulam	Vyppin	1,525
121	Kerala	Idukki	Idukki	2,049

122	Kerala	Kannur	Kuthuparamba	2,374
123	Kerala	Kannur	Taliparamba	1,719
124	Kerala	Kasargode	Nileshwar	2,042
125	Kerala	Kollam	Pathanapuram	2,419
126	Kerala	Kollam	Vettikkavala	1,730
127	Kerala	Kottayam	Ettumanoor	1,614
128	Kerala	Kottayam	Vaikkom	2,099
129	Kerala	Kozhikkode	Kunnummal	2,034
130	Kerala	Kozhikkode	Perambra	1,633
131	Kerala	Malappuram	Nilambur	2,352
132	Kerala	Malappuram	Perumpadappu	1,365
133	Kerala	Palakkad	Nenmara	2,028
134	Kerala	Palakkad	Thrithala	2,000
135	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Koyipram	1,097
136	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Parakkodu	2,368
137	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Nemom	1,814
138	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Vamanapuram	2,510
139	Kerala	Thrissur	Kodakara	1,858
140	Kerala	Thrissur	Pazhayannur	1,531
141	Kerala	Wayanad	Panamaram	1,694
142	Kerala	Kozhikode	Chelannur	980
143	Kerala	Alappuzha	Kanjikuzhi	720
144	Kerala	Malappuram	Perinthalmanna	825
145	Kerala	Idukki	Kattappana	801
146	Kerala	Kannur	Irikkur	905
147	Kerala	Palakkad	Chittur	641
148	Kerala	Kasargod	Kanhangad	947
149	Kerala	Wayanad	Sultan Batheri	907
150	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Sondwa	1155
151	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Lalbarra	2505
152	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Rajpur	2188
153	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Samnapur	1354
154	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Aron	2121
155	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Thandla	1899

156	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Bijadandi	2335
157	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Khilchipur	2915
158	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Zirapur	2951
159	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Rehli	2844
160	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Sohagpur	1845
161	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Karahal	2038
162	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Pichhore	2477
163	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Majhauli	1946
164	Maharashtra	Jalna	Bhokardan	1853
165	Maharashtra	Jalna	Jalna 1	1733
166	Maharashtra	Palghar	Palghar	900
167	Maharashtra	Solapur	Barshi	2378
168	Maharashtra	Solapur	Mohol	2,138
169	Maharashtra	Thane	Shahapur	1236
170	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Kalamb	897
171	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Kelapur	790
172	Manipur	Imphal East	Imphal East II Keirao	1,879
173	Manipur	Tengnoupal	Machi & Tengnoupal (2)	642
174	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mairang	1,241
175	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram	374
176	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	534
177	Mizoram	Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir & Thingdawl (2)	716
178	Mizoram	Mamit	West Phaileng & Zawlnuam (2)	710
179	Mizoram	Serchhip	East Lungdar & Serchhip (2)	592
180	Mizoram	Siaha	Siaha & Tuipang (2)	573
181	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	2,413
182	Nagaland	Kohima	Botsa & Chiephobozou (2)	203
183	Nagaland	Kohima	Jakhama	1,612
184	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Kubulong & Ongpangkong N (2)	275

185	Odisha	Angul	Angul	2450
186	Odisha	Baleshwar	Bhograi	1235
187	Odisha	Bolangir	Bangomunda	920
188	Odisha	Cuttack	Badamba	1200
189	Odisha	Ganjam	Rangeilunda	1197
190	Odisha	Jajpur	Danagadi	1732
191	Odisha	Kendrapara	Mahakalapada	1707
192	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Morada	1476
193	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Umerkote	1185
194	Odisha	Nayagarh	Ranapur	2044
195	Odisha	Puri	Sadar	1542
196	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kuarmunda	1753
197	Punjab	Firozepur	Guru Har Sahai	775
198	Punjab	Sangrur	Sunam	2,693
199	Punjab	Taran Taran	Valtoha & Chohla Sahib (2)	828
200	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kekri	*1874*
201	Rajasthan	Baran	Antah	1,685
202	Rajasthan	Bundi	Hindoli	1,610
203	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Begun	1,685
204	Rajasthan	Churu	Taranagar	1,681
205	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	1,745
206	Rajasthan	Tonk	Deoli	1,577
207	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajgarh	41
208	Rajasthan	Bundi	Talera	36
209	Rajasthan	Dausa	Sikandra	56
210	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Bicchiwada	57
211	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	39
212	Sikkim	East District	Rhenok, Pakyong & Parakha (3)	1,020
213	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Thiruporur	2,350
214	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirumangalam	1,171
215	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Rasipuram & Vennandur (2)	1,463

216	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Ulundurpet	2,216
217	Telangana	Adilabad	Boath	0
218	Telangana	Adilabad	Utnoor	1,846
219	Telangana	Badradri	Chandrugonda	1,897
220	Telangana	Jangaon	Palakurthi	0
221	Telangana	Jogulamba	Alampur	0
222	Telangana	Kamareddy	Yellareddy	0
223	Telangana	Medak	Chilpched	0
224	Telangana	Mulugu	Eturnagaram	1,594
225	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	Bijinapalle	2,226
226	Telangana	Nalgonda	Devarakonda	1,680
227	Telangana	Narayanpet	Makhtal	1,797
228	Telangana	Nizamabad	Bodhan	0
229	Telangana	Rangareddy	Amangal	1,693
230	Telangana	Ranjanna Sircilla	Veernapalli	0
231	Telangana	Sangareddy	Narayankhed	1,979
232	Telangana	Siddipet	Chinnakodur	2,440
233	Telangana	Wanaparthy	Kothakota	0
234	Telangana	Warangal Rural	Wardhannapet	2,450
235	Telangana	Warangal Urban	Kamalapur	0
236	Telangana	Yadadri Bhongir	Mothkur	0
237	Tripura	Dhalai	Ambassa & Salema (2)	1,400
238	Tripura	Gomati	Matabari	1,581
239	Tripura	South Tripura	Satchand	1,292
240	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Tappal	2370
241	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur	1808
242	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Thekma	1357
243	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Mihinpurwa	1544
244	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Naraini	1249
245	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Bankati	1890
246	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Najibabad	2483
247	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Dhanapur	1349
248	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Haswa	1318
249	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Pipraich	1963

250	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Sumerpur	1193
251	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Kadaura	1402
252	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	Nighasan	2039
253	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Chhanvey	1909
254	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Koraon	1313
255	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Duddhi	1268
256	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Dhanpatganj	1299
257	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Arajiline	1952
258	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sevapuri	2157
259	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Joshimath	1095
260	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Sahaspur	1555
261	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Dharchula	1194
262	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	Jaspur	1252
263	West Bengal	24 Parganas South	Pathar Pratima	1,589
264	West Bengal	Alipuruduar	Alipurduar One	1,833
265	West Bengal	Bankura	Simlapal	2,146
266	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur-Sriniketan	2,099
267	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Dinhata One	1,665
268	West Bengal	Darjeeling GTA	Mirik, Jorebunglow Sukhia Pokhari (2)	1,336
269	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	Hili	1,432
270	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	Islampur	1,981
271	West Bengal	Hooghly	Pursurah	1,734
272	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	3,007
273	West Bengal	Jhargram	Jamboni	1,583
274	West Bengal	Kalimpong	Kalimpong 1 & 2 (2)	1,909
275	West Bengal	Maldah	Manikchak	2,037
276	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	Nandigram One	2,293
277	West Bengal	Purulia	Para	2,152
278	West Bengal	Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad DMMU	Matigara	1,461
279	West Bengal	Hooghly	Goghat-II	1,191
280	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Suti-I	789
281	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Nabagram	582

282	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	Ketugram-I	1,021
283	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Matiali	653
284	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Sitalkuchi	1,110
285	West Bengal	Birbhum	Mayureswar-II	926
	Total			**4,32,785**

STATEMENT-IV

Year-wise Central share released under SVEP in Andhra Pradesh since its launch

Sl. No	Andhra Pradesh (FY)	Central share released under SVEP (in Rs. lakhs)
1	2015-16	120.00
2	2016-17	913.89
3	2017-18	198.85
4	2018-19	781.10
5	2019-20	275.72
6	2020-21	261.32
7	2021-22	0.00
8	2022-23	0.00
9	2023-24	0.00
10	2024-25	400.00
11	2025-26	865.60
12	2026-27	1155.45
	Total	**4971.93**

राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन

1409. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीटीएम) के संवर्धन और बाजार विकास घटक के अंतर्गत निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए अब तक आयोजित किए गए अंतरराष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या नवीनतम व्यापार संतुलन आंकड़ों के अनुसार घरेलू तकनीकी वस्त्र उद्योग ने निवल व्यापार अधिशेष दर्ज किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 2030 तक वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप घरेलू तकनीकी वस्त्र बाजार के बाजार मूल्य को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार्यनीतिक रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है; और

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) : वस्त्र मंत्रालय ने देश में तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्ष 2020 में राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीएमएम) की शुरुआत की। एनटीटीएम के घटक-2 (प्रोत्साहन और बाजार विकास) के तहत, वस्त्र मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल 47 राष्ट्रीय/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों का आयोजन/भाग लिया गया है।

(ख) : जी, हां। घरेलू तकनीकी वस्त्र उद्योग ने वित्त वर्ष 25-26 में 3,420.20 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध व्यापार अधिशेष दर्ज किया है। इसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

पैरामीटर्स	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 (करोड़ रुपए में)**
तकनीकी वस्त्र का भारत निर्यात	29,217.60
तकनीकी वस्त्रों का भारत का आयात	25,797.40
तकनीकी वस्त्रों में व्यापार की शेष राशि	3,420.20

स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएस, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(ग) और (घ) : राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन मूल्य वर्धित तकनीकी वस्त्र उत्पादों के

स्वदेशी विकास और व्यावसायीकरण को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित है, जिसमें कृषि-वस्त्र, भू-वस्त्र, चिकित्सा वस्त्र, औद्योगिक वस्त्र, सुरक्षात्मक वस्त्र और खेल वस्त्र तकनीक, आदि महत्वपूर्ण खंड शामिल हैं। यह मिशन कार्यशालाओं, सम्मेलनों, प्रदर्शनियों और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से तकनीकी वस्त्रों के अनुप्रयोगों और लाभों के बारे में हितधारकों, उपयोगकर्ता मंत्रालयों/विभागों और आम जनता के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करने का कार्य भी करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जहां भी संभव हो, विभिन्न अंतिम उपयोगकर्ता मंत्रालयों/विभागों/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्दिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों में अनिवार्य रूप से भी तकनीकी वस्त्र की वस्तुओं के उपयोग को अपनाने के लिए सिफारिश की गई है, ताकि निरंतर घरेलू मांग बनी रहे।

वस्त्र के लिए उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना, जिसमें तकनीकी वस्त्र इसके प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में से एक है, वस्त्र क्षेत्र को वैश्विक स्तर पर बड़े पैमाने और प्रतिस्पर्धा हासिल करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए शुरू की गई है। यह योजना मानव निर्मित फाइबर (एमएमएफ) और तकनीकी वस्त्र मूल्य श्रृंखला में भारत की संरचनात्मक कमियों को दूर करने और उच्च मूल्य वर्धित खंडों में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए बनाई गई है, जिससे उत्पादन क्षमता, प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने और क्षेत्र की निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में वृद्धि होगी।

एक साथ, इन उपायों से घरेलू तकनीकी वस्त्र उद्योग के विकास को महत्वपूर्ण प्रोत्साहन मिलने और वैश्विक व्यापार में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ने की उम्मीद है।

FUNDS TO HIMACHAL PRADESH UNDER AIF

1410. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of post-harvest losses in horticulture regions due to inadequate cold storage, processing and supply chain infrastructure and if so, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of number, status of projects and funds disbursed under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) the details of infrastructure created under the scheme, including CA storage, cold chains, pack houses and grading units, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether challenges faced by farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers in hilly areas in accessing institutional credit under the scheme have been assessed, if so, the measures taken thereon;

(e) whether any special provisions are proposed for Himalayan States; and

(f) the details of awareness and outreach measures for small and marginal horticulture farmers?

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

(a) : The Government is implementing various schemes to address infrastructure gaps and to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure across the country. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) facilitates medium- to long-term debt financing for creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets,

including warehouses, cold stores, pack houses, sorting and grading units, assaying units, primary processing centres, ripening chambers, logistics facilities etc. The Scheme provides 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee support on loans up to ₹2 crore for eligible borrowers, subject to a maximum lending rate of 9% per annum. The Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) promotes, holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic & medicinal plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa. The Scheme envisages support for creation of post-harvest management (PHM) and marketing for better price realization of produce. The Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme supports creation and upgradation of scientific storage capacity and other agricultural marketing infrastructure through loan cum back-ended capital subsidy. These interventions strengthen the post-harvest value chain and help reduce post-harvest losses including in horticulture-producing regions.

(b) : Under AIF, since July 2020 till date, total 1,184 projects with a loan amount of Rs. 598.90 crore have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh. The district-wise details of projects sanctioned, loan amount, loan disbursed is at **Statement-I**.

(c) : The State wise details of the infrastructure created under AIF including storage, cold chains, pack houses and grading units, is placed at **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e) : AIF is implemented uniformly across the country, including hilly and Himalayan States, to facilitate access to institutional credit for farmers, including

small and marginal farmers, through eligible entities such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Marketing Cooperatives Societies. An online single-window of AIF Portal has been developed for application submission, approval and monitoring of projects under AIF.

(f) : Under the AIF scheme, outreach activities are undertaken through State Governments, Central Programme Management Unit (CPMU), State Programme Management Units (SPMUs), Banks, NABARD, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Cooperatives, Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc. to inform and educate farmers about the benefits and provisions of the scheme by way of workshops, webinars, Krishi Melas, exhibitions, FPO interactions etc. As part of the outreach, handholding support for project identification, preparation of Detailed Project Report, bank linkage and portal-based application is also provided to prospective beneficiaries.

STATEMENT-I

DISTRICT - WISE DETAIL OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED AND FUNDS DISBURSED UNDER THE AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND (AIF) IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

S. No.	District	No. of Sanctioned Projects	No. of fully disbursed Projects	Sanctioned loan amount (Rs in crore)	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in crore)
1.	Bilaspur	60	56	30.88	25.95
2.	Chamba	7	5	6.29	3.79

3.	Hamirpur	40	35	16.55	9.35
4.	Kangra	144	128	110.60	68.19
5.	Kinnaur	51	47	8.73	6.12
6.	Kullu	159	156	18.35	9.98
7.	Lahul and Spiti	2	1	0.11	0.03
8.	Mandi	156	150	39.42	31.61
9.	Shimla	333	316	150.09	84.01
10.	Sirmaur	42	39	45.88	21.73
11.	Solan	73	63	64.46	40.24
12.	Una	117	109	107.54	77.54
Total		1184	1105	598.90	378.54

STATEMENT-II

STATE/UT-WISE DETAIL OF INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED UNDER THE SCHEME, INCLUDING CA STORAGE, COLD CHAINS, PACK HOUSES AND GRADING UNITS

Details of all the sanctioned projects under AIF			
Project State	**Total No. of Sanctioned Projects**	**Total Loan Sanctioned (in Crore)**	**Total Project Cost (in Crore)**
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.30	0.34
Andhra Pradesh	6922	3,699.51	11,572.37
Arunachal Pradesh	6	7.75	21.03
Assam	856	1,144.40	2,148.04
Bihar	2680	1,984.29	3,223.55
Chandigarh	7	11.58	19.94
Chhattisgarh	4261	2,883.55	5,252.17
Delhi	22	27.23	45.88
Goa	42	53.96	84.07
Gujarat	6304	6,545.63	11,041.85
Haryana	11462	5,552.38	9,556.57
Himachal Pradesh	1184	598.90	950.24
Jammu and Kashmir	423	737.30	1,121.81

Jharkhand	753	627.02	989.94
Karnataka	5494	5,093.25	8,137.61
Kerala	5265	1,700.61	2,598.35
Ladakh	1	0.35	0.46
Madhya Pradesh	54632	12,329.55	19,185.05
Maharashtra	17646	10,603.78	18,370.24
Manipur	8	1.61	2.36
Meghalaya	6	17.80	34.60
Mizoram	2	3.07	3.96
Nagaland	7	12.57	16.94
Odisha	6126	2,749.12	4,520.09
Puducherry	15	11.40	17.77
Punjab	36259	8,512.54	13,076.06
Rajasthan	6544	4,895.13	8,123.67
Tamil Nadu	9974	3,617.58	5,465.66
Telangana	4877	5,955.52	10,026.33
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	1.00	1.61
Tripura	11	16.78	27.36
Uttar Pradesh	16994	9,799.04	16,736.74
Uttarakhand	779	776.71	3,684.74
West Bengal	9264	3,403.15	5,479.82
Grand Total	208,828	93,374.36	161,537.22

DRUG DE-ADDICTION AWARENESS CAMPS IN J&K

1411. SHRI AGA SYED RUHULLAH MEHDI:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government under the Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir to prevent drug abuse,

including awareness campaigns, de-addiction, rehabilitation and counselling services;

(b) the details of de-addiction centres, counselling facilities and rehabilitation services established or strengthened under the campaign district-wise;

(c) the number of awareness programmes conducted, persons sensitised, drug users treated and rehabilitated, and drug traffickers arrested during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the mechanism adopted by the Government to assess the effectiveness of the campaign and the outcomes achieved so far?

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 measures taken by the Government under the Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan (NMBA) in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir to prevent drug abuse, including awareness campaigns, deaddiction, rehabilitation and counselling services are at **Statement-I.**

(b) : The details of de-addiction centres, counselling facilities and rehabilitation services established or strengthened under the campaign district-wise is at **Statement-II.**

(c) : The number of awareness programmes conducted, persons sensitised, drug users treated and rehabilitated, and drug traffickers arrested during the last three years, year-wise, is as under:

	Number of awareness programmes conducted	**Number of persons sensitised**	**Number of drug users treated and rehabilitated**
2023-24	18,939	10,02,860	35,639
2024-25	5,851	84,89,948	39,711
2025-26	6,346	6,24,867	28,366

Drug traffickers arrested during the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 is 3072, 2158 and 2500 respectively.

(d) : The implementation of NMBA is regularly reviewed with State Governments/UTs through monthly review meetings, Chintan Shivirs and National-Level Conferences. During these meetings, States/UTs are followed up to establish State, District and Block-level NMBA committees, and conduct meetings regularly. This structured approach aims to foster a coordinated effort across all levels of governance to combat substance abuse effectively. The campaign has resulted in sustained awareness generation, increased community participation, strengthened inter-departmental coordination, and improved outreach for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by substance abuse. In Jammu and Kashmir, till now more than 1.20 Crore people have been sensitized, including more than 69.14 lakh youth and 51.20 lakh

women, through extensive awareness and outreach activities. 8,565 Nasha Mukti Mitr have joined the campaign in Jammu and Kashmir.

STATEMENT-I

The measures taken by the Government under the Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan (NMBA) in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir to prevent drug abuse, including awareness campaigns, deaddiction, rehabilitation and counselling services

The measures taken by the Government under the Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir to prevent drug abuse, including awareness campaigns, deaddiction, rehabilitation and counselling services are as under:

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for drug demand reduction in the country. To tackle the issue of substance use, this Department formulated and is implementing National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to:

i. State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building, Programmes for Drug Demand Reduction by States/UTs etc.

ii. NGOs/VOs for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs), Community based Peer Led Intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents, Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs); and

iii. Government Hospitals for Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs).

Following activities have been undertaken under NAPDDR scheme:

i. 344 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) that provide in- patient treatment to drug users along with counselling, detoxification/de- addiction, after care and re integration into the social mainstream.

ii. 45 Community based Peer led Intervention (CPLI) programmes work with children below 18 years age to create awareness against drugs and teach life skills.

iii. 76 Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODICs) which provide safe and secure space with provision of screening, assessment and counselling and thereafter provide referral and linkage to treatment and rehabilitation services.

iv. 155 Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in Government hospitals.

v. 145 District De-Addiction Centres (DDACs) which provides all three facilities provided by IRCA, ODIC & CPLI under one roof.

vi. In Jammu and Kashmir, the Department is providing support to 1 IRCA, 3 ODICs, 2 CPLIs, 6 DDACs, and 21 ATFs.

vii. A Toll-free Helpline for de-addiction, 14446 is being maintained by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for providing primary counselling and immediate referral services to the persons seeking help through this helpline. Till date, more than 4.6 lakh calls has been received, including more than 11,000 calls from Jammu and Kashmir.

viii. Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) was launched on 15th August 2020 by Department of Social Justice & Empowerment in 272 identified most vulnerable districts on the basis of the inputs received from NCB from supply side and on the basis of the findings of the 1st National Survey and now it has been extended to all districts of the country since August 2023. Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan intends to reach out to the masses and spread awareness about substance use with focus on higher educational Institutions, university campuses & schools.

ix. With the constant support of all the States, NMBA has been able to reach and sensitize more than 29.05 Crore people, including more

than 11.05 Crore youth and 7.81 Crore women, through extensive awareness and outreach activities conducted across the country. 1.17 lakh + Nasha Mukti Mitr have joined the campaign.

x. In Jammu and Kashmir, till now more than 1.20 Crore people have been sensitized, including more than 69.14 lakh youth and 51.20 lakh women, through extensive awareness and outreach activities. 8,565 Nasha Mukti Mitr have joined the campaign in Jammu and Kashmir.

STATEMENT-II

The details of de-addiction centres, counselling facilities and rehabilitation services established or strengthened under the campaign district-wise

LIST OF 21 ADDICTION TREATMENT FACILITIES (ATFS) IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR SET UP THROUGH NATIONAL DRUG DEPENDENCE TREATMENT CENTRE (NDDTC), ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), NEW DELHI

S.No.	District	Name of Facility (ATF)
1.	Anantnag	Govt. Medical College, Anantnag
2.	Bandipore	Govt. District Hospital, Bandipora,
3.	Baramulla	Govt. Medical College, Baramulla
4.	Budgam	District Hospital Budgam
5.	Doda	Govt. Medical College & Hospital Doda
6.	Ganderbal	District Hospital Ganderbal
7.	Jammu	Govt. Medical College Jammu
8.	Kathua	Govt. Medical College, Kathua
9.	Kishtwar	District Hospital Kishtwar
10.	Kulgam	District Hospital Kulgam
11.	Kupwara	District Hospital Kupwara
12.	Poonch	District hospital Poonch

13.	Pulwama	District Hospital, Pulwama
14.	Ramban	District Hospital Ramban
15.	Rajouri	Government Medical College & Hospital, Rajouri
16.	Samba	District Hospital, Samba
17.	Shopian	District Hospital Shopian
18.	Srinagar	Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-sciences, Govt. Medical College Srinagar
19.	Srinagar	SKIMS Srinagar
20.	Udhampur	GMCH Udhampur
21.	Reasi	District Hospital Reasi

LIST OF DE-ADDICTION CENTRES IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Sl. No.	District	Name of Organisation	Type of NGO
1.	Bandipora	J and K Students Welfare Mission	DDAC
2.	Budgam	Cultural Educational and Environmental Organization	DDAC
3.	Jammu	Himalaya Sewa Sang	CPLI
4.	Jammu	J and K Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses	IRCA
5.	Jammu	J and K Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses	ODIC
6.	Kulgam	J and K Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses	DDAC
7.	Kupwara	National Educational Society and Social Welfare Organization	ODIC
8.	Pulwama	Concerned About Universal Social Empowerment (Cause)	DDAC
9.	Rajouri	National Educational Society and Social Welfare Organization (Nesswo)	DDAC
10	Samba	J and K Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses	DDAC
11.	Srinagar	National Educational Society and Social Welfare Organization	CPLI
12.	Srinagar	National Educational Society and Social Welfare	ODIC

		Organization	

राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन नीति

1412. श्री चंदन चौहानः

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कई राज्यों ने इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न नीतियां और प्रोत्साहन कार्यान्वित किए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार देशभर में मानकों, चार्जिंग अवसंरचना, बैटरी रीसाइक्लिंग, सुरक्षा मानकों और प्रोत्साहनों में एकरुपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन नीति या राष्ट्रीय रूपरेखा तैयार करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों, उद्योग जगत और अनुसंधान संस्थानों के साथ परामर्श किया है;

(घ) क्या प्रस्तावित नीति/रूपरेखा के अंतर्गत इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी), बैटरियों और अन्य प्रमुख घटकों के स्वदेशी विनिर्माण तथा निजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने का कोई प्रावधान है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा देशभर में एक संतुलित और समन्वित ईवी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के विकास के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) : जी हाँ।

(ख) : भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में कोई राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन नीति या राष्ट्रीय रूपरेखा विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : भाग (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

(ङ) : सरकार द्वारा संतुलित और समन्वित ईवी पारितंत्र विकसित करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही स्कीमें इस प्रकार हैं:

(i) **भारत में (हाइब्रिड एवं) इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के तीव्र अंगीकरण एवं विनिर्माण (फेम इंडिया) स्कीम चरण-II :** सरकार द्वारा इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन 01.04.2019 से 31.03.2024 तक पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए ₹11,500 करोड़ के कुल बजटीय प्रावधान के साथ किया गया। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया एवं ई-चौपहिया के लिए मांग प्रोत्साहन तथा ई-बसों और ईवी सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना (ईवी पीसीएस) के लिए अनुदान प्रदान किया गया। फेम इंडिया स्कीम –चरण-II के अंतर्गत ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया एवं ई-चौपहिया सहित लगभग 16.72 लाख इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की बिक्री को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, स्कीम के अंतर्गत 5,197 इलेक्ट्रिक बसें (ई-बसें) तैनात की जा चुकी हैं। साथ ही, देशभर में ईवी पीसीएस की स्थापना के लिए स्कीम के अंतर्गत ₹912.50 करोड़ की राशि आवंटित की गई।

(ii) **भारत में ऑटोमोबिल और ऑटो संघटक उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन स्कीम (पीएलआई-ऑटो) :** सरकार ने 23 सितंबर 2021 को भारत में ऑटोमोबिल और ऑटो संघटक उद्योग के लिए 25,938 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ ईवी सहित उन्नत ऑटोमोटिव प्रौद्योगिकी (एएटी) उत्पादों के लिए भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए इस स्कीम को अधिसूचित किया।

(iii) **राष्ट्रीय उन्नत रसायन सेल (एसीसी) बैटरी भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम** : सरकार ने 09.06.2021 को 18,100 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ देश में एसीसी के निर्माण के लिए पीएलआई स्कीम को

मंजूरी दी। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य एसीसी बैटरी के 50 गीगा वाट घंटा के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धी घरेलू विनिर्माण पारितंत्र स्थापित करना है।

(iv) **पीएम इलेक्ट्रिक ड्राइव रेवोल्यूशन इन इनोवेटिव व्हीकल एनहांसमेंट (पीएम ई-ड्राइव) स्कीम:** ₹10,900 करोड़ के परिव्यय वाली इस स्कीम की अधिसूचना 29.09.2024 को जारी की गई। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत ई-दुपहिया, ई-तिपहिया, ई-ट्रक, ई-बस तथा ई-एम्बुलेंस सहित लगभग 28.30 लाख इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्कीम के अंतर्गत ईवी सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों **(**ईवीपीसीएस**)** की स्थापना तथा परीक्षण एजेंसियों के स्तरोन्नयन के लिए भी अनुदान उपलब्ध है। स्कीम के अंतर्गत 14,028 ई-बसों की तैनाती के लिए ₹4,391 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से 13,800 ई-बसें चार मिलियन (40 लाख) से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले सात शहरों नामतः दिल्ली, बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, मुंबई, अहमदाबाद, पुणे तथा सूरत को आवंटित की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए 200 ई-बसों को भी स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ईवी सार्वजनिक चार्जिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना के लिए ₹2,000 करोड़ आवंटित किये गए है।

(v) **पीएम ई-बस सेवा-भुगतान सुरक्षा तंत्र (पीएसएम) स्कीम :** 28.10.2024 को अधिसूचित इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,435.33 करोड़ रुपये है और इसका उद्देश्य 38,000 से अधिक इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की तैनाती का समर्थन करना है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्राधिकरणों (पीटीए) द्वारा चूक के मामले में ई-बस ऑपरेटरों को भुगतान सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।

(vi) **भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक यात्री कार विनिर्माण संवर्धन स्कीम (एसपीएमईपीसीआई)** को भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक कारों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 15 मार्च 2024 को अधिसूचित किया गया

था। इसके लिए आवेदकों को न्यूनतम 4,150 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करना और तीसरे वर्ष के अंत में न्यूनतम 25% डीवीए और पांचवें वर्ष के अंत में 50% का डीवीए प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित पहलें भी की गई हैं :–

(i) इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों तथा इलेक्टिक वाहनों के चार्जर/चार्जिंग स्टेशनों पर जीएसटी की दर घटाकर 5-प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

(ii) सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने घोषणा की है कि बैटरी चालित वाहनों को हरे रंग की पंजीकरण (ग्रीन) नंबर प्लेट प्रदान की जाएगी तथा उन्हें परमिट संबंधी आवश्यकताओं से छूट दी जाएगी।

(iii) सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने राज्यों को ईवी पर सड़क कर में छूट प्रदान करने के संबंध में परामर्श जारी किया है, जिससे ईवी की प्रारंभिक लागत में कमी लाने में सहायता मिलेगी।

SIMPLIFICATION OF SCHOLARSHIP PROCESS

1413. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many eligible Scheduled Caste students are not receiving Post-Matric Scholarships on time or are facing difficulties in getting the benefits in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for delays in release of scholarship funds, payment failures and other problems affecting students under the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to simplify the scholarship process, ensure timely release of funds, improve the online payment system, strengthen grievance redressal and revise the income limit so that more deserving students can benefit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the timeline fixed by the Government for implementing these measures?

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

(a) and (b) : Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) through the State Governments/Administration of Union Territories.

For the Post Matric Scholarship for SC students Scheme applications are invited through designated online state scholarship portals/ National Scholarship Portal. States/UTs being the implementing agency defines the major modalities for inviting applications, further processing, verification and other implementation aspects with suitable mechanisms at the level of State/UT. The disbursal of Central share of the scholarship amount is purely contingent upon States/UTs disbursing their share and pushing the State/UT share paid finally verified data to the National Scholarship Portal.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes was started in the year 2021-22. It has led to simpler and faster flow of funds and has ensured accurate targeting of the beneficiaries, de-duplication and reduction of misuse of funds which has resulted in increased efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. Aadhaar seeded bank payments streamlined processes and reduced delays in scholarship disbursement.

To ensure wider awareness of the Scheme across the Country, the Department has taken various steps such as placing advertisements in national and regional newspapers, running Social Media campaigns and follow up with States/UTs. Also, the Scheme is regularly monitored by the Department through National level Chintan Shivirs, Regional Meetings and National Conferences with the stakeholders and State/UT officials.

(c) and (d) : The review & revision of schemes is done in consultations with all concerned stakeholders following the laid down procedure.

महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई और कृषि की समीक्षा

1414. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुखः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का परभणी और वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए किसी नई सिंचाई परियोजना को मंजूरी देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत किसानों के लिए दावा निपटान प्रक्रिया को सरल, पारदर्शी और समयबद्ध बनाने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का परभणी और वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष अनुदान, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम या योजनाएं शुरू करने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का परभणी और वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में ड्रिप इरिगेशन योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को राजसहायता के संवितरण में होने वाले विलंब को दूर करने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को लागू करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या समय-सीमा तय की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) : जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा पुनर्जीवन विभाग द्वारा पीएमकेएसवाई के दो घटकों त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम एवं हर खेत को पानी घटकों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जो बड़ी मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर केंद्रित है। त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परभणी और यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तीन बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं और इन परियोजनाओं के लिए अब तक 601.92 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है तथा 37.62 हजार हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन हुआ है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र के लिए विशेष पैकेज के अंतर्गत यवतमाल जिले में 14 लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और वाशिम जिले में 18 लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को शामिल किया गया है। यवतमाल

और वाशिम जिलों में क्रमशः 22.52 करोड़ रुपये और 39.60 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है तथा 5,403 हेक्टेयर और 4,192 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन हुआ है।

(ख) : सरकार किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और प्रतिकूल मौसम की घटनाओं के कारण फसल के नुकसान की स्थिति में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और मौसम सूचकांक आधारित पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) लागू कर रही है। पीएमएफबीवाई राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और किसानों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है। दावा निपटान को सरल, पारदर्शी और समयबद्ध बनाने के लिए, सरकार ने ऑनलाइन नामांकन, सब्सिडी प्रबंधन और दावों को सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में अंतरित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (एनसीआईपी) विकसित किया है। पारदर्शी दावा प्रसंस्करण के लिए खरीफ 2022 से पीएफएमएस के साथ एकीकृत डिजीक्लेम मॉड्यूल को कार्यान्वित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, खरीफ 2024 से, विलंबित भुगतान की स्थिति में बीमा कंपनियों पर 12% का स्वतः आकलित जुर्माना लगता है। खरीफ 2025 से, सब्सिडी के राज्य हिस्से को देर से जारी करने पर 12% जुर्माना भी लगाया जाता है, इसके अलावा राज्यों द्वारा प्रीमियम हिस्से की अग्रिम जमा के लिए एएसक्रो खाता खोलना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। सरकार ने सीसीई-एग्री ऐप, यस-टेक, भूमि अभिलेखों का एनसीआईपी के साथ एकीकरण और त्वरित तथा पारदर्शी दावा निपटान के लिए फसल नुकसान आकलन ऐप (सीएलएपी) के अनिवार्य उपयोग के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी का भी लाभ उठाया है।

(ग) : सरकार वर्ष 2015-16 से महाराष्ट्र सहित सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दे रही है। यह योजना जैविक खेती के सभी पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण सहित जैविक समूहों के गठन के माध्यम से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को प्राथमिकता देने के साथ उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण, प्रमाणन और विपणन

को शामिल करते हुए शुरू से अंत तक समर्थन प्रदान करती है। पीकेवीवाई के तहत, लाभार्थी किसानों को ऑन-फार्म/ऑफ-फार्म जैविक इनपुट के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 15,000 रुपये के प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण सहित तीन वर्षों के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500 रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। महाराष्ट्र में, योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक, 165.56 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है और 69,852 हेक्टेयर को कवर किया गया है जिससे 91,259 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। जिलावार विवरण केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते।

(घ) और (ङ) : भारत सरकार का कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह योजना राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) के अनुसार कार्यान्वित की जाती है। पीडीएमसी योजना के तहत, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए क्रमशः छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को इकाई लागत का 55% और अन्य किसानों को 45% की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। उपरोक्त के अलावा, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को इकाई लागत का 80% और अन्य किसानों को 75% की प्रभावी सहायता के साथ टॉप-अप सब्सिडी प्रदान कर रही है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, पीडीएमसी-पीएमआरकेवीवाई के तहत राज्य को 249.76 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता आवंटित की गई है, जिसमे से 124.88 करोड़ रु. की पहली मूल स्वीकृति जारी की जा चुकी है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, परभणी जिले में 8336.75 हेक्टेयर, वाशिम जिले में 10336.04 हेक्टेयर और यवतमाल जिले में 15438.82 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को पीडीएमसी के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कवर किया गया है।

ई-मार्ग पोर्टल पर डेटा का अद्यतनीकरण

1415. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का संज्ञान लिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त बिटुमेन के बगैर मिट्टी पर सीधा पक्की सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ई-मार्ग पोर्टल पर रख-रखाव संबंधी डेटा अपडेट किया जाता है, जबकि इन सड़कों पर वास्तविक रूप से गड्ढे होने के कारण ग्रामीण युवाओं को बाजारों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आते-जाते समय गंभीर दुर्घटनाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या मालवाहक वाहनों के बढ़ते दबाव को देखते हुए सरकार ग्रामीण सड़कों की मोटाई और भार वहन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए मानकों में संशोधन करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या ग्रामीण उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सड़क निर्माण से पहले स्थानीय ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा सामाजिक संपरीक्षा रिपोर्ट को अनिवार्य बनाया जाएगा?

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

(क) : प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत सड़कों का निर्माण मानक निविदा दस्तावेज (एसबीडी), ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एमओआरडी) के ग्रामीण सड़कों के विनिर्देशों और भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का निर्माण सामग्री की निर्धारित गुणवत्ता और मात्रा का उपयोग करके उप-ग्रेड, ग्रैन्युलर सब-बेस (जीएसबी), बेस कोर्स और बिटुमिनस सर्फेसिंग सहित सही ढंग से डिज़ाइन की गई सड़क की परतों के साथ किया जाता है।

निर्माण की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन प्रणाली का पालन किया जाता है:

- **प्रथम स्तर:** ठेकेदार और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पीआईयू) द्वारा गुणवत्ता जांच;
- **द्वितीय स्तर**: राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसी (एसआरआरडीए) द्वारा नियुक्त राज्य गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरों (एसक्यूएम) द्वारा निरीक्षण; और
- **तीसरा स्तर:** राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) द्वारा सूचीबद्ध राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरों (एनक्यूएम) द्वारा स्वतंत्र निरीक्षण।

(ख) : ग्रामीण सड़कों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रखरखाव (ई-मार्ग) पोर्टल, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों की उनकी 5-वर्षीय दोष दायित्व अवधि (डीएलपी) और डीएलपी के बाद की अवधि के दौरान नियमित रखरखाव की निगरानी के लिए एक उद्यम जीआईएस-आधारित समाधान है। रखरखाव की गतिविधियाँ और ठेकेदारों के भुगतान निष्पादन-आधारित हैं तथा जियो-टैग की गई तस्वीरों के माध्यम से सत्यापित किए जाते हैं। यद्यपि खराब मौसम या भारी यातायात के दबाव के कारण स्थानीय स्तर पर गड्ढे या सतह को नुकसान हो सकता है, फिर भी विवरण की शर्तों के तहत तत्काल मरम्मत अनिवार्य है। गड्ढों/क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों के संबंध में नागरिकों की प्रतिक्रियाएं और शिकायतें “मेरी सड़क" मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से प्राप्त की जाती हैं, जिससे क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को समयबद्ध सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने में सक्षम बनाया जाता है।

(ग) : पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का डिज़ाइन संभावित यातायात, मिट्टी की स्थिति और स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए संबंधित आईआरसी मानकों के अनुसार तैयार किया जाता है। पीएमजीएसवाई-III के तहत, ध्यान विशेष रूप से थ्रू रूट्स (टीआर) और मुख्य ग्रामीण संपर्क (एमआरएल) को सुदृढ़ करने पर केंद्रित किया गया है, जो अन्य के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण कृषि बाज़ारों (ग्राम्स), उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों और अस्पतालों को जोड़ते हैं। इन मार्गों पर उच्च यातायात मात्रा को संभालने के लिए सड़क की परत की मोटाई में वृद्धि, सब-ग्रेड की मजबूती में सुधार, और 5.5 मीटर तक की चौड़ी कैरिजवे सहित उच्च डिज़ाइन मानदंडों की अनुमति दी गई है। डिज़ाइन विनिर्देशों को

भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) द्वारा लगातार अद्यतन किया जाता है और मंत्रालय द्वारा इसी का पालन किया जाता है। हालांकि, यदि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, स्वीकृत भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) मानकों से अधिक की विशिष्टताओं का प्रस्ताव करते हैं, तो संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अतिरिक्त लागत वहन किए जाने की शर्त पर इसकी अनुमति है।

(घ) : पीएमजीएसवाई के दिशानिर्देशों के तहत पारदर्शिता और सामुदायिक भागीदारी अनिवार्य अंग हैं। निर्माण स्थलों पर नागरिक सूचना बोर्ड स्थापित किए जाते हैं, जिनमें परियोजना की लागत, तकनीकी विनिर्देशों और रखरखाव अवधि का विवरण दिया जाता है। मेरी सड़क ऐप तथा ओएमएमएएस/पीएमजीएसवाई पोर्टल के माध्यम से सड़कों की स्थिति तक सार्वजनिक पहुंच द्वारा सामुदायिक जुड़ाव और सार्वजनिक निगरानी को सुगम बनाया जाता है। नागरिकों को विशिष्ट सड़क के बारे में सभी जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए सभी पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों पर क्यूआर कोड भी अनिवार्य कर दिए गए हैं। यद्यपि परियोजना निष्पादन और तकनीकी कार्यान्वयन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रकोष्ठ (एसक्यूसीसी) और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइयों (पीआईयू) की है, फिर भी राज्य गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता (एसक्यूएम) और स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता (एनक्यूएम) को मिलाकर बनी त्रि-स्तरीय निगरानी प्रणाली के माध्यम से गुणवत्ता आश्वासन सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण और सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

पीएमजीएसवाई के दिशानिर्देशों के भाग के रूप में, सभी राज्यों के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करते समय सहायक अभियंता द्वारा पंचायत प्रधान, स्थानीय पटवारी और कनिष्ठ अभियंता के साथ मिलकर एक सरल, अनौपचारिक ट्रांसेक्ट वॉक आयोजित करना अनिवार्य है। ट्रांसेक्ट वॉक के अंत में एक ग्राम सभा की बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी और वॉक के दौरान उठे मुद्दों तथा उन मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए की गई/प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई को दर्ज करने के बाद सड़क के संरेखण

को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा। इसे ग्राम सभा की बैठक के कार्यवृत्त के रूप में लिखित रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा, जिस पर प्रधान/पंच, मध्यवर्ती/जिला पंचायत सदस्य यदि उपस्थित हों, ग्राम पंचायत के सचिव, उपस्थित अन्य अधिकारियों और ग्राम सभा के सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर होंगे। इस कार्यवृत्त की एक प्रति तथा ट्रांसेक्ट वॉक का फोटोग्राफिक एवं वीडियो रिकॉर्ड अंतिम रूप से तैयार डीपीआर के साथ संलग्न किया जाएगा।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER MIDH

1416. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the adequacy of financial assistance/subsidy provided under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and other horticulture development schemes for interventions such as protected cultivation, micro-irrigation, mulching and other horticulture development technologies to promote their adoption by farmers;

(b) if so, the details and the key findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations or requests for enhancement or rationalisation of such financial assistance, particularly for small and marginal farmers; and

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

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

(a) and (b) : Yes. The Government has reviewed the adequacy of financial assistance provided under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for various interventions aimed at promoting the adoption of modern horticulture technologies by farmers. The review indicated that the cost norms for various components, including protected cultivation, micro-irrigation, mulching and other horticulture development technologies, required revision in view of the escalation in the cost of inputs and materials over time.

(c) and (d) : The Government has received representations and requests from States and other stakeholders for enhancement and rationalisation of financial assistance under MIDH, including for the benefit of small and marginal farmers. Based on these requests and considering the increase in the cost of various inputs and materials used in the horticulture sector, the Operational Guidelines of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) were revised in 2025. Under the revised guidelines, the cost norms for various interventions have been enhanced and provisions have been made for supporting the latest technologies in the horticulture sector. Detailed MIDH Operational Guidelines

alongwith revised cost norms are available on MIDH web portal i.e. www.midh.gov.in

साइबर धोखाधड़ी से बचाने के लिए साइबर जागरुकता कार्यक्रम

1417. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रेः

सुश्री महुआ मोइत्राः

श्री नारायण तातू राणेः

डॉ. थोल तिरूमावलवनः

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः

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

(क) क्या सरकार पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देशभर में साइबर अपराधों और साइबर धोखाधड़ी में वृद्धि से अवगत है;

(ख) यदि हां तो महाराष्ट्र में भिवंडी सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार दर्ज किए गए, पता लगाए गए और निपटाए गए, साइबर अपराध के मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय स्तर पर साइबर सुरक्षा अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने और जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का देशभर में अतिरिक्त साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाएं और साइबर पुलिस स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने निवारक सॉफ्टवेयर के विकास के माध्यम से शुरुआती चरण में ही ऐसे साइबर अपराधों को रोकने के लिए कोई तंत्र विकसित किया है और यदि हां तो इसका तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) से (ङ) : राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) अपराधों से संबंधित सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों को अपने प्रकाशन 'क्राइम-इन-इंडिया' में संकलित और प्रकाशित करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2024 की है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022 से 2024 के दौरान

साइबर अपराधों (माध्यम/लक्ष्य के रूप में संचार उपकरणों समेत) के तहत दर्ज किए गए मामलों का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार ब्योरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। एनसीआरबी केवल जिला स्तर पर दर्ज मामलों को एकत्र करता है।

'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार राज्य के विषय हैं। तदनुसार, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए)के माध्यम से साइबर फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाओं और साइबर पुलिस स्टेशनों की स्थापना सहित अपराधों को रोकने, उनका पता लगाने, जांच और अभियोजन के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपनी विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु की जा रही पहलों में एडवाइजरियों और विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करती है।

केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराधों को शुरुआती चरण में रोकने और फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं, साइबर सुरक्षा बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ- साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i. बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं के सहयोग से आई4सी द्वारा दिनांक 10.09.2024 को साइबर अपराधियों की पहचान की एक संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री शुरू की गई है। दिनाँक 30.06.2026 तक, बैंकों से प्राप्त 30.48 लाख से अधिक संदिग्ध पहचानकर्ता डेटा और 32.08 लाख लेयर 1

म्युल खातों को संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री की भाग लेने वाली संस्थाओं के साथ साझा किया गया है और 25,698 करोड़ रुपये के लेनदेन को रोका गया है।

ii. गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनके क्षमता निर्माण, जैसे कि साइबर फोरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करने, जूनियर साइबर परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति करने और साथ ही विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के कार्मिकों, लोक अभियोजकों एवं न्यायिक अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 'महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम (सीसीपीडब्ल्यूसी)' स्कीम के तहत 132.93 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता जारी की है। 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में साइबर फॉरेंसिक-सह-प्रशिक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं शुरू की गई हैं और 24,600 से अधिक एलईए कार्मिकों, न्यायिक अधिकारियों और लोक अभियोजकों को साइबर अपराध जागरूकता, जांच, फोरेंसिक आदि पर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

iii. राज्य/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र की पुलिस के जांच अधिकारियों (आईओ) को प्रारंभिक स्तर पर साइबर फॉरेंसिक में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, आई4सी के एक भाग के रूप में नई दिल्ली (दिनांक 18.02.2019 को) एवं असम (दिनांक 29.08.2025 को) में अत्याधुनिक 'राष्ट्रीय-डिजिटल जांच सहायता केंद्र' (जिसे पहले राष्ट्रीय साइबर फॉरेंसिक प्रयोगशाला (जाँच) {एनसीएफएल (आई)} के नाम से जाना जाता था) स्थापित की गई है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित 14,064 से अधिक मामलों की जाँच में मदद करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय-डिजिटल जांच सहायता केंद्र, नई दिल्ली ने राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों को अपनी सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं।

iv. वर्तमान में, साइबर अपराध के मामलों की जांच में सहायता के लिए देश भर में 07 केंद्रीय फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं और 28 राज्य फोरेंसिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं काम कर रही हैं। राज्य एफएसएल में डीएनए विश्लेषण और साइबर फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के

लिए निर्भया फंड से वित्तपोषित स्कीम के तहत 20 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य एफएसएल में साइबर फोरेंसिक क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

v. गृह मंत्रालय ने साइबर सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरों, साइबर जासूसी, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के दुरुपयोग और इसी तरह की चिंताओं से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 22.01.2025 को MAC (मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर) प्लेटफॉर्म के अंतर्गत CyMAC (साइबर मल्टी एजेंसी सेंटर) को स्थापित किया है।

vi. CERT-In (सीईआरटी-इन) आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का उपयोग करके दुर्भावनापूर्ण हमलों और कंप्यूटर, नेटवर्क और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए निरंतर आधार पर नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/कमजोरियों के संबंध में अलर्ट और एडवाइजरी जारी करता है।

vii. सीईआरटी-इन द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी) साइबर सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए साइबर स्पेस की जांच करता है। यह कार्रवाई करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के संगठनों और हितधारक (स्टेकहोल्डर) एजेंसियों के साथ जानकारी को साझा करता है।

viii. आवश्यक शमन के लिए दुर्भावनापूर्ण डोमेन और फिशिंग गतिविधियों का पता लगाने के लिए सीईआरटी-इन द्वारा एआई संचालित स्थितिजन्य जागरूकता प्रणालियों को तैनात किया गया है।

ix. सीईआरटी-इन राज्य सरकारों और संगठनों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से जानकारी एकत्र करने, उसका विश्लेषण करने और विशेष रूप से तैयार अलर्ट को उनके साथ साझा करने के लिए एक स्वचालित साइबर थ्रेट एक्सचेंज प्लेटफॉर्म का संचालन करता है ताकि उनके द्वारा खतरे को कम करने की सक्रिय कार्रवाई की जा सके।

x. साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (सीएसके) सीईआरटी-इन द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली एक सेवा है, जो साइबर स्पेस में स्वच्छ भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विस्तार करती है। साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र मैलिशस प्रोग्रामों और संवेदनशील सेवाओं का पता लगाने और राज्यों और क्षेत्रों के संगठनों को उपचारात्मक उपाय प्रदान करने में मदद करता है।

xi. सूचना सुरक्षा की सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और जांच करने के लिए सीईआरटी-इन ने 237 सुरक्षा जांच संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया है।

xii. साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने तथा सरकार (केंद्र और राज्य) और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में संगठनों की तैयारी को सक्षम बनाने के लिए नियमित रूप से साइबर सुरक्षा संबंधी मॉक अभ्यास आयोजित किए जाते हैं। साइबर सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में समन्वय और सूचना साझा करने की सुविधा के लिए राज्यों में इन अभ्यासों के साथ कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें कॉलर ट्यून अभियान, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट जैसे कि एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@CyberDost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम (CyberDostI4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c) के माध्यम से संदेश प्रसारित करना, एसएमएस अभियान, टीवी अभियान, रेडियो अभियान, स्कूल अभियान, सिनेमा हॉल में विज्ञापन, सेलिब्रिटी एंडोर्समेंट, आईपीएल अभियान, कई माध्यमों से प्रचार हेतु माईगव का उपयोग करना, राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन करना, मेट्रो स्टेशनों, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन (Displays) आदि शामिल हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

वर्ष 2022-2024 के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार दर्ज किए गए मामले (सीआर), पुलिस द्वारा निपटाए गए मामले (सीडीओपी), न्यायालयों द्वारा निपटाए गए मामले (सीडीबीसी) के तहत साइबर अपराध (संचार उपकरणों को माध्यम/लक्ष्य के रूप में शामिल करते हुए)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022			2023			2024		
		सीआर	सीडीओपी	सीडीबीसी	सीआर	सीडीओपी	सीडीबीसी	सीआर	सीडीओपी	सीडीबीसी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2341	2348	211	2341	1497	159	2528	1327	263
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	10	0	24	44	0	78	13	0
3	असम	1733	4524	143	909	2844	279	408	1422	112
4	बिहार	1621	1300	5	4450	2482	4	6380	1481	12
5	छत्तीसगढ़	439	420	41	473	461	38	660	668	114
6	गोवा	90	40	2	86	59	0	77	44	4
7	गुजरात	1417	1255	42	1995	1814	94	1592	1517	158
8	हरियाणा	681	665	37	751	879	68	1815	1238	90
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	77	69	7	127	46	15	148	48	23
10	झारखंड	967	659	44	1079	1032	299	1423	814	187
11	कर्नाटक	12556	15942	2883	21889	15262	2137	21993	23468	3969
12	केरल	773	755	36	3295	796	133	2962	1208	108
13	मध्य प्रदेश	826	553	179	685	475	252	1081	767	222
14	महाराष्ट्र	8249	4626	170	8103	6179	167	9922	5784	100
15	मणिपुर	18	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
16	मेघालय	75	66	0	64	40	0	97	76	0
17	मिजोरम	1	1	0	31	13	0	50	32	30
18	नागालैंड	4	10	0	2	6	0	14	5	0
19	ओडिशा	1983	2488	22	2348	1041	39	2501	1567	20
20	पंजाब	697	243	45	511	455	54	888	378	60
21	राजस्थान	1833	1670	80	2435	1504	111	1527	1709	87
22	सिक्किम	26	0	0	12	4	1	15	26	1
23	तमिलनाडु	2082	351	60	4121	480	91	5793	1090	97
24	तेलंगाना	15297	14026	1679	18236	11682	978	27230	19593	1344
25	त्रिपुरा	30	40	3	36	25	3	33	25	0
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	10117	10447	954	10794	10057	927	11073	12296	1931
27	उत्तराखण्ड	559	497	1	494	467	38	543	333	19
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	401	592	15	309	367	15	282	461	24

	कुल राज्य	**64907**	**63598**	**6659**	**85603**	**60011**	**5902**	**101118**	**77390**	**8975**
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	28	11	1	47	28	2	28	13	4
30	चंडीगढ़	27	19	7	23	32	5	116	29	6
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	5	7	1	6	6	1	5	7	0
32	दिल्ली	685	215	9	407	402	49	404	414	70
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	173	123	7	185	130	9	114	94	8
34	लद्दाख	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
36	पुडुचेरी	64	11	0	147	9	0	142	25	0
	कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**986**	**390**	**26**	**817**	**607**	**66**	**810**	**585**	**88**
	कुल (अखिल भारत)	**65893**	**63988**	**6685**	**86420**	**60618**	**5968**	**101928**	**77975**	**9063**

स्रोत: एनसीआरबी द्वारा प्रकाशित 'क्राइम इन इंडिया'।

SUPPORT TO FARMERS UNDER MIDH

1418: SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether the Government provides any dedicated institutional, technical or extension support under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to assist farmers in the adoption, installation, operation and maintenance of protected cultivation infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the operational guidelines of MIDH provide for the engagement of NGOs, private sector entities or other technical agencies to provide such support and if so, the eligibility criteria and process for their engagement;

(c) the number and names of such organisations engaged in the States/UTs under MIDH, during each of the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any financial assistance or cost-sharing mechanism is available under MIDH for providing technical handholding, training or extension support through such agencies; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the institutional support framework for protected cultivation and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : Government is implementing the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for holistic development of the horticulture sector in the country. Under MIDH, institutional, technical and extension support is provided to assist farmers in the adoption of protected cultivation technologies. Such support is provided through State Horticulture Missions, Technical Support Groups (TSGs), Precision Farming Development Centres (PFDCs), Centres of Excellence (CoEs), ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and other recognised institutions.

The National Horticulture Board (NHB) also provides institutional and technical support through implementation of programmes such as the Clean Plant Programme, Horticulture Cluster Development Programme. Centres of

Excellence established under MIDH serve as demonstration and training centres and act as sources of elite planting material and vegetable seedlings under protected cultivation. Sixty-one (61) crop-specific Centres of Excellence have been established under MIDH through Indo-Israel Cooperation, Indo-Dutch Cooperation and Research Institutes. In addition, assistance is available for demonstrations, capacity building and training of farmers and field functionaries under the Human Resource Development (HRD) component of MIDH.

(b) to (d) : The Operational Guidelines of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) do not contain any specific provision for engagement of NGOs or private sector entities. However, under Mission Management component of MIDH, 2.5% of total annual allocation is provided to State Horticulture Missions for managing various activities at State & District level.

(e) : MIDH scheme also provides support for strengthening institutional support framework for protected cultivation through Precision Farming Development Centres (PFDCs), Centres of Excellence (CoEs), State Horticulture Missions, National Horticulture Board (NHB), ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Further, financial and technical assistance is provided under MIDH for construction of protected cultivation structures like poly house, shade net house, plastic/non-woven cloth tunnels, walk in tunnels etc.

Apart from the above, assistance is provided for promotion of protected cultivation at commercial scale through National Horticulture Board (NHB) for establishment of integrated commercial horticulture production/processing projects including components such as planting materials, plantation, irrigation, fertigation, mechanization etc.

ग्राम पंचायतों को वित्तीय सहायता

1419. श्री देवेश शाक्यः

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

(क) एटा-कासगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की उन ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उच्च गति ब्रॉडबैंड और डिजिटल सेवा केंद्रों से जोड़ने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है तथा उक्त पंचायतों में से ऐसी कितनी ग्राम पंचायतें हैं जहाँ ये सेवाएं वर्तमान में पूरी तरह से चालू हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार स्थानीय स्तर पर ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, स्वच्छता और सार्वजनिक उपयोगिताओं के प्रभावी संचालन के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता और अधिक प्रशासनिक शक्तियां प्रदान करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ग्राम पंचायतों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार और स्वरोजगार पैदा करने के लिए 'पंचायत उद्योग मॉडल' या ऐसी ही किसी अन्य योजना लागू करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : देश भर की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों के पास फाइबर-टू-द-होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन और निजी इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाताओं (आईएसपी) द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं सहित कई माध्यमों से इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराई गई है। ईग्रामस्वराज पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, लगभग सभी ग्राम पंचायतें नियमित रूप से अपनी वार्षिक ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाएं (जीपीडीपी) तैयार करती हैं और उन्हें पोर्टल पर अपलोड करती हैं, जिससे पता चलता है कि वे इंटरनेट सेवाओं का उपयोग कर रही हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, एटा तथा कासगंज जिलों में भारतनेट परियोजना की स्थिति निम्नानुसार हैः

जिला	चरण-I एवं चरण-II के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन हेतु नियोजित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन हेतु नियोजित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	चरण-I एवं चरण-II के अंतर्गत संयोजित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	एबीपी के अंतर्गत संयोजित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	जून, 2026 के दौरान परिचालनरत ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या
एटा	399	178	399	1	33
कासगंज	228	196	228	19	22

इस विभाग ने यह भी जानकारी दी है कि केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 04.08.2023 को संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (ABP) को मंज़ूरी दी । इसके तहत मौजूदा भारतनेट फ़ेज़-I और फ़ेज़-II नेटवर्क को रिंग टोपोलॉजी में अपग्रेड करने, साथ ही दस वर्ष की अवधि के लिए नेटवर्क के संचालन, रखरखाव और उसका इस्तेमाल करना है।

(ख) : पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) की संस्थागत क्षमता को मजबूत बनाने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से प्रभावी रूप से संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना के तहत, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को क्षमता-निर्माण में मदद दी जाती है जिसके लिए प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण और

पुनश्चर्या (रिफ्रेशर) कार्यक्रमों, विषयगत सुधारों, विशेष प्रशिक्षण और ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) से संबंधित कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, विषय 5 - स्वच्छ और हरित गांव के तहत 1,90,576 प्रशिक्षण दिए गए, जिसमें स्थानीय स्तर पर ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, स्वच्छता और सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का प्रभावी संचालन शामिल है।

इसके अलावा, सोलहवें वित्त आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि मूल अनुदान का 50% 'स्वच्छता और ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन' और/या 'जल प्रबंधन' के लिए निर्धारित किया जाए।ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों को इन निधियों का उपयोग स्थानीय ज़रूरतों के हिसाब से करने की यह छूट दी गई है। जिसमें स्वच्छता अवसंरचना, ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, जल प्रबंधन के संचालन और रखरखाव (ओएंडएम) शामिल है। यह वित्तीय सहायता ग्राम पंचायतों को स्थानीय स्तर पर आवश्यक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाती है।

इसके अलावा, ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) के तहत, मंत्रालय ने ई-ग्रामस्वराज और एम-एक्शनसॉफ्ट जैसे डिजिटल ऐप विकसित किए हैं। ये ऐप ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाओं के नियोजन, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी में मदद करते हैं, साथ ही परिसंपत्तियों और कार्यों की जियो-टैगिंग में भी सहायक हैं। जिनमें स्वच्छता और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन से जुड़े कार्य भी शामिल हैं, ये ऐप पंचायत की गतिविधियों में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और प्रभावी निगरानी को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

(ग) : पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसी कोई योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है, परंतु, मंत्रालय पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मज़बूत बनाने के लिए कई पहल कर रहा है। इनमें क्षमता निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) और डिजिटल शासन, योजना, पारदर्शिता और कुशल सेवा प्रदायगी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) शामिल हैं। ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अपनी-अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से रोज़गार और

स्वरोज़गार के कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं, और जहाँ भी लागू हो, वहाँ पंचायती राज संस्थाएँ स्थानीय योजना बनाने और उन्हें लागू करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं।

TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN AND FISH FARMERS IN TAMIL NADU

1420. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to enhance the livelihood, income and socio-economic welfare of traditional fishermen and fish farmers in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) the details of financial assistance, subsidies, insurance coverage and livelihood support provided to traditional fishermen and fish farmers in the district under various Central Government schemes;

(c) the details of fisheries infrastructure developed in Ramanathapuram district, including fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cold storage facilities, ice plants, fish processing units and aquaculture infrastructure;

(d) the number of beneficiaries provided skill development, entrepreneurship training and support for value addition, marketing and modern fishing practices in the district; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to promote sustainable fisheries, deep-sea fishing, mariculture, seaweed cultivation and alternative livelihood opportunities for traditional fishing communities in Ramanathapuram district?

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, Government of India (DoF, GoI) is implementing various schemes and programs for holistic development of fisheries sector and to enhance the livelihood, income and socio-economic welfare of traditional fishermen and fish farmers in the country including Tamil Nadu, such as Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) (2020-21 to 2024-25), Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (2018-19 to 2025-26), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (2023-24 to 2026-27) and Extension of the facility of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the fishers and fish farmers to meet their working capital requirements. In the state of Tamil Nadu, a project titled "Establishment of Multipurpose Seaweed Park" has been sanctioned under the PMMSY at a total cost of Rs. 127.71 crore, including component of seaweed multiplication in Hub-I Centre at Valamavur in Ramanathapuram District.

Under PMMSY and schemes of State Government of Tamil Nadu implemented in Ramanathapuram district in the last three financial years (2023-2026), financial assistance in the form of subsidies, insurance coverage and livelihood support

has been provided to traditional fishermen and fish farmers for various activities, as detailed in **Statement - I**.

(c) : The details of fisheries infrastructure developed in Ramanathapuram district, including fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cold storage facilities, ice plants, fish processing units and aquaculture infrastructure are provided at **Statement - II**.

(d) : The Government organizes various skill development and capacity-building programmes for fishermen and fish farmers to enhance their technical skills, disseminate recent innovations and best practices in the fisheries sector, and promote sustainable livelihood opportunities. These training programmes contribute to the livelihood development and socio-economic upliftment of fisher families. 88 training programs covering about 5599 trainees were conducted in the previous 3 years for fishers and fish farmers in Ramanathapuram district. The details are given in **Statement - III**.

(e) : The Government is implementing various schemes to promote sustainable fisheries and enhance the livelihood of traditional fishing communities in Ramanathapuram district. Financial assistance and institutional credit is provided for acquisition of 45 deep-sea tuna fishing vessels. In Ramanthapuram District 13,949 Fishermen and farmers are facilitated with access to institutional credit of Rs. 236.26 crore through the Kisan Credit Card (KCC). Further, mariculture activities such as seaweed cultivation and cage culture are being actively

promoted to provide alternative livelihood opportunities for fishers and coastal communities. So far, 19,575 seaweed culture rafts and monolines and 499 cage culture units have been established in different districts of Tamil Nadu including Ramanthapuram under various Government schemes. In addition, skill development and capacity-building programmes are regularly organized on seaweed farming, aquaculture and mariculture practices, value addition of fishery products, dry fish processing, preparation of ready-to-eat fish products, boat driving, marine engine repair and maintenance, net crafting, and recycling of waste fishing nets to enhance the technical skills and income-generating capacity of beneficiaries.

STATEMENT-I

The details of schemes implemented in Ramanathapuram district Under PMMSY and schemes of State Government of Tamil Nadu in the last three financial years (2023-2026), financial assistance in the form of subsidies, insurance coverage and livelihood support provided to traditional fishermen and fish farmers for various activities

S. No.	Name of the Project	Units	Project cost (Rs. In Crores)
1.	Establishment & Operation of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	402	18.01 (for 4997 units)
2.	Installation of the Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)	885	6.29 (for 2613 units)
3.	Establishment of Seaweed	2100	1.90

	culture rafts including inputs		
4.	Establishment of Seaweed culture with Monoline/tubenet Method including inputs	60	0.028
5.	Construction of Biofloc ponds for Brackish water/Saline/Alkaline areas including inputs	13	1.00
6.	Refrigerated vehicles/Insulated Vehicles/Motor cycle with Ice Box/Cycle with Ice Boxes/Three wheeler with Ice Box including e-rickshaws for fish vending	78	1.52
7.	Tuna Fishing Boat Construction (70% subsidy)	5	4.00
8.	Tuna Fishing Boat Construction (50% subsidy)	10	2.37
9.	Establishment of Open Sea cages	80	0.24
10.	Backyard ornamental unit	1	0.02
11.	Livelihood and nutritional support for socio economically backward active traditional fishers' families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period	1,19,104	84.08

12.	Group accident insurance scheme	102	5.10

STATEMENT-II

The details of fisheries infrastructure developed in Ramanathapuram district, including fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cold storage facilities, ice plants, fish processing units and aquaculture infrastructure

NABARD SCHEMES - Ongoing Projects			
S.No	**Name of the Project**	**Year of Sanction**	**Project cost (In Crores)**
1	Improvements to the Fish Landing Centre at Thangachimadam in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.150.00
2	Construction of Bait Arch at Roachmanagar Village in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.20.00
3	Improvements to the Fish Landing Centre at Kunthukal in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.148.00
4	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Pamban North Village in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.58.50
NABARD SCHEMES - Completed Projects			
1	Construction of Bait Arch at Merkuvadi village in Ramanathapuram Distric	2025-26	Rs.24.27
FIDF SCHEMES - Ongoing Projects			
1	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Thiruppalaikudi in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	Rs.1.63

2	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Nambuthalai in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	Rs.1.63
3	Providing Additional Infrastructure Facilities at Rameswaram in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	Rs.1.63
4	Providing Additional Infrastructure Facilities at Vaalinokkam in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	Rs.0.80
5	Providing Additional Infrastructure Facilities at Morepannai in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	Rs.0.80
PMMSY SCHEMES - Completed Projects			
1	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 75 Locations of 10 Fishermen Villages in Ramanathapuram – North in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.23.25
2	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 39 Locations of 4 Fishermen Villages in Rameswaram in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.12.09
3	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 9 Locations of 9 Fishermen Villages in Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.2.79

4	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 23 Locations of 10 Fishermen Villages in Ramanathapuram-South in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.7.13
PMMSY SCHEMES - Ongoing Projects			
1	Development of Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Village at Kalimangundu in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.1.40
2	Development of Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Village at Soliyakudi in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	Rs.1.40
3	Establishment of Multipurpose seaweed Park in TamilNadu	2023-24	Rs.127.71

STATEMENT-III

The details of training programmes contributed to the livelihood development and socio-economic upliftment of fisher families in the previous 3 years for fishers and fish farmers in Ramanathapuram district

S. No.	Training Program	Number of trainings (Batches)	Number of Trainees
1.	NFDB Training on seaweed value added products and production of seaweed SAP & Fertilizer	23	575
2.	Community Based Emergency Response	28	1116

	Training (First Responder Training on disaster preparedness, emergency response, and first aid)		
3.	Livelihood of Fishermen (Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar Districts) on various aspects such as seaweed farming, value added fishery products, boat driving, engine repair and maintenance, dry fish making, ready to eat products, aquaculture and mariculture activities, net craft and waste net recycling	34	3683
4.	Training on Pond Based Seabass culture	3	225

कम बारिश वाले ज़िलों के लिए आकस्मिक योजना

1421. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

(क) क्या केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों ने वर्तमान मॉनसून के मौसम के दौरान अयोध्या प्रखंड और बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्रों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के सभी जिलों में कम बारिश की संभावना को देखते हुए कोई विशेष आकस्मिक योजना तैयार की है;

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

(ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने ज़िलों को अत्यधिक संवेदनशील घोषित किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ज़िलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या बुंदेलखंड के किसानों को संकट से उबारने के लिए ज्वार, बाजरा, रागी जैसे मोटे अनाजों और तिलहनों के बीजों पर 100% विशेष राजसहायता देने का विचार है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख) : खरीफ 2026-27 के दौरान सामान्य से कम वर्षा की संभावना को देखते हुए, 262 जिलों की पहचान की गई और निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर संवेदनशील के रूप में निगरानी के लिए प्राथमिकता दी गई: - (i) अल्पतम सतह (लो सर्फेस) सिंचाई कवरेज (<50%): ऐसे जिले जहां 50% से कम कृषि क्षेत्र सतही सिंचाई परियोजनाओं द्वारा कवर किया गया है, जिससे वे अधिकांश मानसून की बारिश पर निर्भर हैं। (ii) कम वर्षा की अधिक संभावना (>30%): ऐसे जिले जिनमें मानसून के दौरान सामान्य से कम वर्षा होने की 30% से अधिक संभावना है। (iii) खरीफ सीजन वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 20000 हेक्टेयर से अधिक बोए गए क्षेत्र वाले जिलें।

इन जिलों के लिए, राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के परामर्श से अद्यतन जिला कृषि आकस्मिकता योजनाएं तैयार की गई थीं। इन योजनाओं में मानसून के प्रारंभ में देरी के लिए फसल रणनीतियों के साथ-साथ मध्य-मौसम और टर्मिनल ड्रॉट की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आकस्मिक उपाय शामिल थे। अद्यतन जिला-स्तरीय फसल आकस्मिक योजनाओं को राज्य सरकार के साथ साझा किया गया।

इसके अलावा, आईसीएआर ने इन आकस्मिक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केवीके हेतु मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी) विकसित की हैं। इन एसओपी में आवश्यकता आधारित आकस्मिक योजनाओं का विकास, कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रियाएं, कृषि विभाग और अन्य संबंधित विभागों के

साथ समन्वय, जिले के लिए वास्तविक समय कृषि-सलाह जारी करना, क्षमता विकास, जागरूकता पैदा करना और वास्तविक समय फीडबैक शामिल हैं।

(ग) : उत्तर प्रदेश के संवेदनशील जिलों के रूप में पहचान किए गए जिले बदायूं, चित्रकूट, देवरिया, फर्रुखाबाद, झांसी, खीरी, महोबा, सहारनपुर, सोनभद्र हैं। इन जिलों के लिए आकस्मिक योजनाओं का ब्यौरा राज्य सरकार के साथ साझा किया गया है।

(घ) : सरकार ने घरेलू तिलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने और खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में प्रयास करने के लिए 3 अक्टूबर, 2024 को वर्ष 2024-25 से वर्ष 2030-31 तक सात साल की अवधि के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन - तिलहन (एनएमईओ-ओएस) को मंजूरी दे दी है।

इस मिशन का उद्देश्य रेपसीड और सरसों, मूंगफली, सोयाबीन, सूरजमुखी, तिल, रामतिल, कुसुम, अलसी और अरंडी जैसी प्राथमिक तिलहन फसलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ कपास, चावल की भूसी, कॉर्न ऑयल और ट्री बोर्न ऑयल जैसे द्वितीयक स्रोतों से संग्रह और निष्कर्षण क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है। यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश सहित 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, एनएमईओ-तिलहन मिशन के तहत बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में खरीफ 2026 बीज लक्ष्य और वितरण निम्नलिखित है: -

क्र. सं.	**जिले**	**तिल (क्विंटल में)**		**मूंगफली (क्विंटल में)**		**सोयाबीन (क्विंटल में)**	
		लक्ष्य	**जिला**	**लक्ष्य**	**जिला**	**लक्ष्य**	**जिला**
1	झांसी	120	120	20000	19000	448	448
2	ललितपुर	41	41	3000	3000	1360	1360
3	जालौन	250	250	2000	500	480	479.94

4	हमीरपुर	200	200	3000	3000	16	16
5	महोबा	150	150	10000	10000	16	16
6	बांदा	70	70	100	80	0	0
7	चित्रकूट	11	11	0	0	0	0

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग ने राज्यों (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन को जिला स्तरीय फसल और किस्म के चयन के लिए प्री-सीजन प्लानिंग, राष्ट्रीय बीज रिजर्व (एनएसआर) फ्रेमवर्क के तहत जल्दी पकने वाली-कम अवधि की किस्मों के राज्य स्तरीय बीज भंडार, मानसून की शुरुआत से पहले आकस्मिक बीज भंडार को सक्रिय करने और चरम मांग के दौरान बीज की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा की निगरानी का सहायता करने के लिए एक एडवाइजरी जारी की है।

वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) : बीज घटक, के तहत हस्तक्षेपों को प्रारंभ करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की वार्षिक कार्य योजना के तहत 2684.72 लाख की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की एनएफएसएनएम वार्षिक कार्य योजना के तहत श्री अन्न (हाइब्रिड ज्वार और बाजरा) के 15433 क्विंटल बीजों को राज्य में वितरण के लिए लागत का @50% या 10,000 रुपये/क्विंटल (जो भी कम हो) अनुमोदित किया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत घरों का निर्माण

1422. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत किए गए और बनाए गए घरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और इससे अभी भी वंचित लाभार्थियों को कब तक आवास की सुविधा मिल जाएगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार का दाहोद जैसे जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में बचे हुए ज़रूरतमंद परिवारों को शीघ्र ही इस योजना का लाभ दिलाने के लिए इस योजना के पात्रता नियमों में ढील देने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या दाहोद ज़िले में हाल ही में हुए सर्वेक्षण और अंतिम सूची के सत्यापन के दौरान लाभार्थियों के नाम सूची से हटाए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके ब्लॉकवार क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार स्थानीय भौगोलिक, आर्थिक और जनजातीय स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस योजना के नियमों को सरल बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ताकि कोई भी गरीब व्यक्ति बेघर न रहे और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : गुजरात राज्य द्वारा दिनांक 21.07.2026 को सूचित किया गया है कि दाहोद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कुल 1,17,145 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 1,15,384 आवास निर्मित किए जा चुके हैं। आवासों की स्वीकृति, समग्र आवंटन, राज्यों को आवंटित लक्ष्यों, लाभार्थियों की पात्रता तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(ख) : प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के कार्यान्वयन रूपरेखा के अनुसार, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को आवंटित लक्ष्य का न्यूनतम 60 प्रतिशत भाग अनुसूचित जाति (एससी)/अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) परिवारों के लिए, स्थायी प्रतीक्षा सूची (पीडब्ल्यूएल) में पात्र लाभार्थियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन, आरक्षित किया जाता है। यह आरक्षण केवल न्यूनतम सीमा

निर्धारित करता है जिसे प्राप्त किया जाना अपेक्षित है। यदि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चाहें तो संतृप्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत लक्ष्य में वृद्धि भी कर सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय द्वारा लक्ष्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को समग्र रूप से आवंटित किए जाते हैं तथा जिला-वार/विकास खंड-वार/ग्राम पंचायत-वार लक्ष्य संबंधित राज्य द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

पात्रता नियमों में किसी प्रकार की छूट प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) : गुजरात राज्य के दाहोद जिले में आवास+ 2024 परिवार सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत सर्वेक्षित लाभार्थियों के नाम सूची से नहीं हटाए गए हैं। तथापि, योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार लाभार्थियों को पात्र एवं अपात्र के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है।

(घ) : समावेशिता को बढ़ावा देने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से कि कोई भी पात्र ग्रामीण परिवार योजना के लाभ से वंचित न रह जाए, सरकार ने अगस्त, 2024 में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की पहचान हेतु पूर्व में लागू अपवर्जन मानदंडों में महत्वपूर्ण संशोधनों को पहले ही अनुमोदित कर दिया है। इन संशोधनों के अंतर्गत पूर्ववर्ती 13 अपवर्जन मानदंडों में सम्मिलित मशीनीकृत दोपहिया वाहन, मशीनीकृत मत्स्य नौका, लैंडलाइन टेलीफोन तथा रेफ्रिजरेटर से संबंधित प्रावधानों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, परिवर्तित सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अपवर्जन मानदंडों के अंतर्गत मासिक आय सीमा ₹10,000 से बढ़ाकर ₹15,000 कर दी गई है। भूमि संबंधी अपवर्जन मानदंडों को भी सरल बनाया गया है, जिससे कम अथवा शून्य-उत्पादक भूमिधारक परिवारों को असंगत रूप से योजना से बाहर न किया जाए।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLI SCHEME

1423. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the manner in which the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme is being implemented;

(b) the policy adopted to increase exports from the country;

(c) the steps taken to promote the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector;

(d) the reforms introduced to attract foreign investment; and

(e) the details of India’s industrial position in the global market?

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 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors were approved with an outlay of ₹1.91 lakh crore with the objective to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities, attract investments, promote exports, generate employment and reduce import dependence. The respective Administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for implementation of the Schemes, while the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) acts as the nodal Department for overall coordination and monitoring.

As on 31.03.2026, under the PLI Schemes, 892 applications have been approved across 14 sectors, resulting in actual investment of over ₹2.40 lakh crore, production/sales of over ₹22.66 lakh crore, exports of over ₹15.2 lakh crore,

employment generation of over 14.15 lakh (direct and indirect) out of which 8.4 Lakhs is Direct employment and cumulative incentive disbursement of ₹35,354 crore. The PLI Schemes have also contributed to strengthening domestic manufacturing and reducing import dependence across sectors by promoting domestic production of critical products and components, deepening local value addition and integrating Indian manufacturers with global value chains.

The sectoral impact of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes across various sectors is as under:

- In the Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing sector, mobile phone production has increased by around 2.4 times since the launch of the Scheme. Mobile phone imports have declined by about 77%, and around 99.2% of mobile phones used in India are now manufactured domestically.
- The Pharmaceuticals sector has recorded cumulative sales of over ₹3.64 lakh crore under the Scheme. It has also enabled the domestic manufacture of 1,931 pharmaceutical products, including 191 bulk drugs manufactured in India for the first time, thereby strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities.
- In the Bulk Drugs sector, manufacturing capacity of about 55,000 MT has been established across 26 critical Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), significantly enhancing domestic production

capacity and reducing import dependence for products such as Paracetamol, Levofloxacin and Norfloxacin.

- The PLI Scheme for Manufacturing of Medical Devices has facilitated domestic manufacturing of advanced medical equipment such as CT Scanners, MRI Systems, Cath Labs and Ultrasonography equipment. 22 applicants have commenced operations and 55 unique medical devices have been commissioned.
- In the Telecom & Networking Products sector, the Scheme has supported the development of indigenous 4G technology and domestic manufacturing capability for 5G telecom equipment, strengthening India's telecom manufacturing ecosystem.
- The PLI Scheme for White Goods has contributed to a significant expansion in domestic manufacturing. Compressor manufacturing capacity has increased from 1 million units in 2021 to 10 million units in 2025-26, while localisation of key components such as PCBAs and Cross Flow Fans has improved substantially, leading to domestic manufacturing of several critical air-conditioner components.

(b) : The Government is consistently working to boost exports and expand the country’s global footprint, combining traditional strengths with emerging technology-driven sectors. Central to this ambition is the creation of a supportive ecosystem wherein, exporters, particularly MSMEs, can compete confidently in

international markets. This effort is reinforced by a dynamic policy framework, strong financial incentives, a growing digital infrastructure, improved trade facilitation, and a determined push to secure deeper market access through next-generation trade agreements.

The RoDTEP scheme plays a central role by neutralizing embedded taxes on exports and enabling Indian goods to remain competitive worldwide. The recently launched Export Promotion Mission (EPM) further reinforces this effort through two targeted pillars: expanding access to affordable trade finance and upgrading quality, logistics, branding, and market-readiness across the export value chain. The Government has approved the EPM with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,060 crores (FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31). It operates through Niryat Protsahan (focusing on trade finance and credit enhancement) and Niryat Disha (focusing on export logistics, warehousing, and market access), specifically targeting MSME competitiveness.

Proactive trade diplomacy complements policy measures and expanding digital infrastructure, reinforcing the country's efforts to strengthen global market access and enhance export competitiveness. With 19 FTAs and a renewed push since 2021 wherein India has concluded or advanced eight major agreements with key partners. The India-EU FTA, a landmark pact offering access to almost the entire EU tariff universe, marks a significant step in integrating India more deeply into global value chains. The India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership

Agreement (TEPA) is India's first FTA to include a dedicated commitment aiming to increase FDI from their investors. Trade agreements with New Zealand, Oman and UK will broaden market access, enhance services mobility, secure long-term investments, and create predictable regulatory environments for businesses. Meanwhile, ongoing negotiations with Israel, Canada, GCC nations, Chile, and Peru indicate India's determination to expand high-value trade corridors across regions.

India's export strategy reflects a decisive whole-of-government approach, moving beyond transactional support to building a resilient, competitive, and future-ready ecosystem. By combining targeted financial incentives, technology-enabled trade facilitation, institutional reforms, and proactive market-access initiatives, the focus is on embedding digital governance, expanding global reach, and strengthening exporter capabilities across sectors and regions. This integrated approach positions India not just as a participant, but as a trusted, technology-driven partner in global trade.

(c) : The Government has taken a number of initiatives for promotion of MSME sector in the country. The recent initiatives for promotion of MSMEs are given below:

- New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs, based on Investment and Turnover, to widen the ambit of the MSME sector.
- "Udyam Registration" for registration of MSMEs, which is a completely

online, free-of-cost and self-declaration-based portal, thus, promoting Ease of Doing Business.

- Udyam Assist Platform, for bringing Informal Micro Enterprises in the formal ambit which helped the registered IMEs to avail the benefits of Priority Sector Lending.
- Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 02.07.2021.
- Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.
- Ministry of MSME has launched Samadhaan Portal for filing of grievances and monitoring of outstanding dues to the MSEs from the buyers of goods and services.
- Launching of an online Portal “CHAMPIONS” in June, 2020 to cover many aspects of e-governance including redressing grievances and handholding of MSMEs
- To support the MSME Sector, the Ministry of MSME implements various schemes and programmes for facilitating access to credit, marketing, skilling, technology upgradation, infrastructure, etc., which inter-alia includes Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster

Development Program (MSE-CDP), Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), Self Reliant India(SRI) Fund, PM-Vishwakarma Scheme, Tool Rooms & Technology Centres (TCs) etc.

(d) : In recent years, India has been an attractive destination for FDI. India has embarked on a series of reforms aimed at liberalising its Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policies, with the goal of stimulating economic growth and encouraging foreign capital inflows. To promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. More than 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. National Single Window System (NSWS) has also been launched as the online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to start any industry in India and take requisite permissions.

Further, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments.

FDI policy provisions have been progressively liberalised and simplified across various sectors such as Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Civil Aviation etc. In the recent past, reforms in the FDI Policy have been undertaken in sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Telecom and Space.

The reforms introduced to attract foreign investment since 2019 are placed at **Statement.**

(e) : India has emerged as one of the world's fastest-growing industrial economies. India has steadily positioned itself as a preferred destination for global investors. Over the past decade, consistent reforms, simpler regulations, and a stable policy environment have attracted significant investments in manufacturing. Initiatives to enhance ease of doing business, coupled with targeted sectoral incentives, have reinforced India’s competitiveness as a global manufacturing hub.

Total FDI inflows into India over the last eleven years (2014–25) stood at USD 748.78 billion, up 143% compared to USD 308.38 billion received during 2003–14. India clocked USD 94.53 billion in gross FDI inflows in FY 2025–26, up by 17% year-on-year growth. Manufacturing FDI accelerated 18% to USD 19.04 billion in FY 2024-25 (from USD 16.12 billion in FY 2023–24).

India's electronics manufacturing sector has seen a sixfold rise in production and an eightfold surge in exports over the past 11 years.

India's pharmaceutical industry is a global powerhouse ranking 3rd in the world by volume and 14th in terms of value of production supplying over 50% of global vaccine demand and nearly 40% of generics to the US.

As per economic survey 2024-25, India's textile & apparel industry is among the largest industry globally, contributing around 2.3% to GDP, 13% to industrial production, and 12% to total exports.

STATEMENT

The reforms introduced to attract foreign investment since 2019

i. **2019:**

a) 100% FDI under automatic route permitted for sale of coal and other coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure like coal washery, crushing etc. Earlier, 100% FDI under automatic route was permitted in coal mining for captive consumption only.

b) In Manufacturing sector,100% FDI under automatic route allowed in contract manufacturing on Principal to Principal or Principal to Agent basis.

c) Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT)- All procurements made from India by SBRT entity shall be counted towards local sourcing, irrespective of whether goods procured are sold in India or exported.

d) In digital media, 26% FDI has been permitted under government route for uploading/ streaming of News & Current Affairs. Earlier 49% in TV channels and 26% Print media already allowed.

ii. <u>2020:</u>

a) 100% FDI permitted in Insurance Intermediaries like insurance brokers, consultants, TPAs, Surveyors and Loss Assessors etc. 49% FDI allowed for insurance companies through automatic route.

b) FDI in Air Transport Service permitted up to 100% under automatic route by NRIs. For others the cap for automatic remains at 49% under automatic route and 100% via Government route.

c) Press Note-3 - Investment only through Government Route, if investor entity belongs to any land border sharing country, or if the beneficial owner of such investment resides there or is a citizen of such country. Further, if ownership of any existing or future FDI in an entity in India is transferred so that beneficial ownership falls within this restriction then such change will also require Government approval.

d) FDI in defence sector has been allowed up to 74% through automatic route (from earlier 49%) for companies seeking new industrial licenses. FDI beyond 74% and up to 100% permitted under Government route.

iii. 2021:

a) FDI in Insurance Companies increased from 49% to 74% under the automatic route and foreign ownership and control allowed with safeguards.

b) Investment by NRI(s) on non- repatriation basis are deemed to be domestic investments at par with residents.

c) FDI up to 100% under automatic route permitted in PSUs of PNG sector, where Government has accorded an 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment.

d) 100% FDI in Telecom Sector allowed under Automatic Route.

iv. 2022:

a) 20% FDI allowed in Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) under automatic route.

v. 2024:

a) Space sector has been liberalized for foreign direct investment in prescribed sub-sectors/activities.

vi. 2025:

a) Clarifications on the permissibility of issuance of bonus shares to existing non-resident shareholder(s) by Indian companies engaged in sectors prohibited for FDI.

vii. 2026:

a) Amendments to FDI policy in insurance to increase the FDI limit from 74% to 100% for companies investing its entire premium in India.

b) Amendments in guidelines on investments from countries sharing land border with India (LBCs):

- Provides for a definition and criteria for determination of Beneficial Ownership, under the Prevention of Money Laundering Rules, 2005. Investors with non-controlling LBC Ownership of up to 10 percent shall be permitted under the automatic route as per the applicable sectoral caps, entry routes, attendant conditions. Such investments shall be subject to the reporting of relevant information/details by the investee entity to DPIIT.
- Proposals for LBC investments in specified sectors/activities of manufacturing in Capital Goods Manufacturing, Electronic Capital Goods Manufacturing, Electronic Component Manufacturing, Polysilicon (and Ingot-) Wafers, Advanced Battery Components, Rare Earth Permanent Magnets, Rare Earth Processing shall be processed and decided within 60 days. In these cases, the majority shareholding and control of the Investee entity will be with resident Indian citizen(s) and/or resident Indian entity(ies) owned and controlled by resident Indian citizen(s), at all times.

c) Press Note 3 of 2026 dated 23.07.2026 has been notified by DPIIT and the extant FDI Policy on e-commerce has been revised in order to facilitate greater exports through easier and increased access of global markets by Indian sellers, and it is decided that the restrictions on inventory-based model of e-commerce shall not apply in case of exports of domestically manufactured and/or produced goods/products.

EXPANSION OF EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE IN WEST BENGAL

1424. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

(a) the details of number of public Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations sanctioned and made operational in West Bengal, district-wise, including Mathurapur, under various Central schemes;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of EV charging infrastructure in rural, coastal and semi-urban areas of the State of West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals have been received for establishing additional EV charging stations in Mathurapur and adjoining coastal areas, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of financial assistance provided to West Bengal for EV charging infrastructure during the last five years; and

(e) the details of steps being taken to accelerate the expansion of an accessible and reliable EV charging network in West Bengal, particularly in underserved regions such as Mathurapur?

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) : As per inputs received from the three Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely BPCL, IOCL and HPCL, under the FAME-II Scheme, a total of 482 EV public charging stations (EVPCS) have been sanctioned in West Bengal, of which 463 are operational as on 01.07.2026. The district-wise details of number of EVPCS sanctioned and operational in West Bengal as on 01.07.2026 are provided at **Statement**.

(b) : No such assessment has been done.

(c) to (e) : As per information received from BHEL, the Project Implementation Agency for PM E-DRIVE Scheme for EVPCS, a proposal has been received from West Bengal, in which no chargers are proposed for Mathurapur. However, the proposal includes 5 EVPCS for South 24 Parganas district (located in Canning, Bakkhali, Diamond Harbour, Kakdwip and Namkhana).

No Financial Assistance has been provided to West Bengal under PM E-DRIVE Scheme till date.

Under the FAME-II Scheme Rs.912.50 crore were allocated for setting up of EVPCS on pan India basis and no state wise allocation was made.

Further, an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore have been made under the PM E-DRIVE scheme, for deployment of EVPCS on pan India basis including West Bengal.

Further, setting up of EV charging stations (EVCS) is an unlicensed activity and any institution including private entities are free to setup, operate and maintain EVCS across India.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF DISTRICT WISE EVPCS SANCTIONED AND OPERATIONAL IN WEST BENGAL AS ON 01.07.2026

Sl. No.	District	No. of EVPCS	
		Sanctioned	Operational
1	Alipurduar	8	8
2	Bankura	22	20
3	Birbhum	21	21
4	Coochbehar	9	9
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	10	10
6	Darjeeling	17	16
7	Hooghly	33	33
8	Howrah	16	15
9	Jalpaiguri	28	28
10	Jhargram	4	4
11	Kalimpong	0	0
12	Kolkata	23	21
13	Malda	13	13
14	Murshidabad	25	25
15	Nadia	27	26

16	North 24 Pargannas	43	40
17	Paschim Bardhman	42	42
18	Paschim Medinipur	34	28
19	Purba Bardhaman	28	28
20	Purba Medinipur	28	27
21	Purulia	5	5
22	South 24 Pargannas	23	22
23	Uttar Dinajpur	23	22
	Total	**482**	**463**

Source: IOCL, BPCL and HPCL

MEASURE TO MITIGATE RISE IN AGRICULTURAL INPUT COSTS AND DEBT

1425. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the steep rise in agricultural input costs, including fertilizers, seeds, diesel and equipments over the last three years and its impact on the net income of small and marginal farmers;

(b) the comprehensive details of the average debt per agricultural household across various States during this period and whether this economic stress is pushing farmers into a persistent debt trap; and

(c) the details of specific institutional measures, subsidy restructuring and credit-relief schemes the Government plans to implement to mitigate these rising costs and alleviate the agrarian debt crisis?

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

(a) : Agriculture is a state subject. Union and State Governments take appropriate measures from time to time to control the price rise of agricultural inputs. Ministry of Agriculture & farmers Welfare supports the States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary support and implementation of various schemes/programmes to enhance the welfare of farmers and making agriculture remunerative.

The Government has implemented various schemes/ programmes cover the 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, digital agriculture etc. Additionally, Government provides subsidy to ensure the availability of fertilizers to farmers at reasonable prices despite volatility in international fertilizer markets. Also the Government of India is implementing the integrated Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) with the objective of ensuring remunerative prices to farmers and making essential commodities available to consumers at affordable prices. The scheme components are Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF), along with Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). All these interventions are aimed at improving

farmers' incomes including marginal and small farmers, increase agricultural productivity, reduce the cost of cultivation, promote crop diversification, ensure remunerative returns and making agriculture more sustainable.

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 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.

(b) and (c) : As per Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) in the rural areas of the country, the estimated average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household across the country is Rs. 74,121. State-wise details of average outstanding loans of agricultural households are given in **Statement**.

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. From 2014-15 onwards, the overall flow of institutional agricultural credit has increased from ₹8.5 lakh crore to over ₹28 lakh crore during 2025-26 (Prov.) while, the annual institutional credit flow to Small and Marginal Farmers has increased from ₹3.47 lakh crore to ₹14.77 lakh crore during 2024-25.

Further, to provide assured income support and reduce financial stress among small and marginal farmers, the Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, a 100% Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme, eligible farmer families receive income support of ₹6,000 per year in three equal instalments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The scheme provides timely liquidity for agricultural and household needs, helps reduce dependence on informal credit, and complements institutional credit initiatives such as the Kisan Credit Card (KCC).

Under PM-KISAN scheme, the Government has disbursed over Rs 4.47 lakh Cr. through 23 installments since inception. Additionally, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over cost of production from 2018-19 onwards.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of average outstanding loans of agricultural households

Sl.No.	State/Group of NE States/ Group of UTs	Average amount (Rs.) of outstanding loan per agricultural household
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,45,554
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,581
3	Assam	16,407
4	Bihar	23,534
5	Chhattisgarh	21,443
6	Gujarat	56,568
7	Haryana	1,82,922
8	Himachal Pradesh	85,825
9	Jammu & Kashmir	30,435
10	Jharkhand	8,415
11	Karnataka	1,26,240
12	Kerala	2,42,482
13	Madhya Pradesh	74,420
14	Maharashtra	82,085
15	Manipur	5,551
16	Meghalaya	2,237
17	Mizoram	23,485
18	Nagaland	1,750
19	Odisha	32,721
20	Punjab	2,03,249
21	Rajasthan	1,13,865
22	Sikkim	32,185
23	Tamil Nadu	1,06,553

24	Telangana	1,52,113
25	Tripura	23,944
26	Uttarakhand	48,338
27	Uttar Pradesh	51,107
28	West Bengal	26,452
	Group of N E States	**10,034**
	Group of UTs	**25,629**
	All India	**74,121**

Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019

STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES

1426. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the financial viability governance standards and business performance of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of PACS that have been computerized, diversified into new economic activities and linked with digital banking and e-governance platforms throughout the States and Union Territories; and

(c) the steps taken to enable PACS to provide integrated agricultural services including storage, processing, marketing and input supply to farmers?

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

(a) : Yes, Sir. In the backdrop of problems faced by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across the country like need for transparency, augmenting income streams to strengthen their financial strength, improving governance standards, Government has taken a number of measures. To improve governance, transparency and operational efficiency of PACS, **Model Bye-laws for PACS** have been prepared in consultation with all stakeholders and circulated to all States/UTs. The Model Bye-laws enable PACS to undertake **more than 25 business activities**, improve governance through greater transparency and accountability, and make membership more inclusive with adequate representation of women and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. As per information available with the Ministry, **32 States/UTs have adopted the Model Bye-laws or have aligned their existing bye-laws with the Model Bye-laws**.

Further, the Ministry is implementing several initiatives to improve the financial sustainability and business performance of PACS, including:

i. Computerisation of functional PACS through a common ERP-based national software;
ii. Diversification of PACS into various economic activities;
iii. Establishment of new Multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies in uncovered Panchayats;

iv. Convergence of various Central Government schemes for creation of agricultural infrastructure at PACS level under the world's largest grain storage initiative in the cooperative sector; and

v. Integration of PACS with digital and e-Governance platforms for efficient service delivery.

(b) Government of India is implementing this Project of Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore which has now been increased upto 2925.39 Crore which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software, linking them with NABARD through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). The State wise progress made under the project is at **Statement**.

The status of diversified activities being carried out by PACS enabled by Model Bye-Laws are as follows (as on 15.07.2026): As on date, out of 64,159 registered PACS, 55,514 are functioning as Common Service Centres (CSCs); under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendra (PMBJK) scheme, 4,275 applications have been received from PACS, of which 4,255 have received initial approvals, 900 have obtained drug licences, 846 have been allotted store codes and 645 centres have become operational; out of 48,461 PACS functioning as fertilizer retailers, 38,974 have been upgraded as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSKs); 1,480 PACS across 10 States have been selected

as Water Committees, of which 118 have commenced loan recovery work; as per information provided by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), 394 PACS from 28 States/UTs have applied online for retail petrol/diesel outlets and 13 outlets have been commissioned. Further, 115 PACS holding wholesale consumer petrol pump licenses in 5 States have agreed to convert their outlets into retail outlets, out of which 62 retail outlets have been commissioned.

The Ministry has also initiated steps to integrate the PACS ERP system with various States' digital and e-Governance platforms to streamline agricultural credit and service delivery. In Andhra Pradesh, PACS ERP has been integrated with e-Governance Services, Paddy Procurement, LPG, MARKFED, the IGRS Registration & Stamp Portal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Public Distribution System (PDS), e-Crop and the CCLA (Chief Commissioner of Land Administration) platform; in Bihar, integration has been undertaken with the Aadhaar-enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) and e-Sahkari; in Chhattisgarh, PACS ERP has been integrated with the Ekikrit Kisan Portal, Committee Registration Module, Khadya Portal, MARKFED, Bhuiyan Citizen UI and the Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department portal; in Gujarat, integration has been carried out with the Gujarat Cooperative Portal and Any ROR (Any Record of Rights) Gujarat Portal; in Madhya Pradesh, integration has been undertaken with MP Bhulekh and the Samagra Samajik Suraksha Mission; in Rajasthan, PACS ERP has been integrated with e-Dharti, Rajasthan

State Data Centre (RSDC), Single Sign-On (SSO), ePDS, Jan Soochna Portal and RajSahakar Portal; in Uttar Pradesh, integration has been completed with the UP Bhulekh Portal and in Tamil Nadu, integration has been undertaken with the Comprehensive Audit Management System (CAMS).

(c) : Apart from diversified activities being carried out by PACS, there are various other steps also taken by Government enabling PACS to provide integrated agricultural services are as follows:

The Government on 31.05.2023 approved the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector. The Plan entails creation of various agri infrastructure at Primary Agriculture Credit Society (PACS) level, including warehouses, custom hiring center, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc. 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 World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector, 1,015 PACS across the country have been identified for construction of godowns and construction work has been completed in 313 PACS creating a total capacity of 1.80 LMT.

The Ministry of Cooperation has also established National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) to provide market linkage to cooperative products and

services in the international markets. So far, National Co-operative Exports Limited (NCEL) has exported 14,89,102 metric tonnes of 50 agri-commodities valued at ₹5,866.10 crore to 38 countries. Similarly, National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) has been established to provide market linkage to organic produce. NCOL markets the organic produce under " Bharat Organics" brand and its products are available in more than 1100 retail outlets in New Delhi and Bengaluru and on e-commerce and quick commerce platforms. To provide quality, certified and affordable seeds (input services) to farmers, Bharatiya Beej Sahkari Samiti (BBSSL) has been establised. So far, BBSSL has produced 6,07,620 quintals of quality seeds and through its extensive cooperative network, the 'Bharat Beej' brand has reached approximately 66 lakh farmers, improving their access to quality certified seeds.

STATEMENT

The State wise progress made under the project of Computerization of functional PACS

S. No	State/UTs Name	Approved PACS	Hardware Delivered	ERP Onboarded
1	Andaman and Nicobar	46	46	46
2	Andhra Pradesh	2037	2021	2021
3	Arunachal Pradesh	139	14	14
4	Assam	850	709	581
5	Bihar	4495	4477	4482
6	Chhattisgarh	2028	2028	2028
7	Daman and Diu	9	4	4

8	Goa	86	58	55
9	Gujarat	6216	5754	5760
10	Haryana	710	710	710
11	Himachal Pradesh	1885	1789	1598
12	Jammu and Kashmir	708	537	537
13	Jharkhand	2797	1500	1491
14	Karnataka	5894	5491	4590
15	Ladakh	10	10	10
16	Madhya Pradesh	5455	4536	4536
s17	Maharashtra	12178	12000	12033
18	Manipur	308	196	214
19	Meghalaya	330	108	103
20	Mizoram	99	49	45
21	Nagaland	231	231	142
22	Odisha	4240	0	0
23	Pondicherry	45	45	44
24	Punjab	3482	3456	3454
25	Rajasthan	8525	6781	6933
26	Sikkim	131	107	107
27	Tamil Nadu	4561	4532	4481
28	Tripura	475	268	268
29	Uttar Pradesh	6257	3581	3219
30	Uttarakhand	1216	670	668
31	West Bengal	4187	4167	3512
	Total	**79630**	**65875**	**63686**

STATUS OF ODOP SCHEME

1427. SHRI AKSHAY YADAV:

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

(a) the current status of the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme for Firozabad's glassware and bangle industry, including funds sanctioned, beneficiaries supported, and infrastructure created;

(b) whether Firozabad's glassware exporters have reported a decline in shipments and a rise in freight costs since March 2026, on account of disruptions to shipping routes through the Strait of Hormuz and the Red Sea and whether any relief has been extended;

(c) the details of the data on the overall decline, if any, in India's glassware and handicraft exports on account of global disruptions during the current financial year; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any freight-subsidy, export-credit, or alternate-route facilitation measures for exporters affected by the ongoing West Asia conflict, 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) : One District One Product (ODOP) is an initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) with the aim of selecting, branding, and promoting at least one product from each district of the country to enable holistic growth across all regions. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has

identified 110 products from 75 districts, including Glassware product for Firozabad district.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that for supporting Firozabad's Glassware and Bangle Industry financial assistance amounting to ₹3,676.27 lakh has been provided to 622 beneficiaries under the ODOP Margin Money Scheme, while 415 beneficiaries have received assistance amounting to ₹491.66 lakh under the ODOP Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme. Furthermore, under the One District One Product (ODOP) Training Scheme, 1,775 beneficiaries have been trained to enhance their skills and industrial capacity. Upon successful completion of the training programme, each beneficiary has been provided with an advanced toolkit worth up to ₹20,000.

Under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI), financial assistance of up to ₹200 crore per State/UT with legislatures - Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, and Puducherry is provided through a 50-year interest-free loan for establishment of PM Ekta Malls (Unity Malls) to promote the sale of ODOP, GI, and local handicraft products.

(b) and (c) : The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that no official district-specific information has been received from Firozabad's glassware exporters indicating any decline in the shipments and a rise in freight costs since March 2026.

Further, no overall decline has been observed in the exports of Glassware and Handicraft during the current financial year compared to previous financial year.

(d) : The Government constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on 02.03.2026 under the Department of Commerce which meets regularly and coordinate measures, including freight subsidy, export credit, duty relief on critical imports, implementation of necessary export regulations, and facilitation of alternate trade routes, to minimise disruptions to trade and ensure business continuity during the ongoing West Asia conflict.

For freight and insurance support Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) has launched the 'Resilience and Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) ' intervention on 19.03.2026 with covering exports to the West Asia region or sailing through the region. Freight and insurance costs of already-sailed exports of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are reimbursed up to 50 lakhs per MSME in respect of non-ECGC covered claims; in addition, 100% cover is provided for ECGC-covered exports which had already sailed and 95% cover for upcoming exports utilizing ECGC cover.

BUDGET FOR MGNREGS

1428. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the old Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) budget was slashed by over 60 per cent to Rs. 30,000 crore in the latest Union Budget, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details and total pending wage liabilities and material component arrears carried over into the current financial year, State-wise; and

(c) the timeline by which the Ministry guarantees the 100 per cent liquidation of these historical arrears using the transitional allocation?

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

(a) : A budgetary provision of Rs. 95,692.31 crore has been made for Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) VB–G RAM G for the FY 2026-27, which will cover the period from 01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027. This is among the highest ever budgetary allocation made for any Rural Employment Scheme in the history of Country at the Budget Estimate stage. In addition, a budgetary provision of ₹30,000 crore was made for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the first three mponths of FY 2026-27 and subsequently, an additional budgetary provision of ₹. 6,000 crore was made available, taking total budgetary provision under the scheme to ₹ 36,000 crore for said period of FY 2026-27.

(b) and (c) : In the current financial year 2026–27, pending liabilities of the wage component amounting to ₹9,711.98 crore have been released which includes all admissible pending liability for wage component for FY 2025-26.

For the material component, the Ministry has issued a financial sanction amounting to ₹7,765.68 crore as the first installment to all States/UTs for release of material liabilities. Out of this an amount of ₹5,440.07 crore have so far been utilized by the States/UTs.

Release of funds to the States/UTs towards settlement of pending liabilities under the erstwhile Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a continuous process. Funds are released from time to time based on the demand for funds, utilization of funds already sanctioned, and receipt of complete proposals from the States/UTs along with the requisite documents, in accordance with the prescribed procedure and Ministry is committed to settle all admissible pending liabilities of States/UTs subject to compliance of extant guidelines.

State/UTs-wise pending dues under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 01.04.2026 is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UTs-wise pending dues under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as on 01.04.2026

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Wage Component	Material Component
1	Andhra Pradesh	475.26	2144.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	149.57	233.77
3	Assam	257.60	262.09

4	Bihar	900.03	1667.20
5	Chhattisgarh	809.04	247.16
6	Goa	0.08	0.00
7	Gujarat	64.18	92.11
8	Haryana	8.22	110.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	102.56	71.87
10	Jammu And Kashmir	207.69	628.60
11	Jharkhand	409.50	367.86
12	Karnataka	246.30	1015.47
13	Kerala	399.13	418.80
14	Ladakh	0.89	4.44
15	Madhya Pradesh	736.22	985.73
16	Maharashtra	714.60	1015.83
17	Manipur	108.59	334.02
18	Meghalaya	194.81	384.72
19	Mizoram	70.57	8.13
20	Nagaland	46.63	118.29
21	Odisha	482.00	355.11
22	Punjab	58.98	231.33
23	Rajasthan	922.81	1253.69
24	Sikkim	1.33	24.85
25	Tamil Nadu	633.24	1152.59
26	Telangana	427.09	818.34
27	Tripura	21.69	121.55
28	Uttar Pradesh	1169.76	2540.97
29	Uttarakhand	92.54	146.65
30	West Bengal*	0.00	0.00
31	Andaman And Nicobar	0.33	0.14
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	0.61	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.14	0.52
	Total	**9711.98**	**16756.90**

* 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.

As per the request made by and following clarifications provided by the State Government, implementation of Scheme has been resumed in the State w.e.f. 01.06.2026.

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.

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES UNDER MGNREGS

1429. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the details of the amount pending for wage and material liabilities under the erstwhile Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGs) cleared for Kerala during April-June 2026 and the total outstanding liabilities, if any;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the shift from the largely Centre-funded MGNREGS framework to the 60:40 Centre-State funding pattern under Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rojgar and Aajeevika Mission-Gramin (VB-G RAM-G) on the ability of States to sanction and implement new works, State-wise including Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of delays or constraints in sanctioning or implementation of works under VB-G RAM-G have been reported from Kerala, including Thiruvananthapuram, on account of the State's share requirement, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any transitional financial support or flexibility to States to ensure continuity of rural employment and asset creation during the initial phase of VB-G RAM-G, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : In the current FY 2026-27, the following financial sanction has been issued to the State of Kerala as the first installment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Component	Mother sanction issued	Utilised

Wage	959.05	838.93
Material	184.27	163.04

Release of funds to the States/UTs towards settlement of pending liabilities under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a continuous process and financial sanctions are issued from time to time based on the demand for funds, utilization of funds already sanctioned, and receipt of complete proposals from the States/UTs along with the requisite documents.

During FY 2026–27, a total of ₹1,079.89 crore was released to the State of Kerala towards wage, material, admin and social audit under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and there are no pending wage liabilities from previous financial years. An amount of ₹348.93 crore is pending as liability under the material component as on 19.07.2026.

(b) to (d) : The funding pattern prescribed under the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act (VB-G RAM G) provides for sharing of expenditure between the Central Government and the State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

Here it is also stated that for the financial year 2026–27 (01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027), a provision of ₹95,692.31 crore has been made for the Central share for Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin),

which is among the largest ever allocations for rural employment programmes in the country 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 addition to this an allocation of Rs. 30,000 crore has also been made for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for first quarter of FY 2026-2027.

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

Historically, most of the major rural development schemes in the country have operated on shared funding models between the Centre and the States. Further, presently most of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) across sectors are being implemented on the 60:40 sharing model.

All States/UTs including Kerala have notified the VB- G RAM G and have informed that adequate budgetary provision have been made by them according to the requirements. Further, this Ministry has already made an interim allocation of an amount of Rs. 95,692.31 crore among States and UTs for the period starting 1st July 2026 to 31st March 2027. The Ministry has also given a mother sanction for the first installment of funds amounting to Rs. 25,495.32 crore based on the States' proposal. The details of interim allocation made and mother sanction

issued, State/UT wise, including Kerala is given in **Statement**. The scheme has since been successfully implemented in all States/UTs, including Kerala and as on 22.07.2026, over 99.5% workers who demanded employment have been offered employment and 5.20 Crore Persondays have been generated across 8.46 Lakh worksites in the country. Further, Ministry has also notified Transition rules for smooth transition from Mahatma Gandhi NREGS to VB-G RAM G.

In so far as implementation of VB-G RAM G in the State of Kerala is concerned at present, works are being executed in 940 Gram Panchayats, covering 99.9% of the Gram Panchayats in the State. Since 1st July, 2026, a total of 15,279 works have been taken up under the Programme, generating 31.37 lakh person-days of employment. To facilitate the effective implementation of the Programme during FY 2026–27, an interim Central allocation of ₹3,136.44 crore has been made to the State and with the corresponding State share, the total funds available for implementation under the Programme amount to ₹5,227.40 crore.

STATEMENT

The details of interim allocation made and mother sanction issued, State/UT wise, including Kerala

Fund Allocation/ Release under VB- G RAM G during the current financial year 2026-27-(as on 16.07.2026)			Figures in ₹ crore
S. No.	**States**	**Total Interim Allocation**	**Mother Sanctions Issued as 1st Installment**

1	Andhra Pradesh	7707.21	2545.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	560.7	147.55
3	Assam	1929.7	630.96
4	Bihar	6715.83	1663.56
5	Chhattisgarh	3354.85	1006.46
6	Goa	3.7	1.23
7	Gujarat	1540.54	310.64
8	Haryana	590.19	194.93
9	Himachal Pradesh	1203.28	397.41
10	Jharkhand	2705.64	437.06
11	Karnataka	5709.9	1750.88
12	Kerala	3136.44	925.33
13	Madhya Pradesh	6252.03	630.76
14	Maharashtra	4420.32	1459.92
15	Manipur	581.99	192.21
16	Meghalaya	1155.09	381.5
17	Mizoram	611.65	199.21
18	Nagaland	287.85	95.07
19	Odisha	3763.8	932.32
20	Punjab	1331.61	439.8
21	Rajasthan	7581.87	2274.37
22	Sikkim	97.57	32.23
23	Tamil Nadu	7585.49	2176.84
24	Telangana	3825.31	1263.41
25	Tripura	1041.7	344.05
26	Uttar Pradesh	9721.48	3210.76
27	Uttarakhand	626.43	193.78
28	West Bengal	8508	1264.49
29	Puducherry	40.56	12.88
30	Jammu And Kashmir	1151.2	380.21
31	Andaman & Nicobar	4.44	0
32	Ladakh	85.98	0
33	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu	9.02	0

34	Lakshadweep	0.32	0
	Total	**93841.69**	**25495.32**
Funds for Central Admin and Social Audit		1850.62	
Grand Total		**95,692.31**	

REVAMPED RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

1430. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the achievements under the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) in capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions, including the number of elected representatives and functionaries trained, State and district-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the funds released to Odisha under the scheme during the last three years, State and district-wise including Odisha and Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the progress made under the People's Plan Campaign in preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans, State and district-wise including Odisha and Himachal Pradesh and Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) the outcomes of the independent evaluation of the scheme by the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) in strengthening grassroots governance?

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

(a) : Panchayat, being “Local Self Government”, is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) since the financial year 2022-23 in States/UTs. The number of participants trained, including elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries under the scheme of RGSA, State/UT-wise, including Himachal Pradesh, during the last three years is at **Statement-I**.

(b) : The details of funds released to the State of Odisha and Himachal Pradesh, during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

State	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Odisha	27.33	20.00	62.24

Himachal Pradesh	19.31	27.21	14.00

Note: Funds under the Revamped RGSA are released State/UT-wise, not District-wise.

(c) : The progress made under the People's Plan Campaign in preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans, State and district-wise, including the States of Odisha and Himachal Pradesh, including Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency, during the plan year 2025-26 is at **Statement-II**.

(d) : To assess the effectiveness of RGSA capacity-building programmes and to propose corrective measures to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions, an external evaluation of the Revamped RGSA has been undertaken through the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA). The evaluations indicate that the scheme's structured, multi-layered capacity-building, combining classroom/thematic modules, exposure visits, and digital learning, has enhanced PRI capacities in Panchayat operations, planning, and implementation (including GPDP), digital governance, citizen engagement, and financial management. Post-training assessments record measurable gains in knowledge and practice, supporting more effective local governance and the localisation of SDGs.

STATEMENT-I

YEAR-WISE AND STATE/UT- WISE DETAILS OF THE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PROVIDED TRAINING, INCLUDING ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES AND PANCHAYAT FUNCTIONARIES, UNDER THE REVAMPED RGSA DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS, INCLUDING HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No	States	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26

1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2865	5221	6354
2	Andhra Pradesh	165001	325643	575492
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6138	12344	15318
4	Assam	348183	144936	173782
5	Bihar	163809	435896	275560
6	Chhattisgarh	163292	90559	182705
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1000	1073	3528
8	Goa	3548	4519	3596
9	Gujarat	1938	90368	22806
10	Haryana	12431	11909	106603
11	Himachal Pradesh	92458	120455	13453
12	Jammu & Kashmir	350026	82534	53912
13	Jharkhand	54056	135817	134636
14	Karnataka	363317	321380	284030
15	Kerala	149153	129632	94601
16	Ladakh	0	26	6400
17	Madhya Pradesh	86884	242279	345621
18	Maharashtra	984321	363111	124409
19	Manipur	5591	195	6739
20	Meghalaya	74410	78537	89151
21	Mizoram	9800	9841	23675
22	Nagaland	3435	4725	7758
23	Odisha	160774	279505	301680
24	Puducherry	0	0	50
25	Punjab	13359	122848	220862
26	Rajasthan	96389	71795	407326
27	Sikkim	11249	6709	10548
28	Tamil Nadu	101513	78490	80135
29	Telangana	2441	1701	105948
30	Tripura	63715	54228	75613
31	Uttarakhand	82712	22342	101331
32	Uttar Pradesh	144374	76302	525719

33	West Bengal	272762	228081	191971
	NIRDPR and Others	1438	1941	2,179
	Total	**39,92,382**	**35,54,942**	**45,73,491**

Source: As per Training Management Portal

STATEMENT-II

THE STATUS OF GPDP/BPDP/DPDP UPLOADED ON EGRAMSWARAJ DURING PLAN YEAR 2025-26, INCLUDING THE STATES OF ODISHA AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

Plan Year: 2025-2026							
S.No.	State Name	District Panchayat & Equivalent		Block Panchayat and Equivalent		Village Panchayat and Equivalent	
		No. of District Panchayat	District Panchayat Development Plan uploaded	No. of Block Panchayat	Block Panchayat Development Plan uploaded	No. of Gram Panchayat	Gram Panchayat Development Plan uploaded
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	2	0	14	0	70	67
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	660	660	13327	13320
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27	16	0	0	2108	2089
4	Assam	30	25	182	172	2664	2118
5	Bihar	38	38	534	533	8052	8053
6	Chhattisgarh	33	33	146	146	11693	11651
7	Goa	2	2	0	0	191	191
8	Gujarat	34	33	265	242	14632	13811
9	Haryana	22	21	143	143	6230	6221
10	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	92	81	3765	3611
11	Jammu And Kashmir	20	0	285	0	4291	4291
12	Jharkhand	24	23	264	263	4345	4343

13	Karnataka	31	0	238	0	5949	5940
14	Kerala	14	14	152	152	941	941
15	Ladakh	2	0	31	0	193	191
16	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	10	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	52	47	313	306	23011	22974
18	Maharashtra	34	34	351	350	28044	27902
19	Manipur	12	6	0	0	3811	161
20	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	855	816
22	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1334	0
23	Odisha	30	30	314	313	6794	6794
24	Puducherry	0	0	10	0	108	0
25	Punjab	23	22	155	150	13236	13230
26	Rajasthan	37	32	361	347	13129	11174
27	Sikkim	6	6	0	0	199	199
28	Tamil Nadu	36	36	388	388	12482	12395
29	Telangana	32	30	570	565	12849	12751
30	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	3	0	0	0	50	38
31	Tripura	9	9	75	75	1194	1193
32	Uttarakhand	13	13	95	95	7817	7777
33	Uttar Pradesh	75	75	826	825	57694	57683
34	West Bengal	23	22	345	345	3339	3337
Total Count		693	592	6809	6151	264407	255262

http://egramswaraj.gov.in

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CYBER CRIME MITIGATION CENTRE

1431. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

SHRI MURASOLI S.:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRIMATI. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the achievements made so far by the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) in curbing cyber financial fraud;

(b) whether the steps taken by the said Centre in curbing cyber financial fraud have been reviewed;

(c) if so, the amount saved and the details of the complaints received through the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System;

(d) the number of SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards and IMEIs (International Mobile Equipment Identity) blocked so far through the Suspect Registry and the number of mule accounts/bank accounts identified thereunder;

(e) the outcomes of the Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre and the 'Pratibimb' module including the details and the number of arrests as well as the achievements made so far; and

(f) the steps taken for the capacity building of the law enforcement agencies under the National Cybercrime Training Centre (NCTC) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) to (f) : 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes including cyber fraud through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes including cyber financial fraud in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

i. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

ii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (https://cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.

iii. The ‘Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System’ (CFCFRMS), under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. As per CFCFRMS operated by I4C, till 30.06.2026, financial amount of more than Rs. 11,158 Crore has been saved in more than 32.80 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number ‘1930’ has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

iv. A State of the Art, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime.

v. Till 30.06.2026, more than 15.75 lakhs SIM cards and 5.77 lakhs IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

vi. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions. Till 30.06.2026, more than 30.48 lakh suspect identifier data received from Banks and 32.08 lakh Layer 1 mule accounts have been shared

with the participating entities of Suspect Registry and declined transactions worth Rs. 25,698 crores.

vii. Samanvaya Platform has been made operational to serve as an Management Information System (MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs. It has lead to arrest of more than 29,837 accused and more than 2,33,593 Cyber Investigation assistance request.

viii. 'Sahyog' Portal has been launched to expedite the process of sending notices to IT intermediaries by the Appropriate Government or its agency under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of the IT Act, 2000 to facilitate the removal or disabling of access to any information, data or communication link being used to commit an unlawful act.

ix. The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform, namely 'CyTrain' portal has been developed under I4C, for capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online course on critical aspects of

cyber crime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. Till 30.06.2026, more than 1,63,344 police officers/judicial officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 1,61,957 Certificates issued through the portal.

x. Cyber Commando programme was launched by the Hon'ble Home Minister on 10.09.2024 to establish a Special Wing of Cyber Commandos equipped with specialized training to counter cybersecurity threats in the country. The programme envisions the creation of a dedicated, skilled workforce capable of securing critical information infrastructure and supporting national cybersecurity efforts. 281 cyber commandos successfully completed training.

xi. I4C, MHA is regularly organising ‘State Connect’, ‘Thana Connect’ ‘Bank Connect’ and Peer learning session to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.

xii. The state of the art National-Digital Investigation Support Centre (previously known as National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) {NCFL(I)}) has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi (on 18.02.2019) and at Assam (on 29.08.2025) to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. Till 30.06.2026, National-Digital Investigation Support

Centre, New Delhi has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in more than 14,064 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

xiii. To further strengthen operational efficiency and ensure uniformity in handling cybercrime complaints, the Ministry has issued a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for NCRP-CFCFRMS. The SOP lays down a standardized framework for complaint processing, bank coordination, grievance redressal, removal of lien markings, and restoration of defrauded funds to rightful claimants based on complaints received through the NCRP. Money Restoration Module for expeditious restoration of defrauded money to the victims and Grievance Redressal Module for timely attending to the grievances relating to freezing of the bank accounts and lien marking of the amount, have been made functional from April, 2026.

To further spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; caller tune campaign, dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram (CyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), SMS campaign, TV campaign, Radio campaign, School Campaign, advertisement in cinema halls, celebrity endorsement, IPL campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and

Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, digital displays on metro stations, railway stations and airports across, etc.

VIBRANT VILLAGE PROGRAMME

1432. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of projects sanctioned, pending ongoing and completed under the Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) since 2023, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages identified under the Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP), along with the funds allocated, released, utilised, State-wise;

(c) the number of villages provided with all-weather roads, mobile connectivity, drinking water, electricity, healthcare, schools, and internet facilities under the Programme, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed delays in the implementation of projects under the Programme, if so, the reasons therefor and the number of projects pending beyond their scheduled completion dates, classified State-wise; and

(e) whether any third-party evaluation has been conducted to assess the impact of the Programme on population retention, livelihood opportunities and basic services in border villages and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) : Government has approved Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th February, 2023 for comprehensive development of the select villages in 46 blocks abutting northern border in 19 districts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim,

Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh. Since the launch of the Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I) in 2023, 832 Projects in Arunachal Pradesh, 98 in Himachal Pradesh, 79 in Ladakh (UT), 87 in Sikkim and 152 in Uttarakhand have been sanctioned under the programme by MHA with an outlay of ₹3065.32 Crore. As reported by the States/UT, 316 projects have been completed as on date. Further, 1658 projects have been sanctioned by the Central Ministries/Departments under convergence.

(b) : Under VVP-I, 662 villages have been identified for comprehensive development on priority, comprising 455 villages in Arunachal Pradesh, 46 in Sikkim, 51 in Uttarakhand, 75 in Himachal Pradesh and 35 in the UT of Ladakh. An amount of ₹953.47 crore has been released to the States/UT under the programme.

(c) : Under VVP-I, 111 road projects with an outlay of ₹2,481.93 crore have been sanctioned for providing all-weather road connectivity to 134 unconnected villages. As informed by the Ministries/Departments/State Governments, 528

villages are connected with 4G mobile connectivity, 625 villages are covered with piped drinking water supply and 621 villages have access to on-grid/off-grid electricity. In addition, MHA has sanctioned 140 off-grid solar projects and 7 micro-hydel projects under VVP-I. Under convergence, Ministry of Power has sanctioned 43 projects with an outlay of ₹238.30 crore for augmentation of power distribution infrastructure.

40 Mobile Medical Units have been sanctioned under VVP-I for health services in Arunachal Pradesh. 146 projects for construction/ upgradation of school infrastructure have been sanctioned under the programme.

(d) and (e) : The implementation of projects under Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I) is reviewed periodically. Necessary coordination with the Ministries/Departments concerned and the State Governments/UT Administration is undertaken wherever required to facilitate implementation. No third-party evaluation has been conducted under Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I).

PATIENT DATA MONITORING SYSTEM

1433. SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) the performance parameters prescribed for assessing de-addiction and rehabilitation centres supported under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction;

(b) the manner in which the Patient Data Monitoring System is being utilised to monitor treatment outcomes and rehabilitation of beneficiaries;

(c) whether the Ministry has identified centres with consistently poor performance and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the findings of such assessments are being considered while sanctioning or renewing financial assistance to such centres, 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 performance of de-addiction and rehabilitation centres under the Scheme “National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)” is assessed on multiple parameters, including the adequacy of infrastructure such as the number of beds provisioned and occupied, ward space, counselling and consultation rooms, medicine storage, recreation facilities, cleanliness, and provision of free food. Attention is also given to staffing, quality of services, follow-up, provision of medical and psychosocial care, maintenance of documents, utilization of funds, outreach activities undertaken, etc.

(b) : The Patient Data Monitoring System, namely the Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan Management Information System (NMBA MIS), has been introduced under the NAPDDR Scheme to digitally capture and monitor beneficiary-wise records from preventive, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities. The system primarily enables assessment of the pattern and type of substance use apart from details of patient registration, clinical assessment, past history, diagnosis, and current treatment including pharmacological and psychosocial services, as well as follow-up interventions. NMBA MIS facilitates monitoring of service delivery and treatment outcomes.

(c) and (d) : As per the Standard Operating Procedure, the De-addiction Centres are inspected through the Project Monitoring Unit of the Ministry from time to time through random surprise visits. Continuity of the Project and release of grant to the Centre is subject to the satisfactory inspection report. There is provision of closure of the Centre if it is not functioning as per the Scheme guidelines.

ROMOTION OF TEXTILE EXPORTS

1434. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the details and total value of India's textile and apparel exports during the last three years, product and market-wise;

(b) whether the Government has identified key challenges affecting textile exports, including global demand slowdown, competition from other exporting countries and compliance with sustainability and quality standards, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken to promote textile exports, including schemes such as Production Linked Incentive (PLI), PM MITRA Parks, and export promotion initiatives; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any additional policy interventions to enhance competitiveness, diversify export markets and increase India's share in global textile trade, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) to (d) : India's textile and apparel exports, including handicrafts, increased from ₹2,97,004 crore in 2023–24 to ₹3,25,339 crore in 2025–26, registering a CAGR growth of 4.7% during the period.

India's textile & apparel including Handicrafts exports (value in Rs. Cr)				
Sl No.	**Main Commodity**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	READYMADE GARMENTS	120305	135428	139350
2	COTTON TEXTILES	101495	104064	102427
3	MAN-MADE TEXTILES	42059	44788	46254
4	CARPETS	11553	13037	12887
5	JUTE PRODUCTS	2925	3385	3381

6	SILK PRODUCTS	988	1370	2262
7	WOOL & WOOLEN TEXTILES	1593	1355	1566
8	HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	1162	1201	1359
	India's textile & apparel exports	**282079**	**304628**	**309484**
9	HANDCRFS (EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	14925	14945	15855
	India's textile & apparel including Handicrafts exports	**297004**	**319573**	**325339**

Source: DGCIS, Provisional data (Rounded Off)

TEXTILE AND APPAREL EXPORTS TO MAJOR MARKETS - THE DETAILS OF INDIA'S EXPORTS OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL, INCLUDING HANDICRAFTS, TO KEY MARKETS ARE APPENDED BELOW.

India's textile & apparel including Handicrafts exports (value in Rs. Cr) /Country Wise				
Sl No.	**Country**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	U S A	83179	92571	85910
2	BANGLADESH	23340	27845	24445
3	UAE	16720	18252	20775
4	U K	16679	18287	19652
5	GERMANY	10937	12035	13200
6	NETHERLAND	7990	10190	10461
7	SPAIN	7292	8373	9651
8	FRANCE	8079	8294	9074
9	ITALY	6471	6684	7407
10	SRI LANKA	5762	6919	6997
REST OF THE WORLD		110555	110124	117766
GRAND TOTAL		**297004**	**319573**	**325339**

Source: DGCIS, Provisional data (Rounded Off)

India's exports of textiles and apparel, including handicrafts, registered growth in more than 100 countries in 2025–26 compared with 2024–25.

The Government regularly monitoring India's export of Textile & Apparel and continues to work with all stakeholders including exporters and industry to mitigate the impact of any challenges and takes various measures to boost production and competitiveness of exports in the textile Sector.

The Government is implementing various schemes and initiatives to boost the Indian textile and apparel sector and enhance its competitiveness, and these measures are contributing to the growth of exports from the country. The major schemes/initiatives include PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme; National Technical Textiles Mission; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector; Silk Samagra-2; National Handloom Development Programme; National Handicrafts Development Programme; Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme; Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme; Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme; Export Promotion Mission (EPM), comprising Niryat Protsahan and Niryat Disha; and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters (CGSE).

The Government has also adopted a focused export-promotion and market-diversification strategy covering 40 priority countries. The Sixteen Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) which are in force, including the India–United Kingdom Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA); and the concluded FTAs with the European Union (EU) and New Zealand provide an opportunity for

Indian textiles and apparel sector to enhance their exports and undertake market diversification.

The Government of India launched RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) on 19 March 2026 under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) to support exporters affected by disruptions arising from the West Asia/Middle East conflict and maritime challenges in the Gulf region.

Customs duty on imports of cotton falling under Chapter 5201 has been temporarily exempted from 1 June to 31 October 2026 to augment domestic availability. Further, the Government has approved the Mission for Cotton Productivity for the period 2026–27 to 2030–31 to address key bottlenecks, improve productivity growth, and resolve quality-related concerns in India's cotton sector.

The Government has implemented the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme since March 2019, to rebate all embedded State and Central taxes/levies on export of Apparel/Garments and Made-ups to provide support and enhance competitiveness of these sectors. Further, the recent extension of the scheme up to 30 September 2026 provides policy stability, strengthens competitiveness of Indian textile exports.

FUNDS TO NFIES

1435. 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;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from Andhra Pradesh for establishment of a CFSL , if so, the current status of such proposals;

(d) the number and locations of off-campus centres of the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) established under NFIES, along with funding details; and

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals from Andhra Pradesh for setting up an NFSU off-campus centre and 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 of 07 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs). Funds to the tune of ₹119.09 crore have

been released and utilized under the scheme for the NFSU campuses and 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. 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. 06 CFSLs at Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar are to be co-located with the NFSU campus. So far, land for NFSU campus / CFSL has been allotted in Nagpur (Maharashtra), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Khordha (Odisha), Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu) and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

The NFSU campuses are currently operational from Transit buildings allotted in Nagpur (Maharashtra), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Khordha (Odisha), Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu), and Jaipur (Rajasthan). There is no proposal for setting up of CFSL in Andhra Pradesh.

SHGS MAPPED ON DIGITAL PLATFORMS

1436. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the details and number of women Self-Help Groups mapped on the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) digital platforms for Financial Year 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26;

(b) whether the ministry records data on financial linkage and credit access to these Self Help Groups;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry tracks data on enterprise activities and livelihood diversification undertaken by such groups, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the data inform policy decisions for strengthening rural livelihoods, 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) : A total of 10.05 crore rural households and 92 lakh women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are mapped on the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) digital platform.

(b) and (c) : Yes. The Ministry maintains data on financial linkage and credit access of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NRLM through the SHG Bank Linkage Portal, which captures information on the credit accessed

by SHGs from banks. The total credit disbursement to the SHGs is Rs. 13,41,852.66 crores.

(d) and (e) : A dedicated mobile application has been developed to capture and manage the profiles of entrepreneurs and their enterprises. Training on the operation and use of the application is conducted for the concerned stakeholders, and data entry is carried out through the application. It supports planning, monitoring and strengthening rural livelihoods under DAY-NRLM.

GRANTS TO PRIS

1437. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) the details of tied grants, untied grants, and performance-linked grants recommended under the 16th Finance Commission for Panchayati Raj Institutions, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of Gram Panchayats denied or delayed performance grants due to failure to upload Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), upload audited accounts, achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) targets, or achieve immunisation linked criteria during the last ten years, State/UT-wise, including Chhattisgarh and Chandigarh;

(c) the details of Finance Commission grants recommended, grants actually released, and the shortfall in release of grants to Panchayats under the 10th to 15th Finance Commissions, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of Panchayat elections delayed beyond Constitutional timelines during the last ten years, including duration of delay, reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the technical assistance or capacity-building measures provided by the Ministry to local bodies in Chhattisgarh to expedite compliance?

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

(a) : The details of tied grants, untied grants, and performance-linked grants recommended under the 16th Finance Commission for Panchayati Raj Institutions, State-wise are attached at **Statement-I.** The Central Finance Commission grants for Rural Local Bodies are not recommended for Union Territories.

(b) : The criteria relating to the uploading of audited accounts and increase in own revenues over the preceding year, were applicable for availing Performance Grants for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20 under the 14th Finance Commission. Accordingly, the State/UT-wise details of Performance Grants released to States, including Chhattisgarh, in respect of all eligible Gram Panchayats under the 14th

Finance Commission are given at **Statement-II.** However, this Ministry does not maintain Gram Panchayat–wise details. Further, there was no Performance Grant component under the 15th Finance Commission during award period 2020-21 to 2025-26.

(c) : Under the 10th (FYs 1995-2000) and 11th (FYs 2000-2005) Finance Commission, a total grants of Rs. 3576.35 Crore out of total allocation of 4380.93 Crore and Rs.6601.85 Crore out of the total allocation Rs.8000.00 Crore respectively were released for the Panchayati Raj Institutions. However, the state-wise details in this regard are not available with the Ministry.

Further, the State-wise details of grants recommended, grants actually released under 12th to 15th Finance Commission to Panchayati Raj Institutions are given at **Statement-III .**

(d) : The required details are not maintained centrally. However, States/UTs wise current status of elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions is given at **Statement-IV.**

(e): Panchayat, being a “Local Self Government”, is a State subject and part of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, strengthening Panchayat capacity is primarily the responsibility of States/UTs. However, the Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely the Revamped Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA), w.e.f. financial year 2022-23, with the objective of supporting Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) by imparting training to Elected Representatives (ERs) and other stakeholders to

develop leadership abilities, thereby enabling Gram Panchayats to function effectively across all States/UTs.

Under the scheme, capacity-building support is provided to elected representatives, functionaries, and other stakeholders of Panchayats across different categories, viz. basic orientation and refresher programmes, thematic interventions, specialized training, and Panchayat Development Plan-related programmes, etc.

Under this scheme, 6,16,642 participants were provided training in the State of Chhattisgarh, during 2022-23 to 2026-27 (as on 10.07.2026).

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF TIED GRANTS, UNTIED GRANTS, AND PERFORMANCE-LINKED GRANTS RECOMMENDED UNDER THE 16TH FINANCE COMMISSION FOR PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS, STATE-WISE.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Tied grant	Untied grant	Performance grant
1	Andhra Pradesh	6651.00	6651.00	3325.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	679.00	679.00	340.00
3	Assam	5831.50	5831.50	2917.00
4	Bihar	20769.50	20769.50	10384.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4665.50	4665.50	2333.00
6	Goa	70.00	70.00	34.00
7	Gujarat	7521.00	7521.00	3760.00
8	Haryana	3308.00	3308.00	1654.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	1498.00	1498.00	748.00
10	Jharkhand	5692.50	5692.50	2846.00

11	Karnataka	7555.50	7555.50	3778.00
12	Kerala	1323.50	1323.50	661.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	12813.50	12813.50	6406.00
14	Maharashtra	13127.00	13127.00	6563.00
15	Manipur	504.50	504.50	253.00
16	Meghalaya	591.50	591.50	296.00
17	Mizoram	226.50	226.50	114.00
18	Nagaland	278.50	278.50	140.00
19	Odisha	7486.50	7486.50	3742.00
20	Punjab	3394.50	3394.50	1697.00
21	Rajasthan	12586.50	12586.50	6294.00
22	Sikkim	87.00	87.00	44.00
23	Tamil Nadu	6772.00	6772.00	3386.00
24	Telangana	3987.00	3987.00	1994.00
25	Tripura	470.50	470.50	235.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	33304.00	33304.00	16653.00
27	Uttarakhand	1618.50	1618.50	810.00
28	West Bengal	11281.00	11281.00	5641.00
	Total	174094.00	174094.00	87048.00

STATEMENT-II

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF PERFORMANCE GRANTS RELEASED DURING THE AWARD PERIOD OF 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION

(Rs. in crore)

No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	168.62	190.79	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	106.22	120.2	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	102.84	116.37	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	2.62	2.97	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	169.32	191.61	0.00	0.00

8	Haryana	76.15	86.18	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	35.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	66.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	118.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	179.46	204.08	0.00	0.00
13	Kerala	78.78	79.58	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	265.84	296.64	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	294.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	4.04	4.57	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	173.55	196.4	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	80.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	267.35	302.55	0.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	2.91	3.3	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	172.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Telangana	105.41	119.28	0.00	0.00
26	Tripura	6.58	7.45	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	699.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	36.92	21.58	0.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	268.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3499.45	1943.55	0.00	0.00

Note: No grants were recommended to the State of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland under 14th Finance Commission.

STATEMENT-III

The State-wise details of grants recommended, grants actually released under 12th to 15th Finance Commission to Panchayati Raj Institutions

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF 12TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS TO RURAL LOCAL BODIES DURING AWARD PERIOD 2005-06 TO 2009-10.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,587.00	1,587.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68.00	27.20
3	Assam	526.00	368.20
4	Bihar	1,624.00	1,624.00
5	Chhattisgarh	615.00	615.00
6	Goa	18.00	7.97
7	Gujarat	931.00	931.00
8	Haryana	388.00	388.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	147.00	147.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	281.00	52.86
11	Jharkhand	482.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	888.00	888.00
13	Kerala	985.00	985.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,663.00	1,663.00
15	Maharashtra	1,983.00	1,983.00
16	Manipur	46.00	21.16
17	Meghalaya	50.00	40.00
18	Mizoram	20.00	16.00
19	Nagaland	40.00	40.00
20	Orissa	803.00	803.00
21	Punjab	324.00	259.20
22	Rajasthan	1,230.00	1,230.00
23	Sikkim	13.00	11.70
24	Tamil Nadu	870.00	870.00
25	Tripura	57.00	39.90
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,928.00	2,928.00
27	Uttarakhand	162.00	129.60
28	West Bengal	1,271.00	1,271.00
	Total	20,000	18,926.79

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF 13TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS TO RURAL LOCAL BODIES DURING AWARD PERIOD 2010-11 TO 2014-15.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	4686.22	4124.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	277.26	100.48
3	Assam	1658.45	1455.00
4	Bihar	5013.46	4972.93
5	Chhattisgarh	1869.92	1779.51
6	Goa	91.55	10.49
7	Gujarat	2483.52	1804.46
8	Haryana	1099.42	1093.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	565.76	562.66
10	Jammu & Kashmir	929.46	592.26
11	Jharkhand	1832.05	1594.17
12	Karnataka	4558.33	4521.06
13	Kerala	1973.13	1962.06
14	Madhya Pradesh	4388.66	3953.88
15	Maharashtra	5631.60	5591.83
16	Manipur	236.77	199.82
17	Meghalaya	355.59	126.17
18	Mizoram	219.32	93.64
19	Nagaland	342.65	59.31
20	Odisha	2805.44	1898.22
21	Punjab	1138.70	960.63

22	Rajasthan	4016.09	3995.76
23	Sikkim	186.59	120.40
24	Tamil Nadu	3120.56	2271.86
25	Telangana	652.88	895.16
26	Tripura	316.86	219.11
27	Uttar Pradesh	9904.87	9824.08
28	Uttarakhand	598.13	406.19
29	West Bengal	4207.47	3067.97
	Total	65160.71	58256.61

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS TO GRAM PANCHAYATS DURING AWARD PERIOD 2015-16 TO 2019-20.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	8654.09	8124.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	819.93	753.32
3	Assam	5416.59	5101.35
4	Bihar	21017.84	18916.06
5	Chhattisgarh	5244.14	4938.93
6	Goa	133.76	125.98
7	Gujarat	8634.73	8132.20
8	Haryana	3883.52	3657.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	1809.80	1664.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3463.73	1857.93
11	Jharkhand	6046.73	5560.64
12	Karnataka	9288.66	8649.95
13	Kerala	4017.61	3774.20
14	Madhya Pradesh	13556.36	12763.20
15	Maharashtra	15035.67	13826.95
16	Manipur	206.04	194.05

17	Odisha	8850.34	8335.25
18	Punjab	4091.15	3762.27
19	Rajasthan	13633.64	12840.17
20	Sikkim	148.49	139.86
21	Tamil Nadu	8777.43	7523.06
22	Telangana	5375.29	5059.97
23	Tripura	335.67	316.13
24	Uttar Pradesh	35776.57	32874.79
25	Uttarakhand	1882.68	1752.90
26	West Bengal	14191.78	12603.46
	Total	200292.20	183248.54

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF 15TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS TO RURAL LOCAL BODIES DURING AWARD PERIOD 2020-21 TO 2025-26.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	12856.00	12680.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1131.00	489.50
3	Assam	7857.00	7857.00
4	Bihar	24579.00	24545.34
5	Chhattisgarh	7123.00	7115.24
6	Goa	368.00	263.88
7	Gujarat	15650.00	15648.39
8	Haryana	6193.00	6120.54
9	Himachal Pradesh	2102.00	2100.40
10	Jharkhand	8274.00	7596.88
11	Karnataka	15756.00	11905.89
12	Kerala	7972.00	7972.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	19511.00	19471.97
14	Maharashtra	28540.00	26119.04

15	Manipur	867.00	242.50
16	Meghalaya	893.00	276.50
17	Mizoram	455.00	455.00
18	Nagaland	611.00	265.00
19	Odisha	11058.00	11054.11
20	Punjab	6798.00	6771.67
21	Rajasthan	18915.00	17253.31
22	Sikkim	207.00	204.78
23	Tamil Nadu	17666.00	15419.93
24	Telangana	9048.00	7957.45
25	Tripura	937.00	937.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	47764.00	47764.00
27	Uttarakhand	2813.00	2802.06
28	West Bengal	21611.00	21342.14
	Total	297555.00	282632.34

STATEMENT-IV

STATES/UTS WISE STATUS OF ELECTIONS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No	Name of the States/UTs	Year and month when election held last	Year and month when next election due	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	Gram Panchayat: April, 2021 Block Panchayat: September, 2021 District Panchayat: September 2021	Gram Panchayat: March, 2026 Block Panchayat: August 2026 District Panchayat: August 2026	Tenure of Gram Panchayat ended on 2nd April 2026.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat:	Gram Panchayat: Dec, 2030 Block Panchayat: Nil	-

		Dec, 2025 Block Panchayat: Nil District Panchayat: Dec, 2025	District Panchayat: Dec, 2030	
3	Assam	Gram Panchayat: May, 2025 Block Panchayat: May, 2025 District Panchayat: May, 2025	Gram Panchayat: June, 2030 Block Panchayat June, 2030 District Panchayat: June, 2030	-
4	Bihar	Gram Panchayat: August – December, 2021 Block Panchayat: August – December, 2021 District Panchayat: August – December, 2021	Gram Panchayat: August – December, 2026 Block Panchayat: August – December, 2026 District Panchayat: August – December, 2026	-
5	Chhattisgarh	Gram Panchayat: February, 2025 Block Panchayat: February, 2025 District Panchayat: February, 2025	Gram Panchayat: February, 2030 Block Panchayat: February, 2030 District Panchayat: February, 2030	-
6	Goa	Gram Panchayat:	Gram Panchayat: August, 2027 Block Panchayat: Block Panchayat	-

		August, 2022 Block Panchayat: No Block Panchayat District Panchayat: December, 2025	District Panchayat: December, 2030	
7	Gujarat	Gram Panchayat: December, 2021 (10120 Gram Panchayats) Gram Panchayat: June, 2025 (4564 Gram Panchayats) Gram Panchayat: February, 2018 (121 Gram Panchayats) Block Panchayat: April, 2026 (260 Block Panchayats) Block Panchayat: February, 2025 (3 Block Panchayats)	Gram Panchayat: December, 2026 Gram Panchayat: July, 2030 Gram Panchayat: March, 2023 Block Panchayat: May 2031 Block Panchayat: March, 2030 District Panchayat: May, 2031	State election commission postponed election of 121 Gram Panchayats of Visavadar assembly constituency and Kadi assembly constituency as Election Commission of India declared election of these two assembly constituencies in this period and as the entire election staff was deployed for conducting the election of these two assembly constituencies, State Election commission had to postpone elections of 121 Gram Panchayats falling under these two constituencies. So, there will be election held in these Gram Panchayats when SEC conduct Gram Panchayat by-elections of vacant seats as like every six months regularly.

		District Panchayat: April, 2026 (34 District Panchayats)		
8	Haryana	November, 2022	November, 2027	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	Gram Panchayat: May 2026 Block Panchayat: May 2026 District Panchayat: May 2026	Gram Panchayat: May 2031 Block Panchayat: May 2031 District Panchayat: May 2031	
10	Jharkhand	Gram Panchayat: May, 2022 Block Panchayat: May, 2022 District Panchayat: May, 2022	Gram Panchayat: May, 2027 Block Panchayat: May, 2027 District Panchayat: May, 2027	-
11	Karnataka	Gram Panchayat: December, 2020 Block Panchayat: February, 2016 District Panchayat: February, 2016	Gram Panchayat: December,2025 Block Panchayat: February, 2021 District Panchayat: February, 2021	Block Panchayats and District Panchayats elections were scheduled in Feb., 2021 but it had been delayed due to Court case (WP 20426/2021- SEC of Karnataka v/s State of Karnataka) – Case disposed. Block and District Panchayat Elections are pending since February 2021. Tenure of Gram Panchayat body ended in February – March, 2026.
12	Kerala	Gram Panchayat:	Gram Panchayat: December 2030 Block Panchayat: December 2030	-

		December 2025 Block Panchayat: December 2025 District Panchayat: December 2025	District Panchayat: December 2030	
13	Madhya Pradesh	Gram Panchayat: July 2022 Block Panchayat: July 2022 District Panchayat: July 2022	Gram Panchayat: July 2027 Block Panchayat: July 2027 District Panchayat: July 2027	-
14	Maharashtra	Gram Panchayat:* November. 2023	Gram Panchayat:* State election commission will declare	Gram Panchayat: Elections in Gram Panchayats are being held from time to time in a staggered manner.
		Block Panchayat: March 2017 (148 Block Panchayats) January 2018 (05 Block Panchayats) December 2019 (14 Block Panchayats) January 2020 (44 Block Panchayats)	Block Panchayat: March 2022 (148 Block Panchayats) January 2023 (05 Block Panchayats) December 2024 (14 Block Panchayats) January 2025 (44 Block Panchayats) December 2026 (07 Block Panchayats) January 2027 (08 Block Panchayats)	Elections in 211 Block Panchayats are pending due to court case.

		December 2021 (07 Block Panchayats) January 2022 (08 Block Panchayats) February 2026 (125 Block Panchayats)	February 2031 (125 Block Panchayats)	
		District Panchayat: March 2017 (12 District Panchayats) January 2018 (01 District Panchayat) December 2019 (01 District Panchayat) January 2020 (06 District Panchayats) December 2021 (01 District Panchayat) January 2022 (01 District Panchayat) February 2026	District Panchayat: March 2022 (12 District Panchayats) January 2023 (01 District Panchayat) December 2024 (01 District Panchayat) Jan. 2025 (06 District Panchayat) Dec 2026 (01 District Panchayat) January 2027 (01 District Panchayat) February 2031 (12 District Panchayats)	Elections 20 District Panchayats are pending due to court case.

		(12 District Panchayats)		
15	Manipur	Gram Panchayat: October, 2017	Gram Panchayat: October, 2022	As per the North East News dated 16.06.2026, the Manipur Cabinet approves Panchayat elections on 1st October, 2026. Block Panchayat: The provision of Panchayat Samiti (Block Panchayat) was inserted in the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 vide 8th Amendment Act, 2023, notified in Gazette on 22nd February, 2023.
		Block Panchayat: NA	Block Panchayat: N/A	
		District Panchayat: October, 2017	District Panchayat: October, 2022	
16	Meghalaya	Does not cover under Part IX		
17	Mizoram	Does not cover under Part IX		
18	Nagaland	Does not cover under Part IX		
19	Odisha	Gram Panchayat: February 2022 Block Panchayat: February 2022 District Panchayat: February 2022	Gram Panchayat: February 2027 Block Panchayat: February 2027 District Panchayat: February 2027	-
20	Punjab	Gram Panchayat: October 2024 Block Panchayat: December 2025 District	Gram Panchayat: October 2029 Block Panchayat: December 2030 District Panchayat: December 2030	-

		Panchayat: December 2025		
21	Rajasthan	Gram Panchayat: January, 2020 (6759 Gram Panchayats) March, 2020 (704 Gram Panchayats) September, 2020 (1003 Gram Panchayats) October, 2020 (2845 Gram Panchayats) January, 2021 (10 Gram Panchayats)	Gram Panchayat: January 2025 March, 2025 September, 2025 October, 2025 January, 2026	In the decision dated 10.05.2022passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 278/2022 Suresh Mahajan vs. State of Madhya Pradesh and others filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Hon'ble Court had given directions to conduct a tripartite test for OBC reservation, in compliance of which the Rajasthan State Other Backward Classes (Political Representation) Commission, Jaipur constituted by the State Government has not yet submitted its report to the State Government, due to which a decision on reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions cannot be taken right now. Only as a result of this, the general elections of the PanchayatiRaj Institutions of the State will be able to be completed/started.
		Block Panchayat: December, 2020 (222 Block Panchayats) September., 2021 (78 Block Panchayats) October,	Block Panchayat: December, 2025 September, 2026 October, 2026 December, 2026	

		2021 (22 Block Panchayats) December, 2021 (30 Block Panchayats)		
		District Panchayat: December, 2020 (21 District Panchayats) September, 2021 (06 District Panchayats) October, 2021 (02 District Panchayats) December, 2021 (04 District Panchayats)	District Panchayat: December, 2025 September, 2026 October, 2026 December, 2026	
22	Sikkim	Gram Panchayat: November 2022 Block Panchayat: Not Applicable District Panchayat: November 2022	Gram Panchayat: November 2027 Block Panchayat: Not Applicable District Panchayat: November 2027	-

23	Tamil Nadu	December, 2019	January 2025	Election in all Panchayats of 28 Districts is due since January 2025. Tenure of all Panchayats of reaming 9 Districts is till October, 2026.
24	Telangana	Gram Panchayat: December, 2025	Gram Panchayat: December, 2030	Block Panchayat and District Panchayat election pending since July, 2024. Last election held on May 2019. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government appointed Dedicated Commission to recommend reservations to Backward Classes on empirical data. The Govt. also taken up SEEEPC survey basing on which the Dedicated Commission has prepared its report. In the meanwhile the Govt. has decided to increase the quantum of reservations to BCs and issued G.O. Ms.No.09, 26-09-2025 providing 42% reservations to BCs. Accordingly, reservations were made to Rural Local Bodies and submitted to the State Election Commission. The Hon'ble High Court has set aside the G.O. Ms. No.09, 26-09-2025 and the State Election Commission has kept the notification in abeyance. The case is pending in the Hon'ble High Court.
		Block Panchayat: May, 2019	Block Panchayat: May, 2024	
		District Panchayat: May, 2019	District Panchayat: May, 2024	
25	Tripura	Gram Panchayat: August, 2024 Block Panchayat: August, 2024 District Panchayat: August, 2024	Gram Panchayat: July 2029 Block Panchayat: July 2029 District Panchayat: July 2029	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	April, 2021	May, 2026	Tenure of PRI body ended in May 2026
27	Uttarakhand	12 Districts (Except Haridwar) Gram Panchayat: July, 2025 Block Panchayat: July, 2025 District Panchayat:	Gram Panchayat: July, 2030 Block Panchayat: July, 2030 District Panchayat: July, 2030	-

		July, 2025 (Haridwar District) Gram Panchayat: September, 2022 Block Panchayat: September, 2022 District Panchayat: September, 2022	Gram Panchayat: September, 2027 Block Panchayat: September, 2027 District Panchayat: September, 2027	
28	West Bengal	Gram Panchayat: July 2023 Block Panchayat: July 2023 District Panchayat: July 2023	Gram Panchayat: July 2028 Block Panchayat: July 2028 District Panchayat: July 2028	-
			Union Territories	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Gram Panchayat: March, 2022 Block Panchayat: March, 2022 District Panchayat: March, 2022	Gram Panchayat: March, 2027 Block Panchayat: March, 2027 District Panchayat: March, 2027	-
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Gram Panchayat: November, 2025 Block Panchayat:	Gram Panchayat: November, 2030 Block Panchayat: Not Applicable District Panchayat: November, 2030	-

		Not Applicable District Panchayat: November, 2025		
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Gram Panchayat: Nov-Dec, 2018 Block Panchayat: October - November, 2019 District Panchayat: November - December, 2020	Gram Panchayat: January, 2024 Block Panchayat: January, 2024 District Panchayat: February, 2026	Gram Panchayat and Block Panchayat have been dissolved in January, 2024. Tenure of District Panchayat body ended in February 2026. The tenure of all three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions has expired. Consequently, no elected women representatives are presently heading the District, Block, or Panchayat levels. The State Election Commissioner, UT of J&K, has been appointed. Vide Order No. SEC/Pyt/03/2026/607-639 dated 25.03.2026, a schedule has been issued for the revision of the Panchayat Electoral Roll with reference to 01.04.2026 as the qualifying date. As per the said order, the final Panchayat Electoral Roll-2026 shall be published on 15.05.2026. Accordingly, the process for revision of the Panchayat Electoral Roll has been initiated across all Panchayats in the UT of J&K.
32	Ladakh	Gram Panchayat:	Gram Panchayat: Not Available	After separation from J&K, Fresh PRI election are yet to held. Last election was held on 2018

		Not Available Block Panchayat: Not Available District Panchayat: Not Available	Block Panchayat: Not Available District Panchayat: Not Available	Tenure of Panchayats ended in Jan 2024. Election not held yet.
33	Lakshadweep	Gram Panchayat: December, 2017	Gram Panchayat: December, 2022	Due to Court Case pending in High Court of Kerala vide WPC No. 40183 of 2022 filed by Sh. AP Nazeer of Kavaratti. Panchayats have been dissolved in December, 2022. Election not held yet.
		Block Panchayat: Not Applicable	Block Panchayat: Not Applicable	-
		District Panchayat: December, 2017	District Panchayat: January, 2023	Due to Court Case pending in High Court of Kerala vide WPC No. 40183 of 2022 filed by Sh. AP Nazeer of Kavaratti. Panchayats have been dissolved in December, 2022. Election not held yet.
34	Puducherry	Gram Panchayat: June, 2006 Block Panchayat: June, 2006 District Panchayat: Not Available	Gram Panchayat: July, 2011 Block Panchayat: July, 2011 District Panchayat: Not Available	Gram Panchayat& Block Panchayat: Elections to the Local Bodies could not be held due to litigation in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. As per the Court's directions, the Local Government Secretariat, Puducherry has constituted a Single Member Commission with Justice K. K. Sasidharan, Judge (Retired), Honourable High Court of Madras to recommend appropriate reservation for Other Backward Classes in the Local bodies across the Union Territory of Puducherry. The Single member Commission is yet to submit the report / recommendation to the Government. After sorting out of OBC reservation in Local body elections and appointment of the State Election Commissioner, the local body election will be conducted at the earliest. Panchayats have been dissolved in July, 2011. Election not held yet.

MSP PROCUREMENT OF TUR (ARHAR)

1438. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the quantity of tur (arhar) procured at Minimum Support Price from farmers in Kalaburagi district and Karnataka during the last five Kharif marketing seasons, season-wise;

(b) the number of farmers benefited and the total amount disbursed through NAFED/NCCF procurement portals during the said period;

(c) the number and location of procurement centres operational in Kalaburagi district during the current season; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the 100% MSP procurement guarantee for tur under the Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses beyond the initial four-year period?

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

(a) and (b) : As part of Price Support Scheme (PSS) under Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), details of Tur (Arhar) procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) including farmers benefited and amount disbursed in Karnataka State and Kalaburagi District during last five Kharif marketing seasons is as below:

Season	Procurement of Tur (Arhar) in Karnataka State			Procurement of Tur (Arhar) in Kalaburagi District, Karnataka		
	Quantity (in MT)	No. of Farmers benefited	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Cr)	Quantity (in MT)	No. of Farmers benefited	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Cr)
Kharif 2021	11,986.05	8,025	75.51	No Procurement undertaken		
Kharif 2022	No Procurement undertaken					
Kharif 2023						
Kharif 2024	2,16,095.10	1,49,442	1,631.51	66,712.25	42,586	503.68
Kharif 2025	74,630.73	43,462	597.05	9,717.60	5,989	77.74

(c) : During the Kharif 2025 season, total 87 procurement centers were opened in Kalaburagi District, Karnataka for procurement of Tur. The location-wise details are placed at **Statement**. For Kharif 2026, no proposal for procurement has been received from the state Government.

(d) : Government has launched Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses till 2030-31, to reduce import dependence and achieve self-sufficiency in pulses. To encourage domestic production of pulses, the Government is undertaking procurement of Tur, Urad and Masur under the PM-AASHA Scheme on the request of State Government from pre-registered farmers as much as offered by them through Central Nodal Agencies, namely the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF).

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF THE LOCATIONS OF PROCUREMENT CENTRES IN KALABURAGI DISTT, DURING CURRENT SEASON

S. NO	Locations of procurement centres	S. NO	Locations of procurement centres
1	PACS Bategera	45	PKPS Yalasangi
2	PACS Bedasur	46	Mahanteshwar Farmers Producer Company LTD
3	PACS Karchakhed	47	Punyakoti FPCL
4	PACS Kukkunda	48	chengta
5	PKPS Aurad B	49	FPO Nimbekka
6	PKPS Bhagodi	50	Gramina Horticulture Farmer Producer Company
7	PKPS Bhodana	51	Kagina Farmer Producer Company Survar
8	PKPS Chandankera	52	Kodli Kisan Agro Producer Company LTD
9	PKPS Faratabad	53	Nagavi Nadu Farmer Producer Company
10	PKPS Ferzobad	54	Negilayogi Horticulture Fpc Ltd Telakuni
11	PKPS Gadilingdalli	55	Nirantara Jyoti Farmer Producer Company Wadi
12	PKPS Gargapalli	56	Nrupatunga FPO
13	PKPS Hagarga	57	PACS Ainapur
14	PKPS Halchera	58	PACS Ainolli
15	PKPS Harsur	59	PACS Arankal
16	PKPS Hebbal	60	PACS Dongaon
17	PKPS Hirolli	61	PACS Hagargundagi
18	PKPS Honna Kiranagi	62	PACS Halkatta
19	PKPS Huvinabhavi	63	PACS Karadal
20	PKPS Kallur K	64	PACS Mataki
21	PKPS Kamarwadi	65	PACS Minajgi
22	PKPS Kanakapur	66	PACS Nimbarga
23	PKPS Kavalga B	67	PACS Ratkal
24	PKPS Khajuri	68	PKPS Adki
25	PKPS Kinnisulthan	69	PKPS Andola
26	PKPS Kodli	70	PKPS Chandapur
27	PKPS Kollur	71	PKPS Itkal

28	PKPS Kukanoor	72	PKPS Janakapalli
29	PKPS Kumsi	73	PKPS Kodla
30	PKPS Kundgol	74	PKPS Mogha
31	PKPS Kurikota	75	PKPS Okali
32	PKPS Madanhipparagi	76	PKPSSN Chimmanchod
33	PKPS Mallabad	77	PKPSSN Hasaragundagi
34	PKPS Munahalli	78	Punyakoti Farmers Producer Company Kamalanagar
35	PKPS Nandur B	79	Rohini Krishikar Producer Company Darmapur
36	PKPS Nimbal	80	Shree Dandagunda Basaveshwar Mahila Vividodesh Sah
37	PKPS Niragudi	81	Sri Neelakantha Kaleshwar Farmer Producer Company
38	PKPS Old Shahabad	82	Vssn Tadakal
39	PKPS Padasavali	83	Krishikabandu Farmers Producer Company Ltd
40	PKPS Polakpalli	84	Nisarga Farmers Producer Company Ltd
41	PKPS Rudrawadi	85	PACS Nelogi
42	PKPS Salebiranahalli	86	Rama Adhivardi Farmers Producer Company Limited
43	PKPS Sangunda	87	Sanjeevini Mahila Kisan Producer Company Limited
44	PKPS Udagi		

AVERAGE WORK DAYS UNDER MGNREGS

1439. SHRI S VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the details of average work days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since inception, year-wise;

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes to increase its share of allocation to ensure the provision of 125 days of employment in a year;

(c) the details of additional financial burden on the Government alone and on the States collectively under this scenario assuming that the average number of employment days is 50 days, 80 days and 125 days; and

(d) the details of estimated quantum of financial burden based on the last year spending for MGNREGS?

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

(a) : Year-wise details of the average work days per household under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) from 2008-09 to current financial year 2026-27 (as on 23.07.2026) are given at **Statement**.

(b) : The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 provides for a statutory guarantee of 125 days of wage employment in a financial year to every willing rural household demanding work, as against 100 days under the erstwhile MGNREGS. The scope of the works has also been significantly expanded by providing a wider range of permissible works with focused emphasis on Water Security, Core Rural Infrastructure, Livelihood Infrastructure and Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events, while promoting convergence with other Central and State Government programmes through a Whole-of-Government Approach. Here it is also mentioned that keeping in view the enhanced statutory employment guarantee and projected demand for

employment, Central Government has made a budgetary allocation of Rs.95692.31 Crores for the scheme for the 09 months period of FY 2026-27 i.e. 01.07.2026- 31.03.2027 at Budget Estimate Stage. Total outlay of funds under the Scheme during this period is likely to be more than Rs.1.51 lakh crore when the States' share is taken into account.

(c) and (d) : The financial requirements under the VB–G RAM G depends on several dynamic factors, including the actual demand for employment, the notified wage rates, the nature of works undertaken, material expenditure and administrative costs etc. Accordingly, the annual budgetary requirement under the Programme is assessed keeping in view these factors. Allocation of Rs. ₹95,692 crore made for the financial year 2026–27 for the VB- G RAM G, is the highest ever allocation made at Budget Estimate Stage for any rural employment programme in the country. This is in addition to the budget allocation of Rs 30,000 Crore made under MGNREGS for the FY 2026-27 for first three months.

STATEMENT

Year-wise details of the average work days per household under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from 2008-09 to current financial year 2026-27 (as on 23.07.2026)	
Financial Year	**Average days of employment provided per household**
2008-09	38
2009-10	42
2010-11	42
2011-12	43
2012-13	46
2013-14	46
2014-15	40

2015-16	49
2016-17	46
2017-18	46
2018-19	51
2019-20	48
2020-21	52
2021-22	50
2022-23	48
2023-24	52
2024-25	50
2025-26	43
2026-27 (as on 23.07.2026)	24

As available in NREGAsoft

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL VISION

1440. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the National Drug Control Vision (2026–2029), including its key focus areas;

(b) the details of action plan that have been prepared under the Vision, State-wise including Assam and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any capacity-building or awareness programmes under the National Drug Control Vision have been conducted in schools, colleges and universities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and also district-wise details of Andhra Pradesh including Anakapalli; and

(e) the number of students, teachers and law enforcement personnel trained?

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

(a) : To address the challenge of illicit drug trafficking & abuse of drugs, Vision Document on Narcotics Control (2026-2029) has been released on 26.06.2026. The Vision Document is to be implemented by the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments/ agencies and the State Governments/UTs as per the action points and timelines specifically mentioned for each Central Ministry/ Department/ Agency. The four key focus areas outlined in the Vision Document are as under: -

(i) Enforcement (Intelligence & Operations)

(ii) Precursors & Synthetic Drugs Control

(iii) Demand & Harm Reduction

(iv) Capacity Building & Coordination

(b) : Specific actionable points for the States/UTs including State of Assam and Andhra Pradesh along with the timelines have been detailed in the Vision Document. It is further envisaged that States and Districts would prepare their

vision for 3 years Road Map to control drugs in consonance with the National Road Map outlined in the Vision Document.

(c) and (d) : The Vision Document on Narcotics Control (2026–2029) envisages a comprehensive framework for capacity building, awareness and preventive interventions. It focuses on strengthening the institutional capacity of States, Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTFs), forensic laboratories and NCB, enhancing inter-agency coordination through the Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism. Further, under Demand and Harm Reduction, the Vision Document seeks to strengthen the Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA) through large-scale awareness and preventive initiatives in educational institutions and communities, including awareness campaigns, training of teachers, counsellors and healthcare professionals, promotion of drug-free campuses, consent based screening as part of student welfare programme, establishment of Anti-Drug Committees, appointment of anti-drug officers and institutional mechanisms for early identification, counselling and referral of students, through various Ministries in the Government.

(e) : The Vision Document envisages training of law enforcement officers, forensic experts, healthcare professionals, teachers, sensitization of students and judicial officers on drug abuse prevention.

INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS IN KARNATAKA

1441. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the details of industrially backward districts in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the details of the ongoing special schemes or initiatives for the upliftment of such districts particularly in Lok Sabha Constituency Chamarajanagara in Karnataka; and

(c) the details of the major initiatives or activities that have helped the districts to promote industries 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) : As per the Information provided by the State Government of Karnataka, the Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025-30 has identified 40 ‘more backward’ and 39 ‘most backward’ taluks in 29 Districts of Karnataka as per Dr Nanjundappa Report. However, as per Dr. Govinda Rao Committee report there are 59 ‘most backward’, 59 ‘more backward’ and 59 ‘backward’ taluks in 30 Districts of the State. Chamarajanagar District is one of the Most Backward District of the State.

(b) : The ongoing Central schemes implemented include the Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma, the Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), and the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme. These are

complemented by State-specific schemes under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (SCSP/TSP), which provide soft seed capital loans, loan fee reimbursements, and the 60/40 fiscal assistance scheme, alongside the framework of the Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025-30. Notably, under the Karnataka Industrial Policy 2025-30, Chamarajanagar District has been granted an additional 5% investment incentive to encourage entrepreneurs to establish industries in the region.

(c) : To promote entrepreneurship and industrial growth across the districts, twelve (12) capacity-building workshops have been conducted under the RAMP scheme, alongside the identification of Turmeric and Jaggery clusters under the MSE-CDP. Comprehensive awareness programmes were organized for the PMEGP, SCSP/TSP, and the Industrial Policy 2025-30, complemented by collaborative Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) executed with the Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC), Lead Bank, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka (CEDOK), and the Department of Skill Development. Furthermore, the Karnataka Industrial Policy is being actively implemented with region-specific incentives, supported by infrastructure advancements including the development of industrial areas, estates, clusters, a GIS-based Industrial Land Bank, and institutional backing for Anchor Industries in backward districts. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) has been augmented through single-window online approvals via the Invest Karnataka Portal, alongside major

decriminalisation and deregulation reforms to reduce compliance burdens. Finally, robust institutional MSME facilitation is provided through Karnataka Udyog Mitra (KUM) and District Industries Centres (DICs), alongside targeted growth driven by Startup Karnataka and district-level export promotion initiatives.

Further, DPIIT has undertaken several initiatives to enhance the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in India by fostering a transparent, predictable, and investor-friendly regulatory ecosystem such as:

Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP): A key initiative is the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), launched in 2014 to encourage competitive federalism through business-centric reforms across States and Union Territories, covering areas such as single-window systems, land administration, labour regulation, permits, inspections, contract enforcement, and transparency. Complementing this, DPIIT assessed State Single Window Systems and issued a Guidebook prescribing essential features to improve service delivery and integration, which now form part of the BRAP 2026 framework. At the district level, the District BRAP seeks to digitize approvals, streamline inspections, strengthen District Industries Centres, develop industrial parks, and promote entrepreneurship, particularly in Tier-II and Tier-III cities.

Reducing Compliance Burden: Additionally, the Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative aims to simplify, rationalize, digitize, and decriminalize regulatory requirements, supported by a Regulatory Compliance Portal that

enables continuous engagement between government and industry. Through extensive reviews, over 47,865 compliances have been reduced nationwide, significantly lowering regulatory hurdles.

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023: The Government of India has undertaken legislative reforms to promote Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living by rationalizing regulations and reducing criminal penalties. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023—passed by Parliament and assented to on 11th August 2023—decriminalized 183 provisions across 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments.

In line with reforms to enhance the Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business, The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 has been enacted. The Act amends 784 provisions across 79 Central Acts administered by 23 Ministries. Of these, 717 provisions have been decriminalized to promote Ease of Doing Business, and 67 provisions have been amended to facilitate Ease of Living.

National Single Window System (NSWS): As part of the Government's efforts to align industrial growth with social development objectives and enhance India's global competitiveness. NSWS has been established as a one-stop digital platform for Government-to-Business approvals. Currently, 32 Central Ministries/Departments and 33 States/UTs are integrated, offering access to 300+ Central and 3000+ State approvals. It's the Know Your Approvals (KYA) module

that covers 699 Central and 7,435 State approvals, helping businesses identify required clearances. NSWS also operationalizes key services like FDI approvals, aquaculture registration, hallmarking, startup registration, and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) approvals.

PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS NMP): Launched in October 2021, the PMGS-NMP framework introduced a transformative approach to infrastructure planning. Under it, the Network Planning Group (NPG) evaluates critical Central Government projects for integrated planning, multimodality, synchronization, last-mile connectivity, and data-driven decisions. So far, 352 projects worth ₹16.10 lakh crore have been assessed; 201 sanctioned, with 167 currently under implementation.

The National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) is driving India's industrial transformation by developing 20 approved greenfield corridor projects and 306 operational plug-and-play industrial parks, with 20 more in progress. These projects, built in partnership with states and private players, aim to position India as a global manufacturing hub while fostering innovation, sustainability, and employment. AURIC in Maharashtra, one of India's first Greenfield Industrial Smart Cities, exemplifies this vision with strong multi-modal connectivity through highways, dry ports, airports, and railways, all aligned with PM GatiShakti to enhance logistics efficiency and competitiveness.

Complementing NICDP, the Union Cabinet has launched the Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojna (BHAVYA) with an outlay of ₹33,660 crore to establish 100 world-class industrial parks. Implemented by NICDC under DPIIT, BHAVYA will provide up to ₹1 crore per acre for parks spanning 100–1000 acres, covering core infrastructure like roads, utilities, ICT systems, and value-added facilities such as factory sheds, labs, and warehousing, along with social amenities for workers. Following a challenge-based selection process and ensuring seamless connectivity under PM GatiShakti, BHAVYA aims to strengthen manufacturing, attract investments, generate large-scale employment, and promote sustainable, inclusive, globally competitive industrial growth.

Collectively, these initiatives are being implemented across all States and Union Territories to strengthen the regulatory ecosystem, facilitate investment, enhance competitiveness, and support sustained economic growth.

SCHEDULED CASTE WELFARE SCHEMES

1442. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the observations made by Parliamentary Standing Committee regarding the surrender of 2,345 crore earmarked for Scheduled Caste welfare scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released, utilised and surrendered during the last five financial years, scheme-wise;

(c) the reasons for the under-utilisation of funds despite continuing demand for scholarships, livelihood support and development programmes;

(d) whether any accountability mechanism has been fixed for such under-utilisation; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to ensure timely utilisation of funds and effective delivery of welfare schemes to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) : Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has submitted the Action Taken Report (ATR) on the observations made by 17th Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee including surrender of funds. The Scheme-wise details of funds allocated, expenditure incurred and surrendered for Scheduled Castes (SCs) welfare schemes during last five financial years are at **Statement**.

(c) to (e) : The implementation and utilization of funds of various Scheduled caste welfare schemes are undertaken by the respective States/UTs. The release of funds is contingent upon several factors, including receipt of complete proposals, submission of Utilization Certificates, SNA SPARSH on-boarding wherever

applicable and fulfillment respective guidelines of the schemes and norms of Department of Expenditure.

In order to increase expenditure under the Schemes, internal reviews are undertaken at regular intervals as well as third party evaluations, social audit etc are also being conducted. For simpler and expeditious disbursement and to ensure effective targeting of the beneficiaries, the disbursement under the Scholarship Schemes is majorly done through DBT mode. Further, to ensure effective utilization of funds, the Ministry has taken various steps such as placing advertisements in national and regional newspapers, running Social Media campaigns and follow up with States/UTs.

Also, the Schemes are regularly monitored by the Ministry through National level Chintan Shivirs, Regional Meetings and National Conferences with the stakeholders and State/UT officials. The Department also monitors the achievement of monthly and quarterly expenditure targets through regular reviews. These efforts are aimed at ensuring timely fund release, improving utilization of allocated funds.

STATEMENT

THE DETAILS OF FUNDS ALLOCATED, EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND FUNDS SURRENDERED DURING THE LAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS, SCHEME-WISE

FY 2021-22 TO 2023-24

(Rs in Crores)

		2021-22				2022-23				2023-24			
Sr.No.	**Programme/Schemes**	**BE**	**RE**	**Expenditure**	**Surrender**	**BE**	**RE**	**Expenditure**	**Surrender**	**BE**	**RE**	**Expenditure**	**Surrender**
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	3415.62	4196.59	1978.56	1437.06	5660.00	5660.00	4392.50	1267.50	6359.14	5400.00	5476.22	882.92
2	National Fellowship for SCs	300	125	122.44	177.56	173.00	159.00	114.25	58.75	163.00	188.00	183.14	NA
3	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	30.00	35.00	49.07	NA	36.00	50.00	75.44	NA	50.00	85.00	88.57	NA
4	Top Class Education for SCs	70.00	70.00	84.72	NA	108.00	108.00	85.67	22.33	111.00	100.00	83.84	27.16
5	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	50.00	30.00	14.98	35.02	47.00	27.00	18.41	28.59	47.00	14.82	7.76	39.24
6	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	1800.00	1800.00	1820.32	NA	1950.00	1062.39	164.00	1786.00	2050.00	450.00	471.12	1578.88
7	DAPSC						950.00	236.99	NA				
8	Strengthening of machinery for	600.00	600.00	610.11	NA	600.00	500.00	390.85	209.15	500.00	500.00	535.18	NA

	Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989												
9	Scheme of Residential Education for Students in High School in Targeted Area (SRESHTA) for SC	200.00	63.21	38.04	161.96	89.00	89.00	51.01	37.99	104.65	90.00	81.59	23.06
10	Pre Matric for SCs and Other	725.00	725.00	570.39	154.61	500.00	500.00	208.62	291.38	500.00	430.00	446.64	53.36
11	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	25.00	0.01	0.00	25.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01				
12	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	100.00	43.31	39.00	61.00	70.00	70.00	11.10	58.90	97.41	30.06	30.06	67.35
13	VISVAS Yojana (SC)	100.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.01	0.00	50.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
14	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	100.00	70.00	70.00	30.00	70.00	70.00	35.00	35.00	70.00	22.00	22.00	48.00
15	Pradhan Mantri Dakshta aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi	60.00	38.94	33.21	26.79	40.00	40.00	8.90	31.10	43.73	60.00	32.74	10.99
	Total	**7575.62**	**7807.06**	**5430.84**	**2144.78**	**9393.01**	**9285.40**	**5555.75**	**3837.26**	**10095.94**	**7369.89**	**7458.85**	**2637.09**

FY 2024-25 to 2025-26 FY 2024

(Rs in Crores)

		2024-25				2025-26			
Sr. No.	**Programme/Schemes**	**BE**	**RE**	**Expenditure**	**Surrender**	**BE**	**RE**	**Expenditure**	**Surrender**
1	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	6359.98	5500.00	5581.52	778.46	6360.00	6000.00	6208.88	151.12
2	National Fellowship for SCs	188.00	212.00	209.50	NA	212.00	220.00	213.45	NA
3	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	95.00	95.00	74.18	20.82	130.00	110.00	54.89	75.11
4	Top Class Education for SCs	110.00	103.00	103.26	6.74	110.00	112.00	117.20	NA
5	Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs	35.00	18.00	17.68	17.32	20.00	7.00	9.87	10.13
6	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	2140.00	800.00	736.28	1403.72	2140.00	1250.00	686.52	1453.48
7	DAPSC								0.00
8	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	550.00	500.00	495.19	54.81	463.00	468.00	514.98	NA
9	Scheme of Residential Education for Students in High School in Targeted Area (SRESHTA) for SC	133.07	110.00	109.78	23.29	140.00	140.00	127.93	12.07
10	Pre Matric for SCs and Other	500.00	450.00	461.66	38.34	577.96	577.96	562.74	15.22
11	State Sch. Castes Development Corporations				0.00				0.00
12	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	116.94	50.00	35.64	81.30	130.00	100.00	96.25	33.75

13	VISVAS Yojana (SC)	6.01	11.49	11.49	NA	24.57	24.57	24.32	0.25
14	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	10.00	0.01	0.00	10.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
15	Pradhan Mantri Dakshta aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi	65.00	40.00	36.32	28.68	70.00	10.00	31.22	38.78
	Total	**10309.00**	**7889.50**	**7872.49**	**2436.51**	**10377.54**	**9019.54**	**8648.24**	**1729.30**

CFCFRMS 2.0 PLATFORM

1443. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has operationalized the "CFCFRMS 2.0" platform to enable the realtime freezing of fraudulent transactions across all scheduled banks;

(b) whether the National Cyber Helpline (1930) has achieved a success rate of over 90% in intercepting stolen funds before they are moved out of the banking system;

(c) whether the Ministry has deployed an AI-based "Cyber-Threat Early Warning System" to alert citizens against sophisticated phishing and deep-fake scams;

(d) whether the government has established dedicated Cyber Forensic Labs in every district across the country to expedite the investigation of digital crimes particularly in Maharashtra; and

(e) whether the Ministry is collaborating with international financial gateways to recover funds siphoned to offshore accounts by transnational cyber syndicates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) to (e) : The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' (CFCFRMS), under Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. As per CFCFRMS operated by I4C, till 30.06.2026, financial amount of more than Rs. 11,158 Crore has been saved in more than 32.80 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

To further strengthen operational efficiency and ensure uniformity in handling cybercrime complaints, the Ministry has issued a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for NCRP-CFCFRMS. The SOP lays down a standardized framework for complaint processing, bank coordination, grievance redressal, removal of lien markings, and restoration of defrauded funds to rightful claimants based on complaints received through the NCRP. Money Restoration Module for expeditious restoration of defrauded money to the victims and Grievance Redressal Module for timely attending to the grievances relating to freezing of the bank accounts and lien marking of the amount, have been made functional from April, 2026.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for

the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes including establishment of cyber forensic laboratories through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

Cyber crime incidents reported on National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action i.e. filing of chargesheets, arrest and resolution of complaints, thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions. Till 30.06.2026, more than 30.48 lakh suspect identifier data received from Banks and 32.08 lakh Layer 1 mule accounts have been shared with the participating entities of Suspect Registry and declined transactions worth Rs. 25,698 crores.

CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including malicious attacks using Artificial Intelligence and countermeasures to protect computers, networks and data on an ongoing basis.

AI driven situational awareness systems are deployed by CERT-In to detect malicious domains and phishing activities for necessary mitigation.

CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has released financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 132.93 crores under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers. Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs including Maharashtra and more than 24,600 LEAs personnel, judicial officers and prosecutors have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc.

The state of the art National-Digital Investigation Support Centre (previously known as National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) {NCFL(I)}) has been established, as a part of the I4C, at New Delhi (on 18.02.2019) and at Assam (on 29.08.2025) to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police. Till 30.06.2026, National-Digital Investigation Support Centre, New Delhi has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in more than 14,064 cases pertaining to cyber crimes.

At present, 07 Central Forensic Science Laboratories and 28 State Forensic Science Laboratories including in Maharashtra are operational across the country to assist in investigation of cybercrime cases. Assistance has been provided to 20 States / UTs for Strengthening of Cyber Forensic Capacities in State FSLs under the Nirbhaya funded scheme for Strengthening of DNA Analysis and Cyber Forensic Capacities in State FSLs.

Till 30.06.2026, a total of 1,586 entities have been onboarded onto the CFCFRMS platform, including 40 foreign banks operating in India.

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में भर्ती

1444. **श्री मुरारी लाल मीनाः**

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (बीएचईएल) में शामिल सभी केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के समूह 'क', 'ख', 'ग' और 'घ' के स्वीकृत, वास्तविक और रिक्त पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बीएचईएल में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों की तुलना में वर्तमान प्रतिनिधित्व, रिक्त और बैकलॉग पदों का समूह-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के रिक्त और बैकलॉग पदों को भरने के लिए आरंभ किए गए विशेष भर्ती अभियानों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके वर्ष-वार परिणाम क्या रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का बीएचईएल में आरक्षण प्रावधानों का पूर्ण अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने, बैकलॉग रिक्तियों को शीघ्रता से भरने और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिनिधित्व को बढ़ाने के लिए किमी समयबद्ध कार्य योजना को लागू करने का विचार 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) : भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) में कार्मिकों की तैनाती व्यवसाय की वृद्धि एवं कार्य की मात्रा पर निर्भर करती है तथा यह रिक्तियों पर आधारित नहीं होती है। व्यावसायिक परिदृश्य में होने वाले परिवर्तनों के अनुरूप कार्मिकों की संख्या में आवश्यकतानुसार वृद्धि अथवा कमी की जाती है।

(ख) : भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (बीएचईएल) में दिनांक 20.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार कार्यरत कुल कर्मचारियों तथा अनुसूचित जाति (एससी)/अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के प्रतिनिधित्व का विवरण निम्नानुसार है-

समूह	कुल पदस्थ कर्मचारी	एससी वर्ग के पदस्थ कर्मचारी	एसटी वर्ग के पदस्थ कर्मचारी
कार्यकारी	10,638	2,018	907
गैर-कार्यकारी	16,627	3,610	1,140
कुल	27,265	5,628	2,047

दिनांक 20.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार कोई भी बैकलॉग रिक्ति नहीं है।

(ग) : बीएचईएल द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई विशेष भर्ती अभियान संचालित नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं में अनियमितताएं और निगरानी तंत्र

1445. सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्री लालजी वर्मा :

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जौनपुर और एटा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, बिहार और अन्य राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए लागू की गई मैट्रिक-पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं में अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों, की गई जांचों, सही पाई गई शिकायतों और की गई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिला या राज्य-स्तरीय निगरानी तंत्र में जनप्रतिनिधियों, विशेषकर संसद सदस्यों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन अनियमितताओं के कारण हुए वित्तीय नुकसान, दोषी व्यक्तियों से की गई वसूली और भविष्य में ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए किए गए उपायों का राज्य-वार 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 क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति की केंद्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण मोड के माध्यम से क्रमशः 2021-22 और 2022-23 से लागू करता है। उपर्युक्त योजनाएं पूरे भारत में सभी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों के पात्र छात्रों के लिए खुली और मांग आधारित हैं। केन्द्रीय हिस्सा जारी करना राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने भुगतान संबंधी आंकड़ों को राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) पर भेजने पर निर्भर करता है।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में ऐसी किसी भी शिकायत को सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को तत्काल भेज दिया जाता है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हैं और ऐसी शिकायतों/अभ्यावेदनों पर उपयुक्त प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई करते हैं। निधियों की अनियमितताओं और दुरुपयोग को समाप्त करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) की शुरुआत की, जिसके माध्यम से लाभ सीधे उनके आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में जारी किए जाते हैं।

परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव लाने के लिए योजनाओं में समय पर प्रदायगी, व्यापक जवाबदेही, निरंतर निगरानी और पारदर्शिता के लिए सुधार किए गए हैं। वेब-आधारित प्रणाली के माध्यम से, केंद्र/राज्य स्तर पर छात्रवृत्ति की निगरानी और वितरण सीधे डीबीटी के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निधियों का दुरुपयोग समाप्त हो सके।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं की आवधिक समीक्षा राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और राज्य स्तरों पर बैठकों के साथ-साथ क्षेत्र दौरों के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन योजनाओं के प्रदर्शन का आकलन

करने के लिए विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/चिंतन शिविर आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जिनमें केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों के केंद्रीय और राज्य मंत्री, वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और अन्य अधिकारी भाग लेते हैं।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करता है। निधि प्रवाह में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी करने के लिए एसएनए स्पर्श मॉडल को अपनाया है। यह एक जस्ट-इन-टाइम संवितरण ढांचे के रूप में कार्य करता है जिसके तहत छात्रवृत्ति के भुगतान के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बिल उठाए जाने पर केंद्रीय शेयर निधि "जस्ट-इन-टाइम" में जारी की जाती है। एक बार छात्रवृत्ति भुगतान के बिलों को मंजूरी मिल जाने के बाद, केंद्रीय शेयर और राज्य शेयर दोनों की राशि सीधे आरबीआई खाते से डीबीटी के माध्यम से छात्र लाभार्थी के खाते में अंतरित की जाती है।

त्रिपुरा राज्य सरकार में कार्यान्वित की जा रही अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा के फरीदाबाद जिले में फरीदाबाद स्थित संस्थानों में छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले फर्जी लाभार्थियों के संबंध में एक प्राथमिकी दर्ज की गई है। इस विषय में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा त्रिपुरा राज्य सरकार से की गई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट (एटीआर) मांगी गई है। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में ऐसी किसी भी शिकायत को सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भेज दिया जाता है।

STARTUP INDIA INITIATIVE

1446. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

(a) the total number of active startup entities officially recognised by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in the country and the number of such startups in the country, State-wise including Lok Sabha Constituency Nabarangpur in Odisha;

(b) the capacity utilisation data of central testing facilities upgraded to comply with newly notified Quality Control Orders (QCOs), and the manner in which entrepreneurs and industries are being benefited from such facilities, State-wise including Karnataka and Lok Sabha Constituency Nabarangpur;

(c) whether the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) has emerged as a key source of early-stage funding support for startups across the country, if so, the details thereof and the number of startup received assistance under the scheme, State-wise including Lok Sabha Constituency Nabarangpur;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote startups, incubation facilities. entrepreneurship and innovation in the country including Lok Sabha Constituency Nabarangpur;

(e) the number of Bureau of Indian Standards testing facilities available in Karnataka upgraded to comply with newly notified Quality Control Orders, and their capacity utilisation;

(f) the amount of fund disbursed for startups to Karnataka under the SISFS through incubators such as C-CAMP in Bengaluru; and

(g) the details of support given by the Central Government to Karnataka's own Startup Policy 2025-30 and elevate programme in furthering the objectives of the Startup India initiative?

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.

As on 30th June 2026, 2,40,092 entities have been recognised as startups by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the number of entities recognized as startups as on 30th June 2026 is placed as **Statement-I**.

Specifically in the State of Odisha, 4,123 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT as on 30th June 2026. Of these, 16 entities have been recognized as startups in Nabarangpur as on 30th June 2026.

(b) : The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) establishes and upgrades its laboratories for testing products covered under its Conformity Assessment Schemes only, including for products brought under Quality Control Orders (QCOs). These laboratories facilitate conformity assessment of products in accordance with the relevant Indian Standards, thereby supporting manufacturers, entrepreneurs and industries in obtaining BIS certification and ensuring compliance with applicable Quality Control Orders. The State/UT-wise list of BIS laboratories and BIS-recognised laboratories is enclosed as **Statement-II.**

At present, there is no BIS laboratory or BIS-recognised laboratory located in Nabarangpur district, Odisha. However, manufacturers and entrepreneurs from Nabarangpur and nearby areas may avail the services from any BIS laboratories or BIS-recognised laboratories situated in other districts/states based on the approved individual scope of testing.

(c) : The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) was launched to enable financial assistance for eligible early-stage startups through incubators across India. As on 30th June 2026, 219 incubators have been selected under the Scheme and the complete corpus of Rs. 945 crore has been committed to these

selected incubators. Further, the approved incubators have selected a total of 4,245 startups for support under the Scheme with a total approved funding of Rs. 706.33 crore as on 30th June 2026. The State/UT-wise details of startups supported by selected incubators under the Scheme are placed as **Statement-III**.

Further, specifically in the State of Odisha, approved incubators have selected a total of 166 startups for support under the Scheme with a total approved funding of Rs. 18.98 crore as on 30th June 2026. Particularly in Nabarangpur, 1 startup has been supported by selected incubator with an approved funding of Rs. 15 lakh as on 30th June 2026.

(d) : The Government is undertaking several measures to promote startups, incubation facilities, entrepreneurship and innovation in the country. Details of such measures are placed as **Statement-IV.**

(e) : In the State of Karnataka, there is 1 BIS laboratory and 42 BIS recognized laboratories which are available for testing products covered under the BIS Conformity Assessment Schemes, including products brought under the Quality Control Orders (QCOs). These laboratories facilitate testing of products for conformity assessment under the Scheme based on their approved scope. However, manufacturers and entrepreneurs from the state may avail the services from any BIS laboratories or BIS-recognised laboratories based on the approved individual scope of testing situated in other states as well.

(f) : Specifically in the State of Karnataka, under the Startup India Seed fund Scheme (SISFS) approved incubators have selected a total of 542 startups for support under the Scheme with a total approved funding of Rs. 104.87 crore, of which Rs. 79.08 crore has been disbursed to startups as on 30th June 2026.

Particularly, under SISFS, the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (C-CAMP) has selected 13 startups for support under the Scheme with a total approved funding of Rs. 4.55 crore, of which Rs. 3.45 crore has been disbursed to startups as on 30th June 2026. Funding to startups under the Scheme is disbursed in milestone-based installments.

(g) : As a result of efforts under the Startup India initiative, a total of 24,026 entities have been recognized as startups by DPIIT from the State of Karnataka as on 30th June 2026. Such startups from the State of Karnataka have generated over 2.58 lakh direct jobs as on 30th June 2026. Moreover, more than 11,400 of the recognized startups have at least one woman director/partner.

Under the Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts to support startups across the country including in the State of Karnataka. The flagship Schemes such as Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

As on 30th June 2026, Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) supported under the FFS have invested more than Rs. 8,900 crore in more than 460 startups from Karnataka. Under the SISFS, supported incubators have approved more than Rs. 100 crore to more than 540 startups from Karnataka. Under CGSS, more than 60 loans amounting to over Rs.150 crore have been guaranteed to startups from Karnataka.

Similarly, the Karnataka Startup Policy 2025–2030 builds on the support provided by Startup India initiative and includes flagship programmes designed to support startups across their entire lifecycle i.e., from ideation, innovation and prototyping to incubation, commercialization, scaling and market expansion.

Flagship programs like ELEVATE provide grant-in-aid up to Rs. 50 lakh to startups, with specialized tracks such as ELEVATE Aspire for regional startups, ELEVATE Shakti for women-led ventures, and ELEVATE Unnati for SC/ST entrepreneurs.

The recently launched ELEVATE NxT program specifically focuses on deep tech startups, offering targeted support to ventures operating in areas such as artificial intelligence (AI), biotech, and advanced technologies, thereby complementing emphasis on deep tech innovation under the Startup India initiative.

STATEMENT-I

THE STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF ENTITIES RECOGNIZED AS STARTUPS BY DPIIT AS ON 30TH JUNE 2026

State/UT	Number of entities recognized as startups
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108
Andhra Pradesh	4,707
Arunachal Pradesh	102
Assam	2,351
Bihar	5,527
Chandigarh	740
Chhattisgarh	2,587
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	102
Delhi	22,336
Goa	861
Gujarat	21,019
Haryana	12,482
Himachal Pradesh	898
Jammu and Kashmir	1,628
Jharkhand	2,304
Karnataka	24,026
Kerala	9,092
Ladakh	25
Lakshadweep	3
Madhya Pradesh	8,194
Maharashtra	41,440
Manipur	295
Meghalaya	106
Mizoram	78

Nagaland	131
Odisha	4,123
Puducherry	263
Punjab	2,708
Rajasthan	8,783
Sikkim	21
Tamil Nadu	15,774
Telangana	13,622
Tripura	233
Uttar Pradesh	23,678
Uttarakhand	1,970
West Bengal	7,775

STATEMENT-II

THE STATE/UT-WISE LIST OF BIS LABORATORIES AND BIS-RECOGNISED LABORATORIES

State / UT	No. of BIS laboratories and BIS-recognised laboratories
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
Andhra Pradesh	15
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	10
Bihar	9
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	77

Goa	2
Gujarat	49
Haryana	67
Himachal Pradesh	7
Jammu & Kashmir	7
Jharkhand	12
Karnataka	43
Kerala	17
Madhya Pradesh	20
Maharashtra	97
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland	1
Odisha	17
Puducherry	1
Punjab	29
Rajasthan	33
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	58
Telangana	31
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	102
Uttarakhand	15
West Bengal	32

STATEMENT-III

THE STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF STARTUPS SUPPORTED BY SELECTED INCUBATORS UNDER THE SCHEME AS ON 30TH JUNE 2026

State/UT	Number of startups supported by selected incubators	Funds approved to startups by selected incubators (in Rs. crore)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.040
Andhra Pradesh	99	13.965
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.300
Assam	52	7.479
Bihar	61	10.255
Chandigarh	19	3.240
Chhattisgarh	30	3.896
Delhi	293	50.577
Goa	29	4.355
Gujarat	294	51.686
Haryana	203	34.720
Himachal Pradesh	26	4.220
Jammu and Kashmir	22	3.960
Jharkhand	22	3.945
Karnataka	542	104.869
Kerala	102	17.336
Madhya Pradesh	152	22.574
Maharashtra	665	117.318
Manipur	9	1.100
Meghalaya	3	0.340

Mizoram	9	1.800
Nagaland	34	5.070
Odisha	166	18.977
Puducherry	8	1.206
Punjab	81	14.226
Rajasthan	169	27.555
Sikkim	2	0.200
Tamil Nadu	450	69.159
Telangana	279	50.549
Uttar Pradesh	327	47.038
Uttarakhand	32	5.290
West Bengal	62	9.085

STATEMENT-IV

Details of measures taken by the Government to promote startups, incubation facilities, entrepreneurship and innovation in the country

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),

Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions, Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarshh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Scheme (PM SGMBY Scheme), and Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners.

2. Ministry of Micro Small & 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). Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) incubation facilities and Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACIC) are established under AIM to nurture innovative startup businesses and serve the unserved/underserved areas of the country with respect to the startup and innovation ecosystem.

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 & Technology, the Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) Scheme has been approved to incentivize private sector participation in research and development (R&D). 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), NIDHIiTBI (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 Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has initiated the program, Mission for Advancement in Highimpact Areas (MAHA) to address priority-driven, solution-focused research in mission-mode.

9. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has established biotechnology incubation and pre-incubation centres across States & 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 Ministry of Rural Development, the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) supports Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm livelihoods sector.

12. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW), Government of India is implementing "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2018-19 onwards with an objective to promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing an incubation ecosystem in the country.

13. The Government is undertaking taking various measures 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 across sectors at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, Innovation Week, and TEJAS (Transforming Entrepreneurial Journeys Across States & Districts) which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem including non-metro and rural startup ecosystems. The Government also encourages and supports ecosystem led initiatives such 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. 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. Activities to encourage corporates to support startups by way of mentorship, access to infrastructure, sharing resources and knowledge, assistance in market linkages, and investor connect are also undertaken.

14. To strengthen international linkages and enable global market access for Indian startups, the Government facilitated participation of startups in major international innovation platforms such as Bharat Innovates 2026 and VivaTech 2026. Bharat Innovates 2026, organised in Nice, France as part of the India–France Year of Innovation, enabled Indian startups to showcase innovations, participate in over 1,350 B2B meetings, and forge more than 50 collaborations with global partners, creating opportunities for startup acceleration, research partnerships, technology commercialisation and market access. Similarly, at VivaTech 2026, where India participated as the AI Country Partner with its largest-ever delegation of over 80 deep-tech startups, Indian startups showcased innovations across emerging technology sectors and engaged with global investors, technology leaders and businesses, strengthening cross-border collaborations and expanding international market opportunities.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1447. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the salient features, major achievements and progress made under the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) since its inception,

including the milk chilling, testing and processing infrastructure created under Component A of the Programme;

(b) the number of projects approved by the Government and the Central funds released to Karnataka under Component A of the Programme since its inception;

(c) the details of infrastructure created under Component A in Karnataka, along with the additional milk chilling, milk procurement and processing capacity created thereunder in Karnataka, district-wise;

(d) the number of milk producers benefited and dairy cooperative societies strengthened under the Programme in Karnataka, district-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expand dairy infrastructure and strengthen value addition, quality assurance and market access for small and marginal milk producers, particularly women dairy producers, in rural and hilly regions of the country?

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

(a) : Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Government of India (GoI) is implementing “National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)” scheme across the country since 2014-15. At present, DAHD is implementing NPDD scheme with the following two components:

(i) Component A of NPDD focuses on creating and strengthening infrastructure for quality milk testing equipment as well as primary milk collection and chilling facilities across the country, along with processing and value-added infrastructure in Hilly areas, North-Eastern Regions and Union Territories.

(ii) Component B of the NPDD scheme, “Dairying through Cooperatives,” focuses on creating infrastructure across the entire dairy value chain in nine states.

Major achievements under Component A of NPDD scheme:

Financial: 263 projects in 28 States and 3 Union Territory have been approved with the total cost of Rs.4310.65 crore (including Central Share of Rs.3115.81 crore) from 2014-15 to 2026-27 (as on 17.07.2026). A total sum of Rs.2601.95 crore has been released for implementation of these projects against which Rs.2278.11 crore has been utilized till 17.07.2026.

Physical:

(i) 31838 Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) organized/ revived with enrolment of 23.05 lakh farmers and additional milk procurement of 137.17 lakh Kilograms per Day under the projects.

(ii) 82 dairy processing plants strengthened with creation of 28.85 lakh litre per day milk processing capacity.

(iii) 6580 Bulk Milk Coolers with 159.45 lakh litres chilling capacity installed, 47578 Automatic Milk Collection Unit (AMCU) and Data Processing and Milk Collection Unit (DPMCU) and 9810 Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Equipment have been installed at village level dairy cooperative societies

(iv) 11 State Central Lab established for testing milk constituents, chemical and microbiological standards, adulterants, residues, heavy metals etc. In addition, 315 dairy plants level laboratories also strengthened for testing milk and milk products.

(b) : Under Component A of NPDD scheme, 22 projects have been approved in Karnataka with the total project cost of Rs.455.21 crore including Central Share of Rs.307.83 crore against which an amount of Rs.255.80 crore been released as Central Share for implementation of approved projects.

(c) and (d) : As reported by the Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd., under Component A of NPDD scheme, 713 Bulk Milk Coolers has been established with the total chilling capacity of 20.96 lakh litres, 7300 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been strengthened, 5.64 lakh farmers have been enrolled under the dairy cooperative network and milk procurement increased by 64.28 lakh litres per day. The district-wise details of infrastructure created under component A of NPDD scheme in Karnataka is at **Statement**.

(e) : DAHD, GoI is implementing following schemes to enhance milk productivity and expand dairy processing, value addition, quality assurance & market access across the country including rural and hilly regions of the country: -

(i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM): For development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines.

(ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD): To enhance quality of milk and milk products and increase share of organized milk procurement.

(iii) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF): AHIDF scheme aims for creation/ modernization of milk processing and value addition infrastructure.

(iv) Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDC & FPO): To provide support in the form of Interest subvention on working capital loans.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED UNDER COMPONENT A OF NPDD SCHEME IN KARNATAKA (2014-15 TO 2026-27)

Sr. No.	Name of Milk Union	Name of District	Bulk Milk Coolers installed		Additional Average Daily Milk Procurement (LLPD)	Number of Farmers Benefitted	DCS Strengthened (Including installation of AMCU/EMAT
			No.	Capacity (KL)			

							etc.)
1	Bengaluru	Bengaluru Rural	30	86	1.39	21137	407
		Bengaluru Urban	22	49	2.35	18780	294
		Bengaluru South	68	192	4.68	40720	587
		Total	**120**	**327**	**8.41**	**80636**	**1288**
2	Belagavi	**Belagavi**	**22**	**44**	**1.67**	**12122**	**149**
3	Chamarajanagar	**Chamarajanagar**	**0**	**0**	**2.11**	**10092**	**117**
4	Chikkaballapur	**Chikkaballapur**	**15**	**45**	**2.38**	**33832**	**445**
5	Dharwad	Dharwad	6	18	0.66	3293	52
		Gadag	5	15	0.38	3010	45
		Uttara Kannada	0	0	0.53	2505	62
		Total	**11**	**33**	**1.56**	**8807**	**159**
6	Dakshina Kannada	Dakshina Kannada	9	27	1.48	13721	147
		Udupi	0	0	0.88	5787	72
		Total	**9**	**27**	**2.36**	**19508**	**219**
7	Hassan	Chikkamagaluru	37	111	1.21	13460	154
		Hassan	174	522	8.79	72572	852
		Kodagu	4	12	0.16	2772	30
		Total	215	645	10.16	88705	1036
8	Haveri	**Haveri**	**22**	**66**	**1.05**	**16194**	**199**
9	Kalaburagi	Bidar	0	0	0.03	1668	35
		Kalaburagi	0	0	0.03	2213	25
		Yadgir	0	0	0.00	940	10
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0.06**	**4820**	**70**
10	Kolar	**Kolar**	**22**	**66**	**3.24**	**31031**	**429**
11	Mandya	**Mandya**	**50**	**150**	**9.31**	**86972**	**1218**
12	Mysuru	**Mysuru**	**81**	**243**	**7.18**	**80819**	**873**
13	Ballari	Ballari	12	36	0.07	10647	83
		Koppal	10	30	0.42	4495	69
		Raichur	0	0	0.17	1208	17
		Vijayanagara	0	0	0.56	0	0
		Total	**22**	**66**	**1.22**	**16350**	**169**
14	Shivamogga	Chitradurga	13	39	1.39	9537	130
		Davanagere	21	67	1.95	16453	175
		Shivamogga	21	71	1.94	11760	174
		Total	**55**	**177**	**5.27**	**37750**	**479**
15	Tumakuru	Tumakuru	**60**	**180**	**7.89**	**44674**	**422**
16	Vijayapura	Bagalkote	7	21	0.34	2580	21
		Vijayapura	2	6	0.03	917	7
		Total	**9**	**27**	**0.37**	**3497**	**28**
Grand Total			**713**	**2096**	**64.28**	**564675**	**7300**

Note- KL-Thousand Litres; LLPD-Lakh Litres per day, AMCU-Automatic Milk Collection Unit, EMAT-Electronic Milk Adulteration Testing Machine

उत्तर प्रदेश में बारहमासी सड़कों की कमी

1448. श्री जितेंद्र दोहरे:

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

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सड़क संपर्कता होने के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विभिन्न ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कई राजस्व ग्राम और बस्तियां अभी भी बारहमासी सड़क सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं और यदि हां तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का पीएमजीएसवाई या किसी अन्य केंद्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत ऐसे वंचित गांवों का सर्वेक्षण करने और उन्हें चरणबद्ध तरीके से सड़कों से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) की शुरुआत निर्धारित आबादी के आकार वाली पात्र सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों को एकल बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए एकबारगी विशेष कार्यकलाप के रूप में की गई थी।

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करने की प्राथमिक इकाई एक सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावट (आबादी का एक समूह) है। तदनुसार, निर्धारित जनसंख्या मानदंडों और योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पात्र, पूर्व में सड़क संपर्क रहित रही बसावटों को पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत एकल बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क की योजना बनाई जाती है और उसका कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है।

पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यक्रम संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित मैदानी क्षेत्रों में किसी बारहमासी सड़क से 500 मीटर के भीतर स्थित बसावटों को जुड़ा हुआ माना जाता है और वे इस योजना के तहत पृथक सड़क संपर्कता के लिए पात्र नहीं होती हैं।

ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएएस) पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, इटावा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों/संसदीय क्षेत्र के घटकों के लिए 589 किमी की कुल लंबाई वाली 189 सड़कों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इनमें से 573 कि.मी लंबाई की 188 सड़कें पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जबकि केवल 4 कि.मी लंबाई की 1 सड़क का कार्य शेष है। इसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	**इटावा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जिला विवरण**	**कुल स्वीकृत**			**निर्मित**			**शेष**		
		सड़कों की संख्या	**सड़क लंबाई (किमी)**	**एलएसबी की संख्या**	**सड़कों की संख्या**	**सड़क लंबाई (किमी)**	**एलएसबी की संख्या**	**सड़कों की संख्या**	**सड़क लंबाई (किमी)**	**एलएसबी की संख्या**
1	औरैया	68	222	0	67	215	0	1	4	0
2	इटावा	99	289	0	99	281	0	0	0	0
3	कानपुर देहात	22	78	0	22	77	0	0	0	0
कुल योग		**189**	**589**	**0**	**188**	**573**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**0**

**नोट*: शेष लंबाई, स्वीकृत लंबाई में से पूरी की गई लंबाई को घटाने पर प्राप्त होने वाली राशि के बराबर नहीं होगी; क्योंकि संरेखण में बदलाव और अन्य मुद्दों के कारण कुछ सड़कें स्वीकृत दूरी की तुलना में कम दूरी पर ही पूरी हो जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2028-29 के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-IV (पीएमजीएसवाई-IV) को मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसका लक्ष्य देश भर में ₹70,125 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय के साथ 25,000 पात्र सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना (62,500 किमी सड़कों का निर्माण) है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत कोई अलग राज्य-वार लक्ष्य नहीं रखा गया है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के आधार पर पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान की जाने वाली बसावटों की पात्रता के मानदंड निम्नलिखित हैं:

i. मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें,

ii. विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, लद्दाख, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर और उत्तराखंड), विशेष श्रेणी के क्षेत्रों [जनजातीय अनुसूची-V के क्षेत्र, मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक/जिले और संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र (जहाँ ढलान 25% से अधिक और समुद्र तल से ऊँचाई 600 मीटर से अधिक हो)] में 250 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें, और

iii. गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर चिन्हित किए गए पुराने और थ्रस्ट जिलों सहित वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित जिलों में 100 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें।

पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत पात्र सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों की पहचान और जीआईएस-मैपिंग राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) द्वारा ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण ऐप, पीएम गतिशक्ति स्पेशल प्लानिंग प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करके तथा ओएमएमएएस पर सत्यापन के माध्यम से निर्दिष्ट सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया के तहत की गई है।

इस प्रक्रिया के दौरान चिन्हित कि गई पात्र सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों—जिसमें इटावा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली बसावटें भी शामिल हैं—पर कार्यक्रम के दिशानिर्देशों, निधियों की उपलब्धता और सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अनुसार चरणबद्ध तरीके से स्वीकृति हेतु विचार किया जाता है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की अधिकार प्राप्त समिति की एक बैठक 20.07.2026 को आयोजित की गई थी।

TOYS IMPORT

1449. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of India Toy Fare conducted recently;

(b) the reasons that 85% of toys in the country are imported and India's toys in the international market is miniscule;

(c) the manner in which the India Toy Fare helps to push in Indian toy industry for domestic consumption and exports;

(d) whether it is true that recently Toy Biz International B2B Expo held in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps and policy measures being taken to push country's toy exports to 25% of global market and achieve US$ 500 million in the coming 2-3 years;

(f) whether it is not true that there is no policy on toys in the country; and

(g) if so, whether there are any plans to formulate a Toy Policy 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), (c) and (d): The 17th Toy Biz International B2B Exhibition was organized by the Toy Association of India from 4th to 7th July, 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The Exhibition aimed at promoting Indian toys, facilitating business networking, and creating opportunities for growth in domestic sales and exports. It

witnessed participation of 400 Indian toy brands, 100 international buyers from 40 countries, and around 30,000 business visitors. The exhibition provided platform for connecting manufacturers with wholesalers, retailers, distributors, institutional buyers and e-commerce platforms.

(b), (e), (f) and (g) : At present, there is no dedicated toy policy of the Government of India.

In 2018-19, Toys worth USD 371.7 Mn were imported into India. A large proportion of these toys were unsafe, substandard, counterfeit, and cheap. Further, a Mystery Shopping exercise conducted in 2019 revealed that only 33% toys in the domestic market were of acceptable quality as per BIS standards.

In order to improve the quality and safety of toys in the country and to promote the overall development of the Indian toy industry, the Government of India has undertaken several initiatives. The key initiatives are as follows:

- Formulation of a comprehensive National Action Plan for Toys (NAPT), comprising 21 action points and coordinated by 14 Ministries and Departments. It focuses on promoting the design and development of toys based on Indian values, culture, and history; encouraging the use of toys as learning resources; organizing hackathons, toy fairs, and grand challenges for toy design and manufacturing; strengthening quality monitoring and restricting the import of substandard and unsafe toys; promoting indigenous toy clusters; and boosting domestic

manufacturing.

- Basic Custom Duty (BCD) on Toys (HS Code-9503) was increased from 20% to 60% in February 2020, and subsequently increased to 70% in 2023. Further, the BCD on Parts of Electronic Toys (HS 95030091) revised as 20% in the Budget F.Y. 2025-26.
- A Quality Control Order (QCO) for Toys was issued on 25.02.2020, implemented with effect from 01.01.2021.
- BIS has granted more than 1800 licenses to domestic manufacturers of toys and more than 50 licenses to foreign manufacturers for use of BIS Standard Mark on toys conforming to the Indian Standards for safety of toys.
- The National Education Policy 2020 formulated by Ministry of Education focuses on play and activity-based learning. A handbook on 'Toy Based Pedagogy' has been published by NCERT with the objective of ensuring that the learning process for children is enjoyable and fun. It prescribes toys, especially based on indigenous toys and games to be used at different stages to help develop many competencies in young children.
- Cluster-based approach adopted to support domestic Toy industry. The Ministry of MSMEs has approved 18 Toy clusters under the Scheme of Funds for the Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), and the

Ministry of Textiles is providing designing and tooling support to 40 Toy clusters.

- More than 700 startups have been recognised by DPIIT under Startup India initiative.
- More than 2,200 exporters have been supported under Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme for exports of Toys.
- Zero duty market access under India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), the India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement, and India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement, India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, and India-United Kingdom Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement.
- Several promotional initiatives have also been undertaken to promote indigenous toys and encourage innovation, including Toycathon, Toy fairs, etc.

These initiatives have resulted in remarkable growth of the Indian Toy industry. As per a BIS survey conducted in 2025, 95% of toy samples were found conforming to the prescribed quality standards, as against 33% in 2019, indicating a substantial improvement in the quality of toys available in the Indian market.

Further, the Indian toy industry has emerged as a net exporter of toys with exports to countries including United States, United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany. The import of toys into India has declined by 37.5%, while toy exports have increased by 89.1%.

Trade	FY 2018-19	FY 2025-26	Growth (%)
India's Imports from World ($ Mn.)	371.7	232.3	-37.5%
India's Exports to World ($ Mn.)	203.5	384.7	89.1%

Source: Tradestat website & Data for HS 9503, HS 9504 & HS 9505.

PROMOTION OF COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

1450. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the details of schemes and initiatives undertaken by the Government during the last three years to strengthen cooperative institutions across the country, including Maharashtra;

(b) the number of cooperative societies registered and revived during the said period, State-wise including Maharashtra

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the contribution of cooperative institutions towards employment generation, rural development and farmers' income;

(d) whether the Government proposes to encourage formation of new cooperative societies in sectors such as agriculture, dairy, fisheries, handloom and services in districts including Akola; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : Since the establishment of a separate Ministry of Cooperation on July 6, 2021, the Government has undertaken various initiatives to revitalize the cooperative sector under the vision of "Sahkar se Samriddhi". Over the last three years (2023–2026), these efforts have focused on legal reforms, digital modernization, and infrastructure development across the country, including Maharashtra. The details are given at **Statement-I.**

(b) : State-wise details of newly registered and strengthened cooperative societies (PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies), including in Maharashtra, are given at **Statement-II.**

(c) : The National Cooperative Policy 2025 aims to triple the cooperative's contribution to the Indian economy. However, no specific study has been undertaken for assessment regarding the contribution of cooperative institutions towards employment generation, rural development and farmers' income, so far.

(d) and (e) : The Government is encouraging the formation of new cooperative societies in agriculture, dairy, fisheries, handloom and service sectors under the

vision of “Sahkar-se-Samriddhi.” 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, including Maharashtra 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 38,138 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered; and 21,292 Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been strengthened as on 15.07.2026 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023.

The National Cooperation Policy, 2025 also provides for strengthening cooperatives in sectors such as handloom, handicrafts and other activities involving weaker and marginalised sections. The National Cooperative Development Corporation extends financial assistance to cooperatives in the handloom and textile sectors for infrastructure and working capital. Cooperatives are also being promoted in emerging service sectors, including mobility services through Bharat Taxi, and other services through PACS functioning as PM Kisan Samriddhi Kendras, Common Service Centres, Jan Aushadhi Kendras, etc.

Further, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is implementing focused schemes such as Yuva Sahakar and Nandini Sahakar to support emerging cooperative enterprises and women-led cooperatives. The Yuva Sahakar Scheme, provides assistance to newly formed cooperatives with

innovative business ideas. The Nandini Sahakar Scheme, seeks to strengthen women's cooperatives by supporting business-plan preparation, capacity development, credit, subsidy and interest subvention through convergence with other schemes.

STATEMENT-I

The details of various initiatives taken by the Government to revitalize the cooperative sector under the vision of "Sahkar se Samriddhi"

A. Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent

1. **Model Bye-laws for Primary Agricultural 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 63,707 PACS have been onboarded on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software, and 65,875 hardware has been delivered in 30 States/UTs. So far, 54,707 PACS have been declared as e-PACS and a total of 51.58 Crore transactions have been done through the software as on 15th July 2026.

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 38,138 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered; and 21,292 Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative

Societies have been strengthened as on 15.07.2026 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**: The 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. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 600 PACS across the country have been identified for the construction of godowns under the World's

Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector. Cabinet Secretary has assigned a target of creating 5 LMT by September 2026.

Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), and National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited (NCCF) have given hiring assurance for 680 PACS/Cooperative godowns with capacity of 10.86 LMT. Construction work has commenced in 505 PACS (2.84 LMT), out of which construction completed in 302 PACS created a total capacity of 1.71 LMT *(Andhra Pradesh – 117 godowns with capacity 0.79 LMT, Rajasthan.- 120 godowns with capacity 0.60 LMT, Maharashtra – 18 godowns with capacity 0.16 LMT, Gujarat – 43 godowns with capacity 0.15 LMT and Tamil Nadu – 4 godowns with capacity 0.013 LMT).* Additionally, 496 PACS/cooperatives have been identified with a total storage capacity of 14.56 LMT.

6. **Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector**: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - "Margdarshika" has been prepared 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 more than 200 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, 55,514 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 (DA&FW), 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 DA&FW to NCDC, and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector. Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will help provide farmers with necessary market linkages and a fair and remunerative process for their produce.

NCDC has disbursed ₹320 crore to FPOs/Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) under the scheme as of 31.05.2026.

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 and 13 outlets have been commissioned.

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, 4,275 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,255 PACS have been given initial

approval by the Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), and 846 PACS have received store codes from PMBI, out of 645 PACS have started functioning as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. **PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK** PACS have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer & related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by the States/ UTs, so far, a total of 38,974 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. **PACS to carry out O&M of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS)**: PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 1,480 PACS have been identified/ selected by 10 States/ UTs to provide O&M services at the Panchayat/ Village level, out of these, 118 PACS have started functioning.

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. **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, a SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 10,060 new Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

20. **Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives:** In order to expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far 6.57 lakh new 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 as on 31.05.2026 has disbursed ₹130 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 (i.e., 660 LKgPD in Base Year 2023-24) over next five years (i.e., 1007 LKgPD in 2028-29) by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024, the Hon'ble Home & 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 (DCSs). So far, 25,282 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 organizations 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 the market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 44,09,590 farmers have already registered on the e-Samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 15,84,759 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 & 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 greater operational freedom to UCBs 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) of 50% of loans and advances has been increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore (or 0.4% of the Tier I capital whichever is lower), 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 Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation (NUCFDC) has been established with 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 Sahakar CBS, 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 of timeline 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, are now eligible for one time settlement 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 Commercial Real Estate/ Residential Housing (CRERH) 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 are allowed to use it through State Cooperative Bank as sub AUA/KUA, free of cost.

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 get 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. Further, CGTMSE has 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. The 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. **Loans 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) for purchase of the produce of members.

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 15 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 & DCCBs, subject to eligibility, are now 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, 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 are 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 & 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., fall under the PSL category.

49. The RBI granted **exemption to NUCFDC** from the limit of 200 subscribers for paid-up capital during a financial year under Section 42(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

50. RBI has **removed the requirement of ₹50 crore networth** for Rural Cooperative Banks to become Corporate Agent for distribution of insurance.

51. RBI has now **strengthened TAFCUB** for UCBs by revising the terms of references of MoU with RCS. Now this paves way for revival of weak UCBs, their merger and capacity building.

52. RBI has granted **relaxation to specified borrowers like IFFCO** to borrow more than 50% of their working capital requirements (incremental funds) from the banks.

53. 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 have also revised their scheme guidelines to include cooperative banks.

54. 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.

55. 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 1200 cooperative banks have onboarded on I4C.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. On the request of the Ministry, NABARD has submitted a **report on Reforms, Restructuring, and Innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs).**

59. The Ministry has completed **a detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks'** Federation Ltd. (NAFCARD), resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.

60. 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

61. Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.: For the cooperatives having income between Rs 1 to 10 cr, the surcharge has been reduced from 12% to 7%. 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.

62. MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%: The Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) has benn reduced from 18.5% to 15% for

cooperatives. With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

63. **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.

64. **Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies:** For new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024, a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.

65. **Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs:** The limit for Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) has been enhanced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This will facilitate their activities, increase the business, and benefit members of their societies.

66. **Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs:** The limit for Loan and Loan Repayments by PACS and Primary

Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) has been enhanced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This will reduce the operational difficulties and compliance burden.

67. Increase in the limit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) in Cash Withdrawal

The cash withdrawal limit of cooperative societies without deduction of tax at source has been enhanced from Rs.1 crore to Rs.3 crore per year. This will increase the cashflow of the cooperatives.

68. Enabling Taxpayers to obtain low or nil TDS certificates w.r.t. payment on purchase of goods

Under Income Tax, the payer is required to make TDS on the payments made towards purchase of goods. W.e.f. 1.4.2025, the payee has been given an option to obtain low/Nil deduction certificate. This will reduce TDS compliance burden of the payment made towards purchase of goods.

69. TCS on the sale of goods under Section 206C(1H) has been made ineffective

The requirement to collect TCS on sale of goods has been withdrawn w.e.f 1 April, 2025.

70. Deduction allowed to primary cooperative societies for supply of cattle feed and cotton seed produced by their members:

Deduction of profit and gains is presently allowed to cooperative society engaged in supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits or vegetables raised or grown by its members to a federal cooperative society and others engaged in the same activities. This deduction has been extended for supply of cattle feed and cotton seed produced by their members. The extension for deduction of profits arising from supply of cattle feed and cotton seed produced by members will encourage diversification of activities by primary cooperative societies. This will enhance value addition at the grassroots level, reduce input costs for farmer-members and result in higher net income and better livelihood security for them.

71. Deduction of inter-cooperative society dividend under the new tax regime to the extent it is further distributed to members:

The dividend received by a cooperative society from another cooperative society is allowed as a deduction in the old tax regime. Similar deduction has been allowed under the New Tax Regime also, to the extent it is further distributed to the members. This relief will prevent double taxation within the cooperative structure.

72. Deduction of dividend received by notified national cooperative federations for a period of three years, to the extent it is further distributed to members, in respect of investments made till 31.01.2026:

The dividend received by notified national cooperative federations on the investments made till 31.01.2026 has been allowed as a deduction for a period of three years upto 2028-29, to the extent it is further distributed to members. This relief will prevent double taxation within the cooperative structure.

73. Inclusion of cooperatives registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 within the definition of "co-operative society":

Co-operative societies registered under the "Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002," have been included explicitly within the definition of co-operative society under the Act. This will enable such cooperatives to smoothly avail tax benefits and incentives, thereby strengthening multi-state cooperative enterprises operating across sectors.

D. <u>Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills</u>

74. 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.

75. 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 expenditure on 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.

76. **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.

77. **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).

78. **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.

79. **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.

80. **Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills:**

For the revival and modernization of three closed cooperative sugar mills located at Talala, Kodinar and Valsad in Gujarat, Indian Potash Limited (IPL) has invested approximately ₹305 crore and has made significant progress towards restarting the operations of these mills. IPL repaid around ₹300 crore of outstanding loans owed to local cooperative banks by these mills, thereby strengthening the financial position of State and District-level cooperative banks. Additionally, pending dues amounting to ₹40.09 crore payable to employees, vendors, farmers and statutory bodies were also settled. To expand the sugarcane area and enhance productivity, improved sugarcane varieties were promoted, benefiting thousands of farmers and the rural economy. Following the success of this model in Gujarat, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Indian Potash Limited (IPL) and the Government of Odisha for the revival of Badamba Cooperative Sugar Mill in Odisha, with an estimated investment of approximately ₹360 crore.

E. <u>Three new National Level Multi-State Societies</u>

81. 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 produced 6,07,620 quintals of quality seed across 15 crops over 16,877 hectares through the participation of 19,407 farmers. Under the “Bharat Beej” brand, BBSSL has distributed 3,18,572 quintals of quality seed covering multiple crop varieties. The Society has obtained seed licences in 17 States for undertaking seed production, marketing and allied activities.

During FY 2025–26, BBSSL entered into eight strategic MoUs and collaborations with institutions, including ICRISAT for seed-sector R&D; Banas Dairy for strengthening the cooperative-led seed potato ecosystem; SSIAST and IRDF for conservation, purification, multiplication and promotion of traditional and indigenous seed varieties; IARI–IIMaizeR for hybrid maize production; FDRVC for women farmer empowerment; and NSCL and NAFED for seed production, marketing and distribution through cooperative and institutional networks. BBSSL has also emerged as the cooperative society with the highest membership in the country, with 37,206 member cooperatives during FY 2025–26, increasing to 38,665 members as of date.

82. 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. So far, 14,286 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under the brand name of “Bharat Organics” and so far 29 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 Dal Gota (White), Urad Dal Split, Urad Dal Whole, Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsar Sugar, Besan, Apple Cider Vinegar, Cashew, Walnut Kernel, Kashmiri Almond Mamra, Traditional Brown Basmati Rice, Traditional White Basmati Rice, Jaggery Cube in Jar, Bharat Organics A2 Desi Cow Ghee) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR and Bangaluru. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

To further enhance consumer outreach, NCOL has launched a direct-to-consumer (D2C) portal and mobile application, enabling deliveries across more than 20,000 pincodes nationwide. NCOL also successfully integrated its products into leading digital and quick-commerce platforms such as Zepto, Blinkit, Swiggy, BigBasket, and Amazon, thereby tapping into high-growth consumer segments.

83. 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, 16,408 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 15.40 LMT of

54 Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 6,341 crores to 38 countries. During the financial year 2023-24 and 2024-25 a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

84. 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.

85. 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 to farmers for sustainable growth in their income.

86. **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

87. **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.

C. Capacity Building in Cooperatives

88. 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 became functional immediately. 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 was done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

Further, the regular Vice Chancellor was appointed on 12.06.2026. The regular Finance Officer and the Registrar of the University were also

appointed on 27.02.2026 and 15.04.2026, respectively. The Governing Board and the Executive Council of the University have also been constituted, and the Statutes of the University have been notified by the Ministry. Further, the Ordinances of the University have also been notified by TSU.

89. **Launch of New Courses by TSU and Affiliation**: TSU has launched three new MBA programs (Agribusiness Management, Cooperative Management & Cooperative Banking & Finance) during the academic year 2025-26.

Further, the University has started three Outlying Campuses. From the current academic year 2026–27, the MBA (Development Management and Cooperation) programme will be offered at these campuses. The details of the campuses are as follows:

- Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- Gadag, Karnataka

Regarding the affiliation with the University, 16 institutes, including Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) Pune, have been affiliated.

90. **Board of Studies and Sub Board of Studies:** A Board of Studies at the Headquarters and Sub-Boards of Studies at the institute level have been envisaged for the standardization and periodic review of course curricula in

alignment with the courses of Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) and the New Cooperative Policy (NCP) 2025. This initiative aims to ensure uniformity in curriculum, enhance academic quality and promote consistent learning outcomes for students across all NCCT institutes in different states.

Accordingly, the Board of Studies at the Head Office has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (CTP), Ministry of Cooperation, in February 2026. Simultaneously, all NCCT institutes have also constituted Sub-Boards of Studies at their respective levels.

91. Training of One Lakh PACS Secretaries and Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme: Under the direction of the Ministry of Cooperation, NCCT has developed a comprehensive training module for the capacity building of one lakh PACS Secretaries. The objective of this initiative is to equip PACS Secretaries with the necessary managerial and administrative competencies to effectively discharge their responsibilities, promote diversification of business activities, and strengthen internal control systems.

For this purpose, detailed training and study materials have been prepared. A national-level Training of Trainers (ToT) programme was conducted on 24th–25th March 2026 at VAMNICOM, Pune, wherein 43

faculty members from various NCCT institutes were trained as Master Trainers. Subsequently, training programmes for PACS Secretaries will be conducted at the district level during the academic year 2026–27.

92. **Development of e-Learning Courses on iGOT Karmayogi Portal:** Under the directions of the Ministry of Cooperation, NCCT identified and proposed 12 courses for uploading on the iGOT Karmayogi Portal. Out of these, 7 courses were approved by iGOT for content development. Accordingly, NCCT developed the course content through Subject Matter Experts from its institutes and submitted it to the empanelled iGOT agencies for conversion into video-based course. During the month of June 2026, all the 7 Courses are made available and live in the iGoT karmayogi portal.

93. **Implementation of e-Office System at NCCT:** The e-Office system has been successfully implemented across NCCT Headquarters as well as all training institutes, ensuring seamless, transparent, and paperless functioning through VPN connectivity. Capacity-building and training sessions were conducted for all institutes through video conferencing to facilitate smooth adoption. The Administration Division has been proactively addressing operational and technical issues to ensure uninterrupted functioning of the system.

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. Special Module on Cooperatives in India:

In coordination with the Ministry of Cooperation, Ministry of Education, and NCERT, NCCT developed a Special Module on Cooperation for Secondary Level school students, launched on 5th July 2025 by the Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister. The initiative aims to build awareness among students about the role of cooperatives in nation-building. It encourages students to consider cooperatives as a potential career path. The module is available on the website of NCERT for students.

99. Cooperatives in Schools

100. 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.

During the financial year 2025–26, a separate head under Grants-in-Aid (General) was allocated to NCCT by the Ministry of Cooperation.

Further, the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been fully implemented across all training institutes of NCCT throughout the country, ensuring enhanced financial transparency, efficiency, and real-time monitoring of fund utilization.

101. . The Building Sub-Committee has been constituted for each NCCT Institute to ensure timely infrastructural developments

102. **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).

103. 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.

104. **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.

105. 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.

106. 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. **649 programmes were conducted and 30271**

PACS participants were trained 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.

107. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies:

As approved by the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, NCCT commenced capacity building training programmes for five personnel from each newly established Multi-Purpose Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society (MPACS) with effect from 27.06.2025.

As on 31.03.2026, NCCT units have conducted 254 training programmes, covering 11,399 participants from more than 2,502 PACS across 203 districts in 17 States, reflecting extensive outreach and effective implementation across the country.

In continuation of that, during the current year 2026-27, NCCT institutes going to conduct more than 250 Programmes and 12500 participants from MPACS are going to be trained.

108. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS:

A MoU was signed between the NCCT, Ministry of Cooperation, and the Crop Insurance Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. Under the MoU, 200 training programmes covering 10,000 participants from Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) have been approved for phased implementation. Phase-I is proposed to be implemented in 11 States, namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.

109. 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.

110. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme:

RICM, Chandigarh, has undertaken the initiative to revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE.

F. <u>Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'</u>

111. Computerization of the office of Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies:

The Office of Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies with a view to streamline processes of registration, byelaws amendment and other services requests in a time-bound manner.

112. 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 launched by the Ministry on 30.01.2024 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions" of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent, paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware,

development of software, maintenance & upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and 2026-27 (up to 15th July, 2026), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 43.21 crore has been released as the Government of India's share to States/UTs.

113. **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 with 1,422 units. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 16.74 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24, FY 24-25, FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 for procurement of hardware, digitization, and setting up of support systems.

H. <u>Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)</u>

114. **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.1,55,347.21 crore and disbursed Rs. Rs.1,27,596.28 for the FY 2025-2026.

115. **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.

116. **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.

117. **Registration under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Guarantee Scheme for FPO (CGSFPO)&Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Animal Husbandry and Dairying (CGFT-AHD):** This step enables cooperatives to get collateral-free loans from NCDC.

118. **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.

119. **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.

120. **Expansion of geographical reach:** NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and 9 new Sub-offices in Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

121. **Appointment of Young Professionals**: NCDC has appointed young professionals with expertise in various fields. This includes 14 CA/CMA/Inter, 39 MBA, 3 LLB/LLM, 3 BFSc/MFSc & 2 M.A. in Journalism and other young professionals. This move is designed to enhance the Corporation's efficiency.

122. Bharat Taxi (India's First Cooperative-based Mobility Platform)

Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, driver (Sarathi)-centric and cooperative-based mobility solution developed with the objective of economically empowering drivers and providing affordable, safe and reliable transportation facilities to the public. Based on the principles of cooperation, transparency and shared ownership, this platform provides a people-centric alternative to traditional ride-hailing platforms. The key feature of Bharat Taxi is its 'Zero Commission Model', under which no commission is charged from drivers, enabling them to receive the full benefit of the fare directly. Under this model, drivers are not merely service providers but also participants and beneficiaries of the cooperative system. They get opportunities for better income, fair remuneration, participation in decision-making processes and a share in the benefits of the platform, thereby strengthening their social and economic security.

The project has been promoted by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) along with seven other major cooperative and national institutions—IFFCO, NAFED, Amul, KRIBHCO, NDDB, NCEL and NABARD. The project has been named "Bharat Taxi" and was officially launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation on 5 February 2026 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. At present, Bharat Taxi has 6.37 lakh drivers and 35.77 lakh customers

registered on the platform. The service is currently operational in Delhi-NCR, Gujarat, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Mumbai, Jaipur and Kanpur.

123. **Central Sector Scheme "Grant-in-Aid to NCDC:** Based on the grant-in-aid of ₹2,000 crore to be provided by the Government over a period of four years, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) will be able to mobilize approximately ₹20,000 crore from the market. NCDC is utilizing these funds to provide long-term and working capital loans to cooperative institutions in sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, sugar, textiles, food processing, storage and cold chain, labour cooperatives, women cooperatives and other cooperative sectors. Under this scheme, NCDC provides financial assistance to cooperative institutions at competitive interest rates.

During the financial year 2025-26, a total amount of ₹500 crore was released to NCDC, while ₹250 crore has already been released during the current financial year 2026-27. Based on this support, NCDC has disbursed financial assistance of more than ₹10,672 crore up to May 2026, making a significant contribution towards meeting the financial requirements of various cooperative sectors and strengthening their growth potential.

124. **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, 250 trainees have joined as on 31.05.2026 and 227 are currently working.

125. **Launch of Sahakar Innovation Scheme:** To foster innovation and modernization in the cooperative sector, NCDC has launched the Sahakar Innovation Scheme, providing 100% grant-based financial assistance for innovative and viable business ideas proposed by cooperative societies. Under the scheme, an annual corpus of ₹10 crore has been earmarked, with support of up to ₹25 lakh per cooperative on a case-to-case basis. The initiative aims to encourage adoption of new business models, digital technologies, and innovation-driven solutions, particularly for cooperatives that lack adequate collateral or are unable to access conventional credit despite having promising ideas.

126. **NCDC supported Mizoram PACS-focused Cooperative Intern Scheme:** Recognizing the unique challenges faced by grassroots cooperative societies in Mizoram, where the absence of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) limits the implementation of the Cooperative Interns scheme, NCDC has approved a dedicated PACS-focused

Cooperative Intern Scheme for the State. Under the initiative, 11 qualified interns will be deployed across all districts of the State to provide handholding support to 55 PACS over a period of three years.

With a total financial outlay of ₹99 lakh, the interns will assist cooperatives in business planning, capacity building, governance improvement, and facilitating access to institutional finance. The scheme is expected to prepare at least 55 business plans, train around 275 office-bearers, improve the managerial and financial viability of cooperatives, and create a sustainable and replicable model for strengthening grassroots cooperatives across the North-Eastern Region.

I. <u>Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)</u>

127. **New National Cooperative Database (NCD) 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. The NCD portal was launched by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister on 08.03.2024. So far, the database includes data on around 8.6 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

128. **Launch of National Cooperative Database (NCD) portal 3.0:** The upgraded / enhanced version **NCD portal 3.0** was officially launched by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2026. The NCD portal 3.0 provides several new features, including OTP-based secure login, cooperative society-level user access and dashboards, AI Chatbot, village-level GIS mapping, multilingual support through Bhashini integration, API integration with State RCS portals for real time updation of data, feedback mechanism, and call management and technical helpdesk support, improved frontend framework and database for enhanced security and faster access etc.

129. **Launch of NCD GeoTag Mobile Application**: The NCD GeoTag Mobile Application has been developed for capturing the GPS location (latitude and longitude) of all functional cooperatives. It was launched on 06.07.2026 by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister. The mobile application will also enable accurate geo-tagging and GIS-based mapping of cooperatives on the NCD Portal.

130. **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 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 & 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.

131. **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 15.07.2026, the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Mizoram and Sikkim, and UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have completed integration with the NCD portal. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. <u>Policy and Outreach</u>

132. 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 & 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, for smooth and time-bound implementation.

The first meeting of the National Level Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the National Cooperation Policy-

2025, was held on 9th June 2026 at Atal Akshay Urja Bhawan, New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation & Chairperson of the Committee. The Committee deliberated on the roadmap for the effective implementation of the National Cooperation Policy-2025, with special focus on institutional strengthening, coordinated action by Central Ministries, Departments, States and Union Territories, and National Federation/Cooperatives for digital transformation, capacity building, membership expansion and cooperative-led inclusive and sustainable economic development. The meeting was attended by Chairman, IFFCO; Vice Chancellor, "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University, Chairman, NABARD; and Addl. Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and other senior officers from the Ministry of Cooperation and various Central Ministries/Departments, national cooperative federations, cooperative institutions, including senior officers from four States (Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Assam and Uttar Pradesh).

133. National Conclave on the theme of "Implementation Pathways for National Cooperation Policy 2025 and the Way Forward":

The conclave was organised on 30.03.2026 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, to expedite the operationalisation of the Hon'ble Prime Minister vision of "Sahkar Se Samriddhi" and reinforcing the efforts towards strengthening the cooperative sector as a key engine of national development under the

leadership of the Hon'ble Union Minister of Home and Cooperation. The conclave was jointly organized by the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, and "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University (TSU). Policymakers, representatives of state governments, cooperative institutions, experts, academia, and other stakeholders from across the country participated in the conclave and deliberated on the effective implementation of the policy.

134. **International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India:** The United Nations 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 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 & 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 of 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. A dedicated portal was launched on 24.12.2025 for data repository of IYC activities and media outreach activities of the Ministry and its stakeholders.

A major milestone during the year was the launch of the National Cooperation Policy (NCP) 2025, which seeks to strengthen governance systems, improve competitiveness, and align the cooperative sector with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

An Annual Report on the activities undertaken during IYC 2025 was prepared by the Ministry and launched by Hon'ble Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah during the second Manthan Baithak held in Gujarat on 17.02.2026.

135. **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.

The Ministry's digital footprint has grown substantially. Its combined following across major platforms including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp now stands at over 6.37 lakh followers/subscribers, with YouTube viewership crossing 1.57 crore views. Special campaigns and curated posts on landmark

initiatives consistently generate high public engagement, particularly during major events and national observances.

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.

136. Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications: To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is facilitating the publication of 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>

137. **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.

138. **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. More than 38,000 complaints have been received till 17.07.2026 and most of them have been addressed through 44 orders.

139. **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 281 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to 16.07.2026.

140. **Inclusion of Cooperatives as 'buyers' on GeM (Government e-Marketplace) portal:** The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as 'buyers' on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 102.5 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 783 cooperative societies have been onboarded/registered on GeM as buyers.

141. **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. 9265.09 crore have been disbursed to 41,55,502 applicants.

L. <u>Other Initiatives</u>

142. **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.

143. Ministry of Cooperation is committed to the redressal of grievances in an effective and time-bound manner. During the year 2025-2026, the Ministry of

Cooperation has disposed of more than 6130 grievances received through the Centralised Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in time bound manner placing Ministry in Category A for CPGRAM Disposal.

144. 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.

145. **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 & 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)".

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. **Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF):** A new Multi-state Cooperative Society naming Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by the Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu and 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.

149. **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).

150. **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 fulfilment of the prescribed eligibility conditions, as applicable giving them equal treatment at par with applicants from other business entities.

151. **Inclusion of cooperative societies in the definition of 'Start-up':**

With the intervention of the Ministry of Cooperation, the Multi-State Cooperative Societies registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, as well as Cooperative Societies registered under the State and Union Territory, are now recognised as a Startup, which will promote innovation-driven growth in Cooperatives.

152. **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.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of newly registered and strengthened cooperative societies (PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies), including in Maharashtra

STATUS OF FORMATION OF NEW MULTIPURPOSE PACS, DAIRY AND FISHERY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES TILL 15-07-2026

S.No	State/UT	Formation of New Cooperative Societies			
		PACS	Dairy	Fishery	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	2	11	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	11	1,067	2	1,080
3	Arunachal Pradesh	136	25	29	190
4	Assam	580	725	89	1,394
5	Bihar	61	4,498	2	4,561
6	Chhattisgarh	517	361	336	1,214
7	Goa	38	5	4	47
8	Gujarat	662	810	26	1,498
9	Haryana	40	197	6	243
10	Himachal Pradesh	136	854	12	1,002
11	Jammu And Kashmir	232	1,339	40	1,611
12	Jharkhand	45	300	227	572
13	Karnataka	265	1,264	52	1,581
14	Kerala	0	0	0	0
15	Ladakh	3	3	1	7
16	Lakshadweep	0	0	29	29
17	Madhya Pradesh	680	1,349	255	2,284
18	Maharashtra	212	1,223	167	1,602
19	Manipur	127	27	71	225
20	Meghalaya	290	17	19	326
21	Mizoram	97	2	2	101
22	Nagaland	50	5	19	74
23	Odisha	1,539	1,009	61	2,609
24	Puducherry	4	3	3	10
25	Punjab	153	1,027	52	1,232
26	Rajasthan	2,003	3,295	31	5,329
27	Sikkim	27	77	4	108
28	Tamil Nadu	27	940	36	1,003
29	Telangana	0	166	102	268
30	The DD & DNH	5	0	1	6

31	Tripura	294	2	26	322
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,364	4,450	514	6,328
33	Uttarakhand	606	269	124	999
34	West Bengal	25	241	3	269
Total		**10,230**	**25,552**	**2,356**	**38,138**

STATUS OF STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING DAIRY AND FISHERY

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES TILL 15-07-2026

S.No	State/UT	Strengthening	
		DCS	FCS
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	344	156
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2
4	Assam	328	63
5	Bihar	2199	12
6	Chhattisgarh	99	217
7	Goa	0	3
8	Gujarat	4322	21
9	Haryana	113	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	148	9
11	Jammu And Kashmir	760	1
12	Jharkhand	163	12
13	Karnataka	687	80
14	Kerala	379	45
15	Ladakh	0	0
16	Lakshadweep	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	426	163
18	Maharashtra	0	463
19	Manipur	0	155
20	Meghalaya	165	5
21	Mizoram	0	1
22	Nagaland	0	11
23	Odisha	466	0

24	Puducherry	33	0
25	Punjab	951	0
26	Rajasthan	1765	0
27	Sikkim	300	1
28	Tamil Nadu	5264	3
29	Telangana	275	224
30	The DD & DNH	0	0
31	Tripura	12	26
32	Uttar Pradesh	264	0
33	Uttarakhand	129	0
34	West Bengal	0	22
Total		**19,592**	**1,700**

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PMFBY

1451. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last three years across all States/UTs including Punjab;

(b) the number of farmers covered under the scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of premium collected, insurance claims settled and pending during the said period;

(d) the reasons for delays in settlement of claims, if any, and whether the Government proposes any changes in the Scheme for Punjab; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure timely settlement of claims and increase framers' participation?

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

(a) : Yes, the implementation of the scheme is monitored and reviewed. Department is conducting weekly meetings/video conferences to review the progress of the scheme with all implementing stakeholders including States/UT Governments, empaneled insurance companies, Banks, State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs). PMFBY is voluntary for the States and Govt. of Punjab has not opted for implementation of the scheme.

(b) and (c) : The details of farmers applications enrolled, premium collected from farmers, claims paid and claims pending during last three years, State/UT-wise is at **Statement**.

(d) : As per the timelines given in Operational Guidelines of the scheme, insurance companies have to settle the claims within 21 days from calculation of claims on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and receipt of premium subsidy by insurance companies. However, some claims remains pending because 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 & consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies, unverified bank accounts etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

Punjab is not implementing the scheme. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for any specific changes in the scheme for the State of Punjab.

(e) : PMFBY is a demand driven and voluntary scheme for the States/UTs as well as farmers. Following steps have been taken to ensure timely settlement of claims and to improve the insurance coverage under the scheme:

(i) : For timely settlement of claims under the scheme:

- The National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) is the single source of data for subsidy payment, dissemination of information, delivery of services including online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured famer's details and 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 & 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 from Kharif 2025 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** & uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP and usage of remote sensing based yield estimation through YES-TECH have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

- **Crop Loss Assessment App (CLAP)**, developed as a digital mobile application to streamline and improve the efficiency of crop loss assessments for loacalised calamities/post harvest losses for individual farms and land parcels under PMFBY. The use of CLAP has been made mandatory for all the States/UTs under the scheme.

(ii) With a view to improve insurance coverage:

- **AIDE (App for Intermediary Enrolment):** A smart-phone App has been designed and rolled out in Kharif 2023 for enrolment of farmers at their door-steps through a large network of Insurance Intermediaries. It offers a completely paper-less and cash-less experience to a farmer.
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Further, a structured awareness campaign 'Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah' has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards to increase the awareness about benefits of the scheme, sensitize the stakeholders and to increase overall enrolment of farmers, with special focus on identified aspirational/tribal districts. Along with this, 'Fasal Bima Pathshalas' are also

being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.

- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – 'Meri Policy Mere Haath'. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.
- Apart from this, other activities for awareness generation involve the publicity of key features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National and local newspapers, airing of audio-visual spots on regional / local channels, distribution of IEC material in local languages, dissemination of SMS through Kisan/ National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) portal and organisation of online workshops of all stakeholders including farmers, Panchayat Members, and other key stakeholders.

STATEMENT

The details of farmers applications enrolled, premium collected from farmers, claims paid and claims pending during last three years, State/UT-wise

PMFBY & RWBCIS: STATE WISE COVERAGE AND CLAIMS REPORT FROM 2023-24 TO 2025-26 AS ON 24.07.2026

State/UTs	Applications Enrolled	Premium Collected from Farmer	Paid Claims	Pending Claims

	(In Lakh)	(Rs. In Crore)		
A & N Islands	0.004	0.008	0.051	-
Andhra Pradesh	244.89	146.85	362.85	2,752.94
Assam	34.02	24.60	189.95	4.02
Chhattisgarh	244.60	674.37	1,086.63	58.06
Goa	0.012	0.006	0.009	0.002
Haryana	462.83	696.84	1,594.54	87.99
Himachal Pradesh	15.33	104.41	233.37	17.69
Jammu & Kashmir	7.94	47.07	113.33	10.03
Jharkhand	50.11	0.50	19.39	33.56
Karnataka	104.12	1,274.63	7,643.35	111.33
Kerala	6.28	39.81	179.81	1.02
Madhya Pradesh	554.86	1,985.11	3,620.11	123.47
Maharashtra	572.56	1,093.79	17,382.14	212.33
Manipur	0.15	1.51	3.68	1.21
Meghalaya	1.59	0.03	38.60	0.32
Mizoram	0.01	0.02	-	-
Odisha	419.81	32.55	419.54	21.13
Puducherry	1.14	0.01	14.32	1.20
Rajasthan	1,146.29	2,987.99	8,697.19	867.53
Sikkim	0.07	0.21	0.32	0.03
Tamil Nadu	164.12	477.37	1,876.23	14.29
Tripura	4.95	1.56	2.48	0.09
Uttar Pradesh	307.55	842.98	1,754.64	70.02
Uttarakhand	8.19	230.12	769.57	10.81
Total	**4,351.44**	**10,662.32**	**46,002.08**	**4,399.06**

COMMUNITY CERTIFICATES FOR DNTs

1452. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Denotified, Nomadic and semi-notified Tribes (DNTs) communities across the country had repeatedly raised the issue of community certificates not being provided during the last few years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that in the absence of community certificates to DNTs they were not able to claim benefits targeted at them, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that there are more than 300 DNTs that are yet to be classified across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even now only seven States are issuing DNT community certificates, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) is it true that the support from States in this regard is awaited despite letters and advisories issued, 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) : Yes, Sir. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has, from time to time, issued instructions to the States/UTs to streamline and expedite the issuance of such certificates. Most members of the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes listed in the report of the National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT), Idate Commission, are

included in the SC, ST or OBC categories and therefore, are eligible to avail benefits under welfare schemes targeted at these communities. However, in the absence of DNT community certificates, eligible persons are often unable to avail benefits of schemes specifically meant for DNT communities.

(c) : As per the Statement-II of Idate Commission Report, there are 267 DNTs/NTs/SNTs communities that are yet to be classified across the country.

(d) to (e) : Yes, Sir. As per the information available, only seven States, namely Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Gujarat, are issuing DNT community certificates. Recently, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have issued notifications recognizing DNT communities in their respective state. The remaining States/UTs have been requested to issue DNT community certificates to eligible persons in a time-bound manner after due verification of credentials, so that eligible beneficiaries may avail the benefits of welfare schemes of the State Governments and the Government of India.

CROP INSURANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

1453. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that extreme heat conditions have exposed gaps in the crop insurance system, particularly relating to delayed compensation, inadequate crop-loss coverage and financial difficulties faced by affected farmers;

(b) if so, the details of the regions in Tamil Nadu State affected by heatwaves, water stress, erratic rainfall patterns and climatic conditions reducing agricultural productivity and damaging standing crops;

(c) the details of the programmes introduced for strengthening crop insurance assessment systems, satellite-based monitoring technologies, climate-risk evaluation mechanisms and institutional coordination relating to agricultural losses in the State; and

(d) the progress achieved in improving compensation delivery timelines, transparency in claim settlement procedures and accessibility of insurance coverage for small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) : Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides for yield based 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 crops of farmers against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ & 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, cloudburst and natural fire) and post harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing.

Whereas weather index based 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.

As per the timelines given in Operational Guidelines of the scheme, insurance companies have to settle the claims within 21 days from calculation of claims on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and receipt of premium subsidy by insurance companies. However, some claims remains pending because 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 & consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies, unverified bank

accounts etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

(b) : As informed by the State Government, in Tamil Nadu, crop loss due to adverse climatic conditions such as heatwaves and water stress have not been reported in recent past. For the current season, State Government has taken the following steps:

- Prepared the district-wise Crop Contingency Plans through the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) based on seasonal weather forecasts with technical support from ICAR–Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) and has been communicated to all districts for implementation.
- Ensured dissemination of daily weather advisories through the Uzhavan Mobile Application besides issuing field-level advisories on water conservation, drought-tolerant varieties, crop diversification, micro-irrigation, seed hardening, moisture conservation practices and enrolment of eligible farmers under PMFBY.
- Identified 19 vulnerable districts based on IMD rainfall assessments and is closely monitoring with district-specific contingency measures, climate-resilient interventions and crop-specific advisories to minimize the impact of heat waves, rainfall variability and other climatic stresses.

Further, the Government has taken cognizance of the challenges posed by extreme weather events, including extreme heat conditions and has strengthened the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to ensure climate resilience, enhance preparedness and safeguard farmers against adverse weather conditions.

(c) and (d) : The following steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen implementation of the scheme including increase in farmer applications, bring transparency and ensure timely settlement of claims:

(i) For timely settlement of claims under the scheme:

- Government has undertaken development of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) as a single source of data for subsidy payment, dissemination of information, delivery of services including online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured famer's details and 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 & 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 from Kharif 2025 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** & uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP and usage of remote sensing based yield estimation through YES-TECH have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.
- **Crop Loss Assessment App (CLAP)**, developed as a digital mobile application to streamline and improve the efficiency of crop loss

assessments for loacalised calamities/post harvest losses for individual farms and land parcels under PMFBY. The use of CLAP has been made mandatory for all the States/UTs under the scheme.

(ii) With a view to improve insurance coverage:

- **AIDE (App for Intermediary Enrolment):** A smart-phone App has been designed and rolled out in Kharif 2023 for enrolment of farmers at their door-steps through a large network of Insurance Intermediaries. It offers a completely paper-less and cash-less experience to a farmer.
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Further, a structured awareness campaign 'Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah' has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards to increase the awareness about benefits of the scheme, sensitize the stakeholders and to increase overall enrolment of farmers, with special focus on identified aspirational/tribal districts. Along with this, 'Fasal Bima Pathshalas' are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.

- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – 'Meri Policy Mere Haath'. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.
- Apart from this, other activities for awareness generation involve the publicity of key features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National and local newspapers, airing of audio-visual spots on regional / local channels, distribution of IEC material in local languages, dissemination of SMS through Kisan / National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) portal and organisation of online workshops of all stakeholders including farmers, Panchayat Members, and other key stakeholders.

(iii) Technologies for Objective Crop Damage & Loss Assessment and transparency have also been implemented recently w.e.f. 2023-24 under the scheme:

i. **YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy & wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.

ii. **WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) & Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP & Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability & sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH but also for effective drought & disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

Coverage details of Small and Marginal farmers, claims reported and claims paid during last five years in Tamil Nadu under the scheme are given in table below:

Years	Enrolled Farmers in No.			Total Reported Claims (All Categories) *[Rs. in Crore]*	Claims Paid *(Rs. in Crore)*		
	Total (All Categories)	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers		Total (All Categories)	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers
2021-22	14,84,671	13,17,939	1,27,122	817.24	817.24	704.55	75.62
2022-23	13,32,989	11,84,939	1,12,392	922.31	921.50	776.09	103.47
2023-24	11,41,267	10,13,850	96,649	763.64	762.89	644.10	67.47
2024-25	11,86,540	10,45,476	1,05,790	859.00	856.59	740.56	75.00

2025-26	11,55,713	10,21,051	96,083	268.44	237.26	194.28	29.92
Total	**63,01,180**	**55,83,255**	**5,38,036**	**3,630.63**	**3,595.48**	**3,059.57**	**351.47**

PENSIONER UNDER NSAP

1454. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of delays, rejection or non-disbursement of pensions under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in Odisha since January 2026, reportedly due to technical issues and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of beneficiaries affected by such delays, rejection or non-disbursement since January 2026 along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Odisha;

(c) whether such disruptions were caused by Aadhaar authentication/seeding issues, DBT/PFMS failures, banking errors, beneficiary data mismatches, inactive or frozen accounts or other technical reasons, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken, including grievance redressal, clearance of pending pensions and directions issued to States/UTs for alternative disbursement mechanisms, to ensure that no eligible elderly person, widow or person with disability is denied or delayed pension benefits?

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

(a) : National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) has transitioned from the SNA framework to the SNA-SPARSH mechanism. As informed by the Government of Odisha, during the transition to the new payment architecture, the State Government continued pension disbursement from the State Consolidated Fund to ensure continuity of benefits. Subsequently, the State completed the onboarding process on SNA-SPARSH and pensions are now being disbursed from the Mother Sanction issued under the SNA-SPARSH mechanism.

Further, as informed by the State Government, payment failures, wherever reported, are promptly resolved in coordination with the concerned banks and technical agencies by rectifying the underlying technical and data-related issues. The Ministry extends necessary support to the State for resolution of such issues.

(b) to (d) : With effect from 2026–27, funds under NSAP are being released through SNA-SPARSH mechanism. Under this mechanism, States/UTs with legislature, after onboarding on SNA-SPARSH, utilize funds against the Mother Sanction issued by the Ministry. The Ministry has issued Mother Sanction for the first instalment of 2026-27 to all the States/UTs.

At the time of initiation of payment through the NSAP portal, prescribed system-based validation checks are carried out to ensure that benefits are credited to the intended beneficiaries and to prevent leakages. Payment failures,

wherever reported, are addressed promptly through necessary corrective action by the concerned authorities. States/UTs are expected to ensure that no beneficiary is denied his or her pension for the reasons that she/he has inactive or frozen bank account and/or Aadhaar number or other technical reasons.

The State/UTs are expected to develop an effective and proactive strategy sensitive to the special needs of the beneficiaries so that beneficiaries receive their pension timely. The Ministry monitors the implementation of NSAP through the NSAP-PPS portal, review meetings and visits by Area Officers. Grievances are addressed through the CPGRAMS portal with electronic tracking and time-bound resolution by the concerned authorities. Grievances received through physical mode are also addressed through correspondence with the concerned States/UTs.

PMMSY IN KERALA

1455. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government has details of scheme-wise and financial year-wise funds allocated, released and utilised under various projects implemented under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in the Ernakulam

Parliamentary Constituency in Kerala, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor during the last five financial years and in the current year;

(b) whether the Government has details of the current status of various projects implemented under the PMMSY during each of the last five financial years and in the current year, particularly in Lok Sabha Constituency Ernakulam in Kerala, if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any proposals submitted by the Lok Sabha Constituency Ernakulam under PMMSY are pending for approval, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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, Government of India through its schemes, policies and programs has been taking up several initiatives towards holistic development of fisheries sector in all the States and Union Territories (UTs) including in Kerala. During last 5 years and current financial year under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) fisheries developmental projects amounting to Rs.1413.91 crore has been approved to the Government of Kerala. Under the PMMSY, the district wise allocation and beneficiary selection are done by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Government of Kerala has informed that out of the total

projects approved to Kerala under PMMSY, projects amounting to Rs. 8.85 crore has been allocated to the Ernakulam Parliamentary Constituency, and out of this Rs. 8.62 crore has already been released. The year-wise details of the funds allocated and released towards Ernakulam Parliamentary Constituency as reported by Government of Kerala is enclosed as **Statement**.

The Government of Kerala has also informed that the activities have been approved under PMMSY in Ernakulam *inter-alia* include Biofloc culture, Re-Circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS), brackishwater farming, cage culture, ornamental fisheries, fish marketing kiosks and Matsya Seva Kendras. It is also informed that the approved projects are in various stages of implementation.

(c) : There is no proposal pertaining to Ernakulum constituency is pending in the Department of Fisheries, Government of India.

STATEMENT

The year-wise details of the funds allocated and released towards Ernakulam Parliamentary Constituency as reported by Government of Kerala

(In Lakhs)

Year	Scheme	Funds Allocated to Ernakulum Constituency	Fund Released to Ernakulum Constituency
2020-21	Biofloc	88.50	83.58
	Recirculatory Aquaculture System	18.00	16.20

	Brackish water Farming	89.60	81.20
	Backyard Ornamental	14.40	14.40
2021-22	Biofloc	34.50	34.50
	Recirculatory Aquaculture System	6.00	6.00
	Matsya Seva Kendras	20.00	19.53
2022-23	Biofloc Pond	10.80	10.40
	Brackish water Cage	228.00	223.54
	Brackish water Pond	59.20	59.20
	Backyard Ornamental	2.4	2.4
2023-24	Brackish water Pond	112.8	112.75
	Biofloc Pond	31.5	31.5
	Backyard Ornamental	7.20	7.20
	Medium Ornamental	3.20	3.20
	Mini Recirculatory Aquaculture System	1.20	1.20
	Kiosk	4.00	4.00
	Freshwater Pond	5.60	5.60
	Cage	121.20	119.29
2024-25	Cage	20.40	20.40
	Backyard Ornamental	3.60	3.60
	Medium Ornamental	3.20	3.20
Total		**885.30**	**862.89**

SCHEMES TO UPLIFT THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1456. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

(a) whether the Government has details about any incentives, schemes or financial assistance provided to uplift the textile industry and its stakeholders in Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes, programmes and incentives issued for bolstering the textile industry between Financial Year 2014-15 to Financial Year 2025-26 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) and (b) : The Government of India has implemented various schemes/initiatives to provide incentives and financial assistance to uplift the textile industry across the country including Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh. The major schemes/initiatives include Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on Man-Made Fibre (MMF) Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) focusing on Research Innovation & Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective of providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; National Handloom Development Programme; Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS); and National Handicraft Development Programme.

The details of the schemes, programmes and incentives given to the textile industries are as below:

i. Under the Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) and National Handloom Development Programme, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/workers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms & accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product diversification & design innovation, technical and common infrastructure, publicity and brand development through India Handloom Brand (IHB), Handloom Mark (HLM) and GI tag, e-commerce facilities, marketing of handloom products in domestic/overseas markets, etc. Further, for upliftment of handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh, the following support has been provided from 2014-15 to 2025-26:

   - 86 Small Handloom Clusters and 1 Mega Handloom Clusters have been taken up for financial assistance of Rs. 96.34 crore benefitting 25,885 handloom workers.
   - 143 marketing events have been organised to facilitate and promote sales of Handloom Products.
   - To enhance productivity, marketing capabilities and facilitate better incomes, 13 Handloom Producer companies have been formed.
   - 6 Urban Haats are functional at Varanasi, Agra, Bareily, Rampur, Ayodhya and Jhansi and Rs. 2.67 crore has been released.

- 6,865 weavers/ handloom entities have been on-boarded on GeM for marketing of handloom products.
- 21,566 beneficiaries have been provided loans under weavers' MUDRA Scheme.
- 17,391 beneficiaries have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.
- Total 732.39 lakh kg of yarn has been supplied under Transport Subsidy & Price Subsidy.

ii. For promotion of handicraft sector, National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) has been implemented. Under this scheme, need based financial assistance is provided for end-to-end support to the artisans throughout the country including Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh. Three Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Training programme and one Toolkit Distribution programme were implemented during 2025–26, benefiting 138 artisans. Also, two Craft-Based Resource Centres (CBRCs) were sanctioned to Indian Institute Carpet Technology (IICT) during 2025–26. Further, Uthan Carpet Producer Company Limited (UCPC) has been formed in handmade carpet of Bhadohi GI craft during 2022-23 and 11 different interventions were sanctioned to the UCPC for strengthening the carpet cluster of Bhadohi.

iii. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme aims to address India's structural gaps in MMF textiles and enhance global competitiveness through scale, technology and value addition. Incentives of Rs.386.30 crore has been released under the scheme till date across the country. Out of the 170 companies selected under the scheme, 15 are from Uttar Pradesh.

iv. SAMARTH-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector provides demand driven and placement-oriented skilling program. As on 22.07.2026, a total of 1,34,503 beneficiaries has been trained (passed) in the State of Uttar Pradesh and 151 beneficiaries has been trained (passed) in the Bhadohi District.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE UNDER ACTIVE FTA

1457. SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN

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

(a) the total merchandise and services export volumes recorded with our Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners during the last fiscal year;

(b) the utilisation rates of preferential tariff benefits under newly operationalised bilateral trade pacts; and

(c) the strategic tracking mechanisms deployed by the Government to monitor export growth across labor-intensive domestic manufacturing segments?

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 recorded highest-ever exports in FY 2025-26 reaching a record US$ 863.1 billion, with merchandise exports reaching US$ 441.8 billion and services exports expanding further to US$ 421.3 billion, reflecting the combined strength of India's merchandise and services sectors in driving export growth. Destination-wise data is available for merchandise exports and FTA wise India's merchandise exports during FY 2025-26 is given below in Table 1.

TABLE 1: INDIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO FTA PARTNERS IN FY 2025-26 (US$ MN)

Free Trade Agreements	Date of Implementations	Merchandise Exports in FY 2025-26 (US $ Mn)
India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)	29th December 2022	7284.17
India–Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	29th July 2006 and renewed with effect from 29 July 2017	1252.86
India–Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	1st August, 2011	6039.5
India–Republic of Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	1st January, 2010	6012.03
India–Malaysia Comprehensive Economic	1st July, 2011	6825.55

Free Trade Agreements	Date of Implementations	Merchandise Exports in FY 2025-26 (US $ Mn)
Cooperation Agreement (CECA)		
India–Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	1st April, 2021	473.64
India–Nepal Treaty of Trade	27-10-2009	7447.11
India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA)	Signed, yet to be effective	566.51
India–Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	01st June 2026	4021.48
India–Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	1st August, 2005	11863.66
India–Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA)	1st March, 2000	5516.83
India–Thailand Free Trade Agreement (Early Harvest Scheme)	1st September, 2004	5058.6
India–United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	1st May 2022	37359.11
India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	15th July 2026	13444.19
ASEAN–India Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (AIFTA)	**Goods** 1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. • 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. 1st October 2010 in respect of	38416.33

Free Trade Agreements	Date of Implementations	Merchandise Exports in FY 2025-26 (US $ Mn)
	India and Indonesia. 1st November 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. 24th January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. • 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia. **Services and Investment** 1st July, 2015	
South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Agreement	1st January 2006 *(Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006)*	25774.68
India–European Free Trade Association Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)	01st October 2025	1755.07

Source: DGCIS, TIA Portal

(b) **:** The Government monitors utilisation of preferential tariff benefits under newly operationalised trade agreements (signed post 2021) through Certificates of Origin and partner-country trade data.

- **India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)**: Since its entry into force on 1st May 2022, 4.45 lakh Certificates of Origin have been issued, reflecting robust utilisation of tariff concessions by Indian exporters. Further, the number of tariff lines at the HS 8-digit level exported

to the UAE increased from 7,546 in FY 2021-22 (pre-CEPA) to 8,053 in FY 2025-26, with exports across these tariff lines valued at US$ 37.3 billion. This represents an increase of 507 tariff lines (6.7%), indicating greater export diversification and deeper market penetration in the UAE market following the implementation of CEPA.

- **India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA):** Since its entry into force in December 2022, 2.73 lakh Certificates of Origin have been issued. Prior to ECTA, only 1,482 Certificate of Origin were issued in FY 2020-21. Following implementation of the Agreement, Certificate of Origin issuance increased significantly, with an average of approximately 45,527 Certificate of Origin issued annually. In FY 2021-22, 5396 tariff lines at HS 8 level and after FTA in FY 2025-26, 5668 tariff lines at HS 8 level valuing US$ 7.2 Bn. This represents an increase of 272 tariff lines, indicating greater export diversification and expanded market access following the implementation of ECTA.

- **India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA):** The CECPA entered into force on 1 April 2021. The Agreement provides preferential market access for 310 Indian product lines in Mauritius and covers goods, services, Rules of Origin, customs procedures and economic cooperation. Indian exporters have availed preferential tariff benefits through the issuance of 1,956

Certificates of Origin under the Agreement. Further, the number of tariff lines at the HS 8-digit level exported to Mauritius increased from 3,593 in FY 2021-22 (pre-CECPA) to 4,345 in FY 2025-26, with exports across these tariff lines valued at approximately US$ 473 million. This represents an increase of 752 tariff lines (20.9%), indicating greater export diversification and expanded market access following the implementation of CECPA.

- **India–Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)**: CEPA grants duty-free access to 99.38% of India's exports to Oman by value, covering 98.08% of Oman's tariff lines, making it one of India's most comprehensive market access outcomes in the Gulf region. Since its entry into force on 1 June 2026, 783 Certificates of Origin have been issued. Further, the number of tariff lines at the HS 8-digit level exported to Oman increased from 2,879 in May 2026 to 3,371 in June 2026. Exports across these tariff lines stood at US$ 622.8 million in June 2026, compared to US$ 402.7 million in May 2026 (month-on-month growth of 54.7%) and US$ 215.1 million in June 2025 (year-on-year growth of 189.6%), indicating enhanced market access and export diversification following the implementation of the Agreement.
- **India EFTA-TEPA:** Under TEPA, EFTA has offered 92.2% of tariff lines encompassing 99.6% of India's exports. Includes 100% of non-agricultural

products and tariff concessions on Processed Agricultural Products (PAP). Since its entry into force in October 2025, 7885 Certificates of Origin have been issued reflecting impressive utilisation of tariff concessions by Indian exporters

(c) **:** The labour-intensive sectors have remained a key priority in India's recent FTA negotiations. Agreements concluded with the UAE, Australia, the United Kingdom, Oman, New Zealand and EFTA have secured improved market access while adopting a calibrated approach to safeguard sensitive domestic sectors. Collectively, these agreements provide preferential access to a substantial share of partner-country tariff lines, for instance, 99% of Indian exports to the UK, 97% of EU tariff lines covering about 99.5% of bilateral trade value, 100% duty-free access for Indian exports to New Zealand, 98% of Oman's tariff lines, and 99.6% of tariff lines under the India–EFTA TEPA. These agreements provide significant export opportunities for labour-intensive sectors such as textiles & apparel, leather & footwear, gems & jewellery, marine products, carpets, handicrafts and agricultural products, while preserving adequate policy space for sensitive domestic sectors through calibrated tariff liberalisation and transition arrangements. This balanced approach seeks to promote employment-intensive exports, strengthen domestic manufacturing competitiveness and deepen India's integration into global value chains.

The Government has established a comprehensive framework to monitor export performance across sectors, including labor-intensive segments, through a whole-of-Government approach involving all stakeholders - the Department of Commerce, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Commodity Boards, line Ministries, State Governments including districts and Indian Missions abroad.

The Department of Commerce has also significantly strengthened trade facilitation and trade intelligence platforms such as Trade e-Connect and the Trade Intelligence and Analytics (TIA) Portal. Trade e-Connect serves as a comprehensive exporter facilitation platform, integrating market intelligence, tariff information, non-tariff barriers, Rules of Origin guidance, buyer-seller information, trade events, country and product guides, and FTA-related advisory services to help exporters identify opportunities and effectively utilise preferential market access under India's FTAs. The platform also facilitates engagement between exporters, Indian Missions abroad and relevant government agencies, thereby reducing information asymmetries and improving access to international markets. The TIA Portal complements these efforts by providing extensive trade analytics, commodity-level data, partner-country information and interactive dashboards to support data-driven policymaking and real-time monitoring of export performance.

WORLD'S LARGEST GRAIN STORAGE PLAN IN THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR

1458. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) the progress made in implementation of the Storage Plan since its Cabinet approval, including the decentralised storage capacity created at Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) level so far along with the number of projects sanctioned, completed and under implementation;

(b) the number of PACS in which construction of godowns has been completed, State-wise including in West Champaran district of Bihar;

(c) the details of the Central schemes converged for creation of agri-infrastructure at PACS level under the Plan and the modifications made in their guidelines for this purpose;

(d) whether the godowns constructed at PACS level have been integrated with the foodgrain supply chain of the Food Corporation of India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) : Under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector, 1,015 PACS across the country have been identified for construction of godowns and construction work has been completed in 313 PACS creating a total capacity of 1.80 LMT. The State-wise details of the godowns constructed are enclosed at **Statement-I**.

A total of 36 PACS have been identified by the State of Bihar. Out of these, a total of 27 PACS, including 4 from the West Champaran district, have applied for assistance under the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme. Construction work has commenced at the 4 PACS in West Champaran district.

(c) : 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. The modifications made in the guidelines is enclosed at **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e) : Yes, Sir. This plan has been integrated with the storage requirement of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). FCI has mapped a storage requirement of approximately 26.03 LMT across 216 potential locations in 18 States/Union Territories. The Food Corporation of India has provided uniform hiring assurance for 9 years to the warehouses with a capacity of 2,500 metric tonnes or more (1,671 metric tonnes and above for North-Eastern and hilly regions)

STATEMENT-I

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF GODOWNS CONSTRUCTED THE PLAN

Sr. No.	State	Number of godowns constructed
1.	Rajasthan	121
2.	Andhra Pradesh	117
3.	Gujarat	44
4.	Maharashtra	19
5.	Tamil Nadu	5
6.	Telangana	1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1
8.	Assam	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1

10.	Tripura	1
11.	Uttarakhand	1
12.	Karnataka	1
Total		**313**

STATEMENT-II

The modifications made in the guidelines of various schemes

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Modifications made in the Scheme
1.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	The credit guarantee has been enhanced from 2+5 years to 2+8 years
2.	Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)	• 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 ₹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.

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER RGSA

1459. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the details of Own Source Revenue (OSR) generated in Andhra Pradesh along with the funds released under Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) Finance Commission Grants and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years, district-wise and Gram Panchayat-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has assessed the relationship between Panchayats' Own Source Revenue mobilisation and their financial sustainability, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of the revised Centre-State funding pattern under Centrally Sponsored Schemes on the fiscal capacity of State Governments and Gram Panchayats, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce performance-based incentives or additional assistance for Panchayats demonstrating sustained improvement in Own Source Revenue mobilisation, digital governance and financial management, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken to strengthen the revenue-generating capacity of Gram Panchayats while reducing their dependence on grants?

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

(a): “Panchayat”, being a “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. All matters relating to Panchayat including OSR comes within the purview of State.

As per Article 243H of the Constitution of India, legislature of the State may, by law, authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits and assign to the Panchayats such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits as may be specified in the law. Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not maintain or monitor the status of Own Source Revenue (OSR) mobilization by Gram Panchayats (GPs) in States, including Andhra Pradesh.

The details of funds released under RGSA to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
0.00*	2.52	35.00

Note: Funds under the Revamped RGSA are released State/UT-wise, not District/GP-wise.

*No funds were released to the State of Andhra Pradesh in FY 2023-24, as the State had an unspent balance of Rs. 64.70 crore.

The details of grants released under 15th Finance Commission to Rural Local Bodies in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1997.45	2109.97	2053.81

Note:Grants under 15th Finance Commission are released State-wise, not District/GP-wise.

(b) : The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has conducted two studies on Panchayats' Own Source Revenue (OSR) mobilization—one by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) in 2022 and the other by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 2025. Both studies underscore the need to augment OSR in order to strengthen Panchayats' financial autonomy, efficiency, and accountability.

In 2022, the Ministry constituted an Expert Committee on OSR of Rural Local Bodies to review the existing status and recommend measures for enhancing their financial position. The Committee's report highlights that OSR currently accounts for only 6–8 per cent of Panchayats' total expenditure. Moreover, despite being legally empowered to levy and collect various taxes and

fees, many Panchayats are unable to effectively mobilize these revenues due to unclear statutory or administrative provisions, limited capacity, and weak enforcement mechanisms.

(c) : The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) since the financially year 2022-23 in States/ UTs. The funding pattern for State Components is in the ratio of 60:40 among Centre and States respectively, except North East, Hilly States and Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir where Central and State share is in the ration of 90:10. For other UTs, Central share is 100%. No revision in the funding pattern of this Scheme has been made.

(d) : No, Sir. However, in order to bolster the financial self-sufficiency of the local bodies and to ensure that States discharge their Constitutional obligations, the Sixteenth Finance Commission (FC-16) has recommended Performance grants subject to the fulfilment of entry-level and qualifying conditions. The amount earmarked as Performance Grants for the FC-16 Award Period (2026-31) is Rs. 87,048 Crore. The Performance grant is divided into two components namely (i) Rural Local Bodies (RLB) Performance component (Rs. 43,524 Crore)(ii) State Performance component (Rs. 43,524 Crore).

(e) : The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has undertaken the following measures:-

(i) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in collaboration with Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad, has developed a training module on

Own Source Revenue (OSR) to strengthen the financial self-reliance of Gram Panchayats. The module helps elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries understand how OSR is generated through tax and non-tax sources. As on 10.07.2026, under the Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA), a total of 2,75,893 participants have been trained through the Specialised Module on Own Source Revenue (OSR).

(ii) In 2025, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has launched the Atma Nirbhar Panchayat Special Award (ANPSA) to promote Atmanirbharta through the augmentation of Own Source Revenue (OSR) by Panchayats.

(iii) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has also developed the “SAMARTH Panchayat portal”, a dedicated digital platform that facilitates the generation of tax & non-tax demands and collection thereof, maintenance of tax registers, and online trcking of revenue.

(iv) The implementation of the SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) Scheme, launched in April, 2020, lays a robust foundation for the growth of property taxes in rural areas, ultimately leading to enhanced OSR generation and improved financial self-sufficiency for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs).

STATUS OF DDU-GKY IN KERALA

1460. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the status of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) in Kerala during the last five years and the current year, project-wise;

(b) the details and number of projects sanctioned, completed, ongoing and pending, district-wise and implementing agency-wise;

(c) the details and number of candidates trained, certified and placed under the scheme, year-wise and district-wise;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under DDU-GKY in Kerala during the said period; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to sanction new DDU-GKY projects for Kerala and, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) : Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is one of the cluster of initiatives under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) aimed at livelihood diversification and poverty reduction. DDU-GKY aims to skill rural youth and promote sustainable livelihoods for rural youth through placement linked skilling programs. In the State

of Kerala, a total of 77,441 candidates has been trained and 47,464 candidates have been placed since inception under DDU-GKY.

Further, under DDU-GKY, projects are not sanctioned district-wise, however, training targets are allocated district-wise to the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) by States/UTs. 147 PIAs have been sanctioned 268 projects. The details of Project Sanctioned, completed, ongoing and pending in the State of Kerala since inception are as below:

Details of projects under DDG-GKY in the State of Kerala since inception			
Sanctioned: 268	Completed: 27	Ongoing: 26	Pending: 215

The list of 147 PIAs is given as **Statement- I.**

(c) : The details on number of candidates trained, certified and placed under the scheme, year-wise and district-wise is placed at **Statement-II**.

(d) : The details of funds released and utilised under DDU-GKY in Kerala during last five years and current year are as below:

(₹ in crore)

FY	Fund released/sanctioned	Expenditure*
2021-22	0	17.79
2022-23	0	20.94
2023-24	0	47.37
2024-25	0	29.03
2025-26	13.95	7.08
2026-27 (till date)	5.0	1.6

Total	**18.95**	**123.81**

* The opening balance of State of Kerala was ₹ 292.21 Crore on 1st April, 2021.

(e) : DDUGKY is an ongoing scheme under which training targets are allocated to States/UTs. The States/UTs are responsible for sanctioning projects to Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Under the current Action Plan i.e. 2025-28, the State of Kerala has been allocated a training target of **30,291** candidates.

STATEMENT-I

THE LIST OF 147 PROJECT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (PIAs)

Sl. No.	Name Project Implementing Agency (PIAs)
1	LAXMIDEEPA MEMORIAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-AP2020RF35486
2	LIFE CARE HERITAGE FORMULATIONS PVT LTD-TS2019CR31845
3	COODU TRUST-TN2015RT7221
4	LOVE GREEN ASSOCIATION-KR2019RT33666
5	STUDY WORLD EDUCATIONAL TRUST-TN2020RT36163
6	ISEE STAFFING SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-KN2020CR35213
7	BENSON GOURMET PVT LTD-TN2015CR4586
8	SAMVIT EDUCATION TRUST-KN2016RT10114
9	THE RANK CHARITABLE TRUST FOR EDUCATION-TN2020RT34925
10	EDUSPARK INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED-MH2018CR21225
11	GPR RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2018CR25266
12	JOSEPH SRI HARSHA AND MARY INDRAJA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-TS2017RF20085
13	KERALA ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT-KR2020RT36175
14	SJM INFOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED-KN2020CR35941
15	INTIMATE MULTY PLAST PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2020CR35446
16	HOSTECH PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2020CR36165
17	ABHAYA KALPA TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD-KN2018CR21147
18	WARRIER FOUNDATION-MH2019RT33422

19	ASSOCIATION OF LADY ENTREPRENEURS OF INDIA-AP2014CR2198
20	RAJAGIRI COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES-KR2015RF4563
21	SYNCHROSERVE GLOBAL SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-AP2013CR1462
22	WAYANAD SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY MANANTHAVADY-KR2013RF1830
23	QUESS CORP LTD-KN2013CR1078
24	HINDUSTAN LATEX FAMILY PLANNING PROMOTION TRUST-KR2015RF6728
25	INNOVISION LIMITED-DL2014CR4055
26	PSN CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2016CR13564
27	LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES FOR EMPOWERMENT-DL2013RT1108
28	ACE SKILL DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2013CR1001
29	EDUJOBS ACADEMY PRIVATE LIMITED-WB2013EI1843
30	VIMALAGIRI VIDYAPEETAM-KR2016RF11436
31	AVON FACILITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES LTD-KN2013CR1082
32	ORION EDUTECH PVT LTD-WB2013CR1126
33	KERALA HOLY CROSS SISTERS SOCIETY-KR2017RF20353
34	PEOPLES SERVICE SOCIETY PALAKKAD-KR2014RF2694
35	EVANGELICAL SOCIAL ACTION FORUM-KR2017RF17581
36	THE URALUNGAL LABOUR CONTRACT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD-KR2018SR21519
37	SOFCON INDIA PVT LTD-DL2016CR8447
38	MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL TRUST-KR2017RT15970
39	FROSTEES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED-WB2016CR14127
40	MAHATMA GANDHI TECHNICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY-KR2018RF21549
41	SANDHYA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY -KR2019RF27432
42	AMBICA SHIKSHA SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI-MP2014RF2672
43	KOTTAYAM SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY-KR2014RF1483
44	M4 SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-DL2018CR23657
45	JAN SHIKSHAN SANSTHAN MALAPPURAM-KR2016RF13707
46	MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-TN2018RF26455
47	SYNCOMINT SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-KN2017CR16748
48	APEX INDIA EDUCATION AND CHARITABLE TRUST-KR2018RT21720
49	VINAYAKA MISSION ACADEMY PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2018CR26582
50	AMMA CHARITABLE TRUST-AP2015RT3931
51	SRI ANGALAMMAN TRUST-TN2018RT24340
52	SREE NARAYANA EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE TRUST -KR2018RT25077

53	SARGURU SAINATH SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2018CR26740
54	ORION EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-WB2017RF20245
55	FOCUS 4D CAREER EDUCATION PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2018CR25698
56	ID TECH SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-DL2016CR13632
57	CARE INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES-TS2016CR11877
58	CIPET-HR2013RF1710
59	DR CT EAPEN TRUST-KR2018RT26496
60	TANGICEPTS HUMAN CAPITAL SOLUTION PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2019CR29123
61	THRISSUR DISTRICT LABOUR CONTRACT CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED-KR2019RF28228
62	BALANAGAR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION-KR2019RF28821
63	KTB EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE FOUNDATION-KR2019RT29252
64	ORISYSINDIA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LLP-KN2019LL29488
65	GS TECHNO INNOVATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-HR2017CR16824
66	AMET PVT LTD-KR2016CR11195
67	CEEMED SURGICALS PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2019CR29797
68	TRY LOGIC SOFT SOLUTIONS AP PRIVATE LIMITED-AP2015CR5056
69	ABC MERCANTILE GROUP INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2019CR30882
70	FRIENDS FORUM-KR2019RF29821
71	TECHNO WORLD IIIRD IT KUDUMBASREE-KR2018RF25423
72	POPEES BABY CARE PRODUCTS PVT LTD-KR2019CR30342
73	SPACE ENGINEERS WELFARE SOCIETY-KR2019RF29199
74	MALANKARA SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY-KR2013RF1421
75	DON BOSCO TECH SOCIETY-DL2013RF1089
76	SKILLPRO FOUNDATION-AP2013JV1181
77	TELENOVA NETWORKS PVT LTD-KR2017CR19626
78	CHETHANA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY-KR2016RF10978
79	THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY-KR2017RF20042
80	APOLLO MEDSKILLS LTD-TN2013CR1985
81	SHRI TECHNOLOGIES-AP2013PF1595
82	BRIGHT LIGHT SOCIETY-TN2013RF1571
83	KITES SOFTWARES PVT LTD-KR2015CR5359
84	TEAMLEASE SERVICES LTD-MH2013CR1270
85	ITCOT CONSULTANCY AND SERVICES LTD-TN2013CR1182
86	MEGA INDUSTRIES-KR2014MS2849

87	FOCUS SKILLPRO PVT LTD-AP2013CR1416
88	COTTON BLOSSOM INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2017CR16798
89	SARGURU SHIRIDII SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2018CR21693
90	SAMARTHANAM TRUST FOR THE DISABLED-KN2013RT1299
91	CENTUM WORKSKILLS INDIA LIMITED-DL2013CR1084
92	ICA EDU SKILLS PRIVATE LIMITED-WB2013CR1045
93	JAGRUTI FOUNDATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT-AP2013RT1085
94	MAHARASHTRA ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, PUNE-MH2014RT4631
95	DELVIN FORMULATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-TN2017CR18400
96	IIB EDUCATION PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2016CR14243
97	ACCESS SOLAR LTD-TS2017CR18844
98	INDUCTUS CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED-BH2014CR2199
99	HIRA CHARITABLE TRUST-KR2019RT29544
100	KOTTAPURAM INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY KIDS-KR2015RF5545
101	AURA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-AP2018RF21917
102	RAFORCE SECURITY SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED -MH2019CR27373
103	ST THOMAS ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL SERVICE-KR2018RF23733
104	SOUNDARYA GRAMEENA HAAGU PATTANA ABIVRUDHI SAMSTHE-KN2015RF7032
105	MADHAVARAU SCINDIA MEMORIAL CHARITABLE TRUST-KR2019RF29417
106	BRIDGE POINT SKILLS AND NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED-HR2015CR5158
107	MANAPPURAM FOUNDATION-KR2019RT30854
108	NALANDA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY -TS2015RF5292
109	SPARX RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY SRUDS-TS2018RF22548
110	DHARMAGIRI STJOSEPHS HOSPITAL-KR2019RT33590
111	HEALTH ORIENTED PROJECT ESTABLISHMENTS-KR2019RT33361
112	ACCESS EDUTECH PVT LTD-MP2017CR14496
113	DWAITH INFOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED-AP2015CR5176
114	SIGN PULINHAL-KR2019RF34324
115	INTERCAD SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2019CR33979
116	KURUVATTUR SERVICE COOPERATIVE BANK LIMITED-KR2019SR33983
117	LABOUR BANK WELFARE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED NO C 1632-KR2019SR33375
118	LEAN ORGANIZATION RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY-TS2016RF9846

119	ASMITA SKILL LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS PVT LTD-DL2019CR32163
120	DGITO TECHNICAL TRAINING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2019CR32613
121	HEALTH CARE FOUNDATION-KR2019RF31864
122	LAMIKA EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE TRUST-TN2018RT24835
123	MALABAR MENTAL HEALTH AND NEURO SCIENCE PRIVATE LIMITED-KR2019CR27431
124	THOMAS CHITTILAPPILLY TRUST-KR2019RT31746
125	TRANSORZE INFORMATION PROCESSING SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED-HR2019CR29843
126	PULIYARAI EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE TRUST-TN2019RT34382
127	SADHANA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-TS2018RF25699
128	SRI SRI INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIECE AND TECHNOLOGY TRUST-KN2019RT33088
129	STERLING HOLIDAY RESORTS LIMITED-TN2019CR33090
130	SRI VEENADHARI EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-TS2018RF26072
131	VATAKARA TALUK EDUCATION DEPARTMENT TEACHING AND NON TEACHING EMPLOYEES WELFARE CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY-KR2019SR33111
132	VHR EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY-AP2017RF18828
133	INDIRA CHARITABLE TRUST-KR2020RT35048
134	KKM SOFT PVT LTD-TN2017CR16857
135	LOVE GREEN ASSOCIATION
136	KRION CONSULTING PRIVATE LIMITED
137	KERALA ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
138	AMIGOS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
139	UNIVERSAL IDEAL SEWA SAMITI
140	AEGIS INFRASOLUTIONS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
141	MANIVENKAT EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
142	HSN TECH SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
143	WARRIER FOUNDATION
144	NEW DIRECTIONS EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
145	ASPIRANT LEARNING ACADEMY PRIVATE LIMITED
146	SUMERU GLOBAL SUPPORT SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
147	SAKSHI INSTITUTE OF MARITIME FOUNDATION

STATEMENT-II

DISTRICT-WISE AND YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF CANDIDATES TRAINED, CERTIFIED AND PLACED FOR THE STATE OF KERALA:

Sl.No	District Name	Financial Year (2021-2022)			Financial Year (2022-2023)			Financial Year (2023-2024)			Financial Year (2024-2025)			Financial Year (2025-2026)			Financial Year (2026-2027)		
		Trained	Certified	Placed	Trained	Certified	Placed	Trained	Certified	Placed	Trained	Certified	Placed	Trained	Certified	Placed	Trained	Certified	Placed
1	Kannur	478	242	121	504	383	317	329	332	260	207	203	167	19	12	21	21	0	0
2	Thiruvananthapuram	293	87	129	354	154	213	278	286	203	94	81	87	23	8	33	5	0	0
3	Pathanamthitta	265	106	129	367	208	219	278	231	143	76	78	77	14	27	21	8	0	0
	Wayanad	521	308	155	769	601	516	333	329	219	201	216	201	16	16	41	11	0	0
5	Kasaragod	327	139	71	479	245	236	471	411	337	152	247	231	11	3	12	4	0	0
6	Malappuram	738	375	219	1346	780	789	722	785	527	509	613	365	42	72	160	34	0	0
7	Kollam	243	174	120	539	264	279	407	367	234	144	138	177	54	43	52	29	0	0
8	Kottayam	354	157	195	533	391	317	259	299	299	118	119	105	68	48	56	8	0	0
9	Alappuzha	240	104	111	289	249	191	199	209	206	69	55	78	19	19	19	16	0	0
10	Palakkad	376	130	157	854	616	444	421	563	301	199	203	309	27	31	50	14	0	0
11	Kozhikode	528	222	204	1079	501	542	461	573	449	185	256	254	24	28	45	14	0	0
12	Thrissur	309	193	154	734	429	373	336	499	312	191	162	196	44	44	50	24	0	0
13	Idukki	190	191	107	285	237	210	195	184	138	69	65	104	21	15	15	2	0	0
14	Ernakulam	308	162	144	432	321	353	288	298	297	137	141	146	39	35	41	21	0	0
	Total	**5170**	**2590**	**2016**	**8564**	**5379**	**4999**	**4977**	**5366**	**3925**	**2351**	**2577**	**2497**	**421**	**401**	**616**	**211**	0	0

दूध का लाभकारी मूल्य

1461. श्री अमरा रामः

श्रीमती संध्या रायः

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

(क) क्या देश के कई कृषि आधारित जिलों में दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों, शीतागार और मूल्य संवर्धन सुविधाओं की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण दुग्ध उत्पादन की पर्याप्त क्षमता होने के बावजूद पशुपालकों को दूध का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा दुग्ध उत्पादक जिलों में आधुनिक दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण और शीत श्रृंखला संबंधी सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दतिया जिलों को ऐसी योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ङ) डेयरी के माध्यम से किसानों को दूध का लाभकारी मूल्य न मिलने की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है जबकि उपभोक्ताओं को दूध के लिए दोगुनी कीमत चुकानी पड़ रही है; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने पशु चारे और पशु आहार की लागत में दिन-प्रतिदिन होने वाली वृद्धि की समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है जबकि किसानों को उस अनुपात में दूध का मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ङ) : भारत सरकार के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। दूध की कीमतें डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और निजी डेयरी द्वारा बाजार की स्थितियों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

(ख) : भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग आधुनिक दूध प्रसंस्करण और कोल्ड चेन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए देश भर में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है:

I. राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD)

II. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF)

(ग) और (घ) : NPDD योजना के तहत, भिंड और दतिया जिलों को दूध खरीद अवसंरचना सुदृढ़ करने के लिए शामिल किया गया है। विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं:

i. भिंड जिले के लिए 3000 लीटर क्षमता वाले एक बल्क मिल्क कूलर की स्थापना को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

ii. डेयरी सहकारी समिति (DCS) स्तर पर दूध संग्रहण अवसंरचना के लिए भिंड में 34 और दतिया जिले में 14 DCS को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दतिया जिलों से AHIDF के तहत कोई भी परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(च) : भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग उद्यमिता को प्रोत्साहन देकर चारा उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके तहत 1.62 लाख टन चारा बीज का उत्पादन किया गया है और पशु आहार तथा चारा उद्यमों के लिए 204 इकाइयों को अनुमोदित किया है।

इसके अलावा, स्थानीय आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को सुदृढ़ करने और लागत को कम करने के लिए 19 राज्यों में 100 चारा केंद्रित FPO स्थापित किए गए हैं, जबकि घरेलू उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने और

कीमतों को स्थिर रखने के लिए पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग नियमित रूप से डी-ऑयल्ड राइस ब्रान (DORB) जैसी प्रमुख पशुआहार सामग्री संबंधी निर्यात नीति की समीक्षा करता है।

RODUCTS UNDER DEH

1462. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO

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

(a) the details of products identified under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) and One District One Product (ODOP) initiatives for Balangir and Subarnapur districts, along with the status of implementation of the respective District Export Action Plans as on 31 March 2025;

(b) the details of financial assistance, capacity-building programmes and export promotion activities undertaken in Balangir and Subarnapur during the financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the export potential of handloom, handicrafts, agro-based products and forest produce from the two districts and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken during 2025-26 to enhance exports, improve market access and strengthen logistics support for exporters in Balangir and Subarnapur; and

(e) whether the DEH initiative integrates district export planning with ODOP to promote district-specific export growth and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) : Under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) and One District One Product (ODOP) initiatives, the specific products identified for export promotion are Onion and Cotton for Balangir district, and Bomkei Saree and Fabric along with Terracotta for Subarnapur (Sonepur) district. Following this identification, draft District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) for both of these districts have been prepared to outline the required interventions.

The Districts as Export Hubs initiative is a collaborative and facilitative framework. It does not carry a separate financial outlay or provide direct financial assistance to districts or exporters. Its objective is to bring Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, District Administrations and district-level stakeholders onto a common platform through the District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC), so that export bottlenecks identified at the grassroots are addressed by leveraging ongoing schemes of the Central and State Governments and by promoting convergence among them.

The DEH initiative is fully integrated with the ODOP scheme under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023. As per Paragraph 3.2 of the FTP, the DEAPs specifically prioritize district-specific ODOP and Geographical Indication (GI) tagged products to provide focused, end-to-end support spanning quality

certification, branding, logistics, and global market access.

As part of DEH initiative, financial assistance, capacity-building programs and export promotion activities relating to quality certification, testing, branding, packaging, e-commerce exports and international market access are extended through the ongoing schemes and programs of the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and State Governments.

To enhance exports and strengthen logistics during 2025-26, institutional mechanisms at the grassroots level are being utilized. The District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) for Subarnapur was formally notified on July 9, 2020. Coordinated by the Nodal DGFT Regional Authority in Kolkata, these committees work alongside the State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and partner agencies to resolve operational bottlenecks and facilitate international buyer linkages.

The export potential of local sectors—including handloom, handicrafts, agro-based products, and forest produce—is systematically evaluated during the preparation of the DEAPs.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER MGNREGS

1463. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Uttar Pradesh, district, caste and gender-wise;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilized under MGNREGS in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any reports regarding delays in wage payments or issuance of job cards in any districts of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure timely payment of wages and to promote transparency and accountability in the implementation of MGNREGS in all districts of Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) : The district-wise, category-wise and gender-wise number of beneficiaries provided employment in the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the last three financial year is given **Statement.**

(b) : Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, there is no State/UT-wise allocation of funds. Funds are released by the Ministry to the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh and funds are not directly released to the districts. Details of funds

released to Uttar Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the three financial years is given below:

Financial Year	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
2023-24	9844.25
2024-25	9721.48
2025-26	9437.47

(c) and (d) : Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, the wage payments are directly credited by the Central Government to the accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer protocol based on Fund Transfer Orders (FTOs) generated by concerned State/UT Government. As per the provisions of the Act, beneficiaries are entitled to receive wage payments within 15 days of closure of muster rolls.

The Government continuously monitors the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS through the Management Information System (MIS), regular review meetings and other appropriate mechanisms and whenever any specific implementation issue comes into the notice of the Ministry efforts are made to resolve the same at the earliest. Here it is also mentioned that the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is implemented by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which are responsible for issuing Job Cards, including their verification, updation and deletion. To ensure a fair, transparent and uniform

process across the country, the Ministry vide letter dated 25.01.2025 had issued a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) .

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 for improving 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:

- Improvement of National Electronic Fund Management System (Ne-FMS)
- Intensive consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders for ensuring timely payment of wages, verification of pending and delay compensation claims etc.
- Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of timely payment and payment of delay compensation.
- 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 Ministry through various technological interventions for ensuring timely payments of wages. Some of the key interventions include:

- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): Wages are transferred directly from the central account to workers' bank accounts, minimizing the role of intermediaries. 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 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) protocol.
- 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.
- 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.

Further as per the provisions mentioned in Schedule-II of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), wage seekers shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll. Delay compensation rules are notified by the State Government concerned. The amount due for compensation is duly verified and approved, and then paid by the concerned State Government.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE AND GENDER-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES PROVIDED EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH UNDER MAHATMA GANDHI NREGS DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEAR

Sl. No.	District	2023-24					
		Number of workers provided employment				Employment Provided gender wise	
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	No. of Women	No. of Men
1	Agra	34427	495	81184	116106	45647	70459
2	Aligarh	23445	129	71208	94782	24859	69923
3	Ambedkar Nagar	41245	242	73618	115105	56140	58965
4	Amethi	30436	3	75772	106211	44961	61250
5	Amroha	25655	40	69661	95356	25824	69532
6	Auraiya	24987	204	33028	58219	16562	41657
7	Ayodhya	37766	141	60329	98236	47181	51055
8	Azamgarh	72268	440	124656	197364	96114	101250
9	Baghpat	720	1	1519	2240	710	1530
10	Bahraich	46231	1515	183481	231227	105926	125301
11	Ballia	22440	3827	83515	109782	53089	56693
12	Balrampur	31326	2301	91401	125028	50828	74200
13	Banda	21390	6	87181	108577	54904	53673
14	Barabanki	76303	41	102885	179229	64222	115007

15	Bareilly	28880	84	102844	131808	30682	101126
16	Basti	66190	13	184667	250870	125932	124938
17	Bijnor	70529	670	93613	164812	52897	111915
18	Budaun	18602	73	75898	94573	26219	68354
19	Bulandshahr	4252	20	18829	23101	7159	15942
20	Chandauli	37761	725	90540	129026	51489	77537
21	Chitrakoot	30216	8	42061	72285	33866	38419
22	Deoria	21757	3229	65940	90926	36941	53985
23	Etah	13354	22	55380	68756	23072	45684
24	Etawah	21521	83	38430	60034	17180	42854
25	Farrukhabad	11895	1	40714	52610	13695	38915
26	Fatehpur	39938	71	77884	117893	54977	62916
27	Firozabad	22303	101	62039	84443	32587	51856
28	Gautam Buddha Nagar	125	9	256	390	80	310
29	Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ghazipur	55615	2101	174978	232694	103978	128716
31	Gonda	28324	110	85260	113694	51348	62346
32	Gorakhpur	46355	182	89946	136483	65119	71364
33	Hamirpur	23152	25	90044	113221	49009	64212
34	Hapur	3183	4	3541	6728	2698	4030
35	Hardoi	59695	251	123111	183057	52264	130793
36	Hathras	13080	40	25970	39090	9473	29617
37	Jalaun	60919	16	132715	193650	76987	116663
38	Jaunpur	80364	21	151127	231512	119092	112420
39	Jhansi	34309	907	71637	106853	44835	62018
40	Kannauj	22099	6	48417	70522	18086	52436
41	Kanpur Dehat	26169	59	37248	63476	21677	41799
42	Kanpur Nagar	16977	459	24831	42267	12976	29291
43	Kashganj	16491	58	56980	73529	18144	55385
44	Kaushambi	26979	54	34321	61354	29585	31769
45	Kheri	73889	3328	132801	210018	62453	147565
46	Kushi Nagar	37997	1019	111738	150754	63038	87716
47	Lalitpur	31684	8306	88406	128396	58052	70344
48	Lucknow	25576	124	14592	40292	13523	26769

49	Maharajganj	45828	1126	159011	205965	100252	105713
50	Mahoba	9802	44	31866	41712	17410	24302
51	Mainpuri	29307	193	80508	110008	37414	72594
52	Mathura	22858	144	53392	76394	30712	45682
53	Mau	40527	1531	72604	114662	58356	56306
54	Meerut	8026	117	10442	18585	6773	11812
55	Mirzapur	52312	1260	67058	120630	59296	61334
56	Moradabad	19319	73	70800	90192	25528	64664
57	Muzaffarnagar	6794	44	17352	24190	9113	15077
58	Pilibhit	18480	276	91350	110106	31469	78637
59	Pratapgarh	50362	323	83786	134471	68728	65743
60	Prayagraj	74496	65	96186	170747	83204	87543
61	Rae Bareli	61102	65	62760	123927	55841	68086
62	Rampur	22246	33	71653	93932	23293	70639
63	Saharanpur	36746	158	34604	71508	30358	41150
64	Sambhal	21454	22	49866	71342	19432	51910
65	Sant Kabeer Nagar	48957	120	98793	147870	80653	67217
66	Sant Ravidas Nagar	17971	175	30460	48606	26112	22494
67	Shahjahanpur	35423	49	86669	122141	32008	90133
68	Shamli	1758	22	8616	10396	3389	7007
69	Shravasti	17322	635	45882	63839	26354	37485
70	Siddharth Nagar	53679	11	180080	233770	128478	105292
71	Sitapur	107252	213	179400	286865	99038	187827
72	Sonbhadra	43361	42608	57984	143953	73990	69963
73	Sultanpur	38511	314	115350	154175	77203	76972
74	Unnao	31894	109	59179	91182	32583	58599
75	Varanasi	24064	456	45686	70206	35944	34262
	Total	**2498670**	**81750**	**5547533**	**8127953**	**3339011**	**4788942**

S. No.	**District**	**2024-25**					
		Number of workers provided employment				**Employment Provided gender wise**	
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	No. of Women	No. of Men
1	Agra	30612	436	73868	104916	42441	62475

2	Aligarh	20392	121	63672	84185	24830	59355
3	Ambedkar Nagar	37819	220	64830	102869	51395	51474
4	Amethi	25695	12	61581	87288	36863	50425
5	Amroha	23865	57	65512	89434	25130	64304
6	Auraiya	30355	270	45224	75849	24529	51320
7	Ayodhya	37864	140	56899	94903	46627	48276
8	Azamgarh	79043	524	136117	215684	105444	110240
9	Baghpat	514	2	1191	1707	625	1082
10	Bahraich	42626	1619	179543	223788	105910	117878
11	Ballia	20849	3321	70551	94721	43899	50822
12	Balrampur	24953	1806	72560	99319	42522	56797
13	Banda	17478	30	67212	84720	42867	41853
14	Barabanki	70968	90	93718	164776	58670	106106
15	Bareilly	26204	90	94671	120965	26993	93972
16	Basti	63286	42	177530	240858	124148	116710
17	Bijnor	67397	762	90473	158632	53366	105266
18	Budaun	18561	102	79982	98645	26385	72260
19	Bulandshahr	4416	17	16906	21339	7282	14057
20	Chandauli	38034	817	103180	142031	58022	84009
21	Chitrakoot	25193	14	33510	58717	28372	30345
22	Deoria	20178	3046	62102	85326	35483	49843
23	Etah	11449	36	48572	60057	20342	39715
24	Etawah	18819	64	34344	53227	16125	37102
25	Farrukhabad	11273	4	34494	45771	11834	33937
26	Fatehpur	31301	66	60914	92281	42981	49300
27	Firozabad	21547	117	64777	86441	35935	50506
28	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghaziabad	0	0	4	4	2	2
30	Ghazipur	50961	1951	162637	215549	98250	117299
31	Gonda	25672	155	78262	104089	45764	58325
32	Gorakhpur	50251	196	97052	147499	72891	74608
33	Hamirpur	23646	54	89371	113071	48949	64122
34	Hapur	2888	2	3134	6024	2470	3554
35	Hardoi	61216	236	129363	190815	67647	123168

36	Hathras	11509	27	22805	34341	9307	25034
37	Jalaun	54089	60	124598	178747	70924	107823
38	Jaunpur	72853	18	138397	211268	110402	100866
39	Jhansi	28765	757	60706	90228	37429	52799
40	Kannauj	21599	21	46754	68374	22207	46167
41	Kanpur Dehat	23195	60	33731	56986	19537	37449
42	Kanpur Nagar	12975	320	18095	31390	9731	21659
43	Kashganj	13937	53	48125	62115	15246	46869
44	Kaushambi	22751	45	29039	51835	25775	26060
45	Kheri	71236	2635	118705	192576	58764	133812
46	Kushi Nagar	34545	1031	105720	141296	60381	80915
47	Lalitpur	31064	6960	84854	122878	55731	67147
48	Lucknow	18604	90	9271	27965	9086	18879
49	Maharajganj	44693	1016	155033	200742	101619	99123
50	Mahoba	9197	42	28502	37741	15363	22378
51	Mainpuri	27244	203	76817	104264	36213	68051
52	Mathura	22004	149	52653	74806	31151	43655
53	Mau	37185	1429	66280	104894	53918	50976
54	Meerut	7350	117	9017	16484	6366	10118
55	Mirzapur	49921	1258	59896	111075	56116	54959
56	Moradabad	18895	76	74927	93898	29024	64874
57	Muzaffarnagar	5836	33	16063	21932	8415	13517
58	Pilibhit	19396	330	90022	109748	28257	81491
59	Pratapgarh	48077	286	80200	128563	65616	62947
60	Prayagraj	73526	85	81212	154823	74015	80808
61	Rae Bareli	55902	64	46350	102316	47317	54999
62	Rampur	21972	41	75598	97611	27619	69992
63	Saharanpur	32448	152	33109	65709	29327	36382
64	Sambhal	20985	34	49030	70049	19836	50213
65	Sant Kabeer Nagar	43189	112	89244	132545	72760	59785
66	Sant Ravidas Nagar	18532	153	28094	46779	24905	21874
67	Shahjahanpur	33519	35	85704	119258	28986	90272
68	Shamli	1675	13	9466	11154	3925	7229

69	Shravasti	17119	477	46392	63988	27129	36859
70	Siddharth Nagar	49088	10	161217	210315	118426	91889
71	Sitapur	94234	215	149549	243998	82140	161858
72	Sonbhadra	37674	41289	50980	129943	68672	61271
73	Sultanpur	37949	347	115272	153568	77698	75870
74	Unnao	30104	162	52706	82972	29667	53305
75	Varanasi	21455	380	35906	57741	30473	27268
	Total	**2331616**	**77004**	**5173795**	**7582415**	**3174466**	**4407949**

S. No.	**District**	**2025-26**					
		Number of workers provided employment				**Employment Provided gender wise**	
		SCs	STs	Others	Total	No. of Women	No. of Men
1	Agra	28655	430	68373	97458	40323	57135
2	Aligarh	16917	90	52073	69080	21284	47796
3	Ambedkar Nagar	32407	166	49839	82412	41942	40470
4	Amethi	18068	14	39347	57429	22912	34517
5	Amroha	19799	49	50658	70506	20255	50251
6	Auraiya	27221	233	43471	70925	23854	47071
7	Ayodhya	32871	132	48261	81264	40934	40330
8	Azamgarh	64289	377	105596	170262	82232	88030
9	Baghpat	316	0	625	941	357	584
10	Bahraich	34986	1425	137452	173863	80539	93324
11	Ballia	20991	3159	66798	90948	41469	49479
12	Balrampur	19635	1391	53879	74905	31631	43274
13	Banda	14351	16	42842	57209	26277	30932
14	Barabanki	54358	83	69884	124325	43704	80621
15	Bareilly	20309	69	71638	92016	18303	73713
16	Basti	49584	33	133741	183358	96856	86502
17	Bijnor	61589	494	80512	142595	50399	92196
18	Budaun	12721	57	54330	67108	12915	54193
19	Bulandshahr	4111	39	16744	20894	7583	13311
20	Chandauli	40676	854	115496	157026	65627	91399
21	Chitrakoot	16845	14	22623	39482	19823	19659

22	Deoria	17679	2669	52265	72613	30766	41847
23	Etah	9913	33	42345	52291	17793	34498
24	Etawah	16174	45	28125	44344	13555	30789
25	Farrukhabad	8855	5	27542	36402	9253	27149
26	Fatehpur	21525	43	34929	56497	22641	33856
27	Firozabad	20844	119	62611	83574	35115	48459
28	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ghaziabad	3	0	15	18	14	4
30	Ghazipur	47985	1685	143426	193096	90328	102768
31	Gonda	22097	133	62920	85150	35924	49226
32	Gorakhpur	45529	193	85323	131045	66089	64956
33	Hamirpur	21278	66	79628	100972	44014	56958
34	Hapur	2693	2	2760	5455	2311	3144
35	Hardoi	50575	194	103106	153875	53925	99950
36	Hathras	10015	30	19903	29948	7695	22253
37	Jalaun	45652	72	107055	152779	61373	91406
38	Jaunpur	58728	13	109879	168620	86941	81679
39	Jhansi	25188	625	49348	75161	31781	43380
40	Kannauj	17639	15	39150	56804	17796	39008
41	Kanpur Dehat	15576	38	22046	37660	12065	25595
42	Kanpur Nagar	8560	185	12426	21171	6416	14755
43	Kashganj	12281	49	41851	54181	12813	41368
44	Kaushambi	19647	31	20169	39847	20512	19335
45	Kheri	61051	1758	92470	155279	45696	109583
46	Kushi Nagar	31413	1029	92287	124729	53948	70781
47	Lalitpur	29691	6946	77869	114506	53012	61494
48	Lucknow	13153	65	5902	19120	6213	12907
49	Maharajganj	36569	776	125515	162860	87219	75641
50	Mahoba	8364	36	23245	31645	13255	18390
51	Mainpuri	26590	194	74350	101134	34610	66524
52	Mathura	19945	128	48353	68426	29073	39353
53	Mau	35654	1292	60140	97086	51023	46063
54	Meerut	6110	94	7209	13413	5027	8386
55	Mirzapur	36506	948	42569	80023	42591	37432

56	Moradabad	16034	55	63623	79712	23653	56059
57	Muzaffarnagar	3926	33	10995	14954	5976	8978
58	Pilibhit	15957	333	69206	85496	18720	66776
59	Pratapgarh	35421	220	56543	92184	47886	44298
60	Prayagraj	57438	55	58134	115627	55565	60062
61	Rae Bareli	43434	48	32969	76451	36402	40049
62	Rampur	19794	51	70187	90032	25601	64431
63	Saharanpur	30369	158	29925	60452	27698	32754
64	Sambhal	14625	26	33888	48539	12406	36133
65	Sant Kabeer Nagar	34680	115	71667	106462	58996	47466
66	Sant Ravidas Nagar	14246	101	20400	34747	18474	16273
67	Shahjahanpur	30069	45	75025	105139	22577	82562
68	Shamli	1243	28	7253	8524	2947	5577
69	Shravasti	14050	438	38637	53125	23145	29980
70	Siddharth Nagar	41824	13	135029	176866	101947	74919
71	Sitapur	79517	235	118621	198373	64607	133766
72	Sonbhadra	28802	32644	38871	100317	55422	44895
73	Sultanpur	32425	286	95611	128322	62901	65421
74	Unnao	24751	166	43535	68452	24771	43681
75	Varanasi	16984	281	27486	44751	24067	20684
	Total	**1949770**	**63967**	**4218518**	**6232255**	**2603767**	**3628488**

ADARSH GRAM UNDER PM-AJAY

1464. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the number of villages declared Adarsh Gram under PM-AJAY in Andhra Pradesh, district wise, along with funds released during 2023-24 to 2025-26, year-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste-dominated villages in Andhra Pradesh identified but not yet declared under the Scheme, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered under livelihood, infrastructure and skill development components of PM-AJAY in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a) and (b) : Since the financial year 2018–19, a total of 1,159 villages have been selected under the Adarsh Gram component of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY). Out of these, 892 villages have been declared as Adarsh Grams by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, while 267 villages are yet to be declared as Adarsh Grams, as the gap-filling infrastructure works are still under progress and score of 70 out of 100 in socio-economic developmental monitorable indicators are yet to be achieved, as reported by the State Government. The district-wise details are given at **Statement-I**. Since the State of Andhra Pradesh had an unspent balance and pending Utilization Certificates, no funds could be released to the State during the financial years

2023–24 to 2025–26 under the Adarsh Gram component of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY).

(c) : Under the Grants-in-Aid (GIA) component of the PM-AJAY, a total of 1,19,679 beneficiaries were covered in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 2023–24 to 2025–26. The district-wise details of beneficiaries covered under the Livelihood (Income Generating Activities), Skill Development, and Infrastructure Development interventions of the Grants-in-Aid (GIA) component are given at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT- I

DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF SELECTED VILLAGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER ADARSH GRAM COMPONENT OF PM-AJAY

S.No.	Districts	Total Villages	No. of villages Declared Adarsh Gram by State	Yet to be declared
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	3	0	3
2	Anantapur	11	9	2
3	Annamayya	15	14	1
4	Bapatla	58	57	1
5	Chittoor	101	91	10
6	East Godavari	32	26	6
7	Eluru	99	73	26
8	Guntur	40	30	10
9	Kakinada	22	8	14
10	Konaseema	54	7	47
11	Krishna	88	88	0
12	Kurnool	12	9	3
13	Nandyal	35	30	5
14	Ntr	83	82	1
15	Palnadu	22	18	4

16	Parvathipuram Manyam	9	8	1
17	Prakasam	111	96	15
18	Spsr Nellore	74	48	26
19	Sri Sathya Sai	1	1	0
20	Srikakulam	11	7	4
21	Tirupati	221	140	81
22	Vizianagaram	5	5	0
23	West Godavari	21	15	6
24	Y.S.R.	31	30	1
	Total	**1159**	**892**	**267**

STATEMENT- II

BENEFICIARIES UNDER GRANTS IN AID COMPONENT OF PM-AJAY SCHEME DURING THE PERIOD 2023-24 TO 2025-26

S.No	GIA intervention	District	Beneficiaries
1	Income Generating Activity (Livelihood)	Srikakulam	137
2		Vizianagaram	150
3		Parvathipuram Manyam	80
4		Visakhapatnam	123
5		Anakapalli	114
6		Alluri Sitharamaraju	15
7		East Godavari	265
8		Kakinada	239
9		Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	308
10		West Godavari	219
11		Eluru	327
12		Krishna	251
13		NTR	293
14		Guntur	293

15		Palnadu	272
16		Prakasam	389
17		Bapatla	258
18		SPSR Nellore	367
19		Kurnool	289
20		Nandhyal	246
21		YSR Kadapa	244
22		Annamayya	168
23		Ananthapuram	243
24		Sri Sathya Sai	181
25		Chittoor	285
26		Tirupati	376
		Total	**6132**
1	Skill Development Component	Srikakulam	70
2		Vizianagaram	40
3		Parvathipuram Manyam	10
4		Visakhapatnam	100
5		Anakapalli	40
6		Alluri Sitharamaraju	10
7		East Godavari	130
8		Kakinada	40
9		Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	40
10		West Godavari	100
11		Eluru	40
12		Krishna	40
13		NTR	160
14		Guntur	130
15		Palnadu	70
16		Prakasam	40
17		Bapatla	10
18		SPSR Nellore	130
19		Kurnool	70
20		Nandhyal	70

21		YSR Kadapa	100
22		Annamayya	100
23		Ananthapuram	70
24		Sri Sathya Sai	40
25		Chittoor	40
26		Tirupati	160
		Total	**1850**
1	Infrastructure Development	Srikakulam	4620
2		Vizianagaram	4824
3		Parvathipuram Manyam	2346
4		Visakhapatnam	1497
5		Anakapalli	4461
7		East Godavari	4075
8		Kakinada	5764
9		Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	2974
10		West Godavari	3077
11		Eluru	9747
12		Krishna	4031
13		NTR	3269
14		Guntur	3113
15		Palnadu	7099
16		Prakasam	12571
17		Bapatla	5160
18		SPSR Nellore	4155
19		Kurnool	2424
20		Nandhyal	2094
21		YSR Kadapa	3251
22		Annamayya	5417
23		Ananthapuram	4213
24		Sri Sathya Sai	1692
25		Chittoor	3926
26		Tirupati	5897
		Total	**111697**

AVAILABILITY OF CERTIFIED SEEDS

1465. SHRI G SELVAM:

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the availability of certified seeds for Kharif and Rabi seasons in Tamil Nadu and whether the existing stock is adequate to meet the requirements of farmers;

(b) the details of seed reserves maintained for emergency situations and the quantity earmarked for Tamil Nadu :

(c) the measures taken to ensure that only certified and quality seeds are supplied to farmers in the State:

(d) whether short-duration and low-water requiring seed varieties have been stocked for possible resowing in drought-prone districts of Tamil Nadu:

(e) if so, the details thereof: and

(f) the details of seeds supplied and the steps taken to strengthen climate-resilient agriculture and protect farmers from adverse weather conditions in Tamil Nadu, district-wise

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

(a) : Yes Sir, Government of Tamil Nadu assesses the requirement and availability of certified/quality seeds in the state prior to each sowing season i.e. Kharif and Rabi. As reported by Government of Tamil Nadu, the requirement and availability of certified seeds during Kharif, 2026 and Rabi, 2026-27 is as under:

Seasons	Requirement (in MT)	Availability (in MT)
Kharif 2026	30,176	34,773
Rabi 2026-27	1,03,877	1,09,932 (expected)

(b) : During 2026-27, a target of 3,450 quintals (Kharif-1750 quintals, Rabi-1700 quintals) has been allocated to Tamil Nadu under National Seed Reserve. The crop wise quantity of seeds reserves maintained in the State of Tamil Nadu as reported by the state is at **Statement-I.**

(c) : Government has put in place a comprehensive mechanism for supply of certified and quality seeds to farmers. Breeder seeds of improved varieties are provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes and Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs)/State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to ensure the seed quality. All seed lots are required to conform to the prescribed standards of genetic purity, physical purity, and germination. In addition, periodic inspections, random sampling, and market surveillance are conducted by Seed Inspectors to verify compliance with the provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seeds Rules, 1968, and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983.

Action, including seizure of sub-standard seed lots, cancellation of licences, and initiation of legal proceedings, is taken against agencies and dealers found violating prescribed norms.

The Seed Traceability, Authentication and Holistic Inventory (SATHI) Portal provides end to end digital traceability across the seed supply chain, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability in the delivery of quality seeds to farmers.

(d) and (e) : Yes Sir. The adequate quantity of short duration and low-water requiring seeds are stocked for contingent re-sowing in drought-prone districts of Tamil Nadu. The crop wise details of seeds stock in the state of Tamil Nadu are as under:

S.No.	Crop	Quantity of Seeds (in MT)
1.	Paddy (short duration varieties)	7,472.00
2.	Ragi	4,24.57
3.	Black gram	2,195.00
4.	Green gram	119.00
5.	Cowpea	88.00
6.	Sesame	64.00
	Total	**10,362.57**

(f) : To address the challenges posed by climate change and to strengthen climate resilient agriculture, the Government promotes the development and adoption of high-yielding, climate-resilient crop varieties through the National Agricultural Research and Education System (NARES). During the years 2014 to 2025, 2,996 climate resilient varieties have been developed including varieties

suitable for cultivation in Tamil Nadu. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), regularly advises all States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu, to include these improved varieties in their State Seed Rolling Plans and to place timely breeder seed indents for multiplication into foundation and certified seeds.

As informed by Govt. of Tamil Nadu, the details of district-wise seeds supplied in Tamil Nadu during 2026-27 is given at **Statement-II**.

The major measures being implemented in Tamil Nadu to strengthen climate resilient agriculture to safeguard farmers against adverse weather conditions include:

i. Promotion of Integrated Farming Systems and crop diversification to enhance the resilience of farming communities.
ii. Encouraging farmers to avail crop Insurance coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).
iii. Promotion of efficient water management and conservation through micro irrigation and other water-saving practices.
iv. Promotion of alternative cropping systems by encouraging cultivation of low water-requiring crops such as millets, pulses and oilseeds along with short-duration and drought/flood tolerant crop varieties.
v. Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices through green manuring, bio-fertilisers and bio-control agents to reduce dependence on chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

These interventions are being implemented through various Central and State schemes and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture, improving resource-use efficiency, enhancing soil health and strengthening the resilience of farming systems.

STATEMENT-I

The crop wise quantity of seeds reserves maintained in the State of Tamil Nadu as reported by the state

S. No.	Crop	Location	Quantity (in Qtls.)
Kharif-2026 (To be maintained till August 15)			
1	Paddy	Thanjavur	600
		Tiruvarur	600
		Tiruvarur	300
2	Blackgram	Tiruvarur	50
		Thanjavur	50
3	Greengram	Tiruvarur	50
		Tiruvarur	50
4	Ragi	Krishnagiri	50
Total			**1750**
Rabi-2026 (To be maintained till December, 15)			
S.	**Crop**	**Location**	**Quantity (Qtl)**
1	**Paddy**	Tiruvarur	200
2	**Blackgram**	Thanjavur	700
		Tiruvarur	600
		Villupuram	200
		Total	1700
		Grand Total	**3450**

Details of crop wise quantity of seeds reserves maintained in the State of Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT-II

DETAILS OF DISTRICT-WISE SEED SUPPLIED BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING 2026-27

(Quantity in MT)

District	Paddy	Millets	Pulses	Oilseeds	Cotton	Total
Arivalur	48.8	5.8	2.5	146.2	0.2	203.4
Chengalpattu	40.9	0.3	0.6	42.0	-	83.8
Coimbatore	1.5	45.9	2.9	31.5	0.1	81.9
Cuddalore	128.3	1.7	6.6	61.2	-	197.8
Dharmapuri	45.3	47.4	12.2	116.7	0.1	221.7
Dindigul	6.3	3.8	6.1	25.9	-	42.1
Erode	90.0	1.6	17.7	119.9	0.0	229.2
Kallakuruchi	91.2	29.3	4.4	42.5	-	167.4
Kancheepuram	55.8	-	2.8	29.3	-	87.9
Kanyakumari	118.7	-	0.6	-	-	119.3
Karur	-	0.7	0.8	25.1	0.1	26.7
Krishnagiri	43.0	15.0	25.9	117.6	-	201.5
Madurai	6.9	7.8	3.9	-	1.5	20.0
Mayiladuthurai	73.2	0.1	97.1	0.3	-	170.7
Nagapattinam	10.0	-	101.0	0.5	-	111.5
Namakkal	6.5	6.8	19.0	229.9	0.1	262.3
Perambalur	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	-	3.0
Pudukkottai	57.6	1.4	5.1	65.1	-	129.2
Ramanathapuram	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	-	8.3
Ranipet	56.2	0.9	3.6	60.6	-	121.3
Salem	8.8	23.1	84.5	242.7	0.4	359.5
Sivagangai	2.2	0.0	2.1	-	-	4.3
Tenkasi	42.3	0.0	44.1	0.8	-	87.2
Thanjavur	211.8	-	221.0	40.2	0.1	473.1
Theni	60.9	1.2	1.2	2.9	0.1	66.3
Thirunelveli	152.0	0.0	16.4	1.8	-	170.2
Thirupathur	5.5	2.5	4.5	97.7	-	110.2
Thiruvallur	154.2	0.1	0.0	92.6	-	246.9
Thiruvarur	115.3	0.1	90.3	0.2	0.4	206.3
Thoothukudi	8.1	9.6	21.5	0.0	-	39.2
Tiruppur	2.7	16.8	5.8	63.3	-	88.6
Tiruvannamalai	205.0	1.2	39.8	461.9	-	707.9
Trichy	46.7	0.0	8.0	52.8	-	107.5

Vellore	18.3	1.6	10.7	135.7	-	166.3
Villupuram	54.3	14.3	16.1	137.0	-	221.7
Virudhunagar	3.9	7.6	5.1	18.5	0.3	35.4
Total	**1975.8**	**248.9**	**886.6**	**2465.1**	**3.4**	**5579.7**

KHADI PRODUCTS TO CAPF

1466. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to promote the procurement and daily use of Swadeshi, Khadi, and village industry products in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);

(b) Whether the Govt has launched any Incentive program to source Swadeshi products directly from local cooperative societies or Self-Help Groups (SHGs); and

(c) the comprehensive details of the Civic Action Programme (CAP) allocations and welfare activities conducted by the deployed CAPFs to support local communities, small farmers, and youth in border areas; particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts ?

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

(a) : Yes, in order to promote the procurement and daily use of Swadeshi and Khadi products, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been registered with Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) since 13th March 2020.

Also a number of steps have been taken in the direction:-

(i) Four items, i.e (i) Mustard Oil (ii) Cotton Bed Durries (iii) Woolen Blanket and (iv) Bed Sheet and Pillow Cover have been identified for procurement by CAPFs from Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

(ii) ITBP is the Nodal Force for procurement of Mustard Oil and Durries. CRPF is the Nodal Force for procurement of Blankets, and ADG (Medical), CAPFs, is the Nodal for the procurement of Bed Sheet and Pillow Cover.

(iii) Swadeshi and Khadi products are also being sold through Master Bhandars and Subsidiary Bhandars of KPKB for the benefit of serving and retired personnel of CAPFs all over India.

(iv) Daily use items are procured by the CAPFs from the KVIC.

(v) The National Bee Board is continuously providing necessary support and training to all forces for scientific beekeeping. Gardens are being developed within the premises of the Central Armed Police Forces by planting more flowering plants to create a suitable environment for honey production. Honey produced through beekeeping is being used as food for the soldiers to enhance their health and immunity.

(b) : Yes. Under Vibrant Village Programme-II (VVP-II), CAPFs have started procuring edible items such as fruits, vegetables, dairy products, dry rations and

meats from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) & State Cooperative Societies of border areas.

(c) : The comprehensive details of the Civic Action Programme (CAP) allocations and welfare activities conducted by the CAPFs in border areas are given at **Statement-I.** In addition to above, allocations and welfare activities conducted CAP particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts are given at **Statement II & III** respectively.

STATEMENT – I

The comprehensive details of the Civic Action Programme (CAP) allocations and welfare activities conducted by the CAPFs in border areas

a. Repairs to community buildings, viz, schools, hospitals, health centers, community hall etc.
b. Constructions of tracks, small bridges, culverts, mines, cableway, water supply, electrification schemes, playground etc.
c. Running of health, medical, dental, veterinary camps which include providing of medical equipment and stores etc. to existing hospitals nursing homes.
d. Human Resources Development to include imparting of vocational training, conduct of educational excursions to students to places of national interest and to organize career counseling training and coaching etc.

e. Initiation of small projects in improvement and care of livestock, beekeepeing, fisheries, agricultural techniques, orchards, forestry carpet and or handloom weaving, history etc.
f. Sanitation and Hygiene through Extension Services and social education.
g. Drinking water basic precaution and system of storage.
h. Development of sources of non-conventional energy.
i. Development of handicraft and cottage industries.
j. Assistance during Natural Calamities.
k. Water harvesting structure.
l. Sports facilities.
m. Distribution of Transistor.
n. Pre-recruitment training.
o. Implementation of ‘Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan’ for which activities include programmes to sensitize the people through higher educational institutions, university campuses and schools by organizing cultural and sports events in coordination with NGOs and master volunteers working in field.
p. Provisions of a standard set of community use items such as cooking utensils, basic furniture (chairs, tables), shamiyanas etc.
q. Provision of computer and furniture to Schools.
r. Cost of transportation of stores for execution of the above-mentioned tasks.

STATEMENT – II

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER OF CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2025-26 UNDER DARJEELING DIST.

Sl. No.	Name of activities	No. Of Prog.	No. Of Benefi-ciaries	Animal Treated during VCA	Expenditure (In Rs.)
1	Medical Civic Action (MCA)	12	1382	0	230000
2	Veterinary Civic Action (VCA)	15	2150	3759	210000
3	Community Welfare Programme / Distribution of various needy items	04	643	0	76400
4	Human Resources Development programmes (Vocational Training, Career counselling & Pre-recruitment training)	06	215	0	285600
5	Construction / Repair works of Schools, Hospitals, Health Centres, Community Hall, Road / Tracks etc.	1	250	0	60000
6	Providing of Drinking water & system of storage	1	250	0	80000
7	Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan	7	1238	0	10000
Grant Total		**46**	**6128**	**3759**	**952000**

Note:- Fund of Rs.11,71,000/- has been allotted to SSB for conducting Civic Action Programme for the Financial Year 2026-27 at Darjeeling District.

STATEMENT – III

Activities conducted under of Civic Action Programme for the year 2025-26 Under Kalimpong.

Sl. No.	Name of activities	No. Of Prog.	No. Of Benefi-ciaries	Animal Treated during VCA	Expenditure (In Rs.)
1	Human Resources Development programmes (Tailoring training, kitchen garden training & distribution of seeds and tools)	03	83	0	245000
2	Development of sources of non-conventional energy	01	700	0	41500
Grant Total		**04**	**783**	**0**	**286500**

Note:- Fund of Rs.5,00,781/- has been allotted to SSB for conducting Civic Action Programme for the Financial Year 2026-27 at Kalimpong District.

REHABILITATION OF SANITATION WORKERS

1467. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains data to identify persons engaged in manual scavenging and hazardous sanitation work under the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, if so, the number identified, State and year-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance, one-time cash support, skill development training and concessional loans provided under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers during the last five years, State and year-wise;

(c) the number of deaths reported due to sewer and septic tank cleaning during the last five years and the compensation paid to the families of the deceased, State and year-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised for mechanisation of sewer cleaning operations and rehabilitation initiatives, State and year-wise?

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

(a) : 58,098 manual scavengers have been identified during two surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018. The number of the identified manual scavengers, State/UT-wise is at **Statement-I.** Recently, a fresh survey of manual scavengers, as per the provisions of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” has been conducted in all districts of the country in which no manual scavenger has been found.

(b): One Time Cash Assistance has been provided to all the identified eligible manual scavengers. Year–wise and State-wise details of Skill Development Training and capital subsidy provided under the NAMASTE scheme during last five years, is at **Statement-II.**

(c) : As reported by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), State-wise and year-wise details of sanitation workers who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and compensation paid to the legal heirs / dependents of the deceased sanitation workers from 01.01.2021 to 30.06.2026 is at **Statement-III.**

(d) : Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 on 1st October, 2021. It includes a new component i.e. Used Water management (UWM) with one of the objectives as eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks and sustaining elimination of manual cleaning, through mechanization of sewer and septic tank cleaning operations. Central share funds for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with population less than 1 lakh are released for procuring adequate number of septic tank de-sludging equipment, etc. Under UWM component of SBM-U 2.0 (2021-26), Government has allocated Rs. 15926.55 crores as Central Share to States / UTs for mission period and not to year-wise. Out of the allocated funds, action plan having Central Share of Rs. 15421.72 crore have already been approved.

STATEMENT-I

STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF THE MANUAL SCAVENGERS IDENTIFIED IN THE SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN 2013 AND 2018

S.No.	State	Survey conducted in 2013	Survey conducted in 2018	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	1734	1793
2.	Assam	150	3771	3921
3.	Bihar	131	-	131
4.	Chhatisgarh	3	-	3
5.	Gujarat	-	105	105
6.	Jharkhand	-	192	192
7.	Karnataka	689	2238	2927
8.	Kerala	-	518	518
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36	474	510
10.	Maharashtra	-	6325	6325
11.	Odisha	230	-	230
12.	Punjab	90	141	231
13.	Rajasthan	333	2340	2673
14.	Tamil Nadu	342	56	398
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11589	20884	32473
16.	Uttarakhand	134	4854	4988
17.	West Bengal	95	585	680
	Grand Total	**13881**	**44217**	**58098**

STATEMENT-II

YEAR–WISE AND STATE-WISE DETAILS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING AND CAPITAL SUBSIDY PROVIDED UNDER THE SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR REHABILITATION OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS (SRMS) AND NATIONAL ACTION FOR MECHANISED SANITATION ECOSYSTEM (NAMASTE) SCHEME DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

S.No.	State	Total number of manual scavengers identified	Skill Development Training Programme					Capital Subsidy				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	1793	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assam	3921	60	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
3	Bihar	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Chhattisgarh	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jharkhand	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Karnataka	2927	98	-	228	-	89	208	315	130	18	-
8	Kerala	518	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	510	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Maharashtra	6325	234	72	-	153	113	1	2	6	-	56
11	Odisha	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Punjab	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
13	Rajasthan	2673	128	480	302	184	256	-	-	-	14	32
14	Tamil Nadu	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

15	Uttar Pradesh	32473	2036	2300	1270	978	1041	107	8	55	32	109
16	Uttarakhand	4988	195	279	172	316	502	-	-	-	22	-
17	West Bengal	680	-	-	16	-	-	61	384	-	-	-
Total		**58098**	**2823**	**3414**	**2000**	**1631**	**2001**	**377**	**714**	**191**	**88**	**204**

STATEMENT-III

STATE-WISE AND YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF SANITATION WORKERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DUE TO HAZARDOUS CLEANING OF SEWER AND SEPTIC TANKS AND COMPENSATION PAID TO THE LEGAL HEIRS / DEPENDENTS OF THE DECEASED SANITATION WORKERS FROM 01.01.2021 TO 30.06.2026

S. No.	Name of State	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			Upto 30.06.2026		
		No. of Death	Compensation	Partial Compensation Paid	No. of Death	Full Compensation paid	Compensation	No. of Death	Compensation	Compensation	No. of Death	Compensation	Compensation	No. of Death	Full Compensation	Partial Compensation Paid	No. of Death	Full Compensation	Partial Compensation Paid
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Delhi	4	4	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	5	3	-	3	-	-
5	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	5	5	-	7	7	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-
7	Haryana	6	6	-	23	19	4	6	2	1	1	-	-	7	2	-	4	-	-

8	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Karnataka	7	7	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	2	2	-
11	Maharashtra	7	7	-	19	17	1	10	10	-	14	8	4	5	-	-	3	-	-
12	Odisha	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Punjab	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
14	Rajasthan	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	7	7	-	3	3	-	2	2	-
15	Tamil Nadu	3	3	-	14	13	-	9	8	-	6	6	-	6	5	-	-	-	-
16	Telangana	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	-	11	11	-	2	-	1	9	3	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
18	West Bengal	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
	Total	**62**	**62**	**-**	**88**	**81**	**5**	**65**	**53**	**6**	**54**	**39**	**5**	**47**	**26**	**1**	**16**	**6**	**-**

IMPLEMENTATION OF AIF

1468. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:
SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:
SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

(a) the cumulative capital investment leveraged through the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) for creation of farm-gate storage and logistics infrastructure across the country, State/UT-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Palnadu district;

(b) whether the Bharat-VISTAAR multilingual Artificial Intelligence tool has been deployed in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof, including its role in reducing post-harvest losses and improving advisory services to farmers;

(c) the steps taken to address operational challenges in the rollout of technology-driven crop monitoring systems; and

(d) the measures being taken to expand such technology-enabled post-harvest infrastructure and digital agriculture initiatives, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh particularly in Palnadu district?

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

(a) : As on 15.07.2026, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has leveraged a cumulative capital investment of ₹1,61,537.22 crore for the creation of Post harvest Infrastructure and viable farming assets including ₹ 50,332.66 crore for creation of farm-gate storage and logistics infrastructure. The State wise details are placed at **Statement**. In Andhra Pradesh the scheme has leveraged a cumulative capital investment of ₹2,394.26 crore for farm gate storage and logistic infrastructure. In Palnadu district of Andhra Pradesh, 111 projects with a project cost of ₹209.90 cr crore have been sanctioned under the scheme for farm gate storage and logistics infrastructure.

(b) : Bharat-VISTAAR (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered tool conceived as an integrated and unified Digital Public Infrastructure platform to provide farmers with reliable, real-time, and location-specific personalized agricultural advisories while ensuring seamless access to a comprehensive range of allied agricultural and support services. As a national platform, it is accessible to farmers across the country, including Andhra Pradesh, for information on Central Government agricultural schemes, benefit status tracking, grievance redressal, and services such as weather updates, mandi prices, ICAR advisories, and other farmer support services, thereby facilitating informed decision-making and better crop management by farmers. The platform is available through a web portal, mobile application, AI chatbot and dedicated telephone line. At present, Bharat Vistaar

Telephone service is available in 2 languages, i.e. Hindi and English; however, the chatbot, web portal, and mobile application are available in 10 languages including Telugu.

(c) and (d): DA&FW is leveraging satellite-based monitoring and Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based analytical systems for forecasting agricultural risks and supporting timely crop management interventions across the country including the state of Andhra Pradesh. The Krishi Decision Support System (DSS) that integrates and standardizes geospatial and non-geospatial data, including satellite, weather, soil, crop signatures, reservoir and ground water data, enables monitoring of drought conditions, adverse weather events and flood inundation to provide near real-time risk alerts and support crop management interventions to reduce risk of crop loss across States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh.

The Department has launched the National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) which is an Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning-based platform that provides real-time pest identification, surveillance and expert advisories to farmers on pest management across the States/UTs. Further, the system promotes Integrated Pest Management (IPM) by recommending bio-control agents and bio-pesticides as the preferred option, while advising pesticides duly approved by the Registration Committee only when necessary and at recommended doses to prevent crop losses.

The Government has also 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 the farmers opting for crop insurance against 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. Further, with effect from Kharif 2023, Government has rolled out Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YES-TECH) wherein yield estimation is done using satellite imagery and remote sensing data.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides AI-based monsoon and weather advisories across the country including the state of Andhra Pradesh to support informed agricultural decision-making. The advisories enable farmers to plan agricultural operations based on timely and location-specific weather forecasts. As on date, the initiative has reached approximately 5.28 crore farmers.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras are using Krishi Sarthi a ICT based platform to provide crop specific advisories to farmers. More than 2.97 cr farmers are registered on this platform

Various steps have been taken to address the operational challenges in roll out of technology driven crop monitoring systems including ensuring ease of access to digital platforms by the farmers, through web portal, mobile application,

SMS alerts , AI chatbots and dedicated telephone lines; making various digital services available in multiple regional languages for ease of understanding ; provision of dedicated help lines to address the queries of farmers along with an effective grievance redressal mechanism. In addition technical support and multi level training is provided to the States through Project Management Units at the national and state level .

STATEMENT

STATE WISE DETAIL OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT LEVERAGED THROUGH THE AIF FOR CREATION OF FARM-GATE STORAGE AND LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE AS ON 15.07.2026:

S. No.	State	Capital Investment/ Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,394.26
2.	Assam	408.86
3.	Bihar	1,852.07
4.	Chandigarh	14.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,393.61
6.	Delhi	15.39
7.	Goa	34.55
8.	Gujarat	4,713.63
9.	Haryana	1,736.68
10.	Himachal Pradesh	303.46
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	938.59
12.	Jharkhand	203.69
13.	Karnataka	3,313.52
14.	Kerala	458.98
15.	Ladakh	0.46
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7,559.02
17.	Maharashtra	5,484.29
18.	Manipur	0.51

19.	Meghalaya	10.47
20.	Mizoram	0.76
21.	Nagaland	5.68
22.	Odisha	744.62
23.	Puducherry	7.55
24.	Punjab	2,219.20
25.	Rajasthan	1,411.31
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,221.71
27.	Telangana	2,178.86
28.	Tripura	10.29
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7,405.78
30.	Uttarakhand	2,833.01
31.	West Bengal	1,457.00
	Grand Total	50,332.66

NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1469. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) the details of upgraded looms distributed, worksheds constructed and lighting units installed under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) which are currently functional, non-functional or abandoned, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of Handloom Producer Companies formed under NHDP, including currently active companies, turnover generated, number of member weavers and non-functional or dormant entities, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of applications received, sanctioned, rejected and pending under the Weaver MUDRA Scheme during 2021-22, along with total amount sanctioned and disbursed thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of handloom weavers who applied for Weaver MUDRA loans but were unable to avail benefits due to procedural delays, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of artisans and weavers onboarded onto the Government e-Marketplace (GeM), Indiahandmade, and other digital commerce platforms, along with actual sales generated, active users and average earnings through such platforms, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) : Under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) need based financial support is provided for various interventions like upgraded looms & accessories, construction of worksheds, lighting units, product & design development etc. State/UT-wise details of upgraded looms & accessories, worksheds constructed, lighting units provided under NHDP across the country during last three years are at **Statement-I**.

(b) : The Government promotes the formation and strengthening of Handloom Producer Companies (HPCs) as a key institutional mechanism for organizing handloom weavers into professionally managed, member-owned enterprises. 237

Handloom Producer Companies are formed under NHDP during 2020-21 to 2025-26.

(c) and (d) : Concessional Credit/Weaver MUDRA Scheme is a component of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) to provide adequate and timely assistance from the Banks/financial institutions to the handloom sector to meet their credit requirement for term loan & working capital in a flexible and cost-effective manner across the country. Margin money assistance is provided @ 20% of loan amount subject to maximum of Rs.25,000/- to individual handloom weaver/weaver entrepreneur and @ 20% of loan amount subject to maximum of Rs.20.00 lakh (@ Rs.2.00 lakh for every 100 weaver/worker) to handloom organization. However, only handloom organizations are eligible for getting loans at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of 3 years subject to interest subvention capped upto 7% by the GoI. Credit guarantee fee on loan to handloom organization only is also provided for a period of 3 years.

For timely disbursal of financial assistances i.e. Margin money, Interest Subsidy and Credit Guarantee Fee by participating banks, a centralized online claim disbursement system “Handloom Weaver Mudra Portal” has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank. Margin money is transferred directly to the loan account of beneficiaries and interest subsidy is transferred directly to concerned banks through the Portal.

For availing loan under the scheme, eligible handloom weaver/worker is required to approach participating bank concerned with the filled-up application and submit it in the bank with necessary documents. It is for the bank concerned to satisfy itself with the eligibility of the applicant for grant of loan to the beneficiary. State-wise number of loan and amount of loan sanctioned under Concessional Credit/Weaver MUDRA Scheme under NHDP during 2021-22 to 2026-27 (upto 30.06.2026) is at **Statement-II**.

(e) : About 1.50 lakh weavers/handloom entities on-boarded on Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for marketing of handloom products to the Government Departments. The Government has also developed Indiahandmade as a dedicated e-commerce platform for authentic handloom products, including GI-tagged products, enabling verified weavers and producer groups to sell directly to consumers. 5413 weavers onboarded onto Indiahandmade platform during 2023-24 to 2026-27 (upto 30.06.2026).

STATEMENT-I

STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF UPGRADED LOOMS & ACCESSORIES, CONSTRUCTION OF WORKSHEDS, LIGHTING UNITS PROVIDED UNDER NHDP DURING LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of upgraded looms & accessories	No. of individual workshed	No. of lighting units
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4184	709	625
2	Arunachal Pradesh	523	155	526
3	Assam	1096	694	0
4	Bihar	89	87	42

5	Chhatisgarh	2429	59	0
6	Gujarat	226	0	15
7	Haryana	56	7	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	364	251	76
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	224	88	262
11	Karnataka	3044	18	95
12	Kerala	3756	464	697
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	60	0
14	Maharashtra	236	51	219
15	Manipur	25002	368	450
16	Meghalaya	0	60	0
17	Mizoram	30	170	0
18	Nagaland	200	17	0
19	Odisha	60	0	160
20	Punjab	0	0	0
21	Rajasthan	142	54	76
22	Tamil nadu	5466	581	348
23	Telangana	1391	73	16
24	Tripura	210	27	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	127	76	142
26	Uttrakhand	36	39	0
27	West Bengal	0	108	0
	Total	**48891**	**4216**	**3749**

STATEMENT-II

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF LOAN AND AMOUNT OF LOAN SANCTIONED UNDER CONCESSIONAL CREDIT/WEAVER MUDRA SCHEME UNDER NHDP DURING 2021-22 TO 2026-27 (UPTO 30.06.2026)

SN	Name of the State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27	
		No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3409	2067.12	1318	907.40	1712	1566.80	2528	2489.03	1645	1702.39	102	123.15
2	Bihar	0	0.00	75	46.75	35	35.90	0	0.00	9	9.50	0	0.00
3	Goa	0	0.00	1	0.45	0	0.00	1	1.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	781	704.91	947	983.90	627	794.59	365	521.58	281	437.10	63	93.94
6	Karnataka	14	7.90	65	54.23	105	52.50	199	106.91	78	38.55	0	0.00
7	Kerala	165	86.00	335	180.80	197	121.50	185	100.50	333	220.82	168	130.75
8	Madhya Pradesh	44	95.40	88	233.50	0	0.00	102	158.00	44	21.90	4	2.00
9	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	8.04	0	0.00
10	Odisha	20	13.20	5	4.00	1	0.50	31	26.50	2	2.00	0	0.00
11	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

12	Punjab	0	0.00	2	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Rajasthan	4	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	Tamil Nadu	4742	2345.61	4051	2084.81	4575	2566.74	5203	3100.38	3509	2086.96	503	295.50
15	Telangana	243	291.90	752	508.84	472	584.71	160	152.41	1	1.00	47	46.54
16	Uttar Pradesh	72	57.92	81	77.81	86	102.62	70	96.15	8	9.58	0	0.00
17	West Bengal	10	4.75	18	8.50	12	4.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18	Assam	22	12.75	29	15.60	29	11.20	324	208.80	428	137.20	80	56.50
19	Manipur	0	0.00	21	10.50	62	31.00	42	21.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	**9526**	**5689.46**	**7789**	**5118.59**	**7913**	**5872.81**	**9211**	**6984.16**	**6341**	**4675.04**	**967**	**748.38**

स्पेशियलिटी स्टील के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत निवेश

1470 श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:
श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:
श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:
श्री रमेश अवस्थी:
श्री मनोज तिवारी:
श्री अनन्त नायक:

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

(क) जून 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार स्पेशियलिटी स्टील के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमानित परिव्यय के मुकाबले प्राप्त हुआ संचयी निवेश कितना है;

(ख) इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत विनिर्माण इकाइयों द्वारा सृजित अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता और प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या स्पेशियलिटी स्टील के लिए पीएलआई योजना 1.2 के अंतर्गत समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाली कंपनियों में परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन शुरू हो गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या ओडिशा के क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्पेशियलिटी स्टील के लिए पीएलआई योजना के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है, वह कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है या प्रस्तावित है और यदि हां, तो निवेश, रोजगार क्षमता, कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति और चालू होने की संभावित समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) : जून 2026 तक, विशेष इस्पात के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के तहत ₹26,320 करोड़ का संचयी निवेश, लगभग 3.75 मिलियन टन का वृद्धिशील उत्पादन और लगभग 14,000 व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार हासिल किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) : जी, हां। पीएलआई योजना 1.2 के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन शुरू हो चुका है और 1,400 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह योजना भारत के सभी राज्यों के लिए लागू है। 15 राज्यों की 100 कंपनियों की 167 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें ओडिशा की 19 परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK FARMERS

1471: SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of inadequate veterinary services, fodder shortages and limited market access for dairy and livestock farmers in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to improve animal healthcare, dairy infrastructure and farmer's income in the region;

(c) whether similar challenges persist in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of national initiatives undertaken to strengthen fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying sectors?

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

(a) to (d) : Animal Husbandry is a state subject and the arrangement of veterinary services and making availability of feed and fodder is the mandate of the State Government. The Government of India has issued minimum standards of veterinary infrastructure with provisions for fulfilling the standards in a phased manner by 2036. The adoption of these guidelines is mandatory under “Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)” guidelines. Veterinary services are being provided to farmers by the State of Uttar Pradesh through a network of 2,202 veterinary hospitals, 2,575 Livestock Extension Officer (LEO) Centers, 267 D-class dispensaries, and 520 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) operating to deliver doorstep services to farmers state-wide, including western Uttar Pradesh. There is a shortage of fodder in the state. As per ICAR–Indian Grasslands and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi estimates, the requirement of green and dry fodder in Uttar Pradesh is 1499.6 lakh tonnes and 735.1 lakh tonnes, respectively, against the estimated availability of 1145.0 lakh tonnes of green fodder and 511.5 lakh tonnes of dry fodder. The Uttar Pradesh Government is implementing a state scheme for all districts of Uttar Pradesh namely "Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)", in which department is distributing certified fodder seed minikit to the farmers at free of

cost for promoting quality green fodder cultivation. Further the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is implementing fodder policy for increasing fodder availability through increasing area coverage for fodder production.

Government of India has taken various initiatives to strengthen fisheries, animal husbandry and dairying sector. In this regard, various schemes are implemented by the Government of India in all the states and union territories including in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The details are as under:

The Government of India has approved “Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)” wherein the states are eligible to get the incentives after compliance of mandatory conditions. One among the mandatory conditions is to increase fodder production by using fund available under VB-GRAM G.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India (DAHD, GOI) provides financial assistance under National Livestock Mission for genetic improvement of non-bovine livestock, insurance, entrepreneurship development, production of good quality fodder seed and fodder. DAHD, GOI released Rs. 3857.00 lakh to the state of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is implemented by the DAHD, GOI to conserve indigenous breed and to enhance productivity of cattle and buffalo. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations (SCDPO) schemes are

implemented to support, strengthen, expansion of organized milk procurement network. The schemes also envisage assistance in creating and strengthening infrastructure for milk processing and value-added product manufacturing infrastructure and assisting the cooperative societies and farmer producer organizations engaged in dairy activities.

Under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), 100% central assistance is provided for vaccination of targeted animals against economically important diseases, namely Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF). Further, to deliver veterinary services at farmers doorstep, total 4019 mobile veterinary units have been provided to 29 States/UTs. Financial support is provided on sharing basis for operations of the same. Also, under ASCAD component of LHDCP, financial support on sharing basis is provided to the states for prevention and control of state prioritized livestock diseases.

DAHD, GOI is also implementing Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) Scheme which provides 3% interest subvention for leveraging investment in the establishment of dairy processing and value addition infrastructure, meat processing and value addition infrastructure, animal feed plant, breed multiplication farm, veterinary vaccine and drugs production facilities, animal waste to wealth management (agri-waste management) and primary wool processing infrastructure. 23 Dairy Processing and value addition projects with

project cost of Rs. 1403.40 lakh have been established in the state of Uttar Pradesh since 2020-21.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with a total investment of Rs.20,990.79 crore with effect from the financial year 2020-21 to till date for development of fisheries in all States/Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh. Further, the Fisheries Department under the PMMSY has accorded approval to the various fisheries developmental proposals of Government of Uttar Pradesh at a total cost of ₹.1294.32 crore with central share of ₹. 412.30 crore. An amount of ₹.336.61 crore has been released to the state of Uttar Pradesh from 2020-21 to 2026-27.

PLI SCHEME FOR AUTOMOBILE AND AUTO COMPONENTS

1472. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the details of cumulative investment realised against projected outlays under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for automobiles and auto components;

(b) the details of current technical progress of global tendering under the newly approved Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnet; and

(c) the details of extent to which targeted capital allocations have been utilised for upgrading national automotive testing infrastructure at premier agencies?

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) : Government approved the PLI Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto) with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crore for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Products (AAT) on 23.09.2021. As on 31.03.2026, approved applicants have reported investment of Rs. 44,326 crore against target investment of Rs. 42,500 crore till 31.03.2027.

(b) : The Request for Proposal (RFP) under the Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnet was published on 20th March 2026.

(c) : Under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, a provision of ₹780 crore as grants for creation of capital assets has been made for upgradation of automotive testing agencies. As on 20.07.2026, Rs.16.63 crore has been disbursed to these testing agencies.

PROMOTING EXPORTS FROM WARANGAL DISTRICT

1473. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote exports of handloom and textile products, agricultural produce and processed food products from Warangal district during the last three years;

(b) the details of export promotion assistance, including financial assistance, market development support, capacity building, quality certification, branding and participation in domestic and international trade fairs, extended to exporters and producer organisations in Warangal district during the said period; and

(c) the details of export performance of the said sectors from Warangal district during the last three years, along with the measures taken to enhance export competitiveness and facilitate access to international markets?

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

(a) to (c) : Government accords high priority to export promotion from all districts of the country, including Warangal district, through comprehensive measures, including:

Export Promotion Mission (EPM): approved by the Union Cabinet on November 12, 2025 with the objective of strengthening India's export competitiveness and providing targeted support to exporters in global markets, and a total outlay of ₹25,060 crore for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2030-31. EPM is anchored in a collaborative framework involving the Department of Commerce, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, and other key stakeholders, including Financial Institutions, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, industry associations, and State Governments.

It operates through two integrated sub-schemes, Niryat Prothsahan, focused on improving access to trade finance through instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees for export credit, credit guarantee 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 & warehousing, and trade intelligence.

Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative: The Government has taken measures to identify export potential and promote exports from the districts under this initiative. It includes identifying products and services with export potential in all districts of the country, in consultation with all stakeholders, including States/UTs.

In order to facilitate grassroots export growth and resolve structural

bottlenecks, an institutional framework has been established at two levels: State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) at the State level, and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level.

The core operational mechanism of this initiative relies on the District Export Action Plans (DEAPs), which are prepared and implemented by the DEPCs in collaboration with Central, State, and District stakeholders. These plans:

- Identify key products and services with export potential for each district.
- Outline necessary interventions and identify support required by local industry from the production stage through to the exporting stage.
- Detail specific supply chain bottlenecks and propose targeted mitigation strategies.
- Undergo thorough deliberation by various stakeholders before being formally adopted by the respective DEPC.

As part of DEH framework - export-potential products and services have been identified across 734 districts; SEPCs and DEPCs have been successfully constituted in all 36 States and Union Territories; and DEAPs have been prepared for 713 districts, out of which 249 have been formally deliberated and adopted by their respective DEPCs.

Under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative, Warangal Rural and Warangal Urban districts have identified Textiles, Warangal Durries, Garments, Mango, Riceand Maize as products with export potential.

Further, Ministry of Textiles through Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing the 'Handloom Marketing Assistance', a component of National Handloom Development Programme across the country including the Warangal district of Telangana to develop and promote marketing channels in domestic and export markets in a holistic and integrated manner to bring greater visibility to the sector and ensure commensurate remuneration to weavers.

Expos are organized including participation in various crafts melas and Dilli Haat programme etc., to provide the marketing platforms to the handloom agencies/weavers of the country including weavers of Warangal district of Telangana to sell their products directly to the customers. Also, an e-commerce portal (https://www.indiahandmade.com/) has been launched to support the handloom sector for online marketing of handloom products.

In addition, for export promotion of handlooms, financial assistance are provided for participation of handloom exporters/weavers of pan India including Warangal district of Telangana State in various International marketing events/fairs i.e. International Trade Fair, Buyer Seller Meet, Reverse Buyer Seller Meet, Big Ticket events, Bharat Tex, are organized through Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC).

‘India Handloom’ brand (IHB) has been launched on the occasion of First National Handloom day on August 07, 2015 with the objective to promote

production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. The Salient Features include: 100% Handloom products, made of 100% Natural fibres, assured Fast Colours, Skin Friendly Dyes and Socially Compliant.

Further, 'Handloom Mark' scheme has already been under implementation across the country since 2006, including Warangal district of Telangana which serves as a guarantee to the buyers that the handloom products being purchased are genuinely hand-woven.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL STEEL POLICY 2017

1474. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government provide the status of progress towards achieving the target of 300 million tonnes of annual crude steel production capacity by 2030-31 envisaged under the National Steel Policy, 2017, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the installed crude steel production capacity, actual crude steel production during the last five years and the gap between the present level and the target envisaged under the National Steel Policy, 2017, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the National Steel Policy, 2017 and if so, the details of the policy targets that have not

been achieved within the prescribed timelines during the last five years, along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the National Steel Policy, 2017 in view of emerging challenges such as Green Steel, decarbonisation and changing global trade dynamics, if so, the details thereof??

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

(a) to (d) : Steel is a deregulated sector and the government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of the steel sector. Decisions regarding setting up of steel plants, downstream industries, investment, capacity expansion etc. are based on techno-commercial analysis of the individual steel companies. The National Steel Policy, 2017 envisages creation of 300 million tonnes (MT) of crude steelmaking capacity and production of 255 MT of crude steel by 2030-31. The country's crude steelmaking capacity has increased from 154.06 MT in 2021-22 to 220.41 MT in 2025-26. Crude steel production has increased from 120.29 MT to 170.15 MT in the same period.

ROAD PROJECTS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

1475. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned for road construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Himachal Pradesh during the last three financial years;

(b) the number of PMGSY projects completed and inaugurated in the State during this period, district-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any complaints from the public representatives for not being invited to the inauguration/foundation-laying events of such projects in their respective constituencies and their names being omitted from inaugural boards/plaques and publicity material;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure due protocol and acknowledgement of elected representatives in such events;

(e) the details of any other complaints/issues, including delays, cost overruns, or quality lapses reported regarding PMGSY works in the State; and

(f) the details of plans that have been made to integrate PMGSY with VB-GRAM-G?

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

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), funds

are released in respective financial years to the States/UTs based on the balance target available with States/UTs and as per Programme Guidelines. The details of funds released to the State of Himachal Pradesh for road construction under PMGSY during the last three financial years are given below:

Financial Year	Central funds released (₹ in crore)
2024-25	634.82
2025-26	936.32
2026-27 (as on 23.7.2026)	471.86

(b): A total of 251 road works have been completed, and 42 road works have been inaugurated under PMGSY in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three financial years. District-wise details are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) and (d): The Ministry had received a complaint from Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Hon'ble MP, on 06.02.2026, regarding non-acknowledgement/inclusion of the Member of Parliament in Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) projects inaugurated under

District Una in Hamirpur Parliamentary Constituency. Upon receiving the complaint, the Ministry took appropriate action and sought an explanation from the implementing State. After reviewing the State's response, the Ministry issued necessary directives to the State Government, ensuring that appropriate measures are taken and that there is strict adherence to the advisories issued by the Ministry from time to time. On June 9, 2026, a letter from the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament informing him about the same.

Under the PMGSY, a comprehensive consultation mechanism involving public representatives has been established within the guidelines for the planning and implementation of the program. Further, the Ministry has issued necessary advisories and reiterated from time to time to all States/UTs implementing PMGSY for strict adherence to the prescribed protocol during inauguration/foundation stone laying ceremonies of PMGSY works including formal invitation to be extended to the elected representatives including the Hon`bleMembers of Parliament (MPs) and Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) for participation and acknowledgement in the Foundation Stone laying and Inauguration ceremonies of PMGSY projects. The advisory also suggests uploading good quality photographs of the inauguration and foundation

laying ceremony held in the presence of public representatives on the Online Management, Monitoring, and Accounting System (OMMAS).

(e) : Complaints regarding delays in execution, cost escalation, and quality issues in PMGSY projects are addressed through an established monitoring mechanism as per programme guidelines. This includes ground-level inspections conducted by State Quality Monitors (SQMs) and National Quality Monitors (NQMs). After the inspection, the Action Taken Report (ATR) is to be submitted by the concerned state, which is being monitored in the Ministry. A three-tier quality management mechanism has also been institutionalised under PMGSY. Any complaint received by the Ministry through any communication channel, namely, CPGRAMS/email/letters, is being addressed promptly, with appropriate corrective measures implemented as per existing program guidelines. The Ministry also continuously monitors the progress of PMGSY projects using the OMMAS.

(f) : Under PMGSY, convergence with VB-G RAM G for the plantation of fruit-bearing and other suitable trees, in accordance with the provisions of IRC: SP:103-2014 Guidelines on Tree Plantation along Rural Roads, is encouraged. In this regard, a SoP has also been issued by the Ministry dated 20.07.2026.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of works completed and inaugurated in the State of Himachal Pradesh under various verticals of the PMGSY during the last three financial years :

Sr. No.	State	FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26			No. of Projects inaugurated
		No. of Roads Completed	No. of Bridges Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	No. of Roads Completed	No. of Bridges Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	No. of Roads Completed	No. of Bridges Completed	Road Length Completed (km)	
1	Bilaspur	3	0	0.720	0	0	11.900	0	0	121.825	0
2	Chamba	13	0	83.780	21	4	91.145	5	0	100.691	2
3	Hamirpur	0	0	0.000	0	0	11.810	2	0	150.325	0
4	Kangra	6	1	10.200	4	0	42.125	8	0	175.070	0
5	Kinnaur	10	0	61.830	3	0	21.275	3	0	2.845	0
6	Kullu	15	0	4.515	21	0	165.425	8	0	22.384	17
7	Lahaul and Spiti	1	0	4.100	0	0	0.000	3	0	64.505	4
8	Mandi	5	0	22.425	11	0	111.405	10	0	105.930	0
9	Shimla	25	0	90.705	27	2	185.815	12	0	153.715	17
10	Sirmaur	12	1	36.245	3	0	58.935	9	0	145.400	0
11	Solan	1	1	0.000	0	0	0.000	1	2	107.400	0
12	Una	0	0	0.000	0	0	30.210	9	3	114.530	2
	Total	91	3	314.520	90	6	730.04	70	5	1,264.620	42

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु प्रस्ताव

1476. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अहिल्यानगर जिले के संगमनेर और अकोले तालुकों में सड़कों के सुधार या निर्माण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार इन ग्रामीण सड़कों की दयनीय स्थिति और इनके कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के संभावित जोखिमों से अवगत है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या शिर्डी तीर्थ स्थल को जोड़ने वाली महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों को विशेष प्राथमिकता सूची में शामिल किया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इन सड़क कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक बजट आवंटन को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा इन सड़कों पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : देश में पात्र सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों को सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2000 में एकबारगी विशेष कार्यकलाप के रूप में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) शुरू की गई थी। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए, पीएमजीएसवाई-I के अंतर्गत नए संपर्क और उन्नयन घटकों के तहत कुल 24,782 किमी सड़क की लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसमें से 23 जुलाई, 2026 तक

24,184 किमी सड़क की लंबाई पूरी की जा चुकी है। पीएमजीएसवाई-II के तहत, इस योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 2,619 किमी सड़क की लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई है और 23 जुलाई, 2026 तक 2,586 किमी का निर्माण पूरा किया गया है।

पीएमजीएसवाई-III के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य को कुल 6,404 किमी सड़क की लंबाई स्वीकृत की गई है और 23 जुलाई, 2026 तक 5,576 किमी सड़क की लंबाई पूरी की जा चुकी है।

अब तक, पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत अहिल्यानगर ज़िले (पूर्व में अहमदनगर) के लिए 1,819 किमी लंबाई के 281 सड़क कार्यों और 26 पुलों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है, जिनमें से 1,669 किमी लंबाई के 256 सड़क कार्यों और 19 पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण किया जा चुका है। पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत अकोला तालुका में 782 किमी लंबाई के 140 सड़क कार्यों और 21 पुलों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी, जिनमें से 767 किमी लंबाई के 140 सड़क कार्यों और 20 पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। संगमनेर तालुका अहिल्यानगर ज़िले में स्थित है।

भारत सरकार ने सितंबर 2024 में पीएमजीएसवाई-IV की शुरुआत की थी। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 से अधिक आबादी वाले, विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, लद्दाख, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर और उत्तराखंड), विशेष श्रेणी के क्षेत्रों [जनजातीय अनुसूची-V क्षेत्र, मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक/ज़िले तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र (जिसकी ढलान 25% से अधिक और औसत समुद्र तल से ऊंचाई 600 मीटर से अधिक हो)] में 250 से अधिक आबादी वाले, और गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर चिह्नित पुराने और थ्रस्ट ज़िलों सहित वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित ज़िलों में 100 से अधिक आबादी वाले लगभग 25,000 सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना है। पीएमजीएसवाई-

IV के तहत, वीवीपी-II के अंतर्गत चिह्नित बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के बैच-I के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए दिनांक 18.05.2026 को 35 बसावटों को लाभान्वित करने वाली ₹122.98 करोड़ की लागत की 35 सड़कों (95.99 किमी) की स्वीकृति जारी की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमजीएसवाई-III के बैच-I के तहत दिनांक 13.07.2026 को ₹252.21 करोड़ की लागत के 62 लंबी दूरी के पुलों (2923.45 मीटर) की स्वीकृति जारी की गई है। ग्रामीण सड़क परियोजनाओं तथा पीएमजीएसवाई की विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत निर्माण के चरणों का राज्य-वार, ज़िला-वार और संसदीय क्षेत्र-वार विवरण कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb पर वास्तविक समय के आधार पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ग) : प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कार्यक्रम के तहत निर्मित सड़कों का रखरखाव राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। हालांकि, मंत्रालय ने अपनी ओर से पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित सड़कों का उचित रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

(i) मानक निविदा दस्तावेज के अनुसार, योजना के तहत स्वीकृत सभी सड़क कार्य निर्माण विवरण के साथ ही उसी ठेकेदार के साथ किए जाने वाले शुरुआती पांच वर्षीय रखरखाव विवरण के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

(ii) विवरण को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए आवश्यक रखरखाव निधि का प्रावधान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाना अनिवार्य है तथा इसे एक अलग रखरखाव खाते में राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसियों (एसआरआरडीए) के अधीन रखा जाना आवश्यक है। निर्माण पश्चात इस 5-वर्षीय रखरखाव अवधि की समाप्ति पर, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों को क्षेत्रीय रखरखाव अनुबंधों के अंतर्गत रखा जाना आवश्यक है, जिसमें समय-समय पर रखरखाव

चक्र के अनुसार नवीनीकरण सहित 5 वर्ष का रखरखाव शामिल है, जिसे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है।

(iii) इसके अलावा, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पीएमजीएसवाई-III के तहत बनाई जा रही सड़कों के डिजाइन अवधि के दौरान आवश्यक रखरखाव निधि प्रदान करें, कार्यक्रम के दिशानिर्देशों में एक प्रावधान जोड़ा गया है जिसके तहत राज्यों को संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में योजना शुरू करने से पहले भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर करना होगा। जिसमें पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत निर्मित/उन्नत सड़कों के शुरुआती पांच वर्षों के नियमित रखरखाव, तथा आवश्यकतानुसार आवधिक नवीनीकरण सहित अगले पांच वर्षों के नियमित रखरखाव के लिए पर्याप्त निधियां प्रदान करने का प्रावधान शामिल है।

(iv) केंद्र सरकार को निधियां जारी करने के प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते समय, पीएमजीएसवाई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा रखरखाव निधि जारी किए जाने को प्रमाणित किया जाना आवश्यक है।

(v) निर्माण पूर्ण होने की तिथि से पांच वर्षों तक (यानी दोष दायित्व अवधि - डीएलपी के तहत) पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों के रखरखाव की निगरानी के लिए सभी राज्यों में पीएमजीएसवाई के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से रखरखाव (ई-मार्ग) नामक एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म लागू किया गया है। ई-मार्ग यानी दोष दायित्व अवधि के दौरान ठेकेदार को रखरखाव भुगतान के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर मॉड्यूल की शुरुआत के परिणामस्वरूप, निष्पादन-आधारित विवरण प्रबंधन प्रणाली के माध्यम से ऐसे भुगतान सड़कों की गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) से (च) : प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई)-IV के कार्यान्वयन के विस्तृत दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें ज़िला ग्रामीण सड़क योजना (डीआरआरपी)

को अद्यतन करती हैं और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ माननीय संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावटों की व्यापक नई कनेक्टिविटी प्राथमिकता सूची (सीएनसीपीएम) तैयार करती हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत सड़क संपर्क करने की यूनिट सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावट है। शिरडी तीर्थस्थल अहिल्यानगर जिले में आता है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा कराए गए ग्राम सड़क सर्वेक्षण (जीएसएस) के अनुसार, अहिल्यानगर जिलें में कोई पात्र सड़क संपर्क रहित बसावट नहीं है।

प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश के लक्ष्य

1477. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास 100 बिलियन डॉलर के वार्षिक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनी नीतियों में सुधार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024 में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश के न्यूनतम स्तर पर पहुंचने के क्या कारण हैं और पिछले पाँच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) रक्षा, बीमा और दूरसंचार जैसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश को उदार बनाने में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रगति की गई है तथा वर्ष 2024 में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश पर इसके क्या प्रभाव पड़े हैं;

(ङ) सेवा, सॉफ्टवेयर और विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(च) प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है और इसकी प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से **(**च**):** सरकार एफडीआई नीति की लगातार समीक्षा करती है और समय-समय पर महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन करती है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि भारत एक आकर्षक और निवेशक-अनुकूल गंतव्य स्थल बना रहे। व्यापक एफडीआई को आकर्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में विनियामक बाधाओं को दूर करना, प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करना, अवसंरचना का विकास करना, लॉजिस्टिक्स को बेहतर बनाना और ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को बढ़ावा देकर व्यवसाय माहौल में सुधार करना शामिल है।

सरकार एफडीआई अंतर्वाह के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करती है क्योंकि एफडीआई व्यापक स्तर तक निजी व्यवसाय निर्णयों का विषय है। एफडीआई अंतर्वाह विभिन्न कारकों जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता, बाजार का आकार, अवसंरचना, राजनीतिक और सामान्य निवेश माहौल तथा व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता और विदेशी निवेशकों के निवेश निर्णय पर निर्भर करता है।

सरकार ने एफडीआई नीति को उदार बनाने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किए हैं। पेंशन, अन्य वित्तीय सेवाएं, परिसम्पत्ति पुनर्निर्माण कंपनियां, प्रसारण, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, सिंगल ब्रांड खुदरा व्यापार, निर्माण और विकास, पावर एक्सचेंज, ई-कॉमर्स कार्यकलाप, कोयला खनन, विवरण विनिर्माण, डिजिटल मीडिया, नागर विमानन आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एफडीआई नीति के प्रावधानों को उत्तरोत्तर उदार और सरल बनाया गया है। हाल के दिनों में, रक्षा, बीमा, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस, दूरसंचार और अंतरिक्ष जैसे क्षेत्रों में एफडीआई नीति में कई सुधार किए गए हैं। विशेष रूप से, प्रेस नोट संख्या 4 (2020 श्रृंखला) द्वारा एफडीआई नीति को संशोधित किया गया, ताकि नए

रक्षा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की मांग करने वाली कंपनियों के लिए स्वत: अनुमोदन मार्ग के माध्यम से 74% तक एफडीआई की अनुमति दी जा सके, और जहां भी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी तक पहुंच प्राप्त करने की संभावना हो, वहां सरकारी अनुमोदन मार्ग के माध्यम से 100% तक एफडीआई की अनुमति प्रदान की जा सके। इसी प्रकार, एफडीआई सीमा को 74% से बढ़ाकर 100% तक करने के लिए बीमा कंपनियों हेतु एफडीआई नीति में प्रेस नोट 1 (2026 श्रृंखला) के माध्यम से संशोधन किया गया। इस बढ़ी हुई सीमा से दीर्घकालिक संस्थागत पूंजी आकर्षित करने, बीमा प्रवेश में सुधार होने और वित्तीय लचीलापन में सुदृढ़ता आने की आशा है। इसके अलावा, दूरसंचार सेवाओं के लिए स्वत: अनुमोदन मार्ग के तहत 100% एफडीआई की अनुमति प्रदान करने के लिए दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में एफडीआई नीति को प्रेस नोट 4 (2021) श्रृंखला के माध्यम से संशोधित किया गया।

इन सुधारों को पूरा करने के लिए, देशभर में एक सुव्यवस्थित विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क सुनिश्चित करने और निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करने राज्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयास किए गए हैं। भारत सरकार ने संभावित निवेशकों को विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा शुरू किए गए सकारात्मक व्यवसाय ईकोसिस्टम के साथ-साथ लॉजिस्टिक्स कार्यनिष्पादन के उदाहरणों को संप्रेषित करने के लिए व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी) 2024 रैंकिंग और लॉजिस्टिक्स ईज अक्रॉस डिफरेंट स्टेट्स (लीड्स) 2024 की रिपोर्ट जारी की है। विनियामक अनुपालन बोझ (आरसीबी) कार्यक्रम के तहत, 2020 से अब तक 47,865 अनुपालनों के बोझ कम किए हैं, जिनमें से 16,136 को सरल बनाया गया, 22,289 का डिजिटलीकरण किया गया, 5170 को गैर-अपराधीकृत किया गया, 4,270 अनावश्यक अनुपालनों को हटाया गया है। जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से, सरकार ने 19 मंत्रालयों/विभागों के 42 केंद्रीय अधिनियमों में 183 प्रावधानों को गैर-अपराधीकृत किया है। जन विश्वास अधिनियम, 2023 के आधार पर, सरकार ने केंद्रीय कानूनों की व्यापक समीक्षा की और जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन)

अधिनियम, 2026 प्रस्तुत किया गया, जो 23 मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रशासित सभी 79 केंद्रीय अधिनियमों के 784 प्रावधानों में संशोधन करता है। इनमें से, ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 717 प्रावधानों को गैर-अपराधीकृत किया गया है, जबकि ईज ऑफ लिविंग को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए 67 प्रावधानों में संशोधन किया गया है। इन सभी के परिणामस्वरूप वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (94.84 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) में दर्ज एफडीआई अंतर्वाह अब तक का एक वित्त वर्ष में प्राप्त सबसे अधिक एफडीआई अन्तर्वाह है, जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (80.62 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) की तुलना में लगभग 18% की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

सेवाओं, सॉफ्टवेयर और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रुप में संलग्न है।

<u>विवरण</u>

सेवाओं, सॉफ्टवेयर और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम

निवेश आकर्षित करने और विशेष रूप से सॉफ्टवेयर, सेवा और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में एक निवेश गन्तव्य स्थल के रूप में भारत के आकर्षण में सुधार लाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

1. **सॉफ्टवेयर क्षेत्र:**

सॉफ्टवेयर क्षेत्र में एफडीआई आकर्षित करने के लिए, कर लाभ, अवसंरचना संबंधी सहायता और विनियामक सुविधा प्रदान करके सॉफ्टवेयर क्षेत्र के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (एसईजेड) और सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क ऑफ इंडिया (एसटीपीआई) की स्थापना की गई है। एसईजेड आईटी और सॉफ्टवेयर विकास में विदेशी और घरेलू निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए कर प्रोत्साहन, सरलीकृत विनियम और विश्व स्तरीय अवसंरचना प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अलावा, एसटीपीआई, *मेक इन इंडिया* और *डिजिटल इंडिया* जैसे सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त प्रोत्साहनों के

अतिरिक्त सॉफ्टवेयर विकास और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में मदद करती है। इसके अलावा, एफडीआई के अंतर्वाह को सुविधाजनक बनाने और निवेशकों में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए, सरकार ने सॉफ्टवेयर उत्पादों पर राष्ट्रीय नीति, लक्षित पीएलआई स्कीमों और एक उन्नत डेटा संरक्षण फेमवर्क जैसी पहलें की हैं।

2. **सेवा क्षेत्र:**

सेवा क्षेत्रों में बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए, भारत में स्टार्टअप और इनोवेशन ईकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ठोस प्रयास किए गए हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में सेवा क्षेत्र में एफडीआई अंतर्वाह 40.77 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 9.35 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुंच गया, जो पिछले वर्ष के 6.64 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से अधिक है। इस क्षेत्र में कुल एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह का 19% है, जिससे यह शीर्ष प्राप्तकर्ता बन गया है।

सेवा क्षेत्रों में बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए, भारत में स्टार्टअप और इनोवेशन इकोसिस्टम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ठोस प्रयास किए गए हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में सेवा क्षेत्र में एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह में 40.77 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, जो पिछले वर्ष के 6.64 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से बढ़कर 9.35 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुंच गया जो कुल एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह का 19 प्रतिशत रहा, जिससे यह शीर्ष प्राप्तकर्ता बन गया। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में, सेवा क्षेत्रों में एफडीआई अंतर्वाह 10.01 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर था और इसने कुल एफडीआई इक्विटी अंतर्वाह में 17 प्रतिशत का योगदान दिया।

3. **विनिर्माण क्षेत्र**:

सरकार ने विकास में तेजी लाने और भारत को वैश्विक विनिर्माण पावरहाउस के रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई की स्वत: अनुमोदन मार्ग की अनुमति है। सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों में निम्नलिखित

शामिल हैं:

- बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के लिए पीएलआई स्कीम
- आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए पीएलआई स्कीम 2.0
- संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी 2.0) स्कीम
- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संघटकों और अर्धचालकों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्कीम (एसपीईसीएस)
- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स संघटक विनिर्माण स्कीम (ईसीएमएस)
- भारत में निर्मित वस्तुओं के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद (मेक इन इंडिया को प्राथमिकता) आदेश
- मोबाइल फोन विनिर्माण स्कीम (एमपीएमएस)

इन पहलों ने एक अनुकूल निवेश ईकोसिस्टम के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाया है, जिससे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में उत्पादन, निर्यात, रोजगार और मूल्यसंवर्धन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

IMPACT OF E20 FUEL ON VEHICLES

1478. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any independent study on the impact of E20 fuel on engine performance, fuel efficiency and maintenance costs of vehicles manufactured before the introduction of E20-compatible engines;

(b) the details of number of complaints received from consumers regarding mileage reduction, engine damage or component failure allegedly linked to E20 fuel, State-wise;

(c) whether any automobile manufacturers have reported technical concerns regarding the use of E20 in older vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the additional financial burden on vehicle owners due to modifications, repairs or reduced fuel efficiency arising from E20 adoption; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue any advisory, compensation mechanism or transition support for owners of non-E20-compatible vehicles?

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) : An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), constituted on 26 December, 2020 under NITI Aayog, comprehensively examined vehicle compatibility and mileage/efficiency aspects of ethanol blending. This assessment was supported by research conducted by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) and the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM). Extensive laboratory studies and field trials conducted by ARAI, SIAM, IOCL, IIP and automobile manufacturers covering engine durability, drivability, cold startability, corrosion resistance, material compatibility, fuel

system reliability, emissions performance and fuel efficiency have confirmed that E20 is safe for use under prescribed standards. Automobile manufacturers, component suppliers, SIAM, ARAI, testing agencies and Oil Marketing Companies were associated with every stage of the scientific evaluation and phased rollout of E20. E20 was introduced only after successful validation of fuel systems, engine durability, drivability, material compatibility and emissions performance. These studies did not reveal any significant adverse impact on performance, durability or material compatibility in legacy vehicles under the prescribed operating conditions.

(b) : No such data is compiled by MHI.

(c) : No such technical concerns have been reported to MHI by automobile manufacturers.

(d) : MHI has not done any such assessment.

(e) : There is no such proposal under consideration of MHI.

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के लिए सड़क परियोजनाएं

1479. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार सहित राज्य-वार वित्तीय वर्षों 2024-29 के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) चरण-IV शुरू की है;

(ख) क्या बिहार को उसकी विशाल ग्रामीण आबादी ओर सड़क संपर्क की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त योजना में प्राथमिकता दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के लिए पात्र ग्रामीण बसावटों, पात्र परियोजनाओं, राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सड़क प्रस्तावों और अब तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) शिवहर सहित जिला-वार पात्र ग्रामीण बसावटों, पात्र परियोजनाओं, राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सड़क प्रस्तावों, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, स्वीकृत सड़क की लंबाई, स्वीकृत धनराशि और परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान प्रगति का ब्यौरा और संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा किसी पात्र परियोजना को स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनकी स्वीकृति के लिए समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-IV (पीएमजीएसवाई-IV) को वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29 के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए 70,125 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ देश भर में 25,000 पात्र संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता (62,500 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण) प्रदान करने के लक्ष्य के साथ अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत कोई राज्य-वार लक्ष्य नहीं है। जनगणना 2011 के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के आधार पर पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत संपर्कता प्रदान की जाने वाली बसावटों की पात्रता मानदंड निम्नानुसार हैं:

I. मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें।

II. विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, लद्दाख, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर और उत्तराखंड) में 250 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें, विशेष श्रेणी के क्षेत्र [जनजातीय अनुसूची- क्षेत्र, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक/जिले और संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र (25% से अधिक क्रॉस ढलान और ऊंचाई औसत समुद्र तल से 600 मीटर से अधिक)] तथा

III. गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर चिन्हित पुराने एवं संवेदनशील जिलों सहित एलडब्ल्यूई प्रभावित जिलों में 100 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें।

(ग) और (घ) : राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसी (एसआरआरडीए) के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएएस) का उपयोग करके पात्र बसावटों की पहचान, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की जाती है और प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं।

पीएमजीएसवाई के सभी चरणों (पीएमजीएसवाई-I, II, III, और आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) में, बिहार राज्य में 65,584 किमी लंबाई कुल 18,764 सड़कों और 2,085 पुल को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 31,293 बसावटों को जोड़ने वाली 62,724 किमी सड़क लंबाई और 1821 पुल का निर्माण अब तक पूरा किया जा चुका है। श्योहर जिले सहित राज्य में पीएमजीएसवाई के सभी घटक के तहत स्वीकृत और पूर्ण कार्यों का जिला-वार विवरण ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएएस) पोर्टल के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb. पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ङ) : पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत सड़क प्रस्तावों की मंजूरी कार्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों द्वारा शासित एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। परियोजनाओं को निम्नलिखित मानक प्रक्रिया के आधार पर मंजूरी दी जाती है:

i. ओएमएमएएस संबंधी प्रस्तुति: राज्य सरकार डीपीआर तैयार करती है और ओएमएमएएस पोर्टल पर जांच किए गए प्रस्ताव को अपलोड करती है।

ii. तकनीकी जांच: डीपीआर की जांच राज्य तकनीकी एजेंसियों (एसटीए), प्रधान तकनीकी एजेंसियों (पीटीए) और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) द्वारा की जाती है।

iii. अधिकार प्राप्त समिति का विचार: पात्र प्रस्तावों को विचार के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की अंतर-मंत्रालयी अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (ईसी) के समक्ष रखा जाता है।

प्रस्ताव मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित कारण से स्थगित या अनुमोदित नहीं किए जाते हैं:

- राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई अधूरी विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) या लंबित जानकारी।
- भूमि की उपलब्धता या संरेखण विवादों से संबंधित विवाद।

एक बार जब राज्य सरकार तकनीकी प्रश्नों का समाधान कर पूरी तरह से अनुपालन वाले प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कर देती है, तो उन्हें समयबद्ध तरीके से अधिकार प्राप्त समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन के लिए विचार किया जाता है। आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत, बिहार राज्य ने पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यक्रम एमआईएस पर 21 बस्तियों और 4 पुलों को शामिल करते हुए 22.83 किमी की लंबाई के 20 सड़क कार्यों को अपलोड किया है जो जांच के अधीन हैं। मंज़ूरी के लिए कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVOIRS AND AMRIT SAROVARS

1480. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) the various objectives, key components and implementation framework of the initiative for the integrated development of 500 reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars announced in the Union Budget 2026-27, State-wise and the manner in which Chhattisgarh particularly the Lok Sabha Constituency of Bastar in Chhattisgarh has been included in this initiative;

(b) the status and criteria of identification of reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars for implementation of the initiative in the country, State-wise including Bihar;

(c) the number of reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars identified under this initiative, State-wise including Chhattisgarh and Lok Sabha Constituency of Bastar and the criteria fixed for their selection, district-wise;

(d) the manner in which Chhattisgarh has been included in the initiative particularly Lok Sabha Constituency Bastar in Chhattisgarh;

(e) the proposed coverage of Fish Farmer Producer Organisations (Fish FPOs), women-led groups and fisheries cooperatives and individual beneficiaries associated with fish cultivation included/proposed to be included under the said initiative in the country, State-wise including district-wise in Chhattisgarh and Lok Sabha Constituency Bastar in Chhattisgarh; and

(f) the planned investment including the contribution of the Centre and the State for implementation of the initiative and 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 Government of India in the Union Budget, 2026-27 has announced the development of fisheries and aquaculture by undertaking integrated development of 500 reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars in the country including Bastar constituency in Chhattisgarh. The initiative reinforces the Government's objective to harvest the untapped fisheries potential from reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars, strengthening livelihoods of fishermen in the reservoirs and engagement of women self-help groups (SHGs), fisheries cooperatives, Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPO) for the development of fisheries in Reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars. The key components of this initiative includes strengthening quality seed production by establishing hatchery, promotion of cage and pen culture in reservoir, providing boats and nets to reservoir fishermen, promotion of composite fish culture and integrated fish farming in the Amrit Sarovar, establishment of fisheries infrastructure such as fish feed mill, cold storage, ice plant, fish kiosk and retail fish market, fish transport vehicle and fish value addition units.

(b) to (d): The selection of the Reservoirs and Amrit sarovars by the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Government of India (GoI) has been done in consultation with States and Union Territories (UTs), considering the perennial water availability and fisheries potential of the identified reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars. State-wise details of identified Reservoirs for its Integrated Development is given in **Statement-I** and of identified Amrit Sarovars is at **Statement-II**. Accordingly, 12 number of reservoirs and 5 numbers of Amrit Sarovars from Bihar and 27 reservoirs and 5 Amrit Sarovars from Chhattisgarh including Kosardeda reservoir

from Bastar Constituency has been selected. District-wise reservoir selected in Chhattisgarh in consultation with the State Government is at **Statement-III**.

(e) The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAH&D), Government of India (GoI) with the objective of enhancing fishers' income in the country is promoting involvement of Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs), women-led groups and fisheries cooperatives under the Integrated development of Reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars. This includes the formation of Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs), women-led groups, and fisheries cooperatives, as well as support for existing ones, in the selected reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars.

(f) The investment for the implementation of the Integrated Development of Reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars is to be based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the States and Union Territories (UTs). The unit cost and funding pattern is as per the existing guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of identified Reservoirs for its Integrated Development

S.N	Name of States	Total no. of reservoirs
1	Arunachal Pradesh	12
2	Bihar	12
3	Chhattisgarh	27
4	Goa	3

6	Gujarat	12
7	Himachal Pradesh	5
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4
9	Jharkhand	41
10	Karnataka	11
11	Kerala	28
12	Madhya Pradesh	22
13	Maharashtra	34
14	Manipur	4
15	Meghalaya	3
16	Mizoram	3
17	Nagaland	1
18	Odisha	25
19	Punjab	7
20	Rajasthan	15
21	Tamilnadu	10
22	Telangana	27
23	Tripura	1
24	Uttarakhand	6
25	Uttar Pradesh	19
26	Andhra Pradesh	13
27	West Bangal	6
Total		**351**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of identified Amrit Sarovars for its Integrated Development

S.N	Name of States	Total no. of Amrit Sarovars
1	Bihar	5
2	Himachal Pradesh	4
3	Jharkhand	5
4	Meghalaya	3
5	Chhattisgarh	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	5
7	Uttarakhand	4
8	Mizoram	2
9	Kerala	4
10	Gujarat	3
11	Telangana	6
12	Uttar Pradesh	12
13	Tamilnadu	6
14	Odisha	5
15	Nagaland	5
16	Rajasthan	5
17	Tripura	5
18	Assam	5
19	Punjab	3
20	Maharashtra	6
21	Sikkim	2
Total		**100**

STATEMENT-III

State-wise details of identified Amrit Sarovars for its Integrated Development

S. No.	Name of the Reservoir	Name of the District
1	MadamSilli	Dhamtari
2	Sikaser	Gariyaband
3	Kharkhra	Balod
4	Gondli	Balod
5	Maniyari	Mungeli
6	Hasdeo Bango	Korba
7	Gangrel	Dhamtari
8	Kharng	Bilaspur
9	Dudhawa	Kanker
10	Tndula	Balod
11	Kodar	Mahasamund
12	Mongra	Rajanamdgaon

13	Gunguhta	Ambikapur
14	Balar	Balodabazar
15	Bherakhar	Kabirdham
16	Kosardeda	Bastar
17	Parlkot	Kanker
18	Bangoli	Raipur
19	Chirpani	Kabirdham
20	Sutiyapat	Kabirdham
21	Kelo	Raigarh
22	Rabo	Raigarh
23	Matiyamoti	Rajanamdgaon
24	Tourenga	Gariyaband
25	Gej	Koriya
26	Kumahri	Raipur
27	Khapri	Balo

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT BILL

1481. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether pesticide manufacturers have urged the Government to bring in targeted changes in the draft Pesticides Management Bill to ensure farmers get faster access to effective crop protection technologies;

(b) whether they have also demanded inclusion of a time bound Protection of Regulatory Data framework for new molecules and new uses;

(c) whether the current draft does not address the policy gap contributing to this innovation lag;

(d) whether the association has proposed a limited, timebound PRD framework of about five years from first registration, which would create a more predictable pathway for newer solutions to reach farmers faster while allowing competition through independent data generation; and

(e) if so, the views of the Government on the above?

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

(a) to (e) : The Pesticides Management Bill, 2026 has been drafted by Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare in alignment with current requirements as well as Jan Vishwas Act.

The draft Pesticides Management Bill was circulated to all Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments on 30.12.2025 for comments

and subsequently placed in the public domain on 07.01.2026, inviting comments from the general public and stakeholders including pesticide manufacturers and dealers/retailers. A large number of suggestions/ observations have been received from states/UTs and Ministries/Department, pesticide manufacturer associations, pesticide dealers, individual pesticide manufacturers, farmers, NGOs etc. on various aspects of pesticide management and regulation including data protection.

CGSS IN RAJASTHAN

1482. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) the number of startups that have availed benefits under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) in Rajasthan, including Barmer district, since the inception of the Scheme;

(b) the details of credit guarantees approved and the amount of credit extended under the Scheme in Rajasthan during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Scheme in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof, district-wise including Barmer district; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to improve access to credit for startups under the Scheme in Rajasthan, particularly in Barmer 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) to (c) : The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) is implemented 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. The CGSS is implemented across the country, including in the State of Rajasthan.

Specifically, in the State of Rajasthan 6 loans amounting to Rs 28.10 crore have been guaranteed to startup borrowers from Jaipur and Udaipur as on 30th June 2026.

The Management Committee (MC) constituted under the Scheme is responsible for reviewing, supervising and monitoring the functioning of the Scheme and is empowered to appraise its performance. Further, the MIs evaluate credit proposals based on prudent banking judgement and undertake due diligence while sanctioning and monitoring loans in accordance with the operational guidelines of the Scheme. The Scheme guidelines are available online at:

https://www.ncgtc.in//content/products/0/20250509/Gazette_Notification_CGSS_8th_May_2025_44e1a2d0dc.pdf

(d) : The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and NCGTC regularly engage with startups and Member Institutions (MIs) to review the implementation of the Scheme, address operational issues, discuss progress and facilitate greater participation of lenders and uptake of the Scheme. In addition, the Management Committee periodically reviews the functioning and performance of the Scheme.

Based on stakeholder discussions and feedback, the Government expanded the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) vide notification dated 8th May 2025 by increasing the ceiling on guarantee cover per borrower from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 20 crore, enhancing guarantee coverage to 85% of the amount in default for loans up to Rs. 10 crore and 75% for loans above Rs. 10 crore, as well as reducing the Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF) to 1% for lenders supporting startups in 27 Champion Sectors, and introducing operational reforms for wider coverage of eligible startups.

The Government has undertaken several measures to improve awareness, simplify access and enhance credit flow to startups across the country, including in the State of Rajasthan:

i. Launch of the Startup Common Application Journey on the Jan Samarth Portal, providing a unified digital platform for startups to apply

for loans and track their application.

ii. Organization of awareness and outreach programmes by DPIIT in collaboration with NCGTC across various cities bringing together startups and MIs to improve awareness and facilitate access to credit.

iii. Regular interactions with the leadership of MIs to address implementation issues, review progress and facilitate improved credit flow under the Scheme.

As a result of such initiatives, the number and value of guarantees under the Scheme have witnessed significant growth. As on 30th June 2026, 478 loans amounting to approximately Rs. 1,469.92 crore have been guaranteed under the Scheme, of which more than Rs. 660 crore has been guaranteed during 2026 (up to 30th June 2026).

उज्जैन में पीएसीएस की संख्या

1483. **श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:**

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

(क) उज्जैन जिले में स्थापित नई प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उज्जैन में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) के कंप्यूटरीकरण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) उज्जैन जिले में बहुउद्देशीय प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (एमपीएसीएस) के गठन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) उज्जैन में सहकारी क्षेत्र के तहत अनाज भंडारण योजना की वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है; और

(ङ) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उज्जैन में सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है?

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

(क) : मध्य प्रदेश में 680 नई प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियां स्थापित/पंजीकृत की गई हैं। उज्जैन जिले में (कैलेंडर वर्ष 2025 से) 22 पैक्स स्थापित/पंजीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ख) : उज्जैन जिले में कुल स्वीकृत पैक्स की संख्या 194 हैं, जिनमें से कुल 172 पैक्स को कॉमन एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग (ईआरपी) पैक्स सॉफ्टवेयर पर डिजिटलीकृत और कम्प्यूटरीकृत किया गया है।

(ग) : राज्य से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अधिनियम और एम-पैक्स की उपविधियों के अनुसरण में सहकारिता विभाग, उज्जैन द्वारा एम-पैक्स की स्थापना के लिए सभी कदम उठाए गए हैं। मॉडल उपविधियां उज्जैन जिले में 22 एम-पैक्स सहित पैक्स के लिए 25 से अधिक कार्यकलापों को सक्षम बनाती हैं।

(घ) : मध्य प्रदेश ने राज्य में अधिशेष भंडारण सुविधाओं की सूचना दी है। मध्य प्रदेश में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना के अधीन अब तक कोई स्थान चिह्नित नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) : प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) के कंप्यूटरीकरण हेतु केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना के अधीन परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता अनुमोदित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसरण में राज्य-वार आधार पर जारी की जाती है। इस परियोजना में उज्जैन सहित किसी जिला विशेष के लिए अलग से निधियां निर्धारित करने या जारी करने का प्रावधान नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना के अधीन उज्जैन में 172 पैक्स के लिए हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर कार्यान्वयन किया गया है और आज तक 2.22 करोड़ रुपये

के भारत सरकार के अंश (60%) उपयोग किया जा चुका है । राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) (30.06.2026 तक) ने भी मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में सहकारी समितियों के विकास के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 0.52 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता संवितरित की है।

साइबर वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी

1484. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार 14सी की उपलब्धियों के बावजूद साइबर वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी के मामलों में कोई गिरावट दर्ज न होने के कारण बता सकती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट किए गए धोखाधड़ी के मामलों में संलग्न कुल राशि में से पीड़ितों को वास्तव में वापस की गई राशि के संबंध में कोई आकंड़े हैं;

(ग) म्यूल खातों और फर्जी सिम कार्डों में संलग्न संगठित गिरोहों के खिलाफ अब तक कितने आरोप पत्र दायर किए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार यह मानती है कि दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं की तरफ से लापरवाही भी साइबर धोखाधड़ी का एक बड़ा कारण है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे संचालकों के खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) से (ङ) : 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार राज्य के विषय हैं। तदनुसार, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र साइबर वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी सहित साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम, उनका पता लगाने, जांच और अभियोजन के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। केंद्र सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से, साइबर अपराध प्रबंधन और प्रवर्तन क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के

लिए नीतिगत मार्गदर्शन, तकनीकी सहायता, क्षमता निर्माण संबंधी सहायता और वित्तीय संसाधन प्रदान करके राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) अपराधों से संबंधित सांख्यिकीय आँकडों को अपने प्रकाशन "क्राइम इन इंडिया" में संकलित और प्रकाशित करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2024 की है। म्यूल खातों और फर्जी सिम कार्डों में लिप्त संगठित गिरोहों के खिलाफ दायर किए गए आरोपपत्रों से संबंधित डेटा एनसीआरबी द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता है।

वित्तीय धोखाधड़ियों की तत्काल सूचना देने और धोखाधड़ी करने वालों के द्वारा निधियों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 2021 में आई4सी के तहत 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' (सीएफसीएफआरएमएस) शुरू की गई है। आई4सी द्वारा संचालित सीएफसीएफआरएमएस के अनुसार, दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, 32.80 लाख से अधिक शिकायतों में 11,158 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि को बचाया गया है।

बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं के सहयोग से आई4सी द्वारा दिनांक 10.09.2024 को साइबर अपराधियों की पहचान की एक संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री शुरू की गई है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, बैंकों से प्राप्त 30.48 लाख से अधिक संदिग्ध पहचानकर्ता डेटा और 32.08 लाख लेयर 1 म्युल खातों को संदिग्ध रजिस्ट्री की भाग लेने वाली संस्थाओं के साथ साझा किया गया है और 25,698 करोड़ रुपये के लेनदेन को रोका गया है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए 15.75 लाख से अधिक सिम कार्डों और 5.77 लाख आईएमईआई को भारत सरकार ने ब्लॉक कर दिया है।

दूरसंचार विभाग साइबर धोखाधड़ी में दूरसंचार संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए प्रयास करता है। संचार साथी पोर्टल और मोबाइल ऐप नागरिकों को संदिग्ध धोखाधड़ी संचार की रिपोर्ट करने में सक्षम बनाता है। व्यक्तिगत रूप से रिपोर्ट किए गए संदिग्ध धोखाधड़ी संचार पर कार्रवाई

करने के बजाय, दूरसंचार विभाग विश्लेषण करने और दूरसंचार संसाधनों के दुरुपयोग की पहचान करने के लिए क्राउड-सोर्स डेटा का उपयोग करता है। दिनांक 15.7.2026 तक, संचार साथी पर नागरिकों द्वारा साझा किए गए संदिग्ध धोखाधड़ी संचार की 11.18 लाख रिपोर्टों के आधार पर, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा पुन: सत्यापन में विफल होने के बाद 50.90 लाख मोबाइल कनेक्शन काटे गए हैं।

राज्य स्तरीय दिशानिर्देश समिति की बैठक

1485. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार राज्य में आयोजित राज्य स्तरीय दिशानिर्देश समिति की बैठकों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा और संख्या क्या है;

(ख) राज्य के विकास के संबंध में लिए गए प्रमुख निर्णयों और जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देशों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास राज्य स्तरीय दिशानिर्देश समिति की नियमित बैठकें सुनिश्चित करने और बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णयों का समयबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई तंत्र है?

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

(क) से (ग): ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों में राज्य स्तरीय दिशानिर्देश समितियाँ गठित नहीं की जाती।

तथापि, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा संसद, राज्य विधानमंडल तथा स्थानीय सरकारों (पंचायती राज संस्थाओं एवं नगरीय स्थानीय निकाय) के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के बीच बेहतर

समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए तथा जिला स्तर पर केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की प्रमुख एवं केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का प्रभावी एवं समयबद्ध क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संबंधित संसद सदस्य की अध्यक्षता मेँ जिला स्तरीय विकास समन्वय एवं निगरानी समितियाँ (दिशा) गठित की जाती हैं। जिला स्तरीय दिशा समिति (डीएलडीसी) की बैठकों में सामने आने वाले ऐसे अनसुलझे मुद्दों और निर्देशों जिनके समाधान हेतु उच्च स्तर पर हस्तक्षेप आवश्यक होता है, उनके लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में संबंधित मुख्यमंत्री अथवा उपराज्यपाल की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय दिशा समितियाँ (एसएलडीसी) गठित की जाती हैं ताकि आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन और समाधान प्रदान किया जा सके।

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में 08 अगस्त 2024 को जिला स्तरीय दिशा समिति के पुनर्गठन के बाद से अब तक 130 डीएलडीसी की बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं। तथापि, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी तक एसएलडीसी का गठन नहीं किया गया है।

दिशा के अत्यंत महत्त्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय लगातार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयासरत है कि सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राज्य स्तरीय दिशा समितियाँ गठित की जाएँ और उनकी बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित हों। हाल ही में, दिनांक 03.07.2026 को बिहार सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पत्र भेजकर राज्य स्तरीय दिशा समिति गठित करने और दिशा के दिशा-निर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने के संबंध में अनुस्मारक भेजा गया है।

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION UNDER VB-G RAM-G

1486. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether employment generated under the Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB–G RAM-G) varies in States;

(b) if so, the details of households demanding work, households provided employment and person-days generated since implementation of the said programme, State-wise;

(c) whether any wage payments are pending, if so, the amount and period of pendency along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of funds in relation to the demand for employment under the programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure timely wage payments and adequate availability of funds, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b) : Employment generated under the Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) varies across the States/UTs depending upon factors such as demand for wage employment, availability of eligible workers seeking employment, agro-climatic conditions, local development priorities and timely execution of approved works in accordance with the provisions of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025. State/UTs-wise details of households employment demanded, offered and persondays generated under the

VB-G RAM G Scheme during the period from 01st July, 2026 to 23rd July, 2026 are given at **Statement-I**.

(c) to (e) : The budgetary allocation of ₹ 95,692.31 made for the VB-G RAM G Scheme, for FY-2026-27 (for the period from 01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027) is among the largest allocation ever made at the Budget Estimate Stage for any rural employment scheme in history of the country. Further a normative allocation of ₹ 95,692.31 crore has already been done among States/UTs and mother sanctions amounting to ₹ 25495.32, as first instalment, have also been issued. This will help in providing statutory guarantee of one hundred and twenty five days of wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to undertake unskilled manual work. States/UTs have also been requested to expeditiously utilize the sanctioned fund and ensure timely payment of wages to the workers.

In so far as the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) scheme is concerned, as of date, no dues pertaining to any of the States/ UTs are pending.

State/UT-wise details of interim allocation made and mother sanction issued under the Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM-G) since its commencement on 01.07.2026 is given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UTs-wise details of households employment demanded, offered and persondays generated under the VB-G RAM G Scheme during the period from 01st July, 2026 to 23rd July, 2026

Sl. No.	State	Number of household which demanded employment	Number of household which was offered employment	Persondays Generated
1	Andhra Pradesh	1470091	1453346	10431853
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14910	14299	70951
3	Assam	347465	345087	1757791
4	Bihar	294106	269490	616556
5	Chhattisgarh	262860	259237	1052468
6	Goa	61	61	392
7	Gujarat	43355	42890	244239
8	Haryana	22874	22487	96220
9	Himachal Pradesh	83080	82642	444933
10	Jammu and Kashmir	111144	109860	1094285
11	Jharkhand	184159	181667	469560
12	Karnataka	202995	193314	841523
13	Kerala	479717	478910	3136931
14	Ladakh	10520	10462	89371
15	Madhya Pradesh	289782	277760	984412
16	Maharashtra	329908	320889	1737544
17	Manipur	219775	217890	1340514
18	Meghalaya	14914	14448	53430
19	Mizoram	201042	200140	313106
20	Nagaland	12471	11498	12279
21	Odisha	204738	202281	1024751
22	Punjab	32528	30385	23645
23	Rajasthan	1283520	1275308	9400637
24	Sikkim	6648	6566	18654

25	Tamil Nadu	853829	849790	4780667
26	Telangana	469833	464253	4664421
27	Tripura	240946	239354	1140780
28	Uttar Pradesh	1031607	1028801	8319568
29	Uttarakhand	27203	27153	150276
30	West Bengal	26979	26594	60802
31	Andaman & Nicobar	495	491	2526
32	Dn Haveli And Dd	992	991	5156
33	Lakshadweep	4	0	0
34	Puducherry	13230	12931	42896
	Total	**8787781**	**8671275**	**54423137**
Note - Persondays generated is based on attendance recorded in the system.				

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise details of interim allocation made and mother sanction issued under the Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM-G) since its commencement on 01.07.2026

Interim allocation of fund made and mother sanction issued under VB- G RAM G during the current financial year 2026-27-(as on 16.07.2026)

Figures in ₹ crore

S. No.	States	Total Interim Allocation	Mother Sanctions Issued as 1st Installment
1	Andhra Pradesh	7707.21	2545.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	560.7	147.55
3	Assam	1929.7	630.96
4	Bihar	6715.83	1663.56
5	Chhattisgarh	3354.85	1006.46
6	Goa	3.7	1.23
7	Gujarat	1540.54	310.64
8	Haryana	590.19	194.93

9	Himachal Pradesh	1203.28	397.41
10	Jharkhand	2705.64	437.06
11	Karnataka	5709.9	1750.88
12	Kerala	3136.44	925.33
13	Madhya Pradesh	6252.03	630.76
14	Maharashtra	4420.32	1459.92
15	Manipur	581.99	192.21
16	Meghalaya	1155.09	381.5
17	Mizoram	611.65	199.21
18	Nagaland	287.85	95.07
19	Odisha	3763.8	932.32
20	Punjab	1331.61	439.8
21	Rajasthan	7581.87	2274.37
22	Sikkim	97.57	32.23
23	Tamil Nadu	7585.49	2176.84
24	Telangana	3825.31	1263.41
25	Tripura	1041.7	344.05
26	Uttar Pradesh	9721.48	3210.76
27	Uttarakhand	626.43	193.78
28	West Bengal	8508	1264.49
29	Puducherry	40.56	12.88
30	Jammu And Kashmir	1151.2	380.21
31	Andaman & Nicobar	4.44	0
32	Ladakh	85.98	0
33	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu	9.02	0
34	Lakshadweep	0.32	0
	Total	**93841.69**	**25495.32**
Funds for Central Admin and Social Audit		1850.62	
Grand Total		**95,692.31**	

IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE SCHEMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1487. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh especially in Konaseema district, scheme and district-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under the schemes and Pehchan Cards issued in Andhra Pradesh, scheme and district-wise especially in Konaseema district;

(c) the details of textile clusters, handloom clusters, PM MITRA Parks, Common Facility Centres and other infrastructure sanctioned or operational in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) the details of skill development programmes under the Government during the said period, including persons trained and placed, district-wise, especially in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the details of marketing support, e-commerce linkage and credit or interest subvention extended to textile stakeholders in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(f) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under textile schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, scheme-wise and district-wise; and

(g) the details of steps taken and proposed to strengthen the textile and handloom sector in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Konaseema district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) to (g) : The Government of India has implemented various schemes/initiatives for textile sector across the country including Andhra Pradesh. The major schemes/ initiatives include Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on Man-Made Fibre (MMF) Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks; Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to provide subsidy for setting up textile parks; National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) focusing on Research and Innovation in the field of specialty fibres and technical textiles, indigenous development of machinery and creating human resources with requisite skills; Silk Samagra-2 for the overall development of the silk industry; SAMARTH-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective of providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; National Handloom Development Programme; Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) and National Handicraft Development Programme.

During last three years and current year, the following support has been provided under Handloom sector in Andhra Pradesh:

i. 22 Small Handloom Clusters have been taken up for financial assistance of Rs.16.35 crore, benefitting 4,000 handloom workers

ii. One Mega Handloom Cluster has been taken up at Dharmavaram (Andhra Pradesh 2025-26).

iii. 14 marketing events were organised to facilitate and promote sales of Handloom Products.

iv. 40 Handloom Producer companies have been formed to enhance productivity, marketing capabilities and facilitate better incomes.

v. 5,987 beneficiaries were provided loans under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme

vi. 9,408 beneficiaries were enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.

vii. Total 22.34 lakh kg of yarn has been supplied under Transport Subsidy & Price Subsidy benefitting more than 69,973 handloom organisations/weavers.

viii. Pehchan cards have been issued to 1,77,447 handloom workers in Andhra Pradesh.

The details of handloom clusters financially assisted under National Handloom Development Programme during last three years in Andhra Pradesh are at **Statement.** Further, need-based skill upgradation training is conducted for handloom workers/weavers across the country including Andhra Pradesh. Skill training has been imparted to 771 handloom weavers of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. An e-commerce portal (https://www.indiahandmade.com/) has been launched to support weavers and artisans for online marketing of

handloom products. In addition, handloom weavers were onboarded on Government e-Market place to enable them to sell their products directly to various Government Departments and organizations.

Under National Handicraft Development Programme, 840 Pehchan Cards have been issued and 192 artisans have been benefited and 4 Skill Development Programmes were conducted, benefiting 140 artisans, during the last three years in Konaseema District, Andhra Pradesh.

Under SAMARTH scheme, a total of 11852 beneficiaries were trained (Passed) and a total of 9582 beneficiaries were placed in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years.

Under SITP Scheme, 4 Textile parks have been approved in Andhra Pradesh, namely Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited, Guntur Textile Park, Tarakeshwara Textile Park and Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited. The details of funds released under SITP Scheme for 4 Textile parks in Andhra Pradesh, are as below;

S. No.	Name of the park	Released GoI share (In crores)
1	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	40.00
2	Guntur Textile Park, Guntur	30.00
3	Tarakeshwara Textile Park	20.00
4	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	24.00

Under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, incentives of Rs.386.30 crore has been released. Out of 170 participant companies under the scheme, 5 are in Andhra Pradesh and these companies have made an investment of Rs.170.99 crore under the scheme till 31.03.2026.

STATEMENT

HANDLOOM CLUSTERS ASSISTED FINANCIALLY UNDER NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME DURING LAST THREE YEARS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

S. No.	Name of the Clusters/ Location	District
1	Adivarapupeta	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema
2	Vilasavilli	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema
3	Bhaggeswaram	West Godavari
4	Kollabylu & Madanapalli	Annamayya
5	Ramachandrapuram	West Godavari
6	Penna Ahobileswara	Ananthapuramu
7	Rajanagar, Madanapalli	Annamayya
8	Neerugattuvaaripaale	Annamayya
9	Sree Chowdeswari	Annamayya
10	Sri Poleramma	Tirupati
11	Peddavaduguru	Ananthapuramu
12	Somandepali	Sri Sathyasai
13	Trikoteswara	Baptala
14	Sri Kalahasteeswara	Tirupati
15	The Narayanvanam	Tirupati
16	Chilakaluripeta-I	Palnadu
17	Mangalagiri-I	Guntur
18	Chinthala Venkataramana	Ananthapuramu

19	Hindpur	Sri Sathyasai
20	Patur-Gumalladdiba	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore
21	Peddapuram	Kakinada
22	Vadisaleru	East Godavari

अनुसूचित जातियों के आर्थिक आंकड़े

1488. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास अनुसूचित जातियों की जाति-वार जनसंख्या और उनके सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, आर्थिक, सरकारी सेवाओं तथा राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व के संबंध में नवीनतम आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, विभागों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों के जाति-वार प्रतिनिधित्व के संबंध में आंकड़े हैं, यदि हां, तो समूह क, ख, ग और घ के पदों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का अनुसूचित जातियों के जाति-वार सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, आर्थिक, रोजगार और राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) **:** भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार एवं जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय द्वारा की गई जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार, विभिन्न अनुसूचित जातियों की जातिवार जनसंख्या और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में अध्ययनरत अनुसूचित जातियों की जातिवार जनसंख्या के आंकड़े भारत सरकार के जनगणना पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं जिसे लिंक https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/data/census-tables पर 'जनगणना वर्ष' और 'अनुसूचित जाति' विकल्प का चयन करके देखा जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, अठारहवीं लोक सभा में

अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या भारत निर्वाचन आयोग की वेबसाइट https://www.eci.gov.in/eci-backend/public/all_files/GE-2024-statistical-report/5-Number-And-Types-Of-Constituencies.pdf पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) : कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग द्वारा जारी नीतिगत निर्देशों के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार के अंतर्गत पदों और सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 15% की दर से आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। दिनांक 01.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार की सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों का कुल प्रतिनिधित्व 17.14% है। तथापि, अनुसूचित जाति श्रेणी के भीतर जाति-वार प्रतिनिधित्व के आंकड़े केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) : वर्तमान में, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

GIS-BASED MAPPING

1489. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the details of the progress made in geo-tagging and GIS-based mapping of Gram Panchayat assets under the Panchayat-level GIS initiative in Valsad Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) whether the geo-spatial data generated under the initiative has been integrated with the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan or any other national planning platform, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the manner in which such GIS-based planning has improved infrastructure planning, convergence of schemes and service delivery in tribal and remote Gram Panchayats?

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

(a) : Under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed the mActionSoft mobile application, which is integrated with the eGramSwaraj portal since 2020–21 to facilitate geo-tagging and monitoring of assets and works undertaken by Gram Panchayats. The application enables geo-tagging of assets at three stages of execution, namely before commencement, during progress and upon completion, thereby promoting transparency, accountability and effective monitoring.

A total of 3,232 assets have been geo-tagged across Gram Panchayats in the Valsad Parliamentary Constituency during the year 2025-26.

(b) : Yes Sir. Geo-tagged data of assets created and maintained under the Finance Commission Grants has been integrated with the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP). The data has also been integrated with the Gram Manchitra platform for the purpose of more effective Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP).

(c) : The integration of GIS-based information enables Gram Panchayats to access location-specific information on public assets, identify infrastructure gaps, and undertake need-based planning at the local level. It also facilitates planning of development works with due consideration to existing infrastructure and promotes convergence of activities under various Central and State Government schemes during the GPDP preparation process.

With regards to tribal and remote Gram Panchayats, the availability of geo-tagged asset information and spatial mapping facilitates planning and prioritization of works relating to rural connectivity, drinking water sources, schools, health facilities, Anganwadi Centres, community assets and other basic infrastructure based on local requirements. It also assists Gram Panchayats in identifying underserved habitations, assessing infrastructure gaps, avoiding duplication of assets and preparing need-based Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) through informed local planning.

महिलाओं द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादों का विपणन और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र

1490. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

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

(क) क्या स्व-सहायता समूहों में शामिल होने के बावजूद विपणन और उनके उत्पादों के लिए सतत आय के अवसरों की कमी के कारण बड़ी संख्या में ग्रामीण महिलाएं आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर होने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक खंड स्तर पर महिलाओं द्वारा निर्मित उत्पाद विपणन एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दतिया जिलों को ऐसी किसी योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

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

(क) **:** दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत, सरकार स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) महिलाओं के लिए संवहनीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने और बाजार पहुंच को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एक व्यापक रणनीति क्रियान्वित कर रही है। मिशन, उद्यम विकास, क्षमता निर्माण, ब्रांडिंग, पैकेजिंग, लॉजिस्टिक्स, डिजिटल विपणन, सरस मेलों में भागीदारी, संस्थागत विपणन और विभिन्न ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों के साथ जुड़ाव के माध्यम से एसएचजी को सहायता प्रदान करता है। इन कार्यकलापों का उद्देश्य एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाना और संवहनीय आय के अवसर सृजित करना है। मिशन एसएचजी उत्पादों के लिए विपणन पारितंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के साथ निरंतर कार्य करता है।

(ख) से (घ) : डीएवाई -एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत, सरकार राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन, क्लस्टर स्तरीय संघों, उत्पादक सामूहिकों तथा तकनीकी एवं विपणन संस्थानों के साथ भागीदारी सहित मौजूदा संस्थागत मंचों के सुदृढ़ नेटवर्क के माध्यम से महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों हेतु उद्यम विकास और बाजार पहुंच को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दे रही है। मिशन राज्य एग्रीगेटर्स, सरस आजीविका मेलों, सामान्य प्रबंधित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों और अन्य बाजार संपर्क कार्यकलापों जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से

विपणन अवसंरचना और पारितंत्र को भी सहायता प्रदान करता है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य देश भर में ग्रामीण महिलाओं की विपणन क्षमताओं और संधारणीय आजीविका को सुदृढ़ करना है।

GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLANS

1491. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:
SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE:
SHRI RAJPALSINH MAHENDRASINH JADAV:
SHRI MURASOLI S.:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
DR. C. M. RAMESH:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the details and status of implementation of e-Gram Swaraj and Audit Online across Gram Panchayats, State-wise;

(b) the status of preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) and the current status of integration of e-Gram Swaraj with other digital governance platforms for planning and financial management, State-wise;

(c) whether training programmes have been conducted for elected representatives and Panchayat officials under these platforms, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds disbursed and pending for panchayats, district the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan during the last five years, State-wise including in Panchayat in Thanjavur district;

(e) the details and status of implementation of the e-Gram Swaraj portal for panchayats in Thanjavur district, including data entry compliance levels and State-wise including such panchayat;

(f) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the e-Gram Swaraj and Audit Online platforms State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency;

(g) the number of Gram Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh and Anakapalli that have prepared and uploaded their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) through e-Gram Swaraj during the last three years, State-wise;

(h) whether the Government proposes to integrate e-Gram Swaraj with other digital governance platforms for real-time monitoring of Panchayat finances, execution of development works in Andhra Pradesh; and

(i) if so, the details thereof, including the financial assistance, capacity-building initiatives and timeline, State-wise?

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

(a), (b), (e), (f) and (g) : The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) to strengthen digital governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions across the country. Under the project, eGramSwaraj and AuditOnline have been developed to facilitate digital planning, budgeting, accounting, audit, asset management and monitoring of Panchayat activities. Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) are prepared through a participatory planning process and uploaded on the eGramSwaraj portal. The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of these applications through periodic reviews, data analytics and technical support provided to the States/UTs.

The State-wise details of implementation of eGramSwaraj and AuditOnline, status of GPDP preparation during the last three years, implementation in Thanjavur district and Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency status are given at **Statement-I**.

(c) : Training of elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries is conducted under the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). The details of elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries trained in eGramSwaraj and other Digital platforms during 2025-26 is at **Statement-II**.

(d) : The State/UT-wise details of funds released under the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) during the last five years, including the State of Tamil Nadu, are given at **Statement-III**. District-wise allocation is not maintained separately by the Ministry.

(h) and (i) : The eGramSwaraj portal is a simplified, work-based application developed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), through which the planning, accounting, implementation, online payments, monitoring, and reporting of Gram Panchayat activities are carried out on a unified digital platform.

eGramSwaraj has already been integrated with various Government digital platforms, including the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for online payments and financial management, the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) for procurement, BHASHINI for multilingual AI-enabled services, and the India Meteorological Department (IMD) for weather-related information.

The Ministry continuously enhances the e-Panchayat applications and provides technical support and capacity-building under the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to facilitate their effective adoption by the States/UTs. These initiatives are implemented across the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

The State-wise details of implementation of eGramSwaraj and AuditOnline, status of GPDP preparation during the last three years, implementation in Thanjavur district and Anakapalli Lok Sabha Constituency status

I. STATE WISE ADOPTION STATUS OF EGRAMSWARAJ FOR FY 2025-26

S.No	State Name	Total Number of Village Panchayats & Equivalent	Village Panchayat onboarded on eGramSwaraj-PFMS interface	Village Panchayats & Equivalent With Online Payment	No. of GPDP Uploaded on eGramSwaraj during Plan Year 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	13327	13320	13041	13320
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2108	2108	1541	2089
3	Assam	2663	2198	2118	2117
4	Bihar	8054	8054	8050	8053
5	Chhattisgarh	11692	11688	11390	11651
6	Goa	191	191	119	191
7	Gujarat	14619	14591	13948	13805
8	Haryana	6227	6227	6051	6221
9	Himachal Pradesh	3615	3615	3597	3611
10	Jharkhand	4345	4345	4316	4343
11	Karnataka	5949	5949	5938	5940
12	Kerala	941	941	939	941
13	Madhya Pradesh	23011	23011	22352	22974
14	Maharashtra	28002	27936	26773	27902
15	Manipur	3175	161	113	161
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	855	855	817	816
18	Nagaland	1312	984	0	0
19	Odisha	6794	6794	6788	6794
20	Punjab	13236	13235	12551	13229
21	Rajasthan	13128	11185	10835	11174
22	Sikkim	199	199	197	199
23	Tamil Nadu	12482	12482	12443	12392
24	Telangana	12760	12759	12372	12751
25	Tripura	1194	1194	1192	1193
26	Uttar	57695	57693	57674	57683

	Pradesh				
27	Uttarakhand	7812	7810	7347	7777
28	West Bengal	3339	3339	3337	3337
Total		**258725**	**252864**	**245839**	**250664**

ii. Details of gram panchayats preparing and uploading gpdps through egramswaraj in andhra pradesh and anakapalli (last three years)

S.No	State/ Block Panchayat Name	Total Number of Village Panchayats & Equivalent	No. of GPDP Uploaded on eGramSwaraj during Plan Year 2025-26	No. of GPDP Uploaded on eGramSwaraj during Plan Year 2024-25	No. of GPDP Uploaded on eGramSwaraj during Plan Year 2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	13327	13320	13310	13305
2	Anakapalli, Andhra Pradesh	32	32	32	32
3	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	589	589	585	587

Iii. State wise audit report generated through auditonline for audit period fy 2024-25

S.No.	State Name	Total Number of Village Panchayats & Equivalent	Total Number of Audit Report Generated
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13328	13175
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2108	1823
3	ASSAM	2770	2025
4	BIHAR	8053	4734
5	CHHATTISGARH	11713	11621

6	GOA	191	88
7	GUJARAT	14687	14585
8	HARYANA	6230	6124
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3615	3486
10	JHARKHAND	4345	4039
11	KARNATAKA	5952	5949
12	KERALA	941	828
13	MADHYA PRADESH	23011	20085
14	MAHARASHTRA	27953	26705
15	MANIPUR	3811	0
16	MEGHALAYA	6854	0
17	MIZORAM	843	0
18	NAGALAND	1330	0
19	ODISHA	6794	6784
20	PUNJAB	13237	13221
21	RAJASTHAN	11230	11079
22	SIKKIM	199	199
23	TAMIL NADU	12525	12517
24	TELANGANA	12994	12577
25	TRIPURA	1194	1193
26	UTTAR PRADESH	57691	57639
27	UTTARAKHAND	7787	0
28	WEST BENGAL	3339	3180
Total		**264725**	**233656**

STATEMENT-II

THE DETAILS OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES AND PANCHAYAT FUNCTIONARIES TRAINED IN EGRAMSWARAJ AND OTHER DIGITAL PLATFORMS DURING 2025-26

S.No	State/UT Name	2025-26
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,812

3	Arunachal Pradesh	299
4	Assam	7,471
5	Bihar	31,956
6	Chhattisgarh	81
7	Goa	-
8	Gujarat	-
9	Haryana	12,381
10	Himachal Pradesh	817
11	Jammu And Kashmir	3,461
12	Jharkhand	2,460
13	Karnataka	-
14	Kerala	7,799
15	Ladakh	281
16	Madhya Pradesh	7,679
17	Maharashtra	75
18	Manipur	26
19	Meghalaya	-
20	Mizoram	3,053
21	Nagaland	-
22	Odisha	7,433
23	Puducherry	-
24	Punjab	86
25	Rajasthan	13,841
26	Sikkim	135
27	Tamil Nadu	9,824
28	Telangana	540
29	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	138
30	Tripura	-
31	Uttar Pradesh	52,380
32	Uttarakhand	-
33	West Bengal	40,657
34	Center	-
	TOTAL	2,16,685

STATEMENT-III

STATE/UT- WISE DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED UNDER REVAMPED RGSA DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.79	2.12	1.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	38.54	0.00	0.00	2.52	35.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30.07	108.69	72.09	70.00	57.00
4	Assam	44.04	55.29	77.70	60.00	64.00
5	Bihar	63.77	33.37	25.00	0.00	26.00
6	Chhattisgarh	7.93	0.00	17.57	16.50	29.00
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.00	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.25
8	Goa	0.59	0.00	0.89	1.35	1.00
9	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
10	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	17.91
11	Himachal Pradesh	32.42	60.65	19.31	27.21	14.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	40.00	40.00	65.00	65.00	57.00
13	Jharkhand	7.74	0.00	31.00	0.00	15.20
14	Karnataka	29.15	36.00	20.00	16.25	11.03
15	Kerala	12.00	30.40	10.00	10.00	18.00
16	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Ladakh	1.08	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.72
18	Madhya Pradesh	47.11	28.00	32.17	40.00	49.95
19	Maharashtra	73.34	37.84	116.12	80.00	54.49
20	Manipur	2.98	8.63	9.56	0.00	1.48
21	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	6.00	8.00	5.02
22	Mizoram	5.56	14.27	10.00	12.00	16.50
23	Nagaland	4.58	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.70
24	Odisha	1.33	11.40	27.33	20.00	62.24
25	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

26	Punjab	10.78	34.25	10.00	5.00	30.30
27	Rajasthan	17.27	0.00	21.72	15.00	13.00
28	Sikkim	1.19	6.01	6.00	7.00	3.21
29	Tamil Nadu	39.89	25.42	0.00	45.00	20.00
30	Telangana	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	3.00
31	Tripura	4.67	9.80	7.43	10.00	29.99
32	Uttar Pradesh	83.08	85.05	84.13	38.77	28.05
33	Uttarakhand	0.00	42.48	64.67	50.00	44.09
34	West Bengal	15.14	4.28	33.69	52.68	40.00
	Sub-Total	**614.25**	**672.97**	**800.17**	**670.40**	**768.13**
	Others Implementing Agencies	3.75	10.01	14.69	23.77	23.63
Grand Total		**618.00**	**682.98**	**814.86**	**694.17**	**791.76**

For FY 2025–26, the releases comprise funds through both SNA till 30th June 2025 and SNA-SPARSH since 1st July 2025.

TRADITIONAL FISHERFOLK IN KERALA

1492. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to ensure the livelihood of traditional fisherfolk in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government examined the difficulties of fisherfolk in Kerala due to shortage of allocation of Kerosene to Kerala and if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the allotment of kerosene to Kerala;

(c) whether the Government has any proposals to increase the allotment of subsidised kerosene for the supply to fisherfolk for operating their outboard motor and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has evaluated the crisis of fisherfolk in Kerala due to reduction of allocation of kerosene in Kerala from 37056 KL from 2020-21 to 1854 KL; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken by the Government to enhance the allotment of more subsidized kerosene for fisherfolk?

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 (DoF, GoI) is implementing various schemes for holistic development of fisheries sector in all States/UTs including Kerala. The major schemes include Blue Revolution Scheme (2015-16 to 2019-20), extending Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to fisheries (since 2018-19), Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) (2018-19 to 2025-26), 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana' (PMMSY)' (2020-21 to 2026-27), and a new Central Sector Sub-scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) (2023-24 to 2026-27). Enhancing fish production, ensuring sustainability of resources, strengthening of value chain, employment generation, safety & security of fishers and socio-

economic wellbeing of fishers and fish farmers have been the core of these initiatives.

During last five years and current financial year (FY 2026-27) under PMMSY, DoF, GoI has accorded approvals to the fisheries development proposal of Government of Kerala amounting to Rs. 1413.91 crore. The approved activities *inter-alia* include livelihood support to fishers during fishing ban period, support to traditional fishers for procurement of boats and nets, establishment of integrated modern coastal fishing villages, establishment of climate resilient coastal fishing villages, additional and alternate livelihood activities such as bivalve cultivation, cage culture, ornamental fisheries, fish markets & kiosks, cold chain facilities, live fish vending centres, need based training and skill development programmes and development of fishing harbours and marketing facilities etc.

(b) to (e) : The Central Government allocates Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) on a quarterly basis, but its distribution within a State/UT under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is entirely managed by the respective State/UT Government. The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) being the nodal Ministry on the subject matter has informed that as kerosene is a polluting fuel and adversely impacts public health, the PDS Kerosene allocation to States/UTs including Kerala have been rationalized since 2010-11. Till date, 21 States/UTs have become PDS Kerosene free. Government has formulated a new “PDS Kerosene Allocation Policy” for the period of 2025-26 to 2027-28 after stakeholders

consultation including the Government of Kerala. As per the said Policy, the allocation is made to States/UTs under single category “PDS SKO” on quarterly basis for cooking & lighting and for special needs. Further, the State Governments have been given the liberty to sub-allocate PDS SKO for cooking and lighting or for special needs (fisheries, mela, exhibitions, pandemic, calamity etc.) based on their specific requirement. Distribution of PDS SKO within State/UT under PDS network is carried out by concerned State/UT. Scale and Criteria of distribution is, accordingly, also decided by respective State/UT.

MoPNG has further informed that under the new policy, the Government of Kerala has been allocated 22,704 KL PDS SKO for the year 2025-26 as against total allocation of 4,368 KL PDS SKO for the year 2024-25 which reflects an increase of 419.78 %. During the FY 2025-26 out of the allocated quantity of 22,704 KL the State uplifted 17,724 KL with a lapse of 4,980 KL.

It is also informed that, in view of the prevailing geo-political situation an *adhoc* allocation of 1716 KL PDS SKO was also made for cooking and lighting to the State vide MoPNG’s letter dated 12.03.2026 for upliftment till 30th June 2026. Out of the allocated quantity, the state uplifted 1512 KL only lapsing 204 KL. Further, an allocation of 4068 KL/quarter has been made to the State of Kerala for Q1 (April-June, 2026) and Q2 (July-September, 2026), 2026-27.

MERCHANDISE TRADE DEFICIT IN INDIA

1493. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA

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

(a) the details of India's merchandise trade deficit during the last twenty years, including current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government considers the present level of merchandise trade deficit sustainable in view of India's exports and imports and if so, the justification therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons for persistent trade deficit and the major factors contributing thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce trade deficit and promote self-reliance in domestic production to reduce import dependence?

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

(a) : India's merchandise exports expanded nearly three-and-a-half times over the last twenty years, with exports rising to US $ 441.75 billion in FY 2025-26 from US $ 126.41 billion in FY 2006-07. Similarly, import also expanded due to increase in domestic demand and manufacturing capabilities from US$ 194.81 Bn to US$ 776.01 Bn in 2025-26.

Year	Exports (US $ Bn)	Imports (US $ Bn)	Trade Balance (US $ Bn)

FY 2006-07	126.41	194.81	-68.39
FY 2007-08	163.13	251.65	-88.52
FY 2008-09	185.30	303.70	-118.40
FY 2009-10	178.75	288.37	-109.62
FY 2010-11	249.91	369.77	-119.86
FY 2011-12	306.06	489.33	-183.27
FY 2012-13	300.47	490.74	-190.27
FY 2013-14	314.49	450.20	-135.71
FY 2014-15	310.34	448.03	-137.69
FY 2015-16	262.29	381.01	-118.72
FY 2016-17	275.85	384.36	-108.50
FY 2017-18	303.53	465.58	-162.05
FY 2018-19	330.08	514.08	-184.00
FY 2019-20	313.36	474.71	-161.35
FY 2020-21	291.81	394.44	-102.63
FY 2021-22	422.00	613.05	-191.05
FY 2022-23	451.07	715.97	-264.90
FY 2023-24	437.17	674.00	-236.83
FY 2024-25	437.70	721.20	-283.50
FY 2025-26	441.75	776.01	-334.27
FY 2025-26 (Apr–June)	111.57	180.31	-68.75
FY 2026-27 (Apr–June)	129.58	216.17	-86.60

Source: DGCIS, TIA Portal

(b) and (c) **:** India’s merchandise trade deficit must be understood within the broader context of its external sector and the structural features of a fast-growing, investment-driven economy. While the country has consistently recorded a merchandise trade deficit, India’s external sector remains resilient and sustainable, supported by strong services exports, robust remittance inflows, stable capital flows, and adequate foreign exchange reserves.

The deficit primarily reflects the import requirements of a rapidly expanding economy rather than structural imbalances. A large share of India’s imports is productive in nature, directly contributing to domestic manufacturing capabilities, infrastructure creation, and export competitiveness. Key imports include crude oil, capital goods, electronic goods, machinery, fertilizers, and other intermediate inputs—all essential for manufacturing, industrial expansion, infrastructure development, and energy security. These imports enhance India’s productive capacity and long-term growth potential, rather than being consumption-driven liabilities.

Thus, the merchandise trade deficit is best seen as a by-product of India’s development stage, investment needs, and energy dependence. Despite the deficit, the overall external sector remains stable, underpinned by strong fundamentals that ensure sustainability and resilience in the face of global uncertainties.

At the same time, India's exports have demonstrated remarkable resilience despite a challenging global environment marked by geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions, inflationary pressures and subdued external demand. India recorded highest-ever exports in FY 2025-26 reaching a record US$ 863.1 billion, with merchandise exports reaching US$ 441.8 billion and services exports expanding further to US$ 421.3 Bn. The substantial surplus generated through services exports acts as an important buffer to the merchandise trade deficit and

contributes significantly towards maintaining the sustainability of India's external sector.

(d) : The Government has adopted a comprehensive strategy aimed at achieving the twin objectives of reducing critical import dependence by strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities while simultaneously expanding exports through improved competitiveness, market access and deeper integration with global value chains.

To promote exports, the Government is implementing the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023, which focuses on export diversification, market access, ease of doing business, digitalisation and integration into global value chains. India has also significantly expanded its trade engagement and currently has 19 active Free Trade Agreements, with eight major FTAs signed or concluded since 2021, providing enhanced preferential access to major global markets.

Institutional initiatives such as the Export Promotion Mission, Districts as Export Hubs, Trade eConnect, the Trade Intelligence and Analytics (TIA) Portal, electronic Certificates of Origin, and customs modernisation are strengthening export competitiveness, improving market intelligence, facilitating compliance and enabling exporters, particularly MSMEs, to access new international markets.

Simultaneously, the Government is strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities through improvements in infrastructure, logistics and the business ecosystem. Initiatives such as PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, the National

Logistics Policy, digitalisation of customs processes through SWIFT, and improvements in trade facilitation are reducing logistics costs and enhancing industrial competitiveness.

To reduce strategic import dependence, the Government is also promoting domestic capacity creation in critical sectors, encouraging technology adoption and innovation, strengthening supply chain resilience, diversifying import sources for essential commodities such as crude oil, fertilisers and critical minerals, and accelerating investments in renewable energy and other emerging sectors.

These measures are aimed at progressively improving India's export competitiveness, strengthening domestic production capabilities, reducing vulnerabilities arising from external shocks and ensuring sustainable long-term growth of the external sector.

BHARAT TAXI

1494: SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the status of the current operational expansion status and driver (Sarathi) enrollment numbers of the Bharat Taxi Cooperative Mobility Platform since its launch;

(b) the details of the structural and fair-pricing guardrails integrated into the platform’s architecture to permanently eliminate predatory surge pricing and

protect urban commuters from monopolistic exploitation by private aggregators; and

(c) the details of the financial outlays, equity grants, or technological subsidies provided through the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to support the infrastructure scalability and long-term competitiveness of the Sahkar Taxi Cooperative Limited?

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

(a) : Bharat Taxi is a cooperative-led digital App mobility platform operated by Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL), a multistate cooperative society, registered under the MSCS Act 2002. Bharat Taxi is providing its services in the cities of Delhi-NCR, Gujarat and Maharashtra. As on 19 July 2026, a total of 7.97 lakh Sarathis (driver-partners) have been onboarded under the cooperative-based Bharat Taxi initiative, all of whom have completed the document verification process.

(b) : Bharat Taxi's fares are set on objective, pre-defined parameters, finalised in consultation with State Transport Authorities, Sarathi representatives and other stakeholders with no arbitrary or excessive surge pricing. However, periodic congestions fare is applied due to excessive traffic, in line with the fair pricing acceptable to drivers and customers.

(c) : Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL) has been promoted by eight

institutions, including the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). Each promoter has committed ₹10 crore towards the primary share capital of the Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited. In addition to their capital contribution, all the promoter institutions, including NCDC, are providing infrastructural, institutional, and manpower support to facilitate the establishment and operational strengthening of STCL.

DIVYANG KALA SHAKTI

1495 : SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI;

DR. LATA WANKHEDE

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 90% of all Central Government buildings and major international airports have been made fully barrier-free as of July 2026, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has successfully distributed the Unique Disability ID (UDID) cards to over 1 crore beneficiaries to ensure "one-nation-one-card" benefits, if so, the details thereof, State-wise:

(c) whether the "Divyang Kala Shakti" initiative has successfully whether cased the artistic talents of divyangjans on international platforms to promote inclusivity, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry has provided interest-free loans to Divyangjan for setting up technology-driven small businesses through the NHFDC, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;and

(e) whether the new "National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation" has commenced its advanced clinical services for the community in the current quarter, 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) : Since, in terms of Sections 40, 41, 44 and 45 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the appropriate Government is responsible for prescribing accessibility standards and taking necessary measures to ensure accessibility in the physical environment, transportation, information and communication, including appropriate technologies & systems, services and other facilities, the responsibility for implementation rests with the respective Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments/UT Administrations. Accordingly, data relating to the number of accessible Central Government buildings and major international airports is not maintained centrally by this Department.

To facilitate the States/UTs, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) implements an Umbrella Scheme- Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA) Act, 2016

applicable across India. It has a component - “Scheme for Creation of Barrier Free Environment” (CBFE Scheme) through which financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments on demand basis for creation of barrier free environment in existing government buildings and establishments as per receipt of compliant proposals.

(b) : The Unique Disability Identity (UDID) sub scheme is a flagship initiative of the Government of India. Under the UDID sub scheme, an online centralized platform namely UDID portal (https://swavlambancard.gov.in/) has been instituted where hospitals authorized by the respective State/UT Governments have been onboarded for issuance of disability certificates and Unique Disability Identity (UDID) cards to the eligible divyangjan. As on 20.07.2026, 1.39 crores e-UDID cards have been issued across the country through the said portal by the hospitals authorized by State/UT Governments. and state-wise details has been attached at **Statement**.

(c) : No dedicated international platform-specific programme has been undertaken under the Divyang Kala Shakti initiative. However, Divya Kala Shakti is a flagship national-level initiative of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, aimed at promoting and showcasing the artistic talents of Divyangjan artists by providing them with a robust national platform, wider visibility, and opportunities for

confidence-building. Since its inception, a total of 27 Divya Kala Shakti events have been organised across the country.

(d) : The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) has been renamed as the National Divyangjan Finance and Development Corporation (NDFDC). NDFDC is a Government enterprise dedicated to the economic and overall empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) under the aegis of Department with an objective to provide concessional financial assistance for self-employment, education, and skill development of PwDs. However, presently, NDFDC does not provide interest-free loans to Divyangjan for setting up technology-driven small businesses.

(e) : The National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation (NIMHR), Sehore under this Department has commenced advanced clinical and rehabilitation services for the community. The Institute is providing multidisciplinary mental health rehabilitation services through Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work. Rehabilitation Psychology, Occupational Therapy, Special Education, Speech Therapy, Physiotherapy, and other rehabilitation disciplines. The services include OPD-based psychiatric consultation, comprehensive psychosocial and psychological assessment, individual and family counselling, psychosocial interventions, group therapy services, rehabilitation planning, disability certification facilitation, UDID support services, referral services, and community-

based rehabilitation initiatives for persons with mental illness and persons with disabilities.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of e-UDID cards issued across the country through the portal by the hospitals authorized by State/UT Governments

State/UT	Total
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7139
Andhra Pradesh	975717
Arunachal Pradesh	4849
Assam	252570
Bihar	753500
Chandigarh	13450
Chhattisgarh	279659
Delhi	116754
Goa	13855
Gujarat	510967
Haryana	245475
Himachal Pradesh	112063
Jammu And Kashmir	235337
Jharkhand	217945
Karnataka	955609
Kerala	440693
Ladakh	4376
Lakshadweep	1452
Madhya Pradesh	1026928
Maharashtra	1485529
Manipur	17664
Meghalaya	35124
Mizoram	7737
Nagaland	4329
Odisha	977701

Puducherry	25221
Punjab	389512
Rajasthan	761953
Sikkim	6066
Tamil Nadu	1062212
Telangana	895198
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	4856
Tripura	47312
Uttar Pradesh	1726304
Uttarakhand	109517
West Bengal	266569
	13991142

REVIEW OF PLI SCHEME FOR SPECIALTY STEEL

1496. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed the participation of different States under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel with reference to the geographical distribution of approved projects, investments and beneficiaries;

(b) whether the Government has received any representations from industry bodies, steel manufacturers and MSMEs regarding greater location of beneficiary manufacturing facilities including Tamil Nadu, in the PLI Scheme for Specialty Steel and allied manufacturing sectors;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes any measures to enhance participation of MSME-based steel and engineering units in industrial clusters

of Tamil Nadu including Erode District where engineering and fabrication MSMEs operate under existing and future phases of the PLI Scheme; and

(d) whether any policy initiatives are under consideration to promote wider regional dispersal of investments, value-added steel manufacturing and downstream industrial development through the PLI framework?

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

(a) to (d) : To participate in the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel a company must be registered in India, commit to produce the specialty steel products by adhering to the investment and capacity thresholds, and have a net worth of at least 30 per cent of the committed investment. To facilitate wider participation from companies including MSMEs, eligibility criteria were relaxed in the third round of the scheme.

The Scheme is applicable for all states in India. 167 projects of 100 companies from 15 States have been approved, which includes six projects in Tamil Nadu.

AI-BASED ADVISORY SYSTEMS FOR FARMER

1497. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any real-time pest surveillance, crop disease monitoring and AI-based advisory systems for farmers;

(b) if so, the details of districts covered under such systems, State-wise including Telangana;

(c) whether crop-specific advisories have been issued for turmeric, paddy, maize and soybean farmers in districts such as Nizamabad, Jagtial, Nirmal and Kamareddy;

(d) the details of the mechanism through which such advisories are delivered to farmers, including mobile alerts, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, FPOs and State agriculture departments; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce crop losses due to unseasonal rains, pest attacks and climate variability in the State of Telangana

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

(a) to (e) : The Government of India has initiated several Artificial Intelligence (AI) based projects used for pest surveillance, crop disease monitoring and AI-based advisory systems for farmers in across the country, including the state of Telangana. Advisories are delivered to farmers through mobile alerts, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), State agriculture departments, Web-portal, Chatboat, Telephone lines, SMS, print media and social

media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, X, Instagram, YouTube. Some of the key AI initiatives in this field are as follows:

I. National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS): This system tackles the loss of produce by utilizing AI and Machine Learning to detect pest infestation in crop issues, enabling timely intervention for healthier crops. This tool allows farmers to capture images of pests to help them mitigate pest attacks and reduce crop losses. At present, it covers 73 crops for 436 pests. AI-based analytics using field photographs for satellite-based crop mapping is being used in Crop-weather matching and monitoring of crops sown.

II. BharatVistaar: BharatVistaar (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture. The platform provides farmers with AI-enabled, real-time and location-specific agricultural advisories and access to Government schemes and agricultural support services.

To date, the platform has served over 3 lakh farmers and addressed more than 72 lakh farmer queries. It provides information on 18 Central Government schemes, crop and livestock advisories, weather forecasts, mandi prices, pest and disease identification, soil health-based recommendations, grievance redressal, etc.

The platform is available through a web portal, mobile application, AI chatbot and dedicated telephone line. At present, BharatVistaar Telephone service is available in 2 languages, i.e. Hindi and English; however, the chatbot, web portal, and mobile application are available in 10 languages.

III. KISAN SARATHI: Krishi Vigyan Kendras are using this ICT-based platform developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), to provide crop-specific advisories to farmers. More than 2.97 crore farmers are registered on this platform from across the country, including those from the State of Telangana.

IV. AI-based Monsoon and Weather Advisory: The India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides AI-based monsoon and weather advisories to support informed agricultural decision-making through SMS. The advisories enable farmers to plan agricultural operations based on timely and location-specific weather forecasts. To date, the initiative has reached approximately 5.28 crore farmers.

The details of the districts covered under such systems, State-wise, including Telangana are given in **Statement**.

As reported by State Government, in Telangana, in addition to the above-mentioned services, AI-based advisory through Krishivaas App for farmers is being implemented in Dammapet Mandal of Bhadradri Kothagudem district on

pilot basis. Further, crop-specific advisories are being issued for all the crops including turmeric, paddy, maize and soybean whenever pest incidence is reported above the Economic Threshold Level (ETL) on the NPSS web portal and through Rythuvedikas in all the districts of Telangana including Nizamabad, Jagtial, Nirmal and Kamareddy districts.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF THE DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) INITIATIVES

S.No.	Name of the initiatives	District covered under
1	National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS)	All the Districts across the country
2	BharatVistaar	All the Districts across the country
3	KISAN SARATHI	All the Districts across the country
4	AI-based Monsoon and Weather Advisory:	392 Districts, details is given as per table below

AI-BASED MONSOON AND WEATHER ADVISORY:

S.No.	State	Districts Covered	Total farmers
1	Bihar	4	264775
2	Chandigarh	1	328
3	Chhattisgarh	33	2280800
4	Gujarat	29	4048543
5	Haryana	22	1568848
6	Himachal	11	788066

	Pradesh		
7	Jharkhand	22	1571777
8	Madhya Pradesh	55	8017164
9	Maharashtra	18	2907389
10	Odisha	28	2434949
11	Punjab	23	1117306
12	Rajasthan	30	3777187
13	Telangana	17	1007796
14	Uttar Pradesh	71	18577058
15	Uttarakhand	13	788549
16	West Bengal	15	3654794
	Total	392	52805329

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

1498. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to CAG report of 2024 mentioned that 10.87 lakh beneficiaries pertaining to 12 States/UTs under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme were disbursed scholarship after the completion of the academic year, with a delay ranging from 1 to 48 months, if so, the actions taken against the officials for not disbursing the scholarship on time;

(b) whether scholarship amount is being recovered from the beneficiaries who are benefitted illegally, if so, the details or the amount recovered State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for no criminal action taken against the beneficiaries who are benefitted illegally?

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

(a) to (c) : Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Pre-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) & others through the State Governments/Administration of Union Territories. The Scheme Guidelines of Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme was revised in March 2022 and made applicable from 2021-22 to 2025-26. In the revised Guidelines, several issues viz. timelines for verification of application and disbursement of scholarship, development of State Portal, grievance redressal system, monitoring & evaluation, etc., identified by audit have been addressed.

For the Pre-Matric Scholarships for SCs & others, applications from the students are invited by the States/UTs through designated online portal. States/UTs being the implementing agency define the major modalities for inviting applications, further processing, verification and other implementation aspects with suitable mechanisms at the level of State/UT. The disbursal of Central share of the scholarship amount is contingent upon States/UTs disbursing their share and pushing the State/UT share paid data on to the National Scholarship Portal.

The portal opening and closing dates vary across different States/UTs resulting in delay in disbursal of scholarships. Other reasons behind delayed

disbursal of scholarship, as reported by the States/UTs, include submission of defective applications by students, lack of Aadhaar seeding and bank-related issues, which are pursued and resolved by the respective States/UTs to the extent possible. Further, various issues regarding the implementation of the Scheme, including delay in disbursal of scholarship, are regularly taken up with the concerned stakeholders, including the States/UTs, and are addressed during the revision of the Scheme guidelines following the laid-down procedure.

To improve the efficiency and transparency of scheme implementation, the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Others was introduced from the academic year 2022–23. The DBT framework has simplified and expedited the flow of funds by enabling direct transfer of scholarship amounts to Aadhaar-seeded beneficiary bank accounts. It has enhanced the accuracy of beneficiary targeting through de-duplication, minimized the scope for fund misuse, and strengthened transparency and accountability. The adoption of Aadhaar-based payment systems has further streamlined scholarship disbursement and reduced processing delays, resulting in more efficient and timely delivery of benefits.

MOBILE VETERINARY UNITS

1499. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) whether the Government has effectively deployed Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) to provide doorstep medical care to livestock in the rural segments of Lok Sabha Constituency Jamui in Bihar;

(b) if so, the total number of centrally funded mobile veterinary vans currently operational and actively serving farmers in the constituency as of June 2026;

(c) whether these units are fully equipped with necessary diagnostic equipment, surgical facilities, and essential medicines to handle complex rural veterinary emergencies, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the centralized toll-free helpline system established to allow farmers to rapidly request medical assistance for their ailing cattle; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the timely recruitment and retention of qualified veterinary surgeons and support staff to man these mobile units efficiently?

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

(a) and (b) : Out of total 307 MVUs provided to the State of Bihar under Livestock Health & Disease Control Program (LHDCP) of the Department of Animal

Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), 06 MVUs have been deployed in Jamui constituency to provide Veterinary care at farmer's doors step.

(c) : The MVUs are equipped with necessary equipment for disease diagnosis, minor surgical interventions and essential medicines to handle Veterinary emergencies.

(d) : Centralized call centres in the States are having executives and Veterinary Doctors to provide veterinary assistance services on call. Farmer's can avail this facility by dialing toll free helpline number 1962.

(e) : DAHD, GOI, under LHDCP Scheme, provides budgetary support to the States on sharing basis to deploy Veterinarian, Para-Veterinarian and Driver-cum-attendant for MVUs. In this regard the physical and financial progress of the State is also monitored periodically.

AWAAS+ SURVEY UNDER PMAY-G

1500. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) the details and total number of new eligible rural households identified in Andhra Pradesh during the extended Awaas+ 2024 survey window, and the number of houses subsequently sanctioned against these fresh entries;

(b) the cumulative number of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) housing units sanctioned, grounded and completed in Andhra Pradesh

across Phase-I and the ongoing Phase-II operations, along with the total Central funds released to the State during the last two financial years;

(c) the total number of houses sanctioned and completed in Andhra Pradesh under the dedicated PM-JANMAN housing component to achieve saturation across the State's tribal communities; and

(d) the measurable outcomes of the Regional Rural Workshops organized by the Ministry in the State to clear procedural bottlenecks and expedite Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) to rural beneficiaries?

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

(a) : In the State of Andhra Pradesh, 10,42,199 households have been surveyed including 2,910 Self-Survey cases. At present all States/Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh are undertaking activities related to generation of draft priority lists and conduct of Gram Sabha for finalization of the Permanent Wait List from Awaas+ 2024 household Survey.

An Expert Committee was constituted to analyse the Awaas+ 2024 household Survey data. The recommendations of the Expert Committee have been accepted by the Ministry. Based on the recommendation of this Expert Committee as approved by the Ministry, a target of 74,212 houses from Awaas+ 2024 household Survey has been allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh during

FY 2026-27. The actual sanctioning is done by the State based on the finalization of the Permanent Wait List by Gram Sabha.

(b) : Under the PMAY-G, cumulative 2,46,929 houses have been sanctioned and 90,594 houses completed, till 23rd July 2026 in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The progress against phase-wise targets allocated by Ministry is given as under:

Phase-I/ II	Target allocated by Ministry	Houses sanctioned by State	Houses completed	Incomplete/ Ongoing houses against target
Phase-I	2,46,430	2,46,425	90,486	1,55,944
Phase-II	74,896	504	108	74,788
Cumulative	3,21,326	2,46,929	90,594	2,30,732

An amount of Rs. 1.89 crore has been released as the Central Share to the State of Andhra Pradesh during last two financial years i.e. FY 2024-25 and 2025-26 for implementation of the PMAY-G.

(c) : Under the Housing Intervention of the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), a total of 43,592 houses have been sanctioned and 9,804 houses have been completed in the State of Andhra Pradesh, till 23.07.2026.

(d) : As a part of the framework for implementation of PMAY-G, regional rural workshops are held wherein the workshop facilitates capacity building of State officials and provides a platform to review implementation progress, including procedural and technical bottlenecks and issues relating to sanctioning, fund

flow and release of instalments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The last such workshop in the State was held on 21st–22nd October, 2024 at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

विकसित भारत- रोजगार एवं आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) के लिए बजट अनुमान

1501. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान विकसित भारत- रोजगार एवं आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) वीबी-जी राम जी के लिए बजट अनुमान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत निधियों के आवंटन का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश एवं दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्तमान में उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए श्रमिकों की मजदूरी और सामग्री लागत के संबंध में लंबित देयताओं/बकायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 हेतु दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 की अवधि के लिए बजटीय प्रावधान ₹95692.31 करोड़ है। इसके अतिरिक्त, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 की पहली तिमाही अर्थात 01.04.2026 से 30.06.2026 के लिए भी ₹30,000 करोड़ का बजटीय आवंटन किया गया है।

(ख) : विकसित भारत - रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबी-जी राम जी) अधिनियम, 2025, संपूर्ण देश के सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1 जुलाई, 2026 से प्रभावी हो गया है। वीबी-जी राम जी के आरंभ अर्थात 01.07.2026 से किए गए अंतरिम आवंटन तथा जारी की गई मूल स्वीकृति का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र -वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) : जहां तक विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) योजना का संबंध है, वर्तमान तिथि तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित कोई देयता लंबित नहीं है।

विवरण

चालू वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान (16.07.2026 तक) वीबी-जी राम जी के तहत किए गए अंतरिम आवंटन और जारी मूल स्वीकृति का ब्यौरा— (₹ करोड़ में)			
क्र. सं.	**राज्य**	**कुल अंतरिम आवंटन**	**प्रथम किश्त के रूप में जारी मूल स्वीकृति**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	7707.21	2545.5
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	560.7	147.55
3	असम	1929.7	630.96
4	बिहार	6715.83	1663.56
5	छत्तीसगढ़	3354.85	1006.46
6	गोवा	3.7	1.23
7	गुजरात	1540.54	310.64
8	हरियाणा	590.19	194.93
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1203.28	397.41
10	झारखंड	2705.64	437.06
11	कर्नाटक	5709.9	1750.88
12	केरल	3136.44	925.33
13	मध्य प्रदेश	6252.03	630.76
14	महाराष्ट्र	4420.32	1459.92
15	मणिपुर	581.99	192.21
16	मेघालय	1155.09	381.5
17	मिजोरम	611.65	199.21
18	नागालैंड	287.85	95.07
19	ओडिशा	3763.8	932.32

20	पंजाब	1331.61	439.8
21	राजस्थान	7581.87	2274.37
22	सिक्किम	97.57	32.23
23	तमिलनाडु	7585.49	2176.84
24	तेलंगाना	3825.31	1263.41
25	त्रिपुरा	1041.7	344.05
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	9721.48	3210.76
27	उत्तराखंड	626.43	193.78
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	8508	1264.49
29	पुदुचेरी	40.56	12.88
30	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1151.2	380.21
31	अंडमान और निकोबार	4.44	0
32	लद्दाख	85.98	0
33	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	9.02	0
34	लक्षद्वीप	0.32	0
	कुल	93841.69	25495.32
सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा और केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक निधि		1850.62	
कुल		95,692.31	

GLOBAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

1502. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) the details of measures taken to strengthen the global competitiveness and export preparedness of India's textile and apparel sector;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to address the impact of recent global trade developments, including tariff measures and geopolitical disruptions, on India's textile exports;

(c) the details of initiatives undertaken, including support under the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme and market diversification efforts, to mitigate such challenges and enhance export competitiveness; and

(d) the details of strategy adopted to strengthen supply chain resilience, expand India's share in global textile trade and support textile exporters, particularly in MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) to (d) : India’s exports of textiles and apparel, including handicrafts, stood at ₹3,25,339 crore in 2025–26, registering a growth of 1.8 per cent over ₹3,19,573.2 crore in 2024–25 with export growth recorded in over 100 countries.

The Government has implemented several schemes and undertaken various initiatives to strengthen the global competitiveness and export preparedness of the Textile and Apparel sector. This inter-alia includes the PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks Scheme, the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Textiles, the National Technical Textiles Mission, SAMARTH - Scheme for Capacity Building in the Textile Sector, and the launch of various components including Market Access Support and interest subvention under the Export Promotion Mission etc. In addition, several measures have

recently been undertaken to support the Textile and Apparel exports and address emerging global challenges. These include the extension of Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products Scheme up to 30 September 2026; the temporary exemption from customs duty on import of Cotton falling under Customs Tariff Heading 5201 from 1 June to 31 October 2026; the temporary exemption from customs duties on key inputs in the man-made fibre (MMF) value chain, including Purified Terephthalic Acid and Mono-Ethylene Glycol ; rationalisation of GST rates for correcting of the inverted duty structure in the MMF value chain; and the launch of the Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) initiative to support exporters affected by disruptions arising from the evolving geopolitical situation in West Asia and its continuing impact on maritime logistics across the Gulf and adjoining regions.

The Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme, operational since March 2019, provides for the rebate of embedded State and Central taxes and levies on the export of garments and made-ups, with a view to enhancing the competitiveness of these sectors. The Scheme has been extended for a further period of six months, up to 30 September 2026, to ensure policy predictability and stability for exporters in these sectors.

The Government has also adopted a focused export-promotion and market-diversification strategy covering 40 priority countries. Sixteen Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including the India–United Kingdom Comprehensive

Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), are already in force. In addition, the FTA negotiations with the European Union have been successfully concluded, while India has signed an FTA with New Zealand. These agreements provide an opportunity for Indian textiles and apparel sector to enhance their exports and undertake market diversification.

To further enhance textile sector competitiveness and export preparedness, the Ministry of Textiles has established six Textile Export Facilitation Centres (TEFCs), launched India Immersive Experience Programme through National Institute of Fashion Technology to showcase India's textiles, handicrafts, culture and design ecosystem to international institutions of designs/fashions. The Ministry of Textiles successfully concluded the Textiles Summit in June 2026 which brought together representatives from State Governments/ UTs, industry, and academia to foster collaborative dialogue on the growth of the textile sector and unlock the potential of districts. The products of textiles & handicraft were exported from more than 500 districts in 2025-26. The district led focused approach with 100 champion & 100 aspirational Textiles Districts has been adopted to facilitate better improved planning and implementation support. The third edition of Bharat Tex, a global mega textiles event was held from 14th-17th July,2026 to showcase India's entire textile value chain, foster global business partnerships, and position India as a leading global sourcing and manufacturing hub for textiles and apparel.

Collectively, these measures have helped diversify export markets, strengthen supply-chain resilience, improve market access including through e-commerce and enhance the competitiveness of Indian exporters, particularly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

ग्राम पंचायतों में क्षमता निर्माण

1503. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवानः

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

(क) 30 जून, 2026 तक राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत बागपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ग्राम पंचायतों में कितने निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों और पंचायत अधिकारियों को क्षमता निर्माण के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और इस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है;

(ख) बागपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ग्राम पंचायतों में ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) की तैयारी और जन योजना अभियान के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बागपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ग्राम पंचायतों में डिजिटल प्रशासन, वित्तीय प्रबंधन और जनभागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत कोई अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षण, तकनीकी सहायता अथवा विशेष परियोजना लागू करने का है; और

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

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

(क) : पंचायत, "स्थानीय स्व-शासन" होने के नाते राज्य का विषय है। हालाँकि, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 'राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान' की केंद्र प्रायोजित

योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इसका निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार डेटा केंद्रीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले में संशोधित आरजीएसए के तहत प्रशिक्षित निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	बागपत ज़िले में प्रशिक्षित कुल प्रतिभागी
2022-23	539
2023-24	466
2024-25	349
2025-26	2921
2026-27(दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	0
कुल	**4275**

स्रोत: प्रशिक्षण प्रबंधन पोर्टल के अनुसार।

संशोधित आरजीएसए योजना मांग-आधारित प्रकृति की है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (सीईसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं और व्यय की गति के आधार पर धनराशि जारी की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त निधि का उपयोग केवल उन अनुमोदित घटकों के लिए किया जाना है , जिन्हें राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्राथमिकता दी गई है। मंत्रालय इस योजना के तहत केवल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को धनराशि जारी करता है। वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2026-27 तक (दिनांक 10.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को कुल 251 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की गई है।

(ख) : मंत्रालय द्वारा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के विभिन्न स्तरों पर जनभागीदारी के माध्यम से आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए साक्ष्य-आधारित, समग्र और समावेशी विकास योजनाओं को जमीनी स्तर पर व्यवस्थित रूप से तैयार करने के लिए जन योजना अभियान संचालित किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले में ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजनाओं को तैयार करने के संबंध में जन योजना अभियान के तहत हुई प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

वित्त वर्ष	ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	ई-ग्राम स्वराज पोर्टल पर अपलोड की गई जीपीडीपी
2022-23	244	244
2023-24	244	243
2024-25	244	244
2025-26	244	243
2026-27	244	43

(ग) और (घ) : इसके अलावा, पंचायतों में ई-सक्षमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, मंत्रालय ई-पंचायत मिशन मोड परियोजना (एमएमपी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसने जमीनी स्तर पर पारदर्शिता, कार्यदक्षता और डिजिटल शासन को मजबूत बनाया है। इसके तहत, ईग्रामस्वराज ऐप पंचायत स्तर पर डिजिटल योजना, लेखांकन, निगरानी और ऑनलाइन भुगतान की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। साथ ही, इसे वास्तविक समय में भुगतान और निर्बाध निधि प्रवाह के लिए सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। पंचायतों द्वारा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की पारदर्शी खरीद को सक्षम बनाने के लिए इस ऐप को सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जीईएम) के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है। इसके अलावा, पंचायत खातों और वित्तीय प्रबंधन की ऑनलाइन लेखापरीक्षा के लिए ऑडिटऑनलाइन ऐप को विकसित किया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत बागपत जिले में कुल 347 प्रतिभागियों को डिजिटल प्रशिक्षण तथा 458 प्रतिभागियों को स्वयं के स्रोतों से राजस्व (OSR) संबंधी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया।

जीआरईएटी योजना

1504. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री शशांक मणि:

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:
श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:
श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:
श्री प्रवीण पटेल:
श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:
श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:
श्री नव चरण माझी:
सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:
श्री अभिमन्यु सेठी:
श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:
श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

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

(क) तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप्स पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से अनुसंधान एवं उद्यमिता के लिए तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र के आकांक्षी नवप्रवर्तकों हेतु अनुदान (जीआरईएटी) योजना के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं और इसके प्रारंभ होने के बाद से इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत श्रेणी-2 और श्रेणी-3 शहरों, विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, स्टार्टअप्स और नवप्रवर्तकों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत समर्थित अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, युवा नवप्रवर्तकों और स्टार्टअप्स सहित तकनीकी वस्त्रों के व्यापक क्षेत्रों से जुड़े नवप्रवर्तकों और स्टार्टअप्स को प्रदान की जाने वाली 50 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार, जिसमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और कर्नाटक शामिल हैं, का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित नवाचारों के वाणिज्यीकरण और उद्योग द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाए जाने की निगरानी के लिए कौन-सा तंत्र अपनाया गया है;

(ङ) क्या इस योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित स्टार्टअप्स के मार्गदर्शन और उनकी प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए कोई समर्पित समीक्षा एवं निगरानी समिति गठित की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो कर्नाटक सहित राज्य-वार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रोटोटाइप विकास और नवाचारों के लिए चिन्हित प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों तथा तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप्स के लिए नवाचार, उद्योग सहभागिता और बाजार तक पहुंच को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु किए गए उपायों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) : वस्त्र मंत्रालय वर्ष 2023 से राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीटीएम) के तहत "तकनीकी वस्त्रों में महत्वाकांक्षी नवप्रवर्तकों के लिए अनुसंधान और उद्यमिता अनुदान (ग्रेट)" योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य युवा नवप्रवर्तकों, वैज्ञानिकों, प्रौद्योगिकीविदों और स्टार्ट-अप उद्यमों को उनके विचारों को वाणिज्यिक प्रौद्योगिकियों और उत्पादों में बदलने में सहायता प्रदान करके तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र में स्टार्ट-अप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सहयोग करना और विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच समन्वय के माध्यम से विचारों और प्रोटोटाइप को उत्पादों में तेजी से बदलने की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देना तथा तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र में एक मजबूत स्टार्ट-अप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की स्थापना करना है। अपनी शुरुआत के बाद से, ग्रेट योजना के तहत कुल 31 स्टार्ट-अप को 15.40 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत पर मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें भारत सरकार की हिस्सेदारी 13.65 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) : राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन एक अखिल भारतीय मिशन है। ग्रेट योजना के तहत, प्रत्येक अनुमोदित स्टार्ट-अप को 50 लाख रुपए की अधिकतम वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह योजना पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर के तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र में पात्र स्टार्ट-अप के लिए खुली है। मिशन ने टीयर 2 और टीयर 3 शहरों सहित कई शहरों में ग्रेट योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम, कार्यशालाएं, प्रदर्शनियां, सेमिनार और आउटरीच गतिविधियां आयोजित की हैं।

ये जागरूकता कार्यक्रम उन शैक्षिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों, वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों, स्टार्ट-अप इनक्यूबेटरों आदि के साथ आयोजित किए गए हैं जिनका उद्देश्य मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों को बढ़ावा देना और योजना से संबंधित जानकारी का प्रसार करना था।

(ग) : ग्रेट योजना के तहत, 31 अनुमोदित स्टार्ट-अप प्रोटोटाइप विकास के लिए छह तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे हैं। इनमें इंडुटेक (11), मेडिटेक (9), प्रोटेक (7), ओइकोटेक (2), बिल्डटेक (1), स्पोर्टेक (1) शामिल हैं। विभिन्न तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र के तहत स्टार्ट-अप का राज्य-वार विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र	**राज्य**	**स्टार्ट-अप्स की संख्या**
इंडुटेक	आंध्रप्रदेश	1
	दिल्ली	2
	गुजरात	2
	कर्नाटक	1
	महाराष्ट्र	1
	तमिलनाडु	2
	उत्तर प्रदेश	2
मेडिटेक	दिल्ली	2
	गुजरात	1
	महाराष्ट्र	2
	तमिलनाडु	4
	कर्नाटक	1
प्रोटेक	दिल्ली	1
	राजस्थान	1
	महाराष्ट्र	1
	पंजाब	1
	उत्तराखंड	1
	गुजरात	1

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र	राज्य	स्टार्ट-अप्स की संख्या
ओकोटेक	महाराष्ट्र	2
बिल्डटेक	उत्तर प्रदेश	1
स्पोर्टेक	महाराष्ट्र	1

(घ) : ग्रेट दिशानिर्देशों के तहत, अंतिम परियोजना रिपोर्ट में उद्योग विशेषज्ञों/निवेशकों से प्राप्त इनक्यूबेटर द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई प्रतिक्रिया के माध्यम से व्यावसायीकरण और उद्योग द्वारा अपनाए जाने को ट्रैक किया जाता है। इन्क्यूबेटर्स को नवाचारों को बाजार के लिए तैयार, उद्योग द्वारा अपनाए गए उत्पादों में बदलने में मदद करने के लिए तकनीकी/व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, बौद्धिक संपदा और कानूनी सहायता, प्रशिक्षण और नेटवर्किंग सहायता प्रदान करने का भी आगे आदेश दिया गया है।

(ङ) : अनुमोदित स्टार्ट-अप की प्रगति का आकलन करने और निगरानी करने के लिए एक समीक्षा और निगरानी समिति का गठन किया गया है, जिसके पास एनटीटीएम के तहत अधिकार प्राप्त कार्यक्रम समिति को अनुदान की बाद की किस्तों को जारी करने और परियोजनाओं को बंद करने की सिफारिश करने का प्राधिकार है। इसके अलावा, योजना के बारे में सूचना प्रसारित करने और संभावित स्टार्ट-अप परियोजनाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए उद्योग की भागीदारी में मदद करने के लिए देश भर में विभिन्न सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम, कार्यशालाएं, सेमिनार और आउटरीच गतिविधियां आयोजित की जा रही हैं।

(च) : एनटीटीएम के तहत ग्रेट योजना पूरे देश में क्रियान्वित है और इस योजना के तहत अनुमोदित स्टार्ट-अप में उन्नत फंक्शनल टेक्सटाइल्स जैसे टैम्प्रेचर-रेसपोंसिव और सेल्फ-सेनिटाइजिंग फैब्रिक्स, ग्राफीन-आधारित सामग्री वाले स्मार्ट टेक्सटाइल्स,

एनर्जी-हार्वेस्टिंग फैब्रिक्स, स्वास्थ्य सेवा के लिए शेप-मेमोरी वियरेबल्स, ऑटोमोटिव, निर्माण और रक्षा अनुप्रयोगों के लिए हाई परफोरमेंस कंपोजिट सहित प्रौद्योगिकी डोमेन का एक विस्तृत स्पेक्ट्रम शामिल है। इनमें हेम्प-बायोप्लास्टिक कंपोजिट, बायोडिग्रेडेबल टायर यार्न और एल्गी डेराइव्ड लैदर जैसे सस्टेनेबल, बायो-बेस्ड नवाचारों के साथ-साथ सर्जिकल सिमुलेटर और एंटीमाइक्रोबियल टेक्सटाइल प्रौद्योगिकियों सहित मेडिकल और हेल्थ केयर सॉल्यूशन भी शामिल हैं।

एनटीटीएम के तहत, सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम, कार्यशालाएं, प्रदर्शनियां, सेमिनार और आउटरीच गतिविधियां आयोजित की जाती हैं। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों को बढ़ावा देना है और शोधकर्ताओं और स्टार्ट-अप को अपने उत्पादों का प्रदर्शन करने और खरीदारों और विक्रेताओं सहित उद्योग हितधारकों के साथ जुड़ने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करना भी है, ताकि अनुसंधान परिणामों और संभावित स्टार्ट-अप परियोजनाओं का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।

PENDING FUNDS UNDER MGNREGS

1505. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) whether any fund has been released to the Government of West Bengal which was pending for the last three years on account of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) : The release of funds to the State of West Bengal under 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. Hence, no fund was released to State during the last three financial years.

However, as per the request made and clarifications subsequently provided by the State Government, implementation of Scheme has been resumed in the State w.e.f. 01.06.2026, and accordingly, Labour Budget for the month of June 2026 was approved and Mother Sanction for an amount of Rs. 346.58 Crore was also issued.

Further, on implementation of Viksit Bharat- Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB-G RAM G in the State from 01.07.2026, Interim Allocation of Rs. 8508 Crore has been made for FY 2026-27 (01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027) and Mother Sanction for an amount of Rs. 1264.49 Crore has already been issued.

GI-TAGGED KONDAPALLI TOYS

1506. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH

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

(a) whether any assessment has been conducted under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative regarding the availability of raw materials, export constraints and supply-chain requirements of the GI-tagged Kondapalli Toys cluster in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and findings thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for promotion of Kondapalli Toys under the Districts as Export Hubs, One District One Product and other Central export promotion schemes during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a Common Facility Centre, design and testing laboratory or export facilitation centre for Kondapalli Toys in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, including the proposed timeline; and

(e) the details of design development programmes, technology upgradation workshops and export promotion initiatives conducted for Kondapalli artisans during the last three years?

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

(a) to (e) **:** The Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative of the Department of Commerce, implemented through the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), seeks to decentralize export promotion efforts by making every district an active stakeholder in the country's export growth. Under this initiative, an institutional mechanism has been established in the form of State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) in all States/UTs and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level, chaired by the District Collector/Magistrate.

Products and services with export potential have been identified in 734 districts across the country, and draft District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) have been prepared for 590 districts. The DEH initiative supplements the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and provides an operational framework for promoting exports of products identified under the ODOP initiative.

The tasks entailed under the DEH initiative include: identification of products and services with export potential in each district, including GI-tagged and traditional craft products; preparation and periodic review of the DEAP adopted for promoting exports of such products and services; assessment of

production and cluster strengths, availability of raw material, current export performance and supply-chain linkages; identification of gaps relating to aggregation, design and product development, quality, certification, testing, packaging, logistics connectivity and buyer linkages, along with corresponding action points; hand-holding of new and existing exporters through outreach, capacity-building and export-sensitization programmes; facilitation of market access through buyer-seller meets, exhibitions and e-commerce onboarding; and, importantly, convergence of the ongoing schemes and programmes - including the financial assistance available thereunder - of Central Ministries/Departments, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and State Governments. Export and district-level data and the DEAPs are placed in the public domain including on the DGFT website.

The export potential of Kondapalli Toys, a GI-registered handicraft of NTR District, Andhra Pradesh, has accordingly been assessed as part of this exercise through consultations in the DEPC. The DEAP supports the value-chain requirements of the cluster, including raw material (Tella Poniki softwood in case of such toys) availability, design and product development, quality and safety certification, packaging and buyer linkages, together with the action points for the concerned agencies.

The Kondapalli Toys cluster draws support from ongoing Central and State schemes, including the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries

(SFURTI) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, under which the Kondapalli Wooden Toy Cluster has been approved with provision for common facility and common production infrastructure, tool-kits, skill development and market linkage support.

National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and the Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) of the Ministry of Textiles provides for design and technology upgradation workshops, artisan skilling, participation in domestic and international fairs and marketing support.

Under the Market Access schemes of the Department of Commerce, Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) organizes international exhibitions, reverse buyer-seller meets and the India Toy Fair; the Niryat Bandhu Scheme of DGFT mentors first-time exporters; besides the complementary initiatives such as the ODOP storefront on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM), e-commerce onboarding drives and engagement with Indian Missions abroad. Artisans of the cluster are also facilitated for GI authorized-user registration and Pehchan card enrolment.

PLI SCHEME

1507. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of number of applications received, approved and operational under the Scheme in Maharashtra, along with the district-wise details of investments, incentive released, production achieved and employment generated;

(c) whether the Government is aware that several textile MSMEs in Maharashtra are unable to participate due to the high minimum investment and turnover thresholds prescribed under the Scheme, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the eligibility criteria or introduce a dedicated window for MSMEs and traditional textile clusters in Maharashtra; and

(e) the details of steps taken to promote MMF apparel, technical textiles, exports and value addition in the State under the PLI Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) : The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles is being implemented by the Ministry of Textiles across the country to promote the production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and products of Technical Textiles. The Scheme is aimed at promoting investment, enhancing manufacturing capacities, improving competitiveness of the textile sector and encouraging value addition in the identified product segments. The implementation of the Scheme is monitored and reviewed periodically at various levels in the Ministry. Further, weekly Open House sessions and monthly workshops are organized with the beneficiary companies to facilitate implementation of the Scheme and to resolve issues, if any, relating to project execution. The Ministry also organizes outreach-cum-knowledge sessions in various States, including Maharashtra, to create awareness about the Scheme and facilitate stakeholder participation.

(b) : Under the Production Linked Incentive scheme (PLI) for Textiles, a total of 170 companies have been approved across India of which 24 companies pertain to Maharashtra. As of March 31, 2026, investment to the tune of ₹167.51 crores have been made by these companies in Maharashtra. District-wise details are at **Statement**.

(c) to (e) : To make the PLI Scheme more attractive for the prospective investors in the MMF and Technical Textiles sector, the Scheme has been modified in October, 2025, with key revisions such as Expansion of Eligible Notified Products by addition of 17 new HSN codes in MMF Apparel and Fabrics, Relaxation from

setting up new companies to avail benefit of the Scheme, Reduction in minimum threshold criteria of investment by 50% and Reduction in incremental turnover Criteria for incentive from earlier 25% to 10%. To create comprehensive awareness and participation, the Ministry has proactively engaged with all major textile industry associations to disseminate information regarding the recent revisions in the Scheme and had also reopened the application portal of the Scheme till 31.03.2026 to accept new applications. As a result of this revision, MSME participation has increased significantly with 65 of the 96 applications received under Round 3 of the Scheme (approximately 68%) pertaining to the MSME sector.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of companies approved for Maharashtra under the Production Linked Incentive scheme (PLI) for Textiles

(Rs. In Cr)

S.No.	Name of PLI Company in Maharashtra	District	Actual investment	Actual Turnover	Actual Employment (No's)	Incentive Released
1	Meera Cotton And Synthetic Mills Private Limited	Mumbai Suburban	-	-	-	
2	Hs Hyosung India Private Limited	Nagpur	-	-	-	
3	Arihant Syncotex Mills	Kolhapur	-	-	-	

	Private Limited					
4	Fabamo Super Fibers Private Limited	Chikhali	-	-	-	
5	Krushna Cotex Private Limited	Shirpur	-	-	-	
6	Le Merite Exports Limited	Amarvati	-	-	4	
7	Mumuksh Impex LLP	Nandurbar	-	-	-	
8	Nebular Mining Private Limited	Nagpur	-	-	-	
9	Kapsi Cottex Private Limited	Washim	-	-	-	
10	Anathpindak Textile Private Limited	Akola	-	-	-	
11	Yash Cotyarn Private Limited	Akola	-	-	-	
12	Indorama Venture Yarns Pvt Ltd	Nagpur	-	-	-	-
13	Century Enka Limited	Pune	-	-	-	-
14	Aashirwad Knitting Industries	Nandurbar	-	-	-	-
15	Aym Syntex Limited	Palghar	-	-	-	-
16	Cubatics Industries Private Limited	Dhule & Nandurbar	-	-	-	-
17	Donear Industries Limited	Navapur	-	-	-	-
18	Fibrevault Nonwovens Private Limited	Pune	-	-	-	-
19	Ginza Industries Limited	Dhule	-	-	-	-
20	Grand Handloom Private Limited	Dhule	0.12	-	-	-
21	Spica Industries Private Limited	Satara	76.37	177.75	640	-

22	Microtex Processors Private Limited	Kolhapur	91.02	-	260	-
23	Silkon Synthetics & Cotton Dyeing Pvt.Ltd.	Amravati	-	-	-	-
24	Karefree Hygiene and Health Products Pvt Ltd	Aurangabad	-	-	-	-
	Total		**167.51**	**177.75**	**904**	**-**

सहकारी आंदोलन को मजबूती

1508. **श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः**

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस), दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ), भंडारण संस्थाओं तथा आम, गन्ना और दुग्ध आधारित गतिविधियों में मूल्य संवर्धन के संबंध में सहकारी अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने, कृषि यंत्रीकरण सेवाओं तथा सहकारी आंदोलन के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) जिले में आधुनिकीकृत प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस), सुदृढ़ की गई सहकारी समितियों, पूर्ण की गई कम्प्यूटरीकरण परियोजनाओं तथा विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत निष्पादित कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिले में विभिन्न सहकारी विकास कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त जिले में सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से सहकारी ऋण, भंडारण सुविधाओं, किसानों की भागीदारी तथा विपणन सहायता को विस्तृत करने की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त जिले में सहकारी नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा चिन्हित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में, सहकारी अवसंरचना को सशक्त करने, कृषि मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा देने, सहकारी कार्यों को डिजिटल बनाने और मूल्यवर्धन की सुविधा के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, लगभग 27.24 लाख रुपये की लागत से तीन एम-पैक्स, शाहपुर कलां, सिहरा और तिगरी में गोदामों की मरम्मत और आधुनिकीकरण पूरा किया गया। डिजिटलीकरण के लिए, 45 सहकारी समितियों को कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए चुना गया है, जबकि सभी एम-पैक्स में क्यूआर-कोड-आधारित उर्वरक भुगतान शुरू किया गया है। यह इन समितियों को आधुनिक बनाने के व्यापक प्रयास का हिस्सा है क्योंकि वे किसानों के लिए बहु-सेवा केंद्र और वन-स्टॉप शॉप में परिवर्तित कर दिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, जिले की सभी सहकारी समितियों के डेटा को एनसीडी (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस) पोर्टल पर अपडेट किया गया है ।

अमरोहा जिले में दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों को दुग्ध की गुणवत्ता और समय के आधार पर भुगतान किया जाता है। ये समितियां किसानों को पशु चारा, दवाएं, खनिज मिश्रण और सरकार द्वारा आपूर्ति किए गए अन्य इनपुट मुफ्त में वितरित करती हैं और दुग्ध उत्पादकों को नियमित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती हैं। नंद बाबा मिल्क मिशन के तहत नई समितियों का गठन किया गया है, जिसमें डिजिटल प्रोसेसिंग मिल्क कलेक्शन यूनिट (डीपीएमसीवी) प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए प्रति नवगठित समिति को 36,000 रुपये का अनुदान दिया जाता है।

जिले में 32 कार्यशील किसान उत्पादक संगठन हैं, जिनमें से 14 एफपीओ ने 80 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी के साथ फार्म मशीनरी बैंक की स्थापना की है, जिससे लघु और सीमांत किसान सस्ती दरों

पर कृषि उपस्कर किराए पर ले सकते हैं। ये एफपीओ बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी सब्सिडी के माध्यम से प्राप्त कृषि मशीनरी का उपयोग करते हैं। विशेष रूप से, एक एफपीओ को 80% सब्सिडी पर इन-सीटू योजना के तहत मशीनरी प्रदान की गई है।

मूल्यसंवर्धन के क्षेत्र में, अमरोहा को मुरादाबाद डिवीजन के भीतर आम-फलपट्टी (मैंगो फ्रूट बेल्ट) क्षेत्र के हिस्से के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। आम की खेती लगभग 12,000 हेक्टेयर में की जाती है, जिसका उत्पादन लगभग 2,05,560 मीट्रिक टन होता है, और इसे संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, रूस और यूनाइटेड किंगडम (लंदन) सहित बाजारों में निर्यात किया जाता है। पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विभाग अपने कार्यक्रमों के लिए ऑनलाइन सिस्टम का उपयोग करता है, जिसमें किसान पंजीकरण और सब्सिडी को प्रक्रियाबद्ध करना शामिल है।

गन्ना क्षेत्र में, अमरोहा में सहकारी गन्ना विकास समितियों ने किसानों को ट्रैक्टर, कल्टीवेटर, हैरो, टिलर, रोटावेटर और पावर स्प्रेयर जैसे आधुनिक कृषि उपस्कर प्रदान करने के लिए फार्म मशीनरी बैंक की स्थापना की है। गन्ना भूखंड सर्वेक्षण, स्मार्ट गन्ना किसान (एसजीके) पोर्टल के माध्यम से डिजिटल रूप से आयोजित किया जाता है, जबकि ड्रोन का उपयोग ड्रोन दीदी योजना के तहत कीट और रोग प्रबंधन के लिए और जंगली जानवरों से संबंधित फसल क्षति का पता करने के लिए किया जाता है। ये समितियां विशेषज्ञ वैज्ञानिकों के माध्यम से किसानों को तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण भी प्रदान करती हैं। इसके अलावा, सभी सहकारी गन्ना विकास समितियों को ई-गन्ना प्रणाली के तहत कंप्यूटरीकृत किया जा रहा है, जिससे किसान डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से फसल सर्वेक्षण, आपूर्ति पर्ची और भुगतान की स्थिति पर वास्तविक समय की जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकें
।

अमरोहा जिले में 45 सहकारी समितियों को राष्ट्रीय पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना के तहत कवर किया गया है। कंप्यूटरीकृत पैक्स को कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के साथ भी एकीकृत किया

जा रहा है ताकि ग्रामीण नागरिक, स्थानीय स्तर पर 300 से अधिक सरकारी और अन्य डिजिटल सेवाओं तक पहुंच सकें।

पैक्स को जिले में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी और केंद्र सरकार की पहलों से जोड़ा जा रहा है, जिसमें सस्ती दवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्रों (पीएमबीजेके) की स्थापना और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों तक पहुंच के लिए भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (बीबीएसएसएल) की सदस्यता शामिल है । इसके अलावा, 10 चयनित एम-पैक्स को उनके व्यवसाय प्रचालन और वित्तीय क्षमता को सशक्त करने के लिए "सहकार से समृद्धि" पहल के तहत 10 लाख रुपये की ब्याज मुक्त ऋण सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ग): ऊपर दी गई सूचना के अलावा, अमरोहा में प्रमुख कृषि और सहकारी कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्तीय उपयोग का ब्योरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(घ) और (ड.) :अमरोहा जिले में 45 सहकारी समितियां किसानों को 3 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर फसली ऋण प्रदान कर रही हैं। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, 5,111 सदस्यों को ₹473.57 लाख की राशि के ऋण वितरित किए गए । जिले में 8,575 मीट्रिक टन उर्वरक भंडारण क्षमता है, जो सहकारी संस्थानों के माध्यम से सुरक्षित भंडारण और वितरण की सुविधा प्रदान करती है।

धान और गेहूं का प्रापण पीसीएफ और पीसीयू के माध्यम से मूल्य समर्थन योजना के तहत किया जाता है। वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान, 5,000 मीट्रिक टन के जिला लक्ष्य के मुकाबले, 3,650.100 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं का प्रापण किया गया है, जो लक्ष्य का लगभग 73 प्रतिशत है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, योजना के तहत कुल 2,375 मीट्रिक टन का प्रापण किया गया था ।

सहकारी नेटवर्क को और सशक्त करने के लिए कालाखेड़ा और हसनपुर में दो नए एम-पैक्स स्थापित किए गए हैं। एम-पैक्स को प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि केंद्रों, गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों तक पहुंच और कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों के माध्यम से डिजिटल सरकारी सेवाओं जैसी सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सक्षम

बनाकर बहुउद्देशीय ग्रामीण सेवा केंद्रों के रूप में भी उत्तरोत्तर विकसित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, महा-सदस्यता अभियान के तहत, 2024-25 के दौरान 31,323 नए सदस्यों और वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 15,720 नए सदस्यों का नामांकन किया गया, जिससे जिले में सहकारी संस्थानों के सदस्यता आधार का विस्तार हुआ।

विवरण

वित्तीय सहायता और उपयोग का विवरण (अमरोहा जिला)

(सभी आंकड़े ₹ में हैं)

क्रम सं.	कार्यक्रम/कार्यकलाप	प्राप्त/व्यय	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26
1.	**जिला योजना (जिला योजना)**				
1.1	आधार पौधशाला बीज वितरण	प्राप्त	443,950	560,000	610,700
		व्यय	443,950	560,000	610,700
1.2	प्राथमिक पौधशाला बीज वितरण	प्राप्त	1,929,075	2,210,000	2,448,950
		व्यय	1,929,075	2,210,000	2,448,950
1.3	अभिजनक बीज यातायात	प्राप्त	13,290	14,655	12,405
		व्यय	13,290	14,655	12,405
1.4	आधार बीज यातायात	प्राप्त	63,994	78,400	80,066
		व्यय	63,994	78,400	80,066
1.5	बीज/ भूमि उपचार कार्यक्रम	प्राप्त	3,416,400	3,550,500	3,680,100
		व्यय	3,416,400	3,550,500	3,681,000
1.6	जैव-उर्वरक वितरण	प्राप्त	1,200,000	1,243,800	941,400
		व्यय	1,200,000	1,243,800	941,400
1.7	वानीकिये विज्ञान	प्राप्त	-	-	4,080
		व्यय	-	-	4,080
2.	**राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)**				
2.1	आधार पौधशाला बीज वितरण	प्राप्त	533,300	451,100	116,600
		व्यय	533,300	451,100	116,600
2.2	प्राथमिक पौधशाला बीज वितरण	प्राप्त	4,234,275	3,902,500	833,350

		व्यय	4,234,275	3,902,500	833,350
2.3	क्षेत्र प्रदर्शन	प्राप्त	1,017,000	945,000	504,000
		व्यय	1,017,000	945,000	504,000
2.4	सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व	प्राप्त	1,172,500	778,500	583,500
		व्यय	1,172,500	778,500	583,500
2.5	ग्रामीण महिला उन्नत गन्ना बीज वितरण	प्राप्त	501,183	1,026,415	145,540
		व्यय	501,183	1,026,415	-
2.6	किसान मेला	प्राप्त	-	-	100,000
		व्यय	-	-	-
3.	**राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन योजना**				
3.1	अंतर-फसल (दलहन और तिलहन) प्रदर्शन	प्राप्त	990,000	450,000	360,000
		व्यय	990,000	450,000	-
3.2	कृषि रक्षा रसायन और सूक्ष्मजीव	प्राप्त	47,000	23,000	17,500
		व्यय	47,000	23,000	-

नोट:- वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना) और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन (राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन) के लिए व्यय स्पर्श पोर्टल के माध्यम से किया जाना था; तथापि, तकनीकी कारणों से व्यय पर कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी।

CONVERSION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

1509. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has collected data on the extent of agricultural land converted for industrial purposes across the country during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any guidelines or monitoring mechanism to ensure that conversion of agricultural land for industrial use is carried out only after obtaining the necessary administrative approvals and statutory environmental clearances;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding unauthorized conversion of agricultural land for industrial purposes without obtaining the required approvals, and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such conversion on agricultural production, groundwater recharge, biodiversity, and the overall environment; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to protect fertile agricultural land, prevent unauthorized land-use conversion and promote sustainable industrial development while ensuring environmental conservation?

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

(a) to (c) : 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. Accordingly, regulation of land, land-use and conversion of agricultural land for industrial or

other non-agricultural purposes falls within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments/Union Territory and is governed by the relevant State/UT specific laws. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare does not maintain data centrally on the extent of agricultural land converted for industrial purposes across the country.

The Central Government has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, which came into force on 01.01.2014. The Act mandates Social Impact Assessment prior to acquisition to evaluate the impact on livelihoods, agricultural practices and food security. Section 10 of the Act explicitly restricts the acquisition of multi-crop irrigated land, unless in exceptional cases where no alternative land is available. Wherever agricultural land is acquired, compensatory mechanisms, including monetary compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, and in some cases, land for land compensation etc. are provided to mitigate the impact on farmers.

Environmental aspects relating to industrial projects are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Under this Act, the Central Government is empowered to impose restrictions or prohibitions on the location of industries and carrying out of certain processes or operations in specified areas, wherever considered necessary for environmental protection. Further, the

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, prescribes categories of projects and activities requiring prior Environmental Clearance from the competent authority before commencement of construction or other specified activities.

(d) and (e) : The Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, schemes and programmes aimed at sustainable agricultural development, conservation of natural resources and enhancement of agricultural productivity. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm, National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds, Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). These initiatives promote sustainable agricultural practices, efficient use of natural resources, soil and water conservation, crop diversification and enhancement of agricultural productivity, thereby contributing to balanced and sustainable development while ensuring judicious use of natural resources and ecological balance.

As per the Land Use Statistics 2024-25, the Gross Cropped Area has expanded significantly, rising from 198.28 million hectares in 2014-15 to 225.19 million hectares in 2024-25. The adoption of modern technologies and effective policy interventions has also led to a continuous improvement in cropping intensity, which has risen from 142.2% in 2014–15 to 159.7% in 2024–25, reflecting a positive shift toward multiple cropping practices, highlighting farmers' enhanced ability to cultivate the same land more than once annually. Additionally, food grain production has increased from 252.02 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 376.56 million tonnes in 2025-26 (Advance Estimates), while horticulture production has increased from 280.98 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 377.77 million tonnes in 2025-26 (Advance Estimates).

TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) AMENDMENT ACT, 2026

1510. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) the salient features of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Act, 2026 and its implications for issuance of identity certificates, legal recognition and access to welfare entitlements for transgender persons;

(b) the composition, powers and functioning of the medical boards and other authorities entrusted with certification and verification of gender identity under the amended framework;

(c) the consultations held with transgender communities, civil society organisations, legal experts and State Governments prior to enactment of the Amendment Act;

(d) the petitions, representations and legal challenges received regarding the amended provisions and their current status; and

(e) the steps proposed to ensure that transgender persons continue to receive equal protection, social security benefits, educational opportunities and healthcare services without discrimination?

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 salient features of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Act, 2026 and its implications are at **Statement-I.**

(b) : Authority as defined in Amendment Act, consists of a medical board headed by the Chief Medical Officer or Deputy Chief Medical Officer. Medical board will provide their recommendation to The District Magistrate, only after examination of which, the District Magistrate will issue certificates.

(c) : Consultation and feedback is an ongoing process and a delegation of Transgender persons had also met senior Ministry officials, prior to enactment of the Amendment Act.

(d) : The petitions, representations and legal challenges received regarding the amended provisions and their current status are at **Statement-II.**

(e) : Transgender persons with valid identity certificates will continue to receive equal protection, social security benefits, educational opportunities and healthcare services without discrimination as they were receiving prior to enactment of Amendment Act.

STATEMENT-I

The salient features of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Act, 2026

(i) Revision of the definition of a transgender person;

(ii) Provision for examination by a Medical Board prior to issuance of Transgender Identity Card and Certificate by the District Magistrate;

(iii) The composition of the National Council for Transgender Persons has been amended to include officer not below the rank of Director as representatives of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(iv) Enhancement of penalties for offences against transgender Persons.

Implications of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Act, 2026 for issuance of identity certificates, legal recognition and access to welfare entitlements for transgender persons are as under:

(i) The District Magistrate will issue Transgender Identity Card and Certification after examining the recommendation of a medical board headed by the Chief Medical Officer or Deputy Chief Medical Officer. The District Magistrate will retain the authority to issue certificates, but eligibility will now be determined based on medical verification.

(ii) Consequent upon issuance of the identity certificate, eligible transgender persons shall continue to receive legal recognition and be able to access welfare schemes and other benefits linked to such certification, as per the applicable guidelines.

STATEMENT-II

THE PETITIONS, REPRESENTATIONS AND LEGAL CHALLENGES RECEIVED REGARDING THE AMENDED PROVISIONS AND THEIR CURRENT STATUS

Sl. No.	Petitions, representations and legal challenges received	Current status
1.	W.P.(C) No. 548/ 2026 – Laxmi Narayan Tirpathi vs. Union of India & Ors. tagged along with following matters - i. W.P.(C) No. 512/ 2026 – Manoj Narula vs. Union of India & Ors. ii. W.P.(C) No. 519/ 2026 – Manveer	As per the order dated 04.05.2026, the Hon'ble Supreme Court issued notices to all the States and Union Territories, returnable on 03.08.2026. Mr. M.K. Maroria, learned counsel, accepted notice on behalf of the Union of India. The Hon'ble Court further directed that the respondents shall file their

	Yadav vs. Union of India & Ors. iii. W.P.(C) No. 535/ 2026 – Akkai Padmshali vs. Union of India & Ors. iv. W.P.(C) No. 548/ 2026 – Laxmi Narayan Tirpathi vs. Union of India & Ors. v. W.P.(C) No. 541/ 2026 –Kinner Maa Ek Samajik Sanstha Trust vs. Ministry of Home Affairs. vi. W.P.(C) No. 546/ 2026 –Rachana Mudraboyina vs. Union of India & Ors. vii. W.P.(C) No. 547/ 2026 – Adarsh Soni vs. Union of India & Ors. viii. W.P.(C) No. 566/ 2026 - Apartim Roy @ Suprava Roy vs. Union of India & Ors. ix. W.P.(C) No. 568/ 2026 - Thangjam Santa Singh Also Known as Santa Khurai vs. Union of India & Ors. pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India	counter-affidavits before the next date of hearing. It was also ordered that the batch of matters shall be placed before a Three-Judge Bench to be constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India.
2.	W.P.(C) 4620/2026 (PIL) - Lakshay Jain vs. Union of India, tagged along with W.P.(C) 4587/2026 - Dr. Chandresh Jain vs. Union of India, pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi	Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide Order dated 15.06.2026 in Transfer Petition (Civil) Nos. 1686–1692/2026 (Union of India v. Nai Bhor Sanstha & Anr. etc., has, while issuing notice in the transfer petitions, directed that "*Meanwhile' further proceedings before the High Court shall remain stayed*." The matter is listed for next hearing on 03.08.2026.
3.	W.P. No. 11652/2026 – Sri Maya M Vs Union of India & others and	Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide Order dated 15.06.2026 in Transfer Petition (Civil) Nos. 1686–1692/2026 (Union of India v. Nai

	WP. No: 11655/2026 – Akira Mujawar Vs Union of India & others, pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru	Bhor Sanstha & Anr. etc., has, while issuing notice in the transfer petitions, directed that "*Meanwhile' further proceedings before the High Court shall remain stayed*." The matter is listed for next hearing on 03.08.2026.
4.	W.P.(C) No. 13731/2026 – Akhil K. Thampi vs. Union of India & Ors. and W.P.(C) No. 14156/2026 – Neethu vs. Union of India & Ors.), pending before Hon'ble High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam	Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide Order dated 15.06.2026 in Transfer Petition (Civil) Nos. 1686–1692/2026 (Union of India v. Nai Bhor Sanstha & Anr. etc., has, while issuing notice in the transfer petitions, directed that "*Meanwhile' further proceedings before the High Court shall remain stayed*." The matter is listed for next hearing on 03.08.2026.

RECRUITED CANDIDATES IN CAPF

1511. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the number of candidates from Thanjavur district recruited into Central Armed Police Forces during the last five years;

(b) the number of cybercrime complaints from Thanjavur district registered on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal and referred to the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre during the same period along with the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any plans to establish a CAPF training centre in Thanjavur and the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) : A total of 68 candidates from Thanjavur district have been recruited into Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam Rifles(AR) during the last five years. A total of 5,04,385 cybercrime complaints have been reported on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP) during the last five years (2021-2025) from Tamil Nadu State including Thanjavur district.

PM-EBUS SEWA-PSM SCHEME

1512. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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 State-wise allocation of e-buses under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model;

(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 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) : (i) The PSM Scheme was notified on 28.10.2024 with scheme outlay of INR 3,435.33 crores with an aim to cover 38,000 or more e-buses.

(ii) The Scheme Guidelines and SOPs are released subsequently.

(iii) The initial corpus of INR 500 crore has been disbursed to set up the PSM Fund in FY 25-26.

(iv) The State wise details of the allocated e-buses are attached as **Statement**.

(b) : Under the PM-eBus Sewa – Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme, a dedicated Payment Security Fund has been established to provide assurance to

electric bus operators under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) model in case of payment default by Public Transport Authorities (PTAs).

The framework includes escrow arrangements and provision for release of funds from the PSM, with subsequent recovery from the concerned PTA, including through the Direct Debit Mandate mechanism, wherever applicable.

Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) has been designated as the implementing agency responsible for managing of funds and record keeping thereof, disbursing payments as per approved SOPs through an technology based platform, and coordinating recovery and monitoring mechanisms under the Scheme.

(c) : **PM-eBus Sewa Scheme:** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has notified PM-eBus Sewa Scheme on 16.08.2023. As per the Scheme, 100% central Assistance shall be provided for creation of behind-the-meter power infrastructure and 60% towards development/upgradation of bus depot infrastructure to cities up to March 2027. Also, as per the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme Guidelines, Central Assistance (CA) will be available to the participating Cities for a period of 10 years or up to March 2037 towards operations of buses.

After the signing of Concession Agreement between respective city and successful Operator, the delivery of the buses will start within 24 weeks subject to the readiness of depot infra by the city transport authority.

PM E-DRIVE Scheme: The Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has notified PM E-DRIVE Scheme on 29.09.2024 and shall be implemented from 01.10.2024 to 31.03.2028. The Scheme envisages a total outlay of ₹4,391 crore to provide capital expenditure (CAPEX) subsidy for the deployment of 14,028 electric buses across eligible cities.

After the signing of Concession Agreement between respective city and successful Operator, the delivery of the buses will start within 24 weeks subject to the readiness of depot infra by the city transport authority.

The PSM Scheme provides payment security coverage for a period of up to 12 years for each bus deployed under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) : Under the PSM Scheme, if the funds are disbursed from the PSM Fund due to the default in the payment by the PTA, then the same to be repaid by the PTA along with the late payment surcharge within 90 days from the disbursement date.

In the event of non-repayment by the PTA within the stipulated timeline, MHI will request RBI to invoke the DDM. However, in case of the participating Union Territories without legislature, the recoupment is done through the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

As of 22.07.2026, out of 27 participating States/UTs, 22 State/UTs have submitted the Direct Debit Mandate (DDM) to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

and alternate arrangement has been implemented for 4 Union territories without legislature through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

STATEMENT

The State wise details of the allocated e-buses

BUSES ALLOCATED AS ON 22.07.2026

Sl No	State/UT	No of buses			
		PM E-DRIVE (MHI)	PM-eBus Sewa (MoHUA)	Other	Total
1	Gujarat	1,800	750	25	2,575
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	-	3,330	6,130
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	J&K	-	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	200	650
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 & Nicobar Islands	-	45		45
	Total	**13,800**	**10,000**	**3,555**	**27,355**

MANUFACTURING SECTOR AND MSMEs

1513. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of persistently high inflation, slowing economic growth, employment challenges and global geopolitical disruptions on the manufacturing sector and MSMEs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the effectiveness of its recent fiscal, taxation and employment measures, including schemes announced in recent Union Budgets and the findings thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect small businesses, exporters and start-ups from the combined impact of rising input costs, global energy price volatility and inflation;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of capital outflows, slowing private investment and external trade uncertainties on economic

growth and employment, particularly in export-oriented States such as Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures proposed by the Government to restore investor confidence, generate quality employment and strengthen domestic demand in the face of prevailing economic headwinds?

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 macroeconomic fundamentals of the Indian economy remain strong. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has grown at over 7% during the last three years. The high-frequency indicators for the first quarter of 2026-27 point to sustained momentum in economic activity and domestic demand, reflecting the continued resilience of the Indian economy. Manufacturing Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant prices grew by 10.7% in 2025-26, compared to 9.3% in 2024-25. Over the past three years, growth in manufacturing GVA at constant prices has also outpaced that of services GVA, indicating sustained strengthening of industrial activity. Further, the growth in the Index of Industrial Production has improved from 3.0% in March 2026 to 5.1% in May 2026, while growth in the Index of Core Industries increased from 2.9% in March 2026 to 5.0% in June 2026, reflecting continued momentum in industrial activity despite global uncertainties.

The MSME sector remains an important pillar of the Indian economy. In 2023-24, it contributed 31.1% to India's GDP and accounted for 35% of the country's manufacturing output. Bank credit to MSMEs grew at a robust rate of 17.5% in May 2026 compared to 5.4% in the corresponding period last year. However, to assess the impact of global geopolitical disruptions on the manufacturing sector and MSMEs, the Ministry of MSME has held many discussions with various stakeholders MSMEs, MSME Industry Associations, directly through its field offices to identify core supply chain bottlenecks such as procurement challenges, credit shortage, raw material costs and logistics barriers. Efforts were also made to identify alternative procurement sources of raw materials in collaboration with National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC).

(b) : The Government has announced significant tax and customs reforms in the Union Budget 2026–27 to simplify compliance, improve predictability, and facilitate trade through the proposed Income-tax Act, 2025, greater automation, streamlined appeal mechanisms, and risk-based customs administration. It also provided a major boost to the textile sector by announcing Mega Textile Parks, extending the export obligation period from 6 to 12 months, strengthening liquidity support for MSMEs through Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS).

Manufacturing sector continues to be supported through the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes, which, as of 31 March 2026, have approved 892 applications, attracted over ₹2.40 lakh crore in investments, generated production

worth ₹22.66 lakh crore, exports of ₹15.2 lakh crore, and over 14.15 lakh jobs. Additionally, the Government has expanded the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) by approving 12 new projects worth ₹28,602 crore to create world-class industrial infrastructure. As of 30th June 2026, under NICDP, a total of 469 plots, admeasuring 5,347 acres have been allotted. Of these, 376 plots (5,047 acres) are industrial plots, with a committed investment potential of approximately Rs 2.20 lakh crore and an estimated employment potential of 1.29 lakh persons, as declared by investors at the time of allotment.

(c) : The following measures have been taken to protect small businesses, exporters and start-ups from the combined impact of rising input costs, global energy price volatility and inflation:

(i) The Government has approved Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0. Under the scheme, the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) will provide guarantee coverage to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for additional credit extended to eligible borrowers to address short-term liquidity mismatches arising from these pressures. The guarantee coverage will be 100% for MSMEs and 90% for non-MSMEs and the airline sector, for amounts in default under the additional facility.

(ii) Department of Commerce convened stakeholder consultations on 2nd March, 2026 and an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on Supply Chain

Resilience has been created as a central coordination mechanism with participation of concerned Ministries and agencies including M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterway, Ministry of External Affairs, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Board of Indirect taxes & Customs (CBIC) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The IMG regularly reviews the situation, maintaining continuous coordination with stakeholders, to address emerging issues.

(iii) To protect consumers from rising global energy prices, the Government reduced excise duties on petrol and diesel by ₹10 per litre each in March 2026. The Government has also undertaken a series of proactive measures to ensure stability in LPG supplies. These include prioritization of domestic LPG consumption, diversification of import sources, dynamic stock management and inter-regional allocation to address localized shortages.

(iv) To support Startups across sectors, the Government is undertaking taking various measures under the Startup India initiative. As on 30th June 2026, a total of 2,40,092 entities have been recognised as startups 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 across sectors

at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, Innovation Week, and TEJAS (Transforming Entrepreneurial Journeys Across States & Districts) which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem including non-metro and rural startup ecosystems. The Government also encourages and supports ecosystem led initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement to scaling up their businesses. 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. Activities to encourage corporates to support startups by way of mentorship, access to infrastructure, sharing resources and knowledge, assistance in market linkages, and investor connect are also undertaken.

(v) To strengthen international linkages and enable global market access for Indian startups, the Government facilitated participation of startups in major international innovation platforms such as **Bharat Innovates 2026 and VivaTech 2026**. Bharat Innovates 2026, organised in Nice, France as part of the India–France Year of Innovation, enabled Indian startups to showcase innovations, participate in over 1,350 B2B meetings, and forge

more than 50 collaborations with global partners, creating opportunities for startup acceleration, research partnerships, technology commercialisation and market access. Similarly, at VivaTech 2026, where India participated as the AI Country Partner with its largest-ever delegation of over 80 deep-tech startups, Indian startups showcased innovations across emerging technology sectors and engaged with global investors, technology leaders and businesses, strengthening cross-border collaborations and expanding international market opportunities.

(d) : According to MoSPI, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) by private corporations, measured at current prices, increased from ₹28.5 lakh crore in 2022-23 to ₹32.4 lakh crore in 2024-25, indicating a gradual strengthening of private capital formation.

This improvement is also reflected in capacity utilisation trends. As per the 72nd round of the RBI's Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilisation Survey (OBICUS), capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector increased to 75.6% in Q3:2025-26 from 74.7% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and remained above its long-term average of 72.1%.

The country’s external sector continues to be supported by adequate reserve buffers. According to the RBI, as of July 10, 2026, India’s foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 675.2 billion, adequate in terms of the standard metrics of reserve adequacy, including providing an import cover of 10.3 months

of goods and covering 88.5% of the country's external debt outstanding as of end-March 2026.

As per RBI's Balance of Payment statistics, India's current account recorded a surplus of USD 2.8 billion during April-May 2026 as compared to a deficit of USD 4.1 billion during April-May 2025.

(e) : The Government has undertaken a range of policy measures to strengthen the investment climate and support domestic demand. To enhance investor confidence, improve the business climate, and promote economic growth, the Government has continued to improve the ease of doing business through greater tax certainty, reduced compliance burden, simplified dispute resolution, and decriminalisation of minor procedural offences. It has also expanded digital trade facilitation, strengthened trust-based customs administration, and undertaken reforms to reduce transaction costs. Further, to facilitate investment, the Government has continued to deepen trade and investment partnerships to strengthen India's integration with global markets. In order to strengthen domestic demand, the Government introduced income tax relief under the new tax regime in the Union Budget 2025-26 and rationalised GST rates.

The Government promotes Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through an investor-friendly policy that allows up to 100% FDI under the automatic route in most sectors, accounting for over 90% of FDI inflows. The National Single Window System (NSWS) provides a single online platform for approvals and

permissions. To maintain India as an attractive investment destination, the Government regularly reviews and liberalises the FDI policy through stakeholder consultations. Reforms have simplified FDI norms across sectors including defence, insurance, telecom, space, pharmaceuticals, retail, civil aviation, digital media, e-commerce, coal mining, and financial services.

मछुआरों को डीजल पर सब्सिडी

1514. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि दमन और दीव के मत्स्यपालन कार्यों तथा पारंपरिक मछुआरों को डीजल पर पूर्व में प्रदान की जाने वाली सब्सिडी/रियायत वर्तमान में उपलब्ध नहीं है अथवा बंद कर दी गई है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) गुजरात राज्य में पंजीकृत मछुआरों को मत्स्यपालन कार्यों के लिए वर्तमान में डीजल पर उपलब्ध सब्सिडी/रियायत का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन्हें मिलने वाले एक लीटर डीजल की कीमत की तुलना में दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के मछुआरों को मिलने वाले एक लीटर डीजल की कीमत क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार गुजरात की तर्ज पर दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के मछुआरों को भी पर सब्सिडी अथवा रियायती दर का लाभ प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि उनकी परिचालन लागत कम डीजल हो और उनकी आजीविका बेहतर हो सके; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और उक्त सुविधा कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है, 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) : मछुआरों को डीजल पर सब्सिडी/रियायती दर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा मात्स्यिकी क्षेत्र के लिए अपनी टैक्स और कल्याण नीतियों को तैयार करने की अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके प्रदान की गई है। दादरा नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव केंद्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि वे मछुआरों को हाई स्पीड डीजल (एचएसडी) की बिक्री पर लगाए गए संपूर्ण मूल्य वर्धित कर (वैट) के भुगतान से छूट प्रदान कर रहे हैं। दादरा नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव केंद्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि दिनांक 1 मार्च 2024 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या DMN /VAT/25-4/HSD/ 2023-24/438 के अनुसार, हाई स्पीड डीजल की बिक्री पर वैट छूट 19 फरवरी 2029 तक लागू है । इसके अलावा, दादरा नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव केंद्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दमन और दीव में पंजीकृत मछुआरों के लिए डीजल की दर 91.77 प्रति लीटर है।

गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गुजरात में चलने वाली सभी मशीनीकृत मत्स्यन नौकाएं जिनमें डीप सी फिशिंग वेसल्स भी शामिल है वे फिशिंग की गतिविधियों के लिए डीजल का उपयोग करती हैं, उन्हें डीजल कार्ड जारी किए जाते हैं। यह सूचित किया जाता है कि पात्र मत्स्यन नौकाओं को अधिकतम ₹15.00 प्रति लीटर की दर से डीजल वैट राहत प्रदान की जाती है। हालाँकि, यदि लागू वैट प्रति लीटर ₹15.00 से कम है, तो सब्सिडी वास्तविक वैट राशि तक सीमित है, और देय सब्सिडी तदनुसार कम हो जाती है। डीज़ल की कीमत बाज़ार कीमत के आधार पर अलग-अलग होती है और VAT की राशि लाभार्थी को DBT के माध्यम से प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है।

दादरा नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव के केंद्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि हाई स्पीड डीजल की बिक्री पर वैट छूट 19 फरवरी 2029 तक लागू है, इसलिए केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में मछुआरों को कोई अतिरिक्त डीजल सब्सिडी या रियायत देने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में दूध की आपूर्ति

1515. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन दूध की मांग कितनी है;

(ख) दिल्ली में दूध की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने और आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले दूध की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की निकट भविष्य में दिल्ली में दूध की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है?

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

(क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय डेयरी योजना चरण-1 (NDP-I) के तहत वर्ष 2019 में भारत में दूध और दूध उत्पादों की मांग पर किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार, दिल्ली में दूध की मांग वर्ष 2019 में लगभग 111 लाख लीटर प्रतिदिन आँकी गई थी। इसी अध्ययन के अनुसार, वर्ष 2030 में घरेलू मांग 173.5 LLPD अनुमानित है।

दिल्ली में दूध की आवश्यकता मदर डेयरी (दिल्ली), दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना (DMS), अमूल और अन्य डेयरी सहकारी समितियों (COMFED-बिहार, कर्नाटक मिल्क फेडरेशन (KMF)- कर्नाटक आदि) और निजी डेयरियों से पूरी होती है। ये सभी संस्थाएँ भारतीय खाद्य संरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (FSSAI) द्वारा तय और निगरानी किए गए खाद्य सुरक्षा मानकों का पालन करती हैं|

(ग) : उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) के आधार पर प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता|

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों का आधुनिकीकरण

1516. श्री विजय बघेलः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि कम्प्यूटरीकरण के बावजूद प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां (पीएसीएस) /सेवा सहकारी समितियां अभी भी किसानों को कृषि ऋण, बीज और उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिए विभिन्न मैनुअल रजिस्टरों का ही उपयोग कर रहे हैं जिससे प्रक्रिया धीमी और अधिक समय वाली हो जाती है और किसानों को इन सेवाओं का लाभप्राप्त करने के लिए पूरे दिन समिति में बिताना पड़ता है

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार केवल ऑनलाइन डाटा प्रविष्टि, अभिलेख सत्यापन और आधार-आधारित प्रमाणीकरण पर आधारित आधुनिक बैंकिंग प्रणाली अपनाकर इस समस्या का समाधान करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किसानों द्वारा सामना की जा रही उपर्युक्त समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : मैन्युअल रजिस्टरों के माध्यम से ऋण वितरण और कृषि इनपुट के प्रबंधन की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए, वर्ष 2022 में पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना शुरू की गई। इस परियोजना का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य पैक्स को ईआरपी-आधारित कॉमन नेशनल सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से अपने व्यावसायिक संचालन करने में सक्षम बनाकर इस समस्या का समाधान करना है। इससे अभिलेखों का ऑनलाइन रख-रखाव, पारदर्शी लेखांकन, जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs) और राज्य

सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) के साथ निर्बाध समाधान , ऋण प्रक्रिया में तेजी, लेनदेन लागत में कमी तथा सदस्यों को बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करना संभव होता है।

परियोजना के अंतर्गत डिजिटल लेनदेन को सुगम बनाने के लिए कंप्यूटर, प्रिंटर, वेबकैम और बायोमेट्रिक उपकरण सहित हार्डवेयर तथा सुरक्षित कनेक्टिविटी भी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। जहाँ आवश्यक हो, वहाँ आधार-आधारित प्रमाणीकरण या ई-केवाईसी संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्राधिकरणों के लागू दिशा-निर्देशों तथा संबंधित योजनाओं और बैंकिंग विनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

सरकार ने **पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना** के अधीन पैक्स के डिजिटल कार्यकरण में सुविधा तथा किसानों को बेहतर सेवा प्रदाय हेतु निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

(i) कार्यशील पैक्स के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए एक कॉमन ईआरपी-आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर विकसित किया गया है और उसे कार्यान्वित किया गया है । यह सॉफ्टवेयर सदस्यता प्रबंधन, ऋण प्रचालन, जमा, उर्वरक और बीज वितरण, इन्वेंटरी प्रबंधन, लेखांकन, संपरीक्षा, एमआईएस और अन्य व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों के लिए एकीकृत मॉड्यूल्स प्रदान करता है।

(ii) डिजिटल अभिलेख प्रबंधन को सुगम बनाने, पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने और मैनुअल अभिलेखन पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए पैक्स के लीगेसी डेटा को डिजिटलीकृत करके ईआरपी प्लेटफॉर्म पर माइग्रेट किया गया है ।

(iii) ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर के प्रभावी अंगीकरण और उपयोग के लिए पैक्स कार्मिकों और अन्य हितधारकों को प्रशिक्षण और हैंडहोल्डिंग सहायता प्रदान की गई है ।

(iv) ईआरपी सॉफ्टेवयर जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (DCCBs), राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (StCBs) और अन्य डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म्स के साथ एकीकरण की सुविधा प्रदान करता है जो निर्बाध बैंकिंग प्रचालन और डिजिटल सेवा प्रदाय को सक्षम बनाता है।

(v) यह सॉफ्टवेयर राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और अन्य हितधारकों से प्राप्त फीडबैक के आधार पर अनवरत संवर्धन और अनुकूलन द्वारा राज्य विशिष्ट व्यावसायिक अपेक्षाओं और प्रचालनात्मक प्रक्रियाओं को अंतर्विष्ट करता है।

(vi) डिजिटल लेनदेन के अंगीकरण और ईआरपी सॉफ्टवेयर के प्रभावी उपयोग में सुधार के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, नाबार्ड, सिस्टम इंटीग्रेटरों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी की जाती है ।

MIS DASHBOARD

1517. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the existing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Soft Management Information System (MIS) does not provide monitoring reports, making it difficult for States to monitor the progress of Natural Resource Management (NRM), Agriculture & Allied Activities, Individual Beneficiary Works, Plantation Works and Shelf of Works, district, work category and work type-wise, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the absence of such reports has affected planning, monitoring, utilisation of approved person-days and timely execution of works under MGNREGS, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop a real-time MIS dashboard with category wise progress, approved versus utilised person-days, pending works and exception alerts to improve transparency and accountability; and

(d) if so, the timeline for deploying these features in all States and Union Territories?

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

(a) to (d) : Consequent upon coming into force of Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) with effect from **1st July, 2026 t**he Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) stands repealed from same date. Here it is stated that both **NREGASoft** and **VBGRAMGSoft** provide comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) reports for monitoring the progress of Natural Resource Management (NRM), Agriculture & Allied Activities, Individual Beneficiary Works, Plantation Works and Shelf of Works at multiple administrative levels.

Further, VBGRAMGSoft has an enhanced reporting and dashboard system with drill-down capabilities, enabling effective monitoring of works across States, Districts, Blocks, Gram Panchayats, work categories and work types. The system

facilitates monitoring of category-wise progress, approved versus utilised person-days, pending works, timely wage payments and other key performance indicators, thereby strengthening transparency, accountability and evidence-based decision-making. The relevant MIS reports are available under MIS report **R6.20** (Natural Resource Management), **R18.3** (Agriculture & Allied Activities), **R6.1** and **R6.12** (Individual Beneficiary Works, Plantation Works, work category and work type-wise reports), **R14.4** (timely payment) and **R2.2.2** (utilisation of approved person-days in NREGASoft). These features and some more advanced features have been incorporated in VBGRAMGSoft and are available to all States and Union Territories implementing the Scheme.

एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत निधि

1518. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ प्रभावित राज्यों को राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया निधि (एनडीआरएफ) के अंतर्गत आवंटित तथा वास्तव में जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अंतर्गत आपदा प्रबंधन के 'शमन घटक' के तहत गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य आपदा शमन निधि (एसडीएमएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) के माध्यम से राज्यों को स्वीकृत राशि तथा उनके अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित प्रमुख दीर्घकालिक परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्तमान मानसून सीजन के दौरान देश के अधिक जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में तैनात राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल (एनडीआरएफ) के दलों की राज्य-वार संख्या तथा उनके पास उपलब्ध अत्याधुनिक जल बचाव उपकरणों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) आधारित पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली, एकीकृत आपदा डाटाबेस और विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच अंतर समन्वय को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट रणनीतिक उपाय किए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता के वितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकारें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) से राहत उपाय करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक्स और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर मूल्यांकन शामिल है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों (2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के अनुसार है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों (2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान राज्य आपदा शमन निधि (एसडीएमएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** के अनुसार है। इसके अलावा, एनडीएमएफ के अंतर्गत आपदा प्रबंधन

के 'शमन घटक' के तहत कार्यान्वित प्रमुख दीर्घकालिक परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** के अनुसार है।

(ग) : वर्तमान मानसून सीजन के दौरान देश में तैनात राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन बल (एनडीआरएफ) के दलों की राज्य-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण -IV** के अनुसार है।

(घ) : केंद्र सरकार ने आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है, ताकि आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र में सभी मुद्दों का समाधान किया जा सके। भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) जैसी चेतावनी एजेंसियों ने सात दिन पहले की भविष्यवाणियों के लिए मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणालियों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) / मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) मॉडल को एकीकृत किया है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) ने चक्रवात जोखिम शमन और प्रतिक्रिया योजना के लिए एक वेब-आधारित डायनेमिक कम्पोजिट जोखिम एटलस और निर्णय समर्थन प्रणाली (वेब-डीसीआरए और डीएसएस टूल) विकसित किया है।

राष्ट्रीय रिमोट सेंसिंग सेंटर (एनआरएससी) द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, ओडिशा, असम और उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ प्रवण राज्यों और जम्मू और कश्मीर, तमिलनाडु, केरल, गुजरात, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र जैसे तुलनात्मक रूप से कम बाढ़ प्रभावित राज्यों के लिए बाढ़ खतरा एटलस विकसित किए गए हैं।

केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) ने एआई आधारित बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान के लिए 2025 में प्रायोगिक पहल की है, जो कि सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा देश भर की नदियों पर स्थित बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान केंद्रों के लिए एआई/एमएल आधारित अल्पकालिक बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान मॉडल विकसित करने की दिशा में एक आंतरिक प्रयास है।

रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र में सशस्त्र बलों की सुरक्षित आवाजाही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हिमस्खलन के खतरे की भविष्यवाणी, नियंत्रण संरचनाओं और भू-खुफिया जानकारी से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास पर काम कर रहा है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र सं.	राज्य	केंद्र और राज्य के हिस्से सहित एसडीआरएफ के तहत आवंटन			एसडीआरएफ में केंद्र का जारी हिस्सा			एनडीआरएफ से जारी राशि (सभी आपदाओं के लिए)		
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1315.20	1380.80	1449.60	987.20	1036.00	1088.00	--	56.90	132.76
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	245.60	256.80	270.40	220.80	115.60	358.80	--	--	34.54
3.	असम	756.80	795.20	834.40	680.80	716.00	751.20	--	29.02	722.36
4.	बिहार	1664.80	1748.00	1836.00	1248.80	1311.20	1376.80	--	--	76.70
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	508.00	533.60	560.00	181.60	380.80	610.00	--	33.24	--
6.	गोवा	12.80	13.60	15.20	9.60	10.40	11.20	--	31.50	--
7.	गुजरात	1556.80	1635.20	1716.00	1140.00	600.00	2497.60	--	--	492.09
8.	हरियाणा	577.60	606.40	636.80	433.60	455.20	477.60	--	--	26.24
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	400.80	420.00	441.60	360.80	378.40	397.60	787.25	84.56	1890.09
10.	झारखण्ड	667.20	701.60	736.00	476.80	1027.20	552.00	--	--	77.69
11.	कर्नाटक	929.60	976.00	1024.80	697.60	732.00	768.80	--	3528.45	98.98
12.	केरल	369.60	388.00	408.00	277.60	291.20	306.40	--	--	162.23
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	2140.80	2248.00	2360.00	1605.60	1686.40	1770.40	--	--	208.01
14.	महाराष्ट्र	3788.80	3978.40	4176.80	2841.60	2984.00	3132.80	--	--	322.21
15.	मणिपुर	41.60	44.00	45.60	18.80	50.00	49.60	--	12.15	143.23
16.	मेघालय	64.80	67.20	71.20	27.20	59.60	60.00	--	11.98	--

17.	मिजोरम	46.40	48.00	50.40	41.60	43.20	45.60	--	18.36	14.40
18.	नागालैंड	40.80	42.40	44.80	36.80	38.40	40.00	--	181.81	183.65
19.	ओडिशा	1886.40	1980.80	2080.00	1415.20	1485.60	1560.00	--	45.09	60.16
20.	पंजाब	582.40	611.20	642.40	436.80	458.40	481.60	--	29.60	39.47
21.	राजस्थान	1742.40	1828.80	1920.00	1307.20	1372.00	1440.00	--	--	87.51
22.	सिक्किम	49.60	52.00	54.40	44.80	47.20	48.80	81.89	229.82	96.47
23.	तमिलनाडु	1200.00	1260.00	1322.40	900.00	944.80	992.00	--	360.09	534.32
24.	तेलंगाना	528.00	555.20	582.40	584.80	416.80	436.80	--	42.78	99.82
25.	त्रिपुरा	67.20	70.40	74.40	60.80	71.60	58.80	--	186.40	15.25
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2273.60	2388.00	2507.20	1664.80	1748.40	2776.40	--	172.95	--
27.	उत्तराखंड	918.40	964.00	1012.00	826.40	434.00	911.20	--	21.30	291.15
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1189.60	1248.00	1311.20	892.00	936.00	983.20	--	84.77	--
कुल		**25565.60**	**26841.60**	**28184.00**	**19419.60**	**19830.40**	**24193.20**	**869.14**	**5160.77**	**5909.26**

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 के दौरान राज्य आपदा शमन निधि (एसडीएमएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा शमन निधि (एनडीएमएफ) के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र सं.	**राज्य**	**केंद्र और राज्य के हिस्से सहित एसडीएमएफ के तहत आवंटन**			**एसडीएमएफ में केंद्र का जारी हिस्सा**			**एनडीएमएफ से जारी राशि**	
		2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	328.80	345.20	365.40	--	740.80	272.00	--	76.40

2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	61.40	64.20	67.60	--	52.60	173.80	1.833	23.237
3.	असम	189.20	198.80	208.60	162.20	--	537.00	--	236.21
4.	बिहार	416.20	437.00	459.00	304.80	483.90	344.20	--	66.47
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	127.00	133.40	140.0	90.80	--	300.20	--	43.29
6.	गोवा	3.20	3.40	3.80	1.20	5.00	2.80	--	--
7.	गुजरात	389.20	408.80	429.00	139.00	--	920.40	73.17	7.71
8.	हरियाणा	144.40	151.60	159.20	--	105.80	287.40	--	--
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100.20	105.00	110.40	42.80	184.654	99.40	--	54.22
10.	झारखण्ड	166.80	175.40	184.00	--	--	514.00	--	84.28
11.	कर्नाटक	232.40	244.00	256.20	--	--	715.60	71.616	79.89
12.	केरल	92.40	97.00	102.00	100.70	71.10	113.00	--	13.96
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	535.20	562.00	590.0	391.80	411.50	653.40	--	108.13
14.	महाराष्ट्र	947.20	994.60	1044.20	433.80	710.40	1529.20	225.00	97.73
15.	मणिपुर	10.40	11.00	11.40	--	--	38.40	--	38.00
16.	मेघालय	16.20	16.80	17.80	--	--	--	--	17.85
17.	मिजोरम	11.60	12.00	12.60	15.30	10.80	11.40	--	27.24
18.	नागालैंड	10.20	10.60	11.20	13.50	9.60	10.00	--	20.65
19.	ओडिशा	471.60	495.20	520.00	522.30	371.40	390.00	--	62.11
20.	पंजाब	145.60	152.80	160.60	158.60	111.90	177.70	--	--
21.	राजस्थान	435.60	457.20	480.00	482.40	343.00	360.00	8.35	50.00
22.	सिक्किम	12.40	13.00	13.60	16.50	11.80	12.20	114.75	13.50
23.	तमिलनाडु	300.00	315.00	330.60	107.40	461.20	248.00	75.00	276.12
24.	तेलंगाना	132.00	138.80	145.60	--	--	496.60	--	74.07
25.	त्रिपुरा	16.80	17.60	18.60	7.10	--	47.80	--	--
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	568.40	597.00	626.80	629.40	447.80	470.20	--	16.47

27.	उत्तराखंड	229.60	241.00	253.00	305.00	217.00	227.80	--	27.54
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	297.40	312.00	327.80	329.20	234.00	245.80	150.00	--
Total		**6391.40**	**6710.40**	**7046.00**	**4253.50**	**4984.254**	**9198.30**	**719.72**	**1515.077**

विवरण -III

एनडीएमएफ के अंतर्गत आपदा प्रबंधन के 'शमन घटक' के तहत कार्यान्वित प्रमुख दीर्घकालिक परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(रु करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	**परियोजनाएं**	**कुल स्वीकृत राशि**	**स्वीकृत केंद्रीय हिस्सा (एनडीएमफ)**	**जारी केंद्रीय हिस्सा**	**शेष केंद्रीय हिस्सा**	**टिप्पणी/वर्तमान स्थिति**
1.	सबसे अधिक सूखा प्रवण 12 राज्यों को उत्प्रेरक सहायता	2022.16	1200.00	500.00	700.00	12 राज्यों अर्थात आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना, तमिलनाडु, गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यान्वित किया जाना है। 10 राज्यों अर्थात आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना और तमिलनाडु को पहली किस्त जारी की गई है।
2.	शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम-I	3075.65	2482.63	926.29	1556.34	सभी 7 शहरों अर्थात चेन्नई, मुंबई, कोलकाता, हैदराबाद, पुणे, अहमदाबाद, बेंगलुरु को पहली किस्त जारी की गई।

3.	राष्ट्रीय भूस्खलन जोखिम न्यूनीकरण परियोजना	1000.00	900.00	69.04	830.96	15 राज्यों अर्थात अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तराखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल में कार्यान्वित किया जाना है। 4 राज्यों अर्थात उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और सिक्किम के लिए पहली किस्त जारी की गई।
4.	आकाशीय बिजली सुरक्षा पर शमन परियोजना	186.78	121.14	101.26	19.88	10 राज्यों अर्थात आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, ओडिशा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में कार्यान्वित किया जाना है। 08 राज्यों अर्थात आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, मेघालय, ओडिशा और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एनडीएमएफ का हिस्सा जारी किया गया।
5.	वनाग्नि जोखिम प्रबंधन के लिए शमन योजना	818.92	607.45	390.45	217.00	19 राज्यों में कार्यान्वित किया जाना है। ओडिशा को छोड़कर, 18 राज्यों अर्थात आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, तेलंगाना, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, केरल, मेघालय, मिजोरम, उत्तराखंड और तमिलनाडु के लिए पहली किश्त जारी की गई।

6.	राष्ट्रीय ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (जीएलओएफ) जोखिम न्यूनीकरण कार्यक्रम	150.00	135.00	38.05	96.95	सभी 4 राज्यों अर्थात अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश को पहली किस्त जारी की गई।
7.	शहरी बाढ़ जोखिम प्रबंधन (यूएफआरएमपी) चरण-II	2444.42	2200.00	54.00	2146.00	11 शहरों अर्थात भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, गुवाहाटी, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, रायपुर, तिरुवनंतपुरम, विशाखापत्तनम, इंदौर और लखनऊ में से 1 शहर को पहली किस्त जारी की गई,
8.	असम के 24 आर्द्रभूमियों का जीर्णोद्धार और कायाकल्प	692.05	519.04	155.71	363.33	असम को पहली किस्त जारी की गई।
9.	पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में सामुदायिक आधारित आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण पहलों को मजबूत करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय परियोजना	507.37	273.38	0	273.38	20 राज्यों अर्थात आंध्र प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, ओडिशा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, तमिलनाडु, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यान्वित किया जाना है।

विवरण-IV

22.07.2026 को एनडीआरएफ टीमों की उपलब्धता

क्र सं.	राज्य	टीमों की संख्या	राज्य में उपलब्ध आरक्षित टीम
1.	असम	08	14
2.	त्रिपुरा	01	02
3.	पश्चिम बंगाल	07	06
4.	केरल	09	00
5.	गोवा	01	00
6.	महाराष्ट्र	15	02
7.	गुजरात	11	03
8.	राजस्थान	03	01
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10	21
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	05	00
11.	बिहार	03	11
12.	झारखण्ड	02	02
13.	तेलंगाना	02	02
14.	कर्णाटक	05	01
15.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	02	05
16.	नागालैंड	02	00
17.	मणिपुर	01	00
18.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	05	13
19.	उत्तराखंड	11	10
	अब तक तैनात कुल टीमें	103	93

उन राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में एनडीआरएफ की उपलब्धता जिन्होंने मानसून पूर्व-स्थिति के लिए टीमों की मांग नहीं की

क्र सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	उपलब्ध टीमों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	01
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	08
3.	छत्तीसगढ़	01

4.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15
5.	हरियाणा	03
6.	लद्दाख	01
7.	मिज़ोरम	01
8.	दिल्ली एनसीटी	18
9.	ओडिशा	17
10.	पंजाब	14
11.	सिक्किम	05
12.	तमिलनाडु	08

MEASURES TO MAKE AGRICULTURE ECONOMICALLY VIABLE

1519. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the increasing migration of rural youth away from agriculture due to low profitability;

(b) whether the decline in farm income is discouraging the next generation from farming; and

(c) the details of measures taken to make agriculture economically viable for young farmers?

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

(a) to (c) : The migration of workers from rural to urban and vice-versa is a common phenomenon due to various socio-economic reasons. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has not conducted any study for assessing the migration of rural youth away from agriculture. However, as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the percentage distributions of workers engaged in the rural agriculture sector during the last three years are 59.5% (in 2023), 58.9% (in 2024) and 57.2% (in 2025).

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 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.

Agriculture is a State Subject. However, Government of India supports the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes to enhance the welfare of farmers and making agriculture more remunerative. The Government has implemented several

policies, reforms, developmental programmes to increase agricultural productivity, reduce the cost of cultivation, promote crop diversification, ensure remunerative returns and provide income support to farmers. These various schemes/programmes cover the entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension activities, procurement of crops, digital agriculture etc. Additionally, Government has increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over cost of production from 2018-19 onwards. These interventions are aimed at making agriculture more remunerative, sustainable and technology-driven, with a view to improving its economic viability and encouraging greater participation of youth in agriculture sector. List of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by DA&FW is given in **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Major schemes/programmes of Department of 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 & Fertility (SH&F)
7. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
8. Agroforestry
9. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
10. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
11. National Bamboo Mission
12. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
13. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
14. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
15. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
16. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
17. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
18. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
19. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
20. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
21. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
22. Namo Drone Didi
23. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)

24. Agri Fund for Start-Ups & Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)

25. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

26. Digital Agriculture Mission

27. Crop Diversification Programme(CDP)

28. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)

29. Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana

30. Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses

SEWER AND SEPTIC TANK CLEANING WORK

1520. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is fact that there are several deaths of the workers during cleaning of drainage and other underground tanks, if so, the number of such deaths during the last three years – State-wise; and

(b) the number of urban local bodies, that were found using manual sewer cleaning without mechanical equipment as of 2025 steps taken under the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, to prosecute responsible officials, number of FIRs registered and convictions secured under the Act during the last three years, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) : Deaths have occurred in States/UTs during hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks due to non-observance of prescribed safety precautions. As reported by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), State-wise number of sanitation workers who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and FIR lodged in concerned States/UTs during last three years, is at **Statement.** Sanitation is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. No data regarding number of Urban Local Bodies that were found using manual sewer cleaning without mechanical equipment is maintained centrally.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF SANITATION WORKERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DUE TO HAZARDOUS CLEANING OF SEWER AND SEPTIC TANKS AND FIR LODGED DURING LAST THREE YEARS

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of deaths	Number of FIRs lodged
1	Bihar	2	-
2	Delhi	12	12
3	Goa	1	1
4	Gujarat	13	3
5	Haryana	14	14
6	Jharkhand	1	-
7	Karnataka	5	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	6	5
9	Maharashtra	29	18
10	Punjab	10	9

11	Rajasthan	20	20
12	Tamil Nadu	21	8
13	Telangana	4	-
14	Uttar Pradesh	21	13
15	West Bengal	7	7
	Total	**166**	**110**

BATTERY MANUFACTURING INFRASTRUCTURE, LOCALIZATION AND RECYCLING

1521. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA:

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

(a) the details of status of battery manufacturing infrastructure being developed in the country under the PLI scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cells, including the current level of domestic value addition achieved as against the prescribed target of 60 per cent;

(b) whether any industry or company has proposed or established Advanced Chemistry Cell or battery manufacturing facilities in Karnataka, including Bengaluru and the details of investment and capacity involved;

(c) the details of Government's plans and regulatory framework, including the Battery Waste Management Rules, for recycling of end-of-life EV batteries and the current level of battery waste recycled in the country;

(d) whether any battery recycling facility is planned or operational in Karnataka, including Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether an integrated strategy is being adopted by the Government for domestic manufacturing of advanced battery Cells to meet the growing demand of Electric Vehicles (EVs) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS);

(f) the details of measures taken by the Government to promote economies of scale in battery manufacturing with a view to reducing battery costs, making Electric Vehicles more affordable and strengthening the indigenous battery value chain; and

(g) the details of incentives provided by the Government for setting up of giga-factories, localisation of battery components, recycling facilities and advanced cell manufacturing technologies?

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 (e) to (g) : The Ministry of Heavy Industries administers the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, namely “National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage,” approved in May 2021 with a total outlay of ₹18,100 crore to establish 50 GWh of domestic Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity.

Out of the total targeted capacity of 50 GWh, 40 GWh has been awarded to four beneficiary firms. One of the beneficiary firm i.e. M/s Ola Cell Technologies Pvt. Ltd., has established a Giga-Scale ACC manufacturing plant with an installed capacity of 1.4 GWh.

The scheme mandates a domestic value addition (DVA) of 25% within two years and 60% within five years from the Appointed Date, as prescribed under the Programme Agreement. Currently, overall value addition remains below the 60% threshold as critical battery components such as Cathode Active Materials (CAM), Anode Active Materials (AAM), separators, electrolytes, and foils continue to be largely imported due to limited domestic manufacturing capacity.

Under the PLI ACC scheme, out of targeted 50 GWh ACC capacity, 10 GWh capacity has been earmarked for Grid Scale Stationary Storage applications. Further, the 40 GWh capacity is end-use agnostic and can be utilized for any application including Electric Vehicles (EVs) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).

The Union Cabinet has approved the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) on 29 January, 2025 to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen India's critical mineral value chains encompassing all stages from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products. Further, the Ministry of Mines has taken several initiatives to secure critical mineral supply chain, which *inter alia* include:

- The Ministry of Mines has successfully auctioned 56 critical mineral blocks. Additionally, the Central Government has also successfully auctioned 11 blocks of Exploration License, which include six blocks of critical minerals.
- The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act), 1957 has been amended in 2025 whereby the scope of NMEDT has been expanded to support critical mineral exploration and mining overseas.
- Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), under Ministry of Mines, has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with CAMYEN, a state-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining of five Lithium Brine Blocks in Argentina covering an area of 15703 Ha.
- During Union Budget 2024–25, customs duties were eliminated on 25 critical minerals. In Budget 2025–26, Basic Customs Duty (BCD) was exempted on cobalt powder and waste, scrap of lithium-ion batteries, etc. Further, in Budget 2026–27, BCD was exempted on the import of capital goods required for processing of critical minerals in India.
- The Union Cabinet approved a ₹1,500 crore Incentive Scheme to develop recycling capacity for the separation and production of critical minerals from secondary sources. The Scheme was launched on 02.10.2025.
- Guidelines for funding Pilot Projects for Recovery of Critical Minerals from overburden / tailings / fly ash / Red mud etc. issued on 14.11.2025.

(b) : Under the PLI ACC Scheme, M/s ACC Energy Storage Pvt. Ltd. (AESPL) has been awarded 5 GWh manufacturing capacity for its manufacturing facility at Dharwad, Karnataka. As on 31.05.2026, the beneficiary firm has reported a cumulative investment of ₹262 crore and creation of 189 direct jobs.

(c) : The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has notified the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022 on 22nd August, 2022 to ensure environmentally sound management of waste batteries. The Rules cover all types of batteries, regardless of chemistry, shape, volume, weight, material composition and use, viz. Electric Vehicle batteries, portable batteries, automotive batteries and industrial batteries. The rules are based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), where the producers (including importers) of batteries have been obligated for collection, recycling and/or refurbishment of waste batteries, while disposal through landfilling or incineration is prohibited.

The Rules specifically regulate end-of-life EV batteries by requiring producers, importers and manufacturers to ensure their collection, recycling or refurbishment in accordance with Schedule II of the Rules. The rules also encourage the use of domestic recycled content in the battery to reduce the burden on virgin material. Further, the Battery Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2025 further strengthen provisions on digital labelling, traceability, and centralised registration and reporting through the CPCB portal. As on 22.07.2026,

6166 producers, 783 recyclers and 2 refurbishers have applied for registration on EPR Portal for Battery Waste Management, out of which, registration has been issued to 4915 producers, 561 Recyclers and 1 Refurbisher. The year wise quantity of waste Lithium-ion battery recycled is provided below:

Financial Year	Quantity of Waste Lithium-ion Battery recycled (MT)
2022-2023	699.67
2023-2024	1,456.44
2024-2025	45,284.12
2025-2026	1,05,703.13

(d) : As per the information provided by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 65 battery recycling units are operational in the State of Karnataka. Out of these, 18 battery waste recyclers are registered on the EPR Portal for Battery Waste Management.

ATROCITIES AGAINST SC COMMUNITIES

1522. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the number of cases registered under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the last five years, along with the number of cases resulting in conviction, acquittal and pending trials, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for low conviction and prolonged trials in such cases, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure timely investigation, protection of victims and witnesses and effective implementation of the Act, including establishment of Special Courts mandated under the Act, State-wise?

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

(a) : National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB), compiles and publishes, statistical data on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2024. The details of the State-wise cases registered, convicted, acquitted and pending with courts for trials against SCs under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are at **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c) : A Committee under the chairpersonship of Union Minster for Social Justice & Empowerment, which was constituted in the year 2006, also periodically reviews implementation of the Act in State/UTs. A total of 29 meetings have been held till date. The last meeting was held on 08.01.2026.

The Central Government also issues advisories, from time to time, to States/ UTs to implement the provisions of the SC and ST (PoA) Act, 1989 in letter and in spirit, with specific emphasis on setting up of Exclusive Special

Courts for speedy trial of cases, sensitization of investigating officers, mass awareness programmes, low conviction rate.

Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (implemented with effect from 26.01.2016) provides for speedy trial of the cases. Under this new provision, the State Governments shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, establish an Exclusive Special Court for one or more districts, provided that in the districts where less number of cases under this Act are recorded, the State Government shall, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, specify for such districts, the Court of Sessions to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act. As per the information received from the States, 217 Exclusive Special Courts have been established in 15 States upto the year 2024. The State-wise details of Exclusive Special Courts established are at **Statement-II.**

It is the duty of the State Government to establish adequate number of Courts to ensure that cases under this Act are disposed of within a period of two months, as far as possible. Further, to deliver the members of SCs and STs, a greater justice, protection of victims and witness as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the SC and ST (PoA) Act was amended as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act,

2015, enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. Vide this amendment, a new chapter on ‘Rights of victims and witness’ as Chapter IV A was added vide which it is the duty and responsibility of the State to provide protection to victims and witnesses.

STATEMENT-I

STATE/UT-WISE CASES REGISTERED (CR), CASES CONVICTED (CON), CASES ACQUITTED (CAQ) AND CASES PENDING TRIAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR (CPTEY) UNDER TOTAL OF SCST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT UNDER CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2020-2021

SL	State/UT	2020				2021			
		CR	CON	CAQ	CPTEY	CR	CON	CAQ	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	1948	37	320	5172	2010	19	339	6713
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
3	Assam	28	0	3	15	13	0	0	18
4	Bihar	7368	12	43	48882	5842	48	106	53316
5	Chhattisgarh	316	23	13	1357	330	20	87	1586
6	Goa	2	0	0	22	4	0	1	24
7	Gujarat	1326	3	60	11064	1201	8	131	12064
8	Haryana	1210	6	42	2101	1628	44	131	2663
9	Himachal Pradesh	247	1	24	585	243	2	32	687
10	Jharkhand	666	14	33	1999	546	28	22	2407
11	Karnataka	1394	17	348	9010	1673	10	606	9941
12	Kerala	846	7	153	3541	948	42	368	4194
13	Madhya Pradesh	6899	538	584	26101	7213	720	1557	30763
14	Maharashtra	2569	39	280	11221	2503	45	360	13149
15	Manipur	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
16	Odisha	2046	5	131	14319	2327	1	144	16206
17	Punjab	165	4	20	285	200	6	18	350
18	Rajasthan	7017	572	421	16796	7524	583	636	19116
19	Sikkim	0	0	0	6	2	0	2	5
20	Tamil Nadu	1273	129	376	5308	1376	104	449	5780
21	Telangana	1959	13	328	4636	1770	30	334	5812

22	Tripura	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
23	Uttar Pradesh	12714	1820	591	57979	13146	1930	443	66803
24	Uttarakhand	87	0	0	308	123	0	2	393
25	West Bengal	109	0	2	721	108	0	7	836
26	Chandigarh	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	3
27	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
28	Delhi	69	0	1	330	136	0	2	426
29	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	28	7	0	0	34
	TOTAL	**50268**	**3241**	**3773**	**221798**	**50879**	**3640**	**5777**	**253301**

Source: NCRB.

Conviction Rate = (Cases Convicted) / (Cases in which Trials Completed) x 100

The States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh and Lakshadweep have registered zero cases convicted, acquitted and pending trials under the Act for the year 2020,2021,2022,2023 and 2024.

STATE/UT-WISE CASES REGISTERED (CR), CASES CONVICTED (CON), CASES ACQUITTED (CAQ) AND CASES PENDING TRIAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR (CPTEY) UNDER CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2022-24

SL	State/UT	2022				2023				2024			
		CR	CON	CAQ	CPTEY	CR	CON	CAQ	CPTEY	CR	CON	CAQ	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	2315	42	1008	7221	2022	27	837	7836	1818	24	967	8114
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
3	Assam	14	0	0	21	5	0	0	25	7	0	2	28
4	Bihar	6509	146	193	58112	7064	180	419	65884	7549	262	464	71040
5	Chhattisgarh	323	253	74	1617	250	76	93	1699	268	42	97	1866
6	Goa	8	0	2	29	4	0	1	31	1	0	2	29
7	Gujarat	1279	12	258	12971	1373	46	571	13629	1304	45	758	14036
8	Haryana	1633	54	226	3118	1539	68	284	3568	1076	55	248	3910
9	Himachal Pradesh	209	5	50	768	227	14	123	732	244	7	134	740
10	Jharkhand	674	28	109	2570	604	36	82	2730	566	89	122	2911
11	Karnataka	1972	15	1083	10466	1914	24	1074	11064	2014	25	766	12033
12	Kerala	1050	50	471	4573	1128	110	690	4653	1064	97	792	4590
13	Madhya Pradesh	7733	902	2782	34405	8232	1055	3369	37533	7765	1263	2091	41551
14	Maharashtra	2741	89	908	14504	3024	88	887	16269	3217	75	732	18223
15	Manipur	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	7
19	Odisha	2902	40	208	19047	2696	2	539	21279	2704	11	91	23869
20	Punjab	162	11	25	373	116	6	33	429	166	2	32	462

21	Rajasthan	8752	631	681	21538	8449	1560	751	22470	7008	474	571	24469
22	Sikkim	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	4
23	Tamil Nadu	1761	138	512	6405	1919	115	830	6941	1777	81	596	7774
24	Telangana	1787	44	848	6879	1709	36	813	7167	2058	40	1027	7670
25	Tripura	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	15368	3168	677	75847	15130	2990	1034	85052	14642	3150	1108	93263
27	Uttarakhand	114	0	1	490	102	8	4	556	153	10	10	663
28	West Bengal	104	0	56	900	102	1	32	949	116	1	49	986
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	0	1	4	3	1	0	4	5	0	0	5
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
32	Delhi	130	0	13	508	128	30	52	529	133	3	7	662
33	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	0	5	21	0	0	10	19	0	0	12
36	Puducherry	9	0	0	41	4	0	0	43	4	0	0	45
	TOTAL	**57569**	**5629**	**10189**	**282428**	**57766**	**6473**	**12518**	**311100**	**55685**	**5757**	**10666**	**338975**

Source: NCRB

Conviction Rate = (Cases Convicted) / (Cases in which Trials Completed) x 100

The States of Nagaland and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh and Lakshadweep have registered zero cases convicted, acquitted and pending trials under the Act for the year 2020,2021,2022,2023 and 2024.

STATEMENT- II

Details of State/UT wise Exclusive Special Courts established under SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989

Sl. No.	State / UT	Exclusive Special Courts
1	Andhra Pradesh	01
2	Bihar	14
3	Chhattisgarh	11
4	Gujarat	16
5	Jharkhand	02
6	Karnataka	11
7	Kerala	7
8	Madhya Pradesh	11
9	Maharashtra	03
10	Odisha	03
11	Punjab	02
12	Rajasthan	31
13	Tamil Nadu	21
14	Telangana	10
15	Uttar Pradesh	74
	TOTAL	**217**

MEETING OF DISHA COMMITTEE

1523. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-level District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) meeting has not been conducted since

the introduction of the DISHA scheme in 2016 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as reported by the public representative vide Letter No. 03/MP-ANI/2026/143 dated 27.03.2026;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined the issues raised in the said representation;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the issues raised therein;

(d) the reasons for the failure of the Union Territory Administration to convene the State-level DISHA Committee meetings despite the directions/guidelines issued by the Ministry; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the meetings of the State-level DISHA Committee are conducted regularly in accordance with the prescribed guidelines and mandatory provisions?

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

(a): The Government of UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has informed that, following the constitution of UT Level DISHA Committee on 26.07.2021, no physical meeting of the UT Level DISHA Committee has been convened. However, one meeting of the UT Level DISHA Committee was held in November, 2021 through circulation of the physical file among the Committee members, as convening of physical meeting was not feasible then due to the restrictions imposed during the Covid-19 pandemic. Further, the Government of UT of

Andaman & Nicobar Islands has now informed that necessary action has been taken for convening the UT level DISHA Committee meeting in accordance with the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

(b) to (e): Timely convening of DISHA meetings is crucial for ensuring effective governance and promoting holistic development of districts. Recognizing the critical importance of DISHA, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is persistently working to ensure that these meetings are convened on a regular basis. The Ministry has been regularly reminding all States/UTs about the same from time to time. Recently vide letter dated 03.07.2026, States and UTs including Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been reminded to take necessary steps to convene meetings of the State/UT Level DISHA Committee regularly in accordance with the provisions of the DISHA Guidelines.

न्याय-केंद्रित व्यवस्था

1524. श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

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

(क) नए आपराधिक कानूनों के अंतर्गत मात्र दंडात्मक व्यवस्था के स्थान पर न्याय-केंद्रित व्यवस्था के माध्यम से न्याय को किस प्रकार अधिक प्रभावी बनाया गया है; और

(ख) क्या नाबालिग से बलात्कार के मामलों में कठोर दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क): नई संहिताएं नागरिक केंद्रित, अधिक सुलभ तथा कुशल न्याय व्यवस्था बनाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है। नई संहिताओं में सजा की जगह न्याय पर जोर देने हेतु शामिल किए गए मुख्य प्रावधान **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

(ख): भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में नाबालिग के साथ बलात्कार के अपराध के लिए मौत की सजा तक का कड़ा प्रावधान किया गया है। साथ ही नाबालिग के साथ गैंग रेप के अपराध के लिए उम्रकैद अथवा मौत की सजा तक का प्रावधान है।

विवरण

नई संहिताओं में सजा की जगह न्याय पर जोर देने वाले मुख्य प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा

(क) पीड़ित केंद्रित प्रावधान

i. घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट ऑनलाइन करना: अब कोई भी व्यक्ति इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संचार के माध्यम से घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट कर सकता है और इसके लिए उसे पुलिस स्टेशन जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इससे रिपोर्टिंग आसान और त्वरित हो जाती है, जिससे पुलिस द्वारा त्वरित कार्रवाई हो जाती है।

ii. किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में एफआईआर दर्ज करना: जीरो एफआईआर की शुरुआत के साथ, कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी पुलिस स्टेशन में, चाहे उसका क्षेत्राधिकार कुछ भी हो प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफआईआर) दर्ज कर सकता है। इससे कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू करने में होने वाली देरी खत्म हो जाती है और अपराध की तुरंत रिपोर्ट करना सुनिश्चित होता है।

iii. एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति: पीड़ित, एफआईआर की निःशुल्क प्रति प्राप्त करने का हकदार है, जिससे कानूनी प्रक्रिया में उनकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होती है।

iv. गिरफ्तारी के समय सूचना देने का अधिकार: गिरफ्तारी की स्थिति में, व्यक्ति को अपनी पसंद के व्यक्ति को अपनी स्थिति के बारे में सूचित करने का अधिकार है। इससे गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को तत्काल सहायता और सहयोग सुनिश्चित होगा।

v. गिरफ्तारी की जानकारी का प्रदर्शन: अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन और जिले में आवश्यक रूप से एक नामोदिष्ट पुलिस अधिकारी मौजूद होगा, जिसकी रैंक सहायक पुलिस निरीक्षक से नीचे का नहीं होगी और गिरफ्तार किए गए सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी अब प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन में प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित की जाएगी। यह दोषी व्यक्ति के अधिकार की सुरक्षा करता है और हिरासत में हिंसा की घटनाओं तथा पुलिस द्वारा अवैध नजरबंदी का प्रशमन करता है।

vi. पीड़ितों को प्रगति संबंधी अपडेट: पीड़ितों को 90 दिनों के भीतर अपने मामले की प्रगति के बारे में अपडेट प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है। यह प्रावधान पीड़ितों को सूचित रखता है और उन्हें कानूनी प्रक्रिया में शामिल करता है, जिससे पारदर्शिता और विश्वास बढ़ता है।

vii. पुलिस रिपोर्ट और अन्य दस्तावेजों की आपूर्ति: अभियुक्त और पीड़ित दोनों को 14 दिनों के भीतर एफआईआर, पुलिस रिपोर्ट/आरोपपत्र, बयान, स्वीकारोक्ति और अन्य दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।

viii. गवाह संरक्षण योजना: नए कानूनों में सभी राज्य सरकारों को गवाहों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने, कानूनी कार्यवाही की विश्वसनीयता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए गवाह संरक्षण योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

ix. पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट: महिलाओं, 15 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों, 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों तथा दिव्यांग या गंभीर रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों को पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से छूट दी गई है।

x. यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि बीएनएसएस की धारा 360 में अभियोजन को वापस लेने से पहले पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुना जाए। पीड़ित के पक्ष को सुने जाने के अधिकार की सांविधिक मान्यता आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के न्याय केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण का एक महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण है। मामलों को वापस लेने से संबंधित कार्यवाहियों में पीड़ित के पक्ष को अनिवार्य रूप से सुनने से, न्याय प्रणाली अपराध से सीधे तौर पर पीड़ित लोगों की आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं के प्रति अधिक जवाबदेह बन गई है।

(ख) समयसीमा

i. त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान: नए कानून मामलों के त्वरित और निष्पक्ष निपटान का भरोसा देते हैं, जिससे विधिक प्रणाली में विश्वास उत्पन्न होता है। प्राथमिक जांच (14 दिन में पूरी की जानी), बाद की जांच (90 दिन में पूरी की जानी), पीड़ित और आरोपी को दस्तावेज उपलब्ध कराना (14 दिन के भीतर), विचारण हेतु किसी मामले की प्रतिबद्धता (90 दिन के भीतर), डिस्चार्ज एप्लीकेशन भरना (60 दिन के भीतर), आरोप तय करना (60 दिन के भीतर), निर्णय देना (45 दिन के भीतर) और दया याचिका दायर करना (राज्यपाल के समक्ष 30 दिन में और राष्ट्रपति के समक्ष 60 दिन में) जैसे जांच और विचारण के महत्वपूर्ण चरणों को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है और निर्धारित समय अवधि के भीतर पूरा किया जाना है।

ii. त्वरित जांच: नए कानूनों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों की जांच को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, जिससे सूचना दर्ज होने के दो महीने के भीतर जांच पूरी होना सुनिश्चित हो सके।

iii. सीमित स्थगन: मामले की सुनवाई में अनावश्यक देरी से बचने के लिए न्यायालय अधिकतम दो स्थगन प्रदान कर सकते हैं, जिससे समय पर न्याय सुनिश्चित हो।

(ग) सुधारात्मक पहल

i. सामुदायिक सेवा: नए कानूनों में छोटे अपराधों के लिए सामुदायिक सेवा की शुरुआत की गई है। इससे अपराधियों को समाज में सकारात्मक योगदान देने, अपनी गलतियों से सीखने और मजबूत सामुदायिक संबंध बनाने का मौका मिलता है।

ii. संक्षिप्त विचारण के दायरे में विस्तार: अधिक अपराधों को शामिल करने के लिए अब संक्षिप्त विचारण के दायरे में विस्तार किया गया है, जिससे मामलों का शीघ्र निपटान सुनिश्चत हुआ है।

(घ) आरोपी व्यक्ति के अधिकार

केवल न्यायिक कार्यवाहियों को शुरू करने के लिए व्यक्तियों की मनमानी गिरफ्तारी को सीमित किया गया है। अब केवल पुलिस रिपोर्ट का मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा संज्ञान लेने के लिए पुलिस को किसी आरोपी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और हस्तलिखित, हस्ताक्षर, फिंगरप्रिंट अथवा आवाज के नमूने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए गिरफ्तारी की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ङ) अनुपस्थिति में विचारण

उद्घोषित अपराधियों के रूप में घोषित व्यक्तियों के लिए अनुपस्थिति में विचारण का एक नया प्रावधान न्यायालय को आरोपी व्यक्ति की अनुपस्थिति में विचारण संबंधी कार्रवाई करने और निर्णय सुनाने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है। यह प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करता है कि न्याय में ना तो देरी हो और ना ही इससे वंचित रखा जाए।

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF ESSENTIAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

1525. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning any dedicated scheme to encourage domestic manufacturing of essential construction equipment in India, in light of India's long-standing import dependency for crucial equipment required in the Mining and Construction Sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken category-wise estimation of the level of import dependency for heavy construction equipment in the mining and construction sector, if so, the details thereof along with quantum of forex outflows as a result of such imports; and

(c) whether the Government has explored convergences with existing schemes to promote domestic manufacturing such as the Priority Sector Lending (PLI) scheme to encourage indigenous development and manufacturing of heavy construction equipment in India 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): A Scheme for Enhancement of Construction and Infrastructure Equipment (CIE) to strengthen domestic manufacturing of high-value and technologically-advanced CIE was announced in the Union Budget 2026-27.

(b): As per the information provided by Indian Construction Equipment Manufacturers' Association (ICEMA), The Indian Construction Equipment Industry had an estimated import dependency of approximately Rs. 34,500 crore in FY

2024-25. Out of this, imports of fully built construction equipment accounted for Rs. 4,250 crore and the remaining nearly Rs. 30,250 crore comprised of imports of components and aggregates required for domestic manufacturing of construction equipment.

(c): There is no such proposal at present.

ASSISTANCE METRICS UNDER THE ADIP

1526. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

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

(a) the details of the operational criteria deployed to regulate assistance rates for different income brackets under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) scheme;

(b) the details of the dashboard data reflecting changes in baseline living indicators for beneficiaries receiving advanced assistive devices; and

(c) the details of the extent to Niramaya Health Insurance scheme covers functional for targeted individuals with developmental disabilities?

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

(a): Under the ADIP Scheme, the amount of assistance provided to a beneficiary is determined on the basis of the monthly family income. Under the ADIP Scheme, Aids/appliances costing upto Rs.15,000/- are covered with exception of some aids and appliances like High-end-Prosthesis for which subsidy is up to Rs.30,000/- and up to Rs.50,000/- for a motorized tricycle and motorized wheelchair. The amount of assistance on the basis of income subject to maximum subsidy limit is as follows:-

Total Income	Amount of Assistance
(i) Upto Rs. 22,500/- per month	Full cost of aid/appliance
(ii) Rs.22,501/- to Rs. 30,000/- per month	50% of the cost of aid/appliance

(b): Beneficiary-related data and information on the distribution of assistive devices under the ADIP Scheme are monitored through the ARJUN Portal.

(c): The Niramaya Health Insurance Scheme covers disabilities as per National Trust Act, 1999 vis a vis Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Intellectual disability and Multiple Disabilities. The insurance cover is Rs.1 Lakh per annum which is divided as per following benefit chart:-

SECTION	SUB-SECTION	DETAIL	SUB LIMIT	OVER ALL LIMIT OF SECTION
I	Over all Limit of Hospitalization			55,000/-
	A	Corrective Surgeries for existing Disability including congenital disability (Under SECI(A)a maximum capping of Rs.15000/-For other than the corrective	40,000/-	

		surgeries for Existing Disabilities, which is include in the overall limit of Rs.40,000/- of Sec I(A))		
	B	Non- Surgical/ Hospitalization	15,000/-	
II	Overall Limit for Out-Patient Department (OPD)			19,000/-
	A	OPD treatment including the medicines, pathology, diagnostic tests, etc.	15,000/-	
	B	Dental Preventive Dentistry	4,000/-	
III	Ongoing Therapies to reduce impact of disability and disability, disability and disability related complications			20,000/-
IV	Alternative Medicine-AYUSH			4,000/-
V	Transportation costs			2,000/-
OVERALL LIMIT OF THE COVERAGE FOR A PERSON: Rs.1,00,000/-				

खेती और सिंचाई के लिए योजनाएं

1527. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः

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

(क) वर्ष 2025-26 और 2026-27 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में प्राकृतिक खेती, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई (ड्रिप सिंचाई) और मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और खर्च की गई निधियों का योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन तीन जिलों में प्राकृतिक खेती, ड्रिप सिंचाई और श्री अन्न कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित हुए किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के माध्यम से जिला-वार कुल कितने हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार जनजातीय बहुल लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र संख्या 24 (रतलाम-झाबुआ अलीराजपुर) में प्राकृतिक खेती, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और श्री अन्न के व्यापक विस्तार के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता, प्रशिक्षण, प्रदर्शन इकाइयों और विशेष परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में प्राकृतिक खेती, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई (ड्रिप सिंचाई) और मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ), प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। फंड के रिलीज और व्यय का जिलेवार विवरण केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है, तथापि, एनएमएनएफ, पीडीएमसी और एनएफएसएनएम के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए वर्ष 2025-26 और 2026-27 के दौरान जारी की गई राशि और व्यय का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में वर्ष 2025-26 एवं 2026-27 के दौरान प्राकृतिक खेती, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न) योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित किसानों का विवरण और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): भारत सरकार, राज्यों से प्राप्त वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं (एएपी) के आधार पर, उपलब्ध निधियों और मौजूदा योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे विभिन्न योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों को उचित प्राथमिकता दें।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए जारी किये गये फंड और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	योजनाएं	2025-26		2026-27	
		जारी	व्यय	जारी	व्यय
1	राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन (एनएमएनएफ)	63.23	49.66	32.63	0.97
2	प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)	185.25	170.46	84.37	28.56
3	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)	127.12	121.34	22.92	5.05

विवरण-II

रतलाम, झाबुआ एवं अलीराजपुर जिलों में लाभान्वित किसानों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	योजनाएं	रतलाम		झाबुआ		अलीराजपुर	
		2025-26	2026-27	2025-26	2026-27	2025-26	2026-27
1	प्राकृतिक खेती	3125	3125	3125	3125	3750	3750
2	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई	1491	491	664	125	606	0
3	मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न)	245	0	0	0	1817	300

रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा

योजना	ज़िला	कवर किया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)

		2025-26	2026-27
सूक्ष्म सिंचाई	रतलाम	2656.7	788.4
	झाबुआ	608.70	135
	अलीराजपुर	846.71	0

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION SCHEMES IN PUNJAB

1528. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) whether the State of Punjab has received financial assistance under various industrial promotion schemes of the Ministry during the last two years;

(b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and released scheme-wise;

(c) whether the State of Punjab has received a proportionate share of Central assistance compared to other States, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance allocations 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) to (c): In order to create a strong and global competitive capital goods sector, Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has notified Scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II on 25th January, 2022. This is a pan India demand driven Scheme.

Under the Scheme, a project has been sanctioned for the Augmentation of the existing Testing and Certification Facility at the Institute for Auto Parts and Hand Tools Technology (IAHT), Ludhiana to strengthen the existing testing and certification infrastructure. Out of the MHI contribution of Rs. 8.12 crore towards the total project cost of Rs. 10.15 crore, Rs. 2.86 crore (approx.) in the FY 2024-25 and Rs. 1.42 crore (approx.) in the FY 2025-26 have been released.

(d): There is no such proposal.

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) में वृद्धि

1529. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए 14 खरीफ फसलों के लिए घोषित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) में वृद्धि के वास्तविक लाभों का मूल्यांकन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर अपने उत्पाद बेचने का अवसर प्राप्त करने वाले किसानों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कई राज्यों में किसानों को अपनी उपज न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कम कीमत पर बेचने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर प्रभावी और एक समान खरीद प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई नई कार्ययोजना बना रही 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 राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): सरकार द्वारा मई, 2026 में खरीफ विपणन मौसम (केएमएस) 2026–27 हेतु 14 खरीफ फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) की घोषणा की गई थी। उक्त खरीफ फसलों की खरीद सामान्यतः प्रतिवर्ष फसल कटाई उपरांत अक्टूबर–नवंबर माह से प्रारंभ की जाती है।

(ग) से (ङ.): प्रत्येक वर्ष सरकार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अभिमतों पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, 'कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग' (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संपूर्ण देश के लिए 22 अधिदेशित कृषि फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) निर्धारित करती है।

एमएसपी की सिफारिश करते समय, सीएसीपी उत्पादन लागत, घरेलू और विश्व बाजारों में विभिन्न फसलों की समग्र मांग-आपूर्ति की स्थिति, घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतें, फसलों के बीच मूल्य समानता, कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र के बीच व्यापार की शर्तें, शेष अर्थव्यवस्था पर मूल्य नीति का संभावित प्रभाव और उत्पादन लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत मार्जिन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर विचार करता है।

सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित खरीद एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कृषि उपज की खरीद का प्रावधान किया गया है। कृषकों को अपनी उपज का विक्रय, अपनी सुविधा एवं हित के अनुसार, सरकारी खरीद एजेंसियों अथवा खुले बाजार में करने का विकल्प उपलब्ध है।

कुल उत्पादन में से, जब इन उत्पादों का बाजार मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) से नीचे गिर जाता है, केवल विपणन योग्य अधिशेष ही सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीद के लिए उपलब्ध होता है। सरकार किसानों को मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) एवं अन्य नामित राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अनाज और मोटे अनाज की खरीद करती है। दलहन, तिलहन तथा कोपरा की खरीद प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) की छत्र योजना के अंतर्गत मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के तहत, संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर,

योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार तथा जब भी इन उपजों का बाजार मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) से नीचे गिरता है, तब की जाती है। पीएम-आशा योजना के अंतर्गत खरीद एजेंसियाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) हैं। सरकार द्वारा एमएसपी पर क्रमशः भारतीय कपास निगम (सीसीआई) और भारतीय पटसन निगम (जेसीआई) के माध्यम से कपास और जूट की खरीद भी की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्पादन, विपणन योग्य अधिशेष, किसानों की सुविधा और भंडारण एवं परिवहन आदि जैसी अन्य लॉजिस्टिक/इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर संबंधी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संबंधित राज्य सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में खरीद केंद्र खोले गए हैं। मौजूदा मंडियों और डिपो/गोदामों के अतिरिक्त, प्रमुख स्थानों पर अस्थायी खरीद केंद्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। खरीद प्रक्रिया निरंतर जारी रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है और पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, एमएसपी के तहत खरीद प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार हुआ है ताकि सीधे एमएसपी का भुगतान सीधे किसानों के बैंक खाते में सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और राज्यों के खरीद पोर्टलों के साथ आधार और भूमि अभिलेखों को जोड़ा जा सके, जिससे किसानों को एमएसपी खरीद का सीधा लाभ मिल सके।

सरकार ने दलहन के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने और आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2030-31 तक दलहन में आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन शुरू किया है। घरेलू दलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, पीएम-आशा योजना के तहत केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों, अर्थात भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (NAFED) और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (NCCF) के माध्यम से पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों से उनके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई मात्रा के अनुसार तूर, उड़द और मसूर की खरीद की जा रही है।

सरकार कृषि और बागवानी उत्पादों की खरीद के लिए पीएम-आशा योजना का एक घटक बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) भी लागू करती है, जो नाशवान प्रकृति के उत्पाद होते हैं और मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। इस हस्तक्षेप का उद्देश्य इन उत्पादों के बंपर फसल होने पर, आवक के चरम समय में, जब कीमतें आर्थिक स्तर और उत्पादन लागत से नीचे गिर जाती हैं, तब उत्पादकों को संकटग्रस्त बिक्री करने से बचाना है। प्रचलित पिछले सामान्य वर्ष की तुलना में बाजार मूल्यों में कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत की गिरावट होनी चाहिए। यह योजना राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर लागू की जाती है।

सरकार ने 2024-25 सत्र से बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) के तहत भावांतर भुगतान (पीडीपी) के एक नए घटक का आरंभ किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत नाशवान फसलों के किसानों को बाजार हस्तक्षेप मूल्य (एमआईपी) और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच के अंतर का सीधा भुगतान किया जाएगा। राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के पास फसल की भौतिक खरीद करने या किसानों को एमआईपी और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच के अंतर का भुगतान का चयन करने का विकल्प है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 2024-25 सत्र से, सरकार ने बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एमआईएस) के तहत एक और घटक जोड़ा है, जिसके तहत किसानों के हित में टीओपी फसलों (टमाटर, प्याज और आलू) के भंडारण और परिवहन लागत की प्रतिपूर्ति केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों और राज्य द्वारा नामित एजेंसियों को की जाएगी, ताकि उन्हें उत्पादक राज्य से उपभोक्ता राज्यों तक पहुंचाया जा सके।

BENEFICIARIES UNDER RSETIS

1530. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the details of beneficiaries trained under the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) during the last five years along with the number of candidates who have completed training and were settled/self-employed, district-wise;

(b) the district-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the RSETI programme during the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of training programmes conducted, settlement/self-employment outcomes achieved, and the steps taken to strengthen RSETIs, district-wise particularly in districts with low beneficiary coverage or settlement rates;

(d) the details of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and other vulnerable groups trained and settled under RSETIs during the last five years, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the details of measures taken for targeted mobilisation, women-centric and SC/ST-focused training, credit linkage and post-training handholding support?

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

(a) and (c): The district-wise details of beneficiaries trained under the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), the number of candidates who

completed training, other details of training programmes conducted like number of training programmes conducted District wise, and the number of candidates settled/self-employed during the last five years are provided at **https://kaushal.rural.gov.in/assets/files/PQ_1530_English.pdf**.

RSETIs conduct demand- driven Skill Development Programmes (SDPs), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) and Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAPs) to promote self-employment among rural unemployed youth. To strengthen the functioning of RSETIs, particularly in districts with comparatively low beneficiary coverage or settlement rates, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) undertakes regular monitoring through the Management Information System (MIS portal), conducts review meetings, promotes convergence with State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) and other stakeholders for beneficiary mobilization, facilitates post-training handholding and bank credit linkage, and provides capacity building and guidance to improve training quality and settlement outcomes

(b): RSETI is a demand-driven Scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), and funds are released to the States/UTs on a reimbursement basis. The State-wise details of funds released under the programme during the last five years and district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh, are given in **Statement**.

(d): The State and district-wise details of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward classes and vulnerable groups trained and settled under RSETI during the last five years including Andhra Pradesh are given at **https://kaushal.rural.gov.in/assets/files/PQ_1530_English.pdf.**

(e): MoRD promotes targeted mobilisation of eligible rural youth, particularly women, SCs, STs and other vulnerable groups, through convergence with State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs), District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and other stakeholders. RSETIs conduct need-based, women-centric and SC/ST-focused skill and entrepreneurship development programmes. Post-training support includes counselling, mentoring, facilitation of bank credit linkage, enterprise establishment support and regular follow-up to promote sustainable self-employment and improved settlement outcomes.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of funds released under RSETI during the last 5 years (till 24th July 2026):

(₹ in lakhs)

S.N.	State/ UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1	A&N Islands	22.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Andhra Pradesh*	0.00*	1566.05	1566.06*	0.00*	0.00	2548.10*

3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.36	0.00	
4	Assam	0.00	637.36	892.96	1306.41	1533.05	
5	Bihar	644.10	0.00	1500.00	2341.71	2087.61	
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1450.81	0.00	2000.00	438.24	1998.88
7	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	Gujarat	0.00	2176.75	862.73	817.16	0.00	1500
9	Haryana	0.00	450.72	352.31	500.00	328.75	
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1125.86	841.72	
11	J&K	0.00	0.00	0.00	360.58	512.91	
12	Jharkhand	430.07	1139.65	0.00	2000.00	0.00	2542.01
13	Karnataka	0.00	2017.36	2265.24	1109.76	1854.41	
14	Kerala	0.00	0.00	1214.90	825.90	474.37	
15	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16	Madhya Pradesh	3542.63	0.00	1500.00	3500.00	0.00	3711.46
17	Maharashtra	0.00	2647.82	2127.13	2500.34	1356.56	
18	Manipur	0.00	0.00	98.75	149.28	139.63	
19	Meghalaya	0.00	171.24	107.57	184.80	91.20	
20	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	86.49	38.45	102.92	
21	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	63.02	47.83	16.98	
22	Odisha	588.07	1133.50	1250.76	1464.00	2119.86	
23	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.34	0.00	
24	Punjab	305.05	966.27	361.67	746.34	1317.93	
25	Rajasthan	0.00	1322.91	1218.42	0.00	2863.09	1245.07
26	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.01	60.65	
27	Tamilnadu	0.00	1518.84	2735.86	0.00	3609.71	
28	Telangana	0.00	1147.63	0.00	0.00	2666.25	
29	Tripura	0.00	106.40	101.21	367.60	230.73	
30	Uttar Pradesh	2852.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	2029.65	
31	Uttarakhand	0.00	248.65	0.00	200.00	791.41	
32	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	1000.00	390.66	1207.53	
	Total	**8385.06**	**18701.96**	**19305.07**	**22312.39**	**26675.16**	**13535.52**

Source: Rural Skills Division records

* Andhra Pradesh –

1. The amount released in FY 2022-23 includes reimbursement claims for FY 2021-22.
2. The amount released in FY 2026-27 includes reimbursement claims for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25.
3. The reimbursement claims for FY 2025-26 is yet to be received from the State.
4. Fund release for the year 2026-27 is being done for all the States.

District-wise details of funds released under RSETI during the last 5 years (till 24th July 2026) for the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District Name	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1	Ananthapuramu	0.00	101.81	88.31	0.00	0.00	171.50
2	Chittoor	0.00	158.54	176.36	0.00	0.00	256.69
3	Kadapa	0.00	120.05	83.25	0.00	0.00	149.92
4	East Godavari	0.00	105.65	78.73	0.00	0.00	149.60
5	Guntur	0.00	105.28	60.88	0.00	0.00	120.18
6	Krishna	0.00	229.65	190.24	0.00	0.00	266.18
7	Kurnool	0.00	107.80	104.05	0.00	0.00	106.36
8	Nellore	0.00	75.00	113.39	0.00	0.00	127.96
9	Prakasam (Ongole)	0.00	103.53	101.27	0.00	0.00	193.62
10	Vizianagaram	0.00	214.54	279.92	0.00	0.00	481.17
11	Srikakulam	0.00	120.56	111.83	0.00	0.00	196.88
12	Visakhapatnam	0.00	47.25	83.98	0.00	0.00	157.57
13	Elur	0.00	76.39	93.85	0.00	0.00	170.47

	Total	**0.00**	**1566.05**	**1566.06**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2548.10**

Note:

1. Out of total 28 Districts in the State, Presently 24 RSETIs are operational covering 22 districts. For the RSETIs that have become operational after FY 2024-25 in the respective districts, releases will be made on the basis of reimbursement claims submitted by them.-

2. District wise data as received from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

i. The amount released in FY 2022-23 includes reimbursement claims for FY 2021-22.

ii. The amount released in FY 2026-27 includes reimbursement claims for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25.

iii. The reimbursement claims for FY 2025-26 is yet to be received from the State.

MEGA HANDLOOM CLUSTER FOR TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

1531. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government had approved a Mega Handloom Cluster for Tiruchirappalli under the Mega Handloom Cluster Development Programme during 2015–16 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of present status of implementation of the Mega Handloom Cluster, including the funds released, works completed, ongoing activities and the number of handloom weavers benefited so far;

(c) whether the implementation of the project has been delayed and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to release the remaining funds and complete the pending infrastructure and livelihood support components under the project, besides strengthening the handloom sector in Tiruchirappalli through modernisation, market linkage, skill development and common facility centres and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) to (d): Yes, the Government of India had approved a Mega Handloom cluster for Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) during 2015-16 under Mega Cluster Development Programme, a component of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), a scheme under implementation through Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles all across the country for holistic development of the handloom sector.

Trichy Mega Handloom cluster covers 08 districts of Tamil Nadu State i.e. Trichy, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Karur, Dindigul, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur &

Nagapattinam benefitting 25462 weavers. Financial assistance of Rs.20.17 crore has been released for distribution of 1162 HSS itmes for technological upgradation, setting up of 02 Dye Houses with ETP facilities one each at Karur & Jayankondam, 01 Souvenir Shop at Thanjavur and 22 Small handloom clusters. 06 Common Facility Centre have also been completed and functional at Thiruvidaimaruthur-I, Thiruppanandal, Ammapettai, Thathayankarpettai, Karur-I and Thoppampatty.

Besides, Government of India is also providing marketing platforms to handloom agencies/ weavers to sell their products directly to customers domestic and international level through participation in expos, e-commerce portal (https://www.indiahandmade.com), Dilli Haat etc under NHDP. Moreover, training for Skill development is also provided under SAMARTH scheme of Ministry of Textiles.

COMPOSITE MEDICAL HEALTH FOR TRANSGENDER PERSONS

1532. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to align the "Composite Medical Health for Transgender Persons" scheme (launched 12.02.2022 under SMILE) with

provisions of the new Transgender Bill, particularly regarding expanded coverage for gender reaffirmation surgeries, hormone therapy and Ayushman Bharat Plus at all facilities;

(b) if so, the details of amendments planned to ensure seamless integration with the Bill's rights-based framework for transgender healthcare;

(c) the steps taken to publicize this insurance coverage (up to sex reassignment and transition support) amid the Bill's implementation; and

(d) the details of scholarship given to transgender persons from class Ninth till Post graduation State-wise and district-wise particularly in Karnataka?

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): Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Health Authority (NHA) has been done on 24.08.2022 for convergence with Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) of NHA for providing health facilities to Transgender persons under Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE) scheme which includes 53 healthcare services for gender reaffirmation surgeries, hormone therapy and cosmetic treatments at empanelled hospitals.

The existing MoU for facilitating health services to transgender persons continues to be operational and remains unaffected by the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Rules, 2026.

(c): All Garima Grehs, receiving grant-in-aid from Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DoSJE), National Institute of Social Defence and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, through various awareness programes, regularly publicize the insurance coverage provided by DoSJE.

(d): As on date, no application for scholarship has been received.

SUPPORT FOR FARMERS IN AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS

1533. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the growing distress among farmers due to rising input costs, declining farm-gate prices of several crops and losses caused by extreme weather events in recent months;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Government to provide immediate financial assistance, ensure remunerative prices and compensate farmers for crop losses;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage of crop insurance, enhance financial support under existing schemes and increase the procurement of crops at the Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(d) the details of funds released, beneficiaries covered and farmers compensated during the last one-year State-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The Government is aware that farmers face challenges due to fluctuations in input costs, market prices and climatic conditions. Agriculture is a State subject. However, Government of India, through various schemes and programmes supplements the efforts of the State Governments in addressing these issues to enhance farmers' income, mitigate risks arising from adverse weather events and ensure remunerative returns to farmers. These include:

(i) Minimum Support Price (MSP): Government declares Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops, 14 Kharif, 6 Rabi, and 2 commercial crops (jute and copra), based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and in consultation with State Governments and Central Ministries. While fixing MSP, factors such as cost of production, demand–supply trends, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, and terms of trade are taken into account. MSP ensures a minimum margin of 50% over the cost of production to the

farmers. The increase in MSP has significantly benefited farmers, as reflected in the steady rise in procurement levels and MSP payments made.

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): PMFBY provides comprehensive risk coverage against non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest losses. PMFBY along with the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), provides comprehensive insurance coverage against crop losses arising from natural calamities and adverse weather events, thereby mitigating climate-related risks faced by farmers. As on 30.06.2026, 92.68 crore farmer applications have been enrolled under PMFBY and RWBCIS, and claims amount of ₹2.02 lakh crore has been paid against 25.58 crore farmer applications since inception of the schemes in 2016. About 86% of the total unique farmer applications enrolled under the schemes are from small and marginal farmers. The State-wise details of funds released, beneficiaries covered and claims/assistance provided to farmers during the last one year under the respective schemes are maintained scheme-wise and are given in the **Statement**.

(iii) State and National Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) In the event of natural calamities, relief assistance is provided by the concerned State Governments from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in accordance with the approved norms. Additional financial assistance from

the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) is provided for disasters of severe nature, following the prescribed procedure. Such assistance is in the nature of relief and not compensation.

(iv) PM-KISAN: Under PM-KISAN, eligible farmer families receive income support of ₹6,000 per year in three equal instalments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

In addition, Government is also implementing various other schemes such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), among others, to improve productivity, reduce cost of cultivation and strengthen farmers' income.

To expand coverage of crop insurance, following steps have been taken by the Government under PMFBY:

- AIDE (App for Intermediary Enrolment), a smart-phone App has been designed and rolled out in Kharif 2023 for enrolment of farmers at their door-steps through a large network of Insurance Intermediaries. It offers a completely paper-less and cash-less experience to a farmer.

- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Further, a structured awareness campaign ‘Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah’ has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards to increase the awareness about benefits of the scheme, sensitize the stakeholders and to increase overall enrolment of farmers, with special focus on identified aspirational/tribal districts. Along with this, ‘Fasal Bima Pathshalas’ are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.
- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – ‘Meri Policy Mere Haath’. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.

Apart from this, other activities for awareness generation involve the publicity of key features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National and local newspapers, airing of audio-visual spots on regional / local

channels, distribution of IEC material in local languages, dissemination of SMS through Kisan / National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) portal and organisation of online workshops of all stakeholders including farmers, Panchayat Members, and other key stakeholders.

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.

Government offers to procure agricultural crops through designated procurement agencies and farmers have the option to sell their produce to the government agencies or in the open market whichever is advantageous to them.

Out of the total production, only marketable surplus is available for procurement by Government agencies when market price of these produces falls below the MSP. 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 Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), on the request of the concerned State Government as per the guidelines as and when market price of these produces 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.

Increased MSP has benefited farmers of the country which are evident from data of procurement and MSP amount paid to the farmers. The details of procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers during 2004-2014 and 2014-2026 (upto June, 2026) are given as under:

Procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers

2004-2014		2014-2026 (upto June, 2026)	
Total Procurement (In LMT)	Total MSP Value (In lakh Crore)	Total Procurement (In LMT)	Total MSP Value (In lakh Crore)
6987	7.41	12819	27.80

To encourage domestic production of pulses, the Government is undertaking procurement of Tur, Urad and Masur under the PM-AASHA Scheme on the request of State Government from pre-registered farmers as much as offered by them through Central Nodal Agencies, namely the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF).

Government also implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), a component under PM-AASHA, for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and the cost of production.

STATEMENT

The State-wise details of funds released, beneficiaries covered and claims/assistance provided to farmers during the last one year under the respective schemes are maintained scheme-wise

State/UTs	PMFBY & RWBCIS: State Year wise Coverage and Claims Report during 2025-26 as on 30.06.2026					
	GoI Subsidy Released (Rs. In Crore)	State Subsidy Released (Rs. In Crore)	Total Subsidy Released (Rs. In Crore)	Applications Enrolled (In Lakh)	Paid Claims (Rs. In Crore)	Applications Paid (In Lakh)
A & N Islands	0.0083	-	0.0083	0.0002	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	111.65	-	111.65	18.88	0.99	0.02
Assam	44.04	61.87	105.91	14.24	29.60	0.34
Chhattisgarh	731.16	592.08	1,323.24	82.53	211.08	4.85
Goa	0.0004	0.0004	0.0009	0.0034	0.0032	0.0004
Haryana	363.09	359.96	723.05	178.05	918.21	48.74
Himachal Pradesh	83.66	0.75	84.41	9.63	0.06	0.0028
Jammu & Kashmir	72.15	5.49	77.64	3.40	51.61	0.96
Jharkhand	312.82	-	312.82	20.70	-	-

Karnataka	748.75	295.82	1,044.58	38.77	1,104.38	11.04
Kerala	63.90	28.87	92.77	2.34	0.29	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1,100.09	1,100.11	2,200.20	197.03	239.95	3.89
Maharashtra	1,226.49	1,152.02	2,378.51	110.31	1,556.52	15.32
Manipur	1.53	-	1.53	0.05	-	-
Meghalaya	12.89	12.56	25.45	0.72	14.42	0.23
Mizoram	-	-	-	0.0072	-	-
Odisha	270.28	476.04	746.32	131.34	3.53	0.04
Puducherry	2.14	2.48	4.62	0.2283	0.0166	0.0013
Rajasthan	1,877.24	1,185.42	3,062.65	384.95	2,117.95	55.99
Sikkim	0.06	-	0.06	0.0358	0.0052	0.0006
Tamil Nadu	382.35	381.43	763.78	55.85	237.26	6.78
Tripura	0.86	0.0114	0.8715	1.0531	0.0109	0.0003
Uttar Pradesh	295.22	292.18	587.39	139.03	842.48	41.09
Uttarakhand	308.39	18.07	326.46	3.43	60.78	1.25
Total	**8,008.76**	**5,965.15**	**13,973.91**	**1,392.58**	**7,389.14**	**190.53**

EMPOWERMENT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

1534. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the status of financial and administrative empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Gram Panchayats are facing difficulties in effectively implementing local development works due to inadequate financial resources, shortage of manpower and limited administrative powers;

(c) the details of funds released by the Central Government to Panchayati Raj Institutions along with the mechanism in place for monitoring the utilisation of such funds during the last five years, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide greater financial autonomy, enhance decision-making capacity at the grassroots level and make Gram Panchayats self-reliant?

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

(a): Yes Sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has released a report titled “Status of Devolution to Panchayats in States - An Indicative Evidence-Based Ranking, 2024” in February 2025 to assess the effectiveness of devolution and the role of local governments in strengthening grassroots democracy, including assessment of the status of financial and administrative empowerment of Panchayats Raj Institutions (PRIs). This report presents the Devolution Index, which provides the overall scores and ranks for all States/Union Territories (UTs) covered under Part-

IX of the Constitution, based on six identified dimensions: Framework, Functions, Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Enhancement, and Accountability.

(b): Yes Sir, many Gram Panchayats are facing difficulties in effectively implementing local development works due to inadequate financial resources, shortage of manpower and limited administrative powers. “Panchayat”, being “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts which may vary from State to State, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Article 243G of the Constitution empowers the Legislature of a State to make provisions, by law, for the devolution of power and responsibilities upon Panchayat at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified, with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution. The State legislatures are to consider the 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule for devolution of power and responsibilities to Panchayats. Accordingly, all matters relating to Panchayats, including, implementing local development works, manpower requirement, financial resources, administrative powers at the Panchayat level and enhancement of the financial and administrative autonomy of Panchayats, etc. fall within the purview of State Government.

(c): During the 15th Finance Commission (FC) award period (FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26), including the interim period of FY 2020-21, a total of Rs. 2,82,632 Crores have been released against the total allocation of Rs. 2,97,555 Crores. The State-wise details of allocation & release of the funds under 15th FC is placed at **Statement I**. Further, under the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) of the Ministry, a total of Rs. 3601.77 Crores have been released to the States/UT during the last five year from FY 2021-22. The details of funds released to the States/UTs under the Revamped RGSA scheme during the last five years is at **Statement-II**.

As part of the Digital India initiative, MoPR has established an integrated digital governance ecosystem for Panchayats to promote transparency, accountability, and efficient financial management. This Ministry has launched 'eGramSwaraj' in 2020–21 as a unified digital platform which supports end-to-end planning, budgeting, accounting, monitoring, and online payments. Its integration with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Government e-Marketplace (GeM), and AuditOnline has enabled seamless fund flow, transparent procurement, payments and auditing, thereby strengthening governance and financial oversight at the grassroots. As a result, around 2,40,435 out of 2,64,998 i.e. 90.73% of PRIs have generated audit report in FY 2024-25. The tier-wise details of audit report generated in FY 2024-25 is placed at **Statement-III**.

(d): The Ministry has implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) since the financial year 2022-23 in States/ UTs. The main objective of the scheme is to build the capacity of PRIs by creating a learning ecosystem, especially through training for the Elected Representatives (ERs), functionaries, and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities to function effectively, and also by supporting exposure visits, development of training modules and materials, etc. A total of 1,66,41,509 Elected Representatives were trained from FY 2022–23 to FY 2026–27 (as on 10.07.2026) under the scheme.

A major step has also been taken to build capacity and train elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats through institutes of excellence such as Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)/ Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) under the Leadership/Management Development Program (MDP). Under this MDP training, 3,490 people have been trained so far as on 10.07.2026.

The Ministry has also implemented the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under RGSA scheme, which has significantly enhanced transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level. The eGramSwaraj application, developed as part of the e-Panchayat MMP, has facilitated digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring

seamless fund flow and reducing delays. During Financial Year 2025–26, 2,55,254 Gram Panchayats across the country, uploaded their Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs).

Further, 'AuditOnline', an application has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. This application has been launched in April 2020 for transparent auditing of Central Finance Commission funds utilisation to strengthen financial management of Panchayats.

The Ministry, has also undertaken a significant step to digitise the collection of Own Sources of Revenue (OSRs) of the Panchayats by developing the "SAMARTH Panchayat portal", a dedicated digital platform that facilitates the generation of tax & non-tax demands and collection thereof, maintenance of tax registers, and online tracking of revenue. This digital empowerment is designed to bring transparency, efficiency, and scalability to local financial administration.

In 2025, the Ministry has launched the Atma Nirbhar Panchayat Special Award (ANPSA) to promote Atmanirbharta through the augmentation of OSR by Panchayats.

Moreover, to provide greater financial autonomy, enhance decision-making capacity at the grassroots level, and make Gram Panchayats self-reliant, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in collaboration with IIM Ahmedabad, has developed a training module on OSR to strengthen the financial self-reliance of Gram Panchayats. The module helps elected representatives and Panchayat

functionaries understand how OSR is generated through tax and non-tax sources. Under the Specialised Module of OSR, 2,75,893 have been trained so far as on 10.07.2026.

Further, the Ministry has developed applications such as Meri Panchayat, which have endeavoured to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to public. Similarly, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application that aims at bringing transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats.

STATEMENT-I

State wise allocation and release under 15th Finance Commission as on 31st March 2026

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		Total	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,625	2,625	1,939	1,918	2,010	1,977	2,031	1,997	2,152	2,110	2,099	2,054	12,856	12,681
2	Arunachal Pradesh	231	231	170	170	177	89	179	-	189	-	185	-	1,131	490
3	Assam	1,604	1,604	1,186	1,186	1,228	1,228	1,241	1,241	1,315	1,315	1,283	1,283	7,857	7,857
4	Bihar	5,018	5,018	3,709	3,709	3,842	3,842	3,884	3,855	4,114	4,109	4,012	4,012	24,579	24,545
5	Chhattisgarh	1,454	1,454	1,075	1,075	1,114	1,114	1,125	1,125	1,192	1,185	1,163	1,162	7,123	7,115
6	Goa	75	75	55	55	57	48	58	55	62	31	61	-	368	264
7	Gujarat	3,195	3,195	2,362	2,362	2,446	2,446	2,473	2,473	2,619	2,619	2,555	2,553	15,650	15,648
8	Haryana	1,264	1,264	935	935	968	967	979	954	1,036	1,013	1,011	988	6,193	6,121
9	Himachal Pradesh	429	429	317	317	329	329	332	332	352	352	343	342	2,102	2,100
10	Jharkhand	1,689	1,689	1,249	1,249	1,293	1,293	1,307	1,307	1,385	1,385	1,351	674	8,274	7,597
11	Karnataka	3,217	3,217	2,377	2,376	2,463	2,094	2,490	2,087	2,637	2,133	2,572	-	15,756	11,906

12	Kerala	1,628	1,628	1,203	1,203	1,246	1,246	1,260	1,260	1,334	1,334	1,301	1,301	7,972	7,972
13	Madhya Pradesh	3,984	3,984	2,944	2,944	3,050	3,050	3,083	3,081	3,265	3,263	3,185	3,150	19,511	19,472
14	Maharashtra	5,827	5,827	4,307	4,267	4,461	4,073	4,510	4,093	4,776	3,918	4,659	3,942	28,540	26,119
15	Manipur	177	177	131	66	135	-	137	-	145	-	142	-	867	243
16	Meghalaya	182	182	135	95	140	-	141	-	149	-	146	-	893	277
17	Mizoram	93	93	69	69	71	71	72	72	76	76	74	74	455	455
18	Nagaland	125	125	92	92	96	48	97	-	102	-	99	-	611	265
19	Odisha	2,258	2,258	1,669	1,669	1,728	1,728	1,747	1,747	1,851	1,851	1,805	1,801	11,058	11,054
20	Punjab	1,388	1,388	1,026	1,026	1,062	1,062	1,074	1,058	1,138	1,128	1,110	1,109	6,798	6,772
21	Rajasthan	3,862	3,862	2,854	2,854	2,957	2,955	2,989	2,848	3,166	3,166	3,087	1,568	18,915	17,253
22	Sikkim	42	42	31	31	33	33	33	33	35	33	33	33	207	205
23	TamilNadu	3,607	3,607	2,666	2,666	2,761	2,761	2,791	2,791	2,957	2,957	2,884	638	17,666	15,420
24	Telangana	1,847	1,847	1,365	1,365	1,415	1,415	1,430	1,430	1,514	1,281	1,477	620	9,048	7,957
25	Tripura	191	191	141	141	147	147	148	148	157	157	153	153	937	937
26	UttarPradesh	9,752	9,752	7,208	7,208	7,466	7,466	7,547	7,547	7,994	7,994	7,797	7,797	47,764	47,764
27	Uttarakhand	574	574	425	419	440	439	445	444	471	470	458	456	2,813	2,802
28	WestBengal	4,412	4,412	3,261	3,261	3,378	3,378	3,415	3,415	3,617	3,472	3,528	3,404	21,611	21,342
	Total	**60,750**	**60,750**	**44,901**	**44,726**	**46,513**	**45,299**	**47,018**	**45,392**	**49,800**	**47,350**	**48,573**	**39,115**	**2,97,555**	**2,82,632**
	% (percentage)		**100**		**100**		**97**		**97**		**95**		**81**		**95**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released under Revamped RGSA during the last five years

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.79	2.12	1.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	38.54	0.00	0.00	2.52	35.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30.07	108.69	72.09	70.00	57.00
4	Assam	44.04	55.29	77.70	60.00	64.00
5	Bihar	63.77	33.37	25.00	0.00	26.00
6	Chhattisgarh	7.93	0.00	17.57	16.50	29.00
7	Dadra& Nagar Haveli and Daman &Diu	0.00	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.25
8	Goa	0.59	0.00	0.89	1.35	1.00
9	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
10	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	17.91
11	Himachal Pradesh	32.42	60.65	19.31	27.21	14.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	40.00	40.00	65.00	65.00	57.00
13	Jharkhand	7.74	0.00	31.00	0.00	15.20
14	Karnataka	29.15	36.00	20.00	16.25	11.03
15	Kerala	12.00	30.40	10.00	10.00	18.00
16	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Ladakh	1.08	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.72
18	MadhyaPradesh	47.11	28.00	32.17	40.00	49.95

19	Maharashtra	73.34	37.84	116.12	80.00	54.49
20	Manipur	2.98	8.63	9.56	0.00	1.48
21	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	6.00	8.00	5.02
22	Mizoram	5.56	14.27	10.00	12.00	16.50
23	Nagaland	4.58	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.70
24	Odisha	1.33	11.40	27.33	20.00	62.24
25	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	10.78	34.25	10.00	5.00	30.30
27	Rajasthan	17.27	0.00	21.72	15.00	13.00
28	Sikkim	1.19	6.01	6.00	7.00	3.21
29	TamilNadu	39.89	25.42	0.00	45.00	20.00
30	Telangana	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	3.00
31	Tripura	4.67	9.80	7.43	10.00	29.99
32	UttarPradesh	83.08	85.05	84.13	38.77	28.05
33	Uttarakhand	0.00	42.48	64.67	50.00	44.09
34	WestBengal	15.14	4.28	33.69	52.68	40.00
	Sub-Total	614.25	672.97	800.17	670.40	768.13
	Others Implementing Agencies	3.75	10.01	14.69	23.77	23.63
Grand Total		**618.00**	**682.98**	**814.86**	**694.17**	**791.76**

ForFY2025–26,the releases comprise funds through both SNA till 30th June2025 and SNA-SPARSH since 1st July 2025.

STATEMENT-III

Tier-wise details of Audit Report generated in Financial Year 2024-25

S. No.	State Name	Total No of Zilla Panchayat	No. of Zilla Panchayats with Generated Report	Total No. of Block Panchayat	No. of Block Panchayats with Generated Report	Total No of Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Panchayats with Generated Report	Total No. of Panchayati Raj Institutions	Total No. of Panchayati Raj Institutions With Generated Report
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	660	654	13,328	13,201	14,001	13,868
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27	19	-	-	2,108	1,915	2,135	1,934
3	Assam	30	23	197	154	2,770	2,073	2,997	2,250
4	Bihar	38	4	534	242	8,053	5,044	8,625	5,290
5	Chhattisgarh	33	23	146	138	11,713	11,621	11,892	11,782
6	Goa	2	-	-	-	191	102	193	102
7	Gujarat	33	33	248	248	14,687	14,591	14,968	14,872
8	Haryana	22	22	143	136	6,230	6,188	6,395	6,346
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	92	81	3,615	3,610	3,719	3,703
10	Jharkhand	24	24	264	259	4,345	4,314	4,633	4,597
11	Karnataka	31	-	238	-	5,952	5,949	6,221	5,949
12	Kerala	14	-	152	1	941	828	1,107	829

13	Madhya Pradesh	52	37	313	223	23,011	20,223	23,376	20,483
14	Maharashtra	34	-	351	18	27,953	26,817	28,338	26,835
15	Manipur	12	-	-	-	3,811	-	3,823	-
16	Meghalaya	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	843	-	843	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1,330	-	1,330	-
19	Odisha	30	30	314	314	6,794	6,787	7,138	7,131
20	Punjab	23	22	154	152	13,237	13,221	13,414	13,395
21	Rajasthan	33	33	361	352	11,230	11,079	11,624	11,464
22	Sikkim	6	6	-	-	199	199	205	205
23	Tamil Nadu	36	36	388	388	12,525	12,518	12,949	12,942
24	Telangana	32	31	572	534	12,994	12,577	13,598	13,142
25	Tripura	9	9	75	75	1,194	1,193	1,278	1,277
26	Uttarakhand	13	-	95	-	7,787	-	7,895	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	75	75	826	825	57,691	57,651	58,592	58,551
28	West Bengal	22	21	345	287	3,339	3,180	3,706	3,488
Total		**659**	**473**	**6,468**	**5,081**	**2,64,725**	**2,34,881**	**2,64,998**	**2,40,435**

Source: Report generated through auditonline.gov.in .

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE COMPANY

1535. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up insurance company, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for setting up of another insurance company despite the insurance sector is regulated by IRDA;

(c) whether a feasibility study or financial viable assessment has been conducted for the proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the proposed insurance company will be wholly under the Government or a public undertaking or a joint venture with private entities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): In order to realize the vision of Sahakar-se-Samriddhi, Ministry of Cooperation has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the cooperative sector and deepen its reach up to the grassroot level across the country. These initiatives are aimed at promoting cooperation based economic development model, including socio-economic upliftment of small and marginal farmers, traders and other weaker sections.

The Ministry of Cooperation has undertaken several initiatives to enable cooperative banks to carry out banking and allied financial activities at par with commercial banks, including acting as 'Corporate Agents' for the distribution of insurance products. These initiatives are aimed at diversifying the business portfolio of cooperative banks, strengthening their financial viability and competitiveness, enhancing fee-based income, and promoting financial inclusion. Further, these measures have ensured the expansion of access to and availability of quality banking and insurance services through the cooperative banking network, particularly in rural, semi-urban, and underserved areas.

Further, with the efforts of the Ministry of Cooperation, RBI has also removed the requirement of a minimum net worth of ₹50 crore for Rural Cooperative Banks to obtain a Corporate Agent licence for the distribution of insurance products, thereby facilitating greater participation of cooperative banks in insurance sector and expanding access to insurance services.

राष्ट्रीय एकल खिड़की प्रणाली

1536. श्री आशीष दुबे:

श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

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

(क) औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियों को सुगम बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकल खिड़की प्रणाली (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस) को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख पहल की गई है;

(ख) अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, विभाग और राज्यों को इस प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) एनएसडब्ल्यूएस के माध्यम से वर्तमान में कितने अनुमोदन और सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं और इसमें किन-किन क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने व्यापार करने में आसानी में सुधार लाने और अनुमोदन की समय-सीमा को कम करने पर एनएसडब्ल्यूएस के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सरकार ने केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यवसाय से संबंधित अनुमोदनों और स्वीकृतियों के लिए सिंगल इंटरफेस का प्रावधान करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय सिंगल विंडो प्रणाली (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस) को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए निरंतर पहलें की हैं। निर्बाध रूप से औद्योगिक अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित प्रमुख सुविधाओं और संवर्धन कार्यकलापों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है:

- **नो योर अप्रूवल (केवाईए) मॉड्यूल:** यह व्यवसायों को उनके प्रस्तावित प्रचालन के लिए अपेक्षित विशिष्ट अनुमोदनों की पहचान करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए एक इंटेलीजेंट टूल है।
- **केंद्रीकृत दस्तावेज रिपॉजिटरी:** यह निवेशकों को दस्तावेज़ों को एक बार अपलोड करके और उसका कई एप्लीकेशनों में उपयोग करने की अनुमति प्रदान करने वाला एक ऑनलाइन रिपॉजिटरी है जिससे बार-बार सबमिशन की आवश्यकता समाप्त हो जाती है।

- **सामान्य पंजीकरण फॉर्म:** निवेशकों के लिए पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया को सरल और सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए मानकीकृत आवेदन फॉर्म की व्यवस्था शुरु की है।
- **भारतएसिस्ट (एआई चैटबॉट) और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र:** एक एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के साथ-साथ उपयोगकर्ताओं की सहायता करने और प्रश्नों का कुशल समाधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्लेटफॉर्म पर एक एआई-समर्थित चैटबॉट लाया गया है।
- **उन्नत प्लेटफॉर्म क्षमताएं:** इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर अब 22 भारतीय भाषाओं में बहुभाषी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पैन-आधारित सिंगल साइन-ऑन (एसएसओ), एकीकृत डैशबोर्ड, एकीकृत भुगतान गेटवे और भाषिणी एकीकरण शामिल किया गया है।
- **एंड-टू-एंड एपीआई एकीकरण:** इस प्लेटफॉर्म ने चिह्नित व्यावसायिक अनुमोदनों के लिए एंड-टू-एंड एपीआई-आधारित फाइलिंग को सक्षम करके पूर्ण डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में प्रगति की है।
- **एंटिटीलॉकर:** एनएसडब्ल्यूएस को एंटिटीलॉकर के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि निवेशकों को डिजिटल रूप से सत्यापित दस्तावेज प्राप्त करने और जमा करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके, जिससे केंद्र और राज्य अनुमोदनों की कागज रहित, सुरक्षित और उस पर तेजी से कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(ख) और (ग): राष्ट्रीय सिंगल विंडो प्रणाली (एनएसडब्ल्यूएस), जिसे nsws.gov.in के माध्यम से एक्सेस किया जा सकता है, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सहित सुव्यवस्थित तरीके से उद्योग के लिए गवर्नमेंट टू बिजनेस (जी2बी) अनुमोदन और निवेशक-संबंधित मंजूरी को सुगम बनाने के लिए वन-स्टॉप डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है। वर्तमान में, एनएसडब्ल्यूएस 32 केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और 34 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ एकीकृत है, जो एक ही प्लेटफॉर्म के जरिए 325 केंद्रीय जी2बी अनुमोदनों और 2215 राज्य जी2बी अनुमोदनों तक निर्बाध पहुंच प्रदान करता है।

(घ): एनएसडब्ल्यूएस, व्यवसायों को पंजीकरण, अनुमोदन और लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन करने के लिए सिंगल-विंडो प्लेटफॉर्म प्रदान करता है। एक निर्बाध अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किए जाते हैं, तथापि, अनुमोदन प्रदान करने की समय-सीमा मौजूदा व्यावसायिक प्रक्रियाओं, सेवा प्रदान करने वाले तंत्र और संबंधित मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों की सांविधिक अपेक्षाओं पर निर्भर करती है। जबकि अनुमोदन की समय-सीमा को कम करने के संबंध में अलग से कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है, एनएसडब्ल्यूएस में आवेदनों की प्रोसेसिंग की मॉनीटरिंग के लिए मंत्रालयों और विभागों को डैशबोर्ड तथा अलर्ट की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं, इस प्रकार पारदर्शिता बढ़ी है और समय पर कार्रवाई को सक्षम बनाया गया है।

लखपति दीदी पहल के अंतर्गत कार्य योजना

1537. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले में स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) की महिलाओं को उद्यमिता, डिजिटल वित्तीय साक्षरता, बैंक ऋण और विपणन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से लखपति दीदी पहल के अंतर्गत कोई विशेष कार्य योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आज की तिथि तक इससे लाभान्वित हुई महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या छिंदवाड़ा की स्थानीय आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषि-आधारित प्रसंस्करण, वन उपज, हस्तशिल्प और अन्य ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण, विपणन सहायता, ब्रांडिंग तथा अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): लखपति दीदी पहल, दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) का एक परिणाम है, जो मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली को छोड़कर) की साझेदारी से क्रियान्वित की जा रही एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के गरीब ग्रामीण परिवारों की आजीविका में सुधार करना और ग्रामीण परिवारों को उनके सामाजिक एवं वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित करना है।

लखपति दीदी पहल का उद्देश्य स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) की महिलाओं को सशक्त और सक्षम बनाना है ताकि वे कम से कम 4 कृषि मौसमों और/या व्यावसायिक चक्रों तक सतत आधार पर न्यूनतम एक लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष की आय अर्जित कर सकें।

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत, देश भर में 10.08 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को लगभग 92 लाख स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित किया गया है। अब तक, 3.46 करोड़ से अधिक एसएचजी सदस्यों को लखपति दीदी के रूप में सक्षम बनाया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में 23,67,520 एसएचजी सदस्यों को लखपति दीदी बनाया गया है, जिसमें छिंदवाड़ा जिले के लगभग 46,000 एसएचजी सदस्य शामिल हैं।

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम, मध्य प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में स्टार्ट-अप विलेज एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप प्रोग्राम (एसवीईपी) के माध्यम से उद्यमिता संबंधी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है, यह डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम कार्यक्रम की एक उप-योजना है, जो एसएचजी और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में छोटे उद्यम स्थापित करने में सहायता और सुविधा प्रदान करती है, तथा उद्यम संवर्धन हेतु सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्ति (सीआरपी-ईपी) के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण और मार्गदर्शी समर्थन, सामुदायिक उद्यम निधि (सीईएफ) के माध्यम से वित्तपोषण, तथा विषय-क्षेत्र एवं व्यवसाय संबंधी मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करके किसी

ब्लॉक में उद्यमिता का एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र तैयार करती है। जून 2026 तक, देश में एसवीईपी के अंतर्गत 4.32 लाख उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश में 30,573 उद्यम शामिल हैं।

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम निम्नलिखित विभिन्न कदमों के माध्यम से महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने हेतु ऋण और सूक्ष्म वित्त सुविधाओं तक पहुंच भी प्रदान कर रहा है:

(i) एसएचजी को परिक्रामी निधि (आरएफ) और सामुदायिक निवेश निधि (सीआईएफ) के रूप में निधियां प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि वे एक कोष का निर्माण कर सकें, जिससे एसएचजी सदस्य विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए ऋण प्राप्त कर सकें।

(ii) रियायती ब्याज दरों पर ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए एसएचजी को बैंक लिंकेज की सुविधा भी प्रदान की जाती है। वर्ष 2013-14 से अब तक एसएचजी को 13.41 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बैंक ऋण प्राप्त कराने में सहायता की गई है।

(iii) एसएचजी सदस्यों को लेखांकन, रिकॉर्ड-कीपिंग, बजट बनाने और ऋण प्रबंधन आदि पर प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से वित्तीय साक्षरता कौशल भी प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

(iv) डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम गरीबों को किफायती और विश्वसनीय वित्तीय सेवाओं तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है, और यह गरीबों में वित्तीय साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देकर तथा एसएचजी और उनके महासंघों को उत्प्रेरक पूंजी प्रदान करके वित्तीय समावेशन के मांग और आपूर्ति दोनों पक्षों पर कार्य करता है। बैंकों और सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों के सहयोग से एसएचजी महिलाओं को बैंकिंग करेस्पोंडेंट सखी (बीसी सखी) के रूप में तैनात करके डिजिटल वित्त को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत, सभी राज्यों में डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एसएचजी प्रबंधन, वित्तीय साक्षरता, आजीविका संवर्धन और

उद्यम विकास पर एसएचजी सदस्यों और सामुदायिक संवर्गों के लिए नियमित प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में एक व्यापक ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के माध्यम से एसएचजी उत्पादों के लिए बाजार पहुंच को भी मजबूत करता है। मंत्रालय ने एसएचजी उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "सरस", "सरस आजीविका" और "आजीविका" ब्रांड पंजीकृत किए हैं, जबकि 25 राज्यों ने अपने स्वयं के राज्य-स्तरीय ब्रांड विकसित किए हैं, जैसे उमेद (महाराष्ट्र), पलाश और आदिवा (झारखंड), हिमीरा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) और माठी (तमिलनाडु)।

बाजार पहुंच को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर सरस मेलों का आयोजन किया जाता है, जिनमें प्रतिवर्ष दो राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय सरस मेले, एक सरस खाद्य उत्सव और 50 से अधिक राज्य-स्तरीय सरस मेले शामिल हैं। मंत्रालय चयनित एसएचजी उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए मध्य दिल्ली में सरस आजीविका गैलरी का भी संचालन करता है, जबकि कई राज्यों ने अपने संबंधित राज्य ब्रांडों के अंतर्गत स्थायी खुदरा दुकानें स्थापित की हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय ने ई-सरस ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया है और एसएचजी उत्पादों के लिए बाजार पहुंच एवं बिक्री के अवसर बढ़ाने हेतु जेम, ओएनडीसी, अमेज़न, फ्लिपकार्ट, मीशो और जियोमार्ट के साथ साझेदारी की है।

ALLOCATION OF BUDGET UNDER DDU-GKY

1538. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the total budget allocation, funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), State-wise, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total number of rural youth trained, certified and placed in employment under the Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the quality of training, employability and income enhancement of beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken to ensure that women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups have equitable access to training and placement opportunities; and

(e) the steps being taken to strengthen skill development, entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural youth under DDU-GKY?

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

(a): Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is one of the cluster of initiatives under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) aimed at livelihood diversification and poverty reduction. DDU-GKY aims to skill rural youth and promote sustainable livelihoods for rural youth through placement-linked skilling programs. The cumulative details

of funds sanctioned/released and expenditure incurred under DDU-GKY during the last five years and the current year are given in **Statement**.

(b): Under DDUGKY, a total of 18.45 lakh candidates have been trained, 11.44 lakh candidates have been certified and 12.35 lakh have been placed since inception i.e. 2014-15.

(c): The quality of training and employability are ensured by the scheme design wherein Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) are reimbursed allowable funds only after ensuring 6 months of employment for at least 70% of the trained and certified beneficiaries. Further, an impact assessment study has been conducted through Transrural Agri Consulting Services Pvt. Ltd. in the year 2025. The income enhancement indicator as per the evaluation study has shown that beneficiaries experienced an average salary growth of 30.79% in a period of three years with an average salary of ₹ 16,500 per month.

(d): DDU-GKY incorporates mandatory social inclusion norms to ensure equitable access to training and placement opportunities for disadvantaged groups. The Scheme mandates that 50% of candidates shall be from SC/ST communities, 33% shall be women, and 3% shall be Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

(e): In order to ensure strengthening skill development, entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihood opportunities for rural youth under the Deen Dayal

Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), a number of steps have been taken. These include:

- Shifting to Batch-Mode payments in place of the earlier project-mode system, enabling faster and more accountable disbursals.
- Greater emphasis has been placed on securing a minimum of 6 months of employment for trained candidates, along with tracking support for 12 months to ensure job continuity. Earlier a minimum of 3 month of employment was mandated.
- The scope of the programme has been expanded to include self-employment and emerging gig economy opportunities, promoting entrepreneurial capabilities among the rural youth and encouraging local enterprise development.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise funds released and utilized (cumulative) under DDU-GKY during the last 5 years and current year

(₹ in Crore)

S.N.	State/ UT	Funds released	Funds utilized *
1	A&N Islands	0.75	8.07
2	Andhra Pradesh	185.44	160.43
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23.38	31.24
4	Assam	133.53	296.38

5	Bihar	5.00	158.75
6	Chhattisgarh	37.74	129.99
7	Goa	8.19	1.95
8	Gujarat	0.00	118.62
9	Haryana	35.37	118.20
10	Himachal Pradesh	113.89	142.31
11	Jammu & Kashmir	33.98	72.08
12	Jharkhand	118.16	229.14
13	Karnataka	28.09	54.29
14	Kerala	13.95	123.73
15	Madhya Pradesh	133.37	294.31
16	Maharashtra	0.26	223.54
17	Manipur	21.37	52.17
18	Meghalaya	59.50	66.83
19	Mizoram	16.38	15.29
20	Nagaland	27.03	60.99
21	Odisha	75.46	124.39
22	Pudducherry	11.35	14.47
23	Punjab	79.87	191.71
24	Rajasthan	75.10	278.51
25	Sikkim	19.54	23.56
26	Tamilnadu	77.59	113.53

27	Telangana	18.28	263.41
28	Tripura	17.15	49.40
29	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	446.86
30	Uttarakhand	26.99	144.90
31	West Bengal	10.16	113.76
32	**Total**	**1,406.86**	**4,122.81**

*Many States were having opening SNA balance on 01.04.2021

सहकारी चीनी मिल

1539. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के नरसिंहपुर जिले के तेन्दुखेड़ा विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गन्ने की खेती की पर्याप्त संभावनाएं होने के बावजूद कोई सहकारी चीनी मिल नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त क्षेत्र में सहकारी चीनी मिल स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है अथवा ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या सरकार तेन्दुखेड़ा विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सहकारी चीनी मिल की स्थापना के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन करने अथवा वित्तीय सहायता, तकनीकी सहायता या कोई अन्य आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कार्य योजना, अनुमानित लागत, वित्तीय सहायता, समय-सीमा और इससे किसानों को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के नरसिंहपुर जिले की तेंदूखेड़ा विधानसभा क्षेत्र में कोई भी सहकारी चीनी मिल नहीं है। वर्तमान में नरसिंहपुर जिले में आठ निजी चीनी मिलें चल रही हैं, जिनमें से दो चीनी मिलें तेंदूखेड़ा विधानसभा क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ख): जी नहीं। केंद्र सरकार देश के किसी भी भाग में सहकारी चीनी मिल स्थापित नहीं करती है । इसके अलावा, चीनी उद्योग को खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग के दिनांक 31-08-1998 के प्रेस नोट द्वारा, जिनके लिए अनिवार्य लाइसेंसिंग अपेक्षित होता है, उन उद्योगों की सूची से हटा दिया गया था।

(ग) से (ड.) देश में सहकारी चीनी मिलों के पुनरुद्धार हेतु सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न पहलें की गई हैं। सहकारिता मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन कार्य करने वाला सांविधिक संगठन, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी), सहकारी चीनी मिलों के पुनरुद्धार एवं आधुनिकीकरण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। यह सहायता एनसीडीसी द्वारा या तो सीधे सहकारी चीनी मिलों को अथवा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से, एनसीडीसी के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार समुचित परियोजना परीक्षण एवं परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती है।

FREE COACHING SCHEME

1540. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

(a) the total number of Central Universities (CUs) that have signed functional Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) under the Free Coaching Scheme for SC, OBC and PM CARES children;

(b) the percentage of these partnered universities actively implementing coaching sessions as of the current academic cycle; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure timely release and full utilisation of funds sanctioned under the Scheme?

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

(a): Under the Free Coaching Scheme for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and beneficiaries of the PM CARES for Children Scheme, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with 19 Central Universities.

(b): During the current academic cycle, 84% of partnered Central Universities (16 out of the 19 Central Universities) are conducting coaching under the Scheme till date.

(c): The release of the financial assistance is contingent upon timely raising of the claims by the Central Universities. For timely release and fully utilization of

sanctioned funds under the Scheme, the Department has issued instructions to empanelled Central Universities to commence coaching classes timely and submit proposals for release of funds. Further, financial assistance is transferred electronically through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) directly to the Aadhaar Seeded Bank account of the beneficiaries.

EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE IN LADAKH

1541. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of a comprehensive public Electric Vehicle (EV) charging network in the high-altitude and strategically important region of Ladakh, particularly along the Leh–Manali and Srinagar–Leh highways;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish or facilitate EV charging stations at fuel stations and other suitable public locations under Central schemes in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of number of public EV charging stations sanctioned and made operational in Ladakh under various schemes;

(d) whether viability gap funding, capital subsidy or other incentives are being provided for setting up charging stations in remote and sparsely populated regions, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps being taken to promote electric mobility in the environmentally sensitive Himalayan region of Ladakh?

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): No such assessment has been carried out by MHI as on 23.07.2026. Setting up of EV charging stations (EVCS) is an unlicensed activity and any institution/entity including manufacturers of EVs/ EV chargers and private players are free to setup, operate and maintain EVCS across India.

Under FAME-II scheme, an allocation of Rs.912.50 crore was made for setting up of EV public charging stations (EVPCS). Further, an Rs.2,000 crore has been allocated under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme for deployment of EVPCS on pan India basis, including Ladakh region. Further, no state-wise allocation has been done under the FAME-II scheme.

Further, no proposal has been received from Ladakh under the PM E-DRIVE scheme.

As per information received from 3 Oil Marketing Companies namely BPCL, IOCL and HPCL, under the FAME-II scheme, a total of 13 EVPCS have been sanctioned for Ladakh out of which, 12 EVPCS are operational as on 01.07.2026.

ALLOCATION OF FUND TO WEST BENGAL UNDER VB-G RAM-G

1542. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) the total fund allocated to West Bengal under Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rojgar and Aajeevika Mission-Gramin (VB-G RAM-G) scheme for the Financial Year 2025-26;

(b) whether any fund has been released to the State of West Bengal during the last two months, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fund has been released to West Bengal which was pending for the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin)(VB-G RAM G) Act, 2025 has come into force with effect from 1st July, 2026 in rural areas of the entire country including in the State of West Bengal. In accordance with the provisions of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, an interim allocation of ₹8,508 crore has been approved for the State of West Bengal for the FY 2026–27 under the scheme. Thereafter, a financial sanction of ₹ 1264.50 crore, as first installment, have been issued based on the demand for funds raised by the State.

The release of funds to the State of West Bengal under 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. Hence, no fund was released to the State during the last three financial years.

However, on resumption of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the State w.e.f. 01.06.2026, Labour Budget for the month of June 2026 was approved and Mother Sanction for an amount of Rs. 346.58 Crore was also issued.

BLUE ECONOMY PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1543. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released by the Government to Andhra Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana and Blue Economy initiatives during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of fisheries infrastructure and Blue Economy projects completed in Andhra Pradesh during the said period;

(c) whether Government has assessed the impact of the West Asia conflict on seafood exports from Andhra Pradesh; and

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

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 (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAH&D), Government of India (GoI) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): A scheme to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India' in all States and Union Territories (UTs) including the State of Andhra Pradesh, since 2020-21. Under PMMSY, for the development of fisheries and fisheries infrastructure in the State, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved proposals of the Government of Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of Rs 2328.89 crore, with a central share of Rs 681.38 crore. An amount of Rs 445.05 Crore has been released to the State based on the State's utilization. The year-wise details of projects approved, fund sanctioned and released during the last six years under PMMSY for furnished at **Statement**.

(b): The major fisheries infrastructure projects approved under PMMSY for development of fisheries in the State of Andhra Pradesh include (i) establishment of 5 fish feed plants, (ii) 16 cold storages and ice plants, (iii) 6 modern fish landing

centres, (iv) 3 modern fishing harbours, (v) modernization of fishing harbour at Vishakhapatnam and (vi) 1 integrated Aqua Park. In addition, 15 Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) and one Fish Brood Bank have also been sanctioned.

(c) and (d): The Government is closely monitoring developments in the global trade environment, including geopolitical situations, through regular engagement with stakeholders and export promotion agencies. While no separate State-specific assessment has been carried out on the impact of the West Asia conflict on seafood exports from Andhra Pradesh, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to address emerging trade challenges. These initiatives include a Seafood Exporters Meet in April 2026, New Delhi and National Workshop on Seafood Exports at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh in June 2026, wherein issues relating to market diversification, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), non-tariff barriers, traceability, logistics and export competitiveness were deliberated with stakeholders. Despite the prevailing global geopolitical and trade challenges, various efforts taken by the Government of India has resulted in India's seafood exports recording an all-time high of 19.72 lakh metric tonnes valued at ₹73,890.46 crore (US$ 8.46 billion) during the financial year 2025–26.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Fund Released
1	2020-21	27560.00	7957.00	7957.00
2	2021-22	41400.97	15806.02	14452.00
3	2022-23	148828.20	38,514.40	19258.00
4	2023-24	7145.00	2748.00	687.00
5	2024-25	6815.00	2457.00	641.00
6	2025-26	1139.99	655.65	1509.85
	Total	**232889.16**	**68,138.07**	**44504.85**

CELL BROADCAST ALERT SYSTEM FOR DISASTER WARNINGS

1544. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) the details of the authority or agencies responsible for issuing, authorising, operating and monitoring alerts under the Cell Broadcast Alert System for Disaster Warnings system;

(b) the types of disasters and emergencies proposed to be covered under the system, the geographical targeting mechanism adopted and the expected lead time within which alerts can be issued prior to such events;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the effectiveness of the system in reducing disaster-related casualties and improving emergency preparedness and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that alerts are delivered promptly in regional languages across all mobile networks and handsets, including in remote and vulnerable areas?

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

(a): Cell Broadcast Alert System for Disaster Warnings is operated through the Integrated Alert System based on the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) implemented by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The system integrates five Warning Generating Agencies, namely the India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE) and Forest Survey of India (FSI), with the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) of all States/UTs. The respective Warning Generating Agencies and SDMAs are responsible for issuing and authorising disaster-specific alerts, while the CAP-based platform facilitates their dissemination through the Cell Broadcast system.

(b): The Cell Broadcast Alert will be used for timely warning to citizens for disaster events with very short lead time like Cyclone, Tsunami, Heavy Rainfall, Lightning,

Flash Flood, Thunderstorms, Hailstorm, Avalanche, Cloudburst, Industrial/man-made disasters and other events which merit immediate alerting. The Warning generating agencies provide Geo-targeted warnings and Geo-targeted alerts are disseminated to the public.

(c): Timely receipt of warning and timely dissemination of alerts acts as one of the contributing factor in reducing disaster-related causalities and improving emergency preparedness. The System provides timely alerts to the public, which indirectly improves emergency preparedness and necessary precautions, thus helps in reducing disaster-related casualties.

(d): All warnings generated by the forecasting agencies are translated to the State language of the target population and disseminated to the recipients by the SDMAs. The Alerts are received across all mobile networks and handsets in the geo-targeted area which includes remote and vulnerable areas

स्टार्टअप्स के लिए धन की अनुपलब्धता

1545. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) क्या स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड योजना और अन्य केन्द्रीय स्टार्टअप योजनाओं के अंतर्गत निधियों की अनुपलब्धता अथवा अन्य कारणों से इन्क्यूबेटर स्तर पर अनेक मान्यता प्राप्त स्टार्टअप के आवेदनों को अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है; यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान

प्राप्त, अनुमोदित और अस्वीकृत किए गए आवेदनों का वर्ष और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी अस्वीकृति के क्या कारण है;

(ख) क्या इन्क्यूबेटरों द्वारा आवेदनों को अस्वीकृत किए जाने के विस्तृत कारण या कई मामलों में अपील या शिकायत निवारण के लिए कोई प्रभावी तंत्र नहीं बताया गया है, यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास आवेदनों की स्थिति, निधियों की उपलब्धता, अस्वीकृति के कारणों, अपील की सुविधा और शिकायतों के समयबद्ध निपटान के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए एक पारदर्शी ऑनलाइन प्रणाली विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि स्टार्टअप, विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जनजातियों और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों से संबंधित स्टार्टअप, इन योजनाओं का लाभ उठा सकें, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस) के तहत, पात्र स्टार्टअप को चयनित इन्क्यूबेटरों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एसआईएसएफएस की विशेषज्ञ सलाहकार समिति (ईएसी) निधियों के आवंटन के लिए इन्क्यूबेटरों का मूल्यांकन और चयन करती है। स्कीम के तहत प्रत्येक चयनित इनक्यूबेटर इनक्यूबेटर सीड प्रबंधन समिति (आईएसएमसी) का गठन करता है, जो प्रारंभिक सहायता के लिए स्टार्टअप का मूल्यांकन और चयन करती है। आईएसएमसी ही पात्र स्टार्टअप्स को दी जाने वाली निधि की राशि और उसके प्रकार (एसआईएसएफएस के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार) को निर्धारित करती है। इसलिए, स्टार्टअप्स द्वारा उठाई गई किसी भी शिकायत, जिसमें आवेदनों के मूल्यांकन और संवितरण से संबंधित शिकायतें शामिल हैं, की जांच ईएसी द्वारा एसआईएसएफएस के तहत चुने गए संबंधित इनक्यूबेटर द्वारा की जाती है।

एसआईएसएफएस के दिशानिर्देश निम्नलिखित लिंक पर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध हैं: https://www.dpiit.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/07/eaf3e3bdae9f4d657117f18f6c91780a.pdf 30 जून 2026 तक, अनुमोदित इन्क्यूबेटरों ने स्कीम के तहत सहायता के लिए कुल 4,245 स्टार्टअप का चयन किया है, जिसके लिए कुल 706.33 करोड़ रुपए की निधि स्वीकृत है। पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात वर्ष 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 और 2025 में स्कीम के तहत चयनित इन्क्यूबेटरों द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त स्टार्टअप का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी)-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, इन्क्यूबेशन की सहायता करने वाली अन्य केंद्रीय स्टार्टअप स्कीमें, जैसे कि टाइड 2.0 (प्रौद्योगिकी इन्क्यूबेशन और उद्यमियों का विकास) स्कीम, जेनेसिस (जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट फॉर इनोवेटिव स्टार्टअप्स) स्कीम, अटल इनोवेशन मिशन (एआईएम), इनोवेशन को विकसित करने और उपयोग करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निधि) कार्यक्रम, नवाचार, ग्रामीण उद्योग और उद्यमिता संवर्धन स्कीम (एस्पायर), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बीआईआरएसी) कार्यक्रम तथा नवाचार और कृषि-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम, में इन्क्यूबेटरों द्वारा स्टार्टअप के मूल्यांकन और चयन के लिए विशिष्ट परिचालन दिशानिर्देश और फ्रेमवर्क हैं।

एसआईएसएफएस से संबंधित शिकायतें, और केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम) के माध्यम से उठाई गई अन्य स्कीमों की भी जांच की जाती है और सीपीग्राम की मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं/दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग): स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत सभी कार्यक्रम और स्कीमें अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, जिसमें कवरेज का विस्तार करने के लिए कई विशिष्ट आउटरीच और जागरूकता उपाय किए गए हैं। जैसा कि भाग (क) और (ख) में दिया गया है, स्कीमें में संरचित फ्रेमवर्क, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, परिचालन संबंधी दिशानिर्देश और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि देश भर के स्टार्टअप लाभ उठा सकें।

विशेष रूप से इनक्यूबेशन के लिए, एसआईएसएफएस के तहत, आवेदक इनक्यूबेटर के स्थान की परवाह किए बिना, अपनी वरीयता के क्रम में स्कीम के लिए वितरण भागीदारों के रूप में चयनित किसी भी तीन इनक्यूबेटर से प्रारम्भिक निधि के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

सरकार ने एसआईएसएफएस के संपूर्ण कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक समर्पित डिजिटल पोर्टल भी विकसित किया है, जो देश भर में आवेदन पर कार्यवाही, निधि प्रबंधन और निगरानी के लिए सामान्य ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म प्रदान करता है। स्कीम के तहत लाभों का विभिन्न आउटरीच और सोशल मीडिया पहलों के माध्यम से और प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाता है।

प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यशालाएं और इनक्यूबेटरों के लिए हैंडहोल्डिंग सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। आवेदन प्रक्रिया में सहायता करने के लिए विशेष रूप से गैर-महानगरीय क्षेत्रों से इनक्यूबेटरों और स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रयास भी किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्यों के स्टार्टअप रैंकिंग कार्यक्रम, इनोवेशन वीक और तेजस (ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग एंटरप्रेन्योरियल जर्नीज़ अक्रॉस स्टेट्स एंड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स) के माध्यम से एसआईएसएफएस सहित स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के तहत क्षेत्रीय जागरूकता और आउटरीच के लिए विशिष्ट पहलें की जाती हैं।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों अर्थात वर्ष 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 और 2025 के दौरान स्कीम के तहत चयनित इन्क्यूबेटरों द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त स्टार्टअप की संख्या और स्टार्टअप के लिए अनुमोदित वित्त पोषण का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	चयनित इन्क्यूबेटरों द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त स्टार्टअप्स की संख्या	चयनित इन्क्यूबेटरों द्वारा स्टार्टअप्स के लिए अनुमोदित निधि (करोड़ रुपए में)

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	0.04
आंध्र प्रदेश	59	12.17
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	0.30
असम	43	6.63
बिहार	49	8.78
चंडीगढ़	17	3.17
छत्तीसगढ़	24	2.88
दिल्ली	218	43.18
गोवा	24	3.43
गुजरात	223	42.00
हरियाणा	149	28.71
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23	3.48
जम्मू और कश्मीर	14	2.36
झारखंड	17	3.60
कर्नाटक	404	89.37
केरल	71	13.86
मध्य प्रदेश	129	20.27
महाराष्ट्र	533	105.33
मणिपुर	4	0.30
मेघालय	3	0.34
मिजोरम	6	1.15
नागालैंड	27	4.97
ओडिशा	112	15.10
पुदुचेरी	6	0.90
पंजाब	50	8.50
राजस्थान	129	22.20
सिक्किम	2	0.20
तमिलनाडु	316	54.71
तेलंगाना	200	42.34
उत्तर प्रदेश	244	38.51

उत्तराखंड	23	4.84
पश्चिम बंगाल	52	8.19

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN FARMERS

1546. 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 steps taken by the Government to leverage technology to formalize women's agricultural labour 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 schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry 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 RAM NATH THAKUR):

(a): As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

(MoSPI), females constituted 59.8 percent of the total workforce engaged in the agricultural activities during 2025 (January-December) across the country. During the same period 41.1% female workers were engaged in self employed category in agriculture.

(b): Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme supports State Government's efforts and introduces latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied sectors to farmers including women farmers through different extension activities viz; farmers training, demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan mela, mobilization of famers groups and organizing Farm Schools. As per ATMA Guidelines, minimum 30% of resources meant for programs and activities are required to be allocated to women farmers and women extension functionaries.

Under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme, in order to make farm machinery more accessible and affordable to farmers, financial assistance @ 40-50% of the cost of machinery depending on the category of farmers is provided for purchase of agricultural machines. For women farmers the financial assistance is @ 50% of the cost of machinery. The Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) impart training to women farmers/ Technicians/ Engineers/ Unemployed youths/ Machinery manufacturers, etc. on latest technology of farm mechanization.

The Government is implementing Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) scheme 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 women farmers.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (ICAR-CIWA), Bhubaneswar provides latest technologies to increase status of livelihood of women farmers. It organises various extension activities like field days, exhibitions, exposure visits, demonstration, transfer of technologies through mass media etc. to acquaint the women farmers with latest technologies.

(c): Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has recently addressed all States to introduce a column for Gender in the Record of Rights. In order to extend the benefits of credit, insurance etc. to farmers including women farmers, the Department is implementing various schemes.

The PM-KISAN provides ₹6,000 per year to all eligible farmers through direct benefit transfer without gender discrimination, and has significantly benefited women farmers as ensuring transparent and direct financial support to strengthen their income and participation in agriculture. A total of 2,18,66,774 women beneficiaries received benefits under the 23rd instalment of PM-KISAN Scheme.

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. Under PMFBY, 21% female farmers are enrolled during 2024-25.

Under Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), subsidy is provided for storage infrastructure, and marketing infrastructure other than storage, to the eligible beneficiaries including individuals, Group of farmers/growers, Self Help Group (SHG), Cooperative Marketing Federation etc. In order to promote women farmers and entrepreneurs including women Self Help Groups (SHGs), assistance in the form of subsidy is provided to all the women beneficiaries at a higher rate i.e. @33.33% instead of 25%.

Under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans are provided to farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). Farmers (including women farmers) can avail Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7% for their working capital requirement. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum. Number of female account holders who have benefited from Agricultural credit subsidy under the Kisan Credit Card linked Modified Interest

Subvention Scheme (MISS) for meeting working capital requirements are around 22% of 5.4 crores beneficiaries in financial year 2024-25.

(d): To commemorate the International Year of Women Farmers 2026, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) organized Global Conference on Women in Agri-Food Systems (GCWAS-2026) in New Delhi from 12-14 March, 2026. The conference served as a global platform for policymakers, researchers practitioners, and other stakeholders to deliberate on gender mainstreaming in agri-food system. ICAR has developed a comprehensive compendium of case studies and inspiring success stories of women's empowerment and leadership in agriculture. ICAR has also developed a Gender Strategy for National Agricultural Research Education and Extension System. The strategy aims to foster inclusive innovation ecosystems, ensure equitable access to resources and services, and promote women's leadership at all levels of agricultural value chain.

राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड

1547. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी) के पास दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों का बफर स्टॉक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या उक्त निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी मात्रा में स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर और अन्य डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री नहीं होने की संभावना है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) एनडीडीबी द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले विभिन्न उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं और निजी कंपनियों से खरीद के लिए एनडीडीबी द्वारा अपनाई गई मूल्य निर्धारण पद्धति क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (NDDB) के पास दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों का बफ़र स्टॉक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग): NDDB न तो बाज़ार में दूध और दूध से बने उत्पादों को बेचता है और न ही निजी कंपनियों से दूध और दूध से बने उत्पाद खरीदता है।

GAIS FOR FISHERMEN

1548. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) the details of claims filed, claims approved, claims rejected, claims pending and total compensation disbursed under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) for fishermen since 2020-21, year, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of fishermen enrolled under GAIS, active beneficiaries, uninsured fishermen households and coverage percentage of the total estimated fishermen population, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in response to the Standing Committee's recommendation of increasing insurance cover under GAIS from 5 lakh to at least Rs.10 lakh?

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, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Government of India is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with a total investment of Rs. 20,750/- crore from the financial year 2020-21 to till date for development of fisheries in all States/Union Territories. The scheme *inter-alia* provides social security measure to fishers, fish workers through group accidental insurance coverage to both marine and inland fishers and allied fish workers wherein the entire insurance premium amount is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40, 90:10 for the Himalayan & North Eastern States and in the case of the Union Territories, the entire premium amount is paid by the Centre. The insurance coverage provided under the PMMSY includes (i) Rs.5,00,000/- against death or permanent total disability, (ii) Rs.2,50,000/- for permanent partial disability and (iii) hospitalization expenses in the event of accident for a sum of Rs. 25,000/. The year wise and State/UT wise details of claims filed, claims approved, claims rejected, claims pending, and total compensation disbursed under the Group

Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) for fishermen since 2020 21 are furnished at **Statement-I.**

(b): During the last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) and current finance year (2026-27) of the implementation of the PMMSY, an average of 35.74 lakh active fishers have been enrolled under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS), annually. The average State/UT-wise details of fishers enrolled and coverage percentage of the total estimated fishermen population under Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) are furnished at **Statement-II.**

(c): Besides, under the erstwhile Blue Revolution scheme, insurance coverage for fishers was modest, with relatively lower benefit amounts. Based on the suggestions received from State Governments and evaluation of Blue Revolution Scheme, the GAIS coverage under PMMSY has been significantly enhanced both in scale and value to provide increased financial security and risk mitigation to fishers. As such, the sum assured has been increased from ₹2 lakh to ₹5 lakh for accidental death or permanent total disability, ₹1 lakh to ₹2.5 lakh for permanent partial disability, along with ₹10,000/- to Rs. 25,000 hospitalization support, compared to much lower limits under the erstwhile Blue Revolution scheme.

STATEMENT-I

The year wise and State/UT wise details of claims filed, claims approved, claims rejected, claims pending, and total compensation disbursed under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) for fishermen from 2021-22 to 2025-26

Financial Year -2021-2022						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 26.07.2021 to 25.07.2022)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLAIMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
	STATES					
1	ASSAM	2	2			5,23,746
2	BIHAR	2	-	2		-
3	GUJARAT	1	1			5,00,000
4	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	3	1		15,00,000
5	KARNATAKA	1	1			5,00,000
6	ODISHA	20	16	4		75,25,000
7	TAMIL NADU	145	120	25		5,85,75,000
8	TELANGANA	223	191	32	**NIL**	9,50,25,000
	TOTAL	**398**	**334**	**64**		**16,41,48,746**
UNION TERRITORIES						
9	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	1	1			5,00,000
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	1	1		5,00,000
11	PUDUCHERRY	15	9	6		40,25,000
	TOTAL	**18**	**11**	**7**		**50,25,000**
	Grand Total	**416**	**345**	**71**		**16,91,73,746**

Financial Year -2022-2023						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 26.07.2022 to 25.07.2023)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
	STATES					
1	ASSAM	2	1	1		5,00,000
2	BIHAR	2	1	1		5,00,000
3	CHHATISGARH	8	4	4		17,50,000
4	GUJARAT	15	5	10		25,00,000
5	HARYANA	1	-	1		-
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	1			5,00,000
7	JHARKHAND	2	2			10,00,000
8	KARNATAKA	9	2	7		10,00,000
9	MADHYA PRADESH	3	-	3		-
10	MAHARASHTRA	4	2	2	**NIL**	10,00,000
11	ODISHA	31	21	10		96,00,000
12	RAJASTHAN	3	2	1		10,00,000
13	TAMIL NADU	198	136	62		6,48,23,650
14	TELANGANA	321	242	79		11,98,14,005
15	TRIPURA	1	-	1		-
16	UTTAR PRADESH	3	1	2		21,385
	TOTAL	**604**	**420**	**184**		**20,40,09,040**
UNION TERRITORIES						
17	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	6	2	4		10,00,000
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1	-	1		-

Financial Year -2022-2023						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 26.07.2022 to 25.07.2023)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
19	PUDUCHERRY	11	4	7		15,25,000
	TOTAL	**18**	**6**	**12**		**25,25,000**
	Grand Total	**622**	**426**	**196**		**20,65,34,040**

Financial Year -2023-2024						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 26.07.2023 to 25.07.2024)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
	STATES					
1	ASSAM	1	-		1	-
2	BIHAR	2	-	1	1	-
3	CHHATISGARH	11	8		3	40,00,000
4	GUJARAT	15	-	3	12	-
5	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	-	1	2	-
6	JHARKHAND	4	1	1	2	5,00,000
7	KARNATAKA	13	5	3	5	25,00,000
8	MADHYA PRADESH	7	-	4	3	-
9	MAHARASHTRA	9	1	2	6	5,00,000
10	ODISHA	30	22	1	7	1,10,00,000
11	TAMIL NADU	196	136	31	29	6,39,50,000
12	TELANGANA	218	176	20	22	8,70,50,000
13	TRIPURA	1	-	1		-

Financial Year -2023-2024						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 26.07.2023 to 25.07.2024)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
14	UTTAR PRADESH	7	2	2	3	10,00,000
	TOTAL	**517**	**351**	**70**	**96**	**17,05,00,000**
UNION TERRITORIES						
15	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	4	-	1	3	-
16	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	1		1	5,00,000
17	PUDUCHERRY	19	6	7	6	30,00,000
	TOTAL	**25**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**35,00,000**
	Grand Total	**542**	**358**	**78**	**106**	**17,40,00,000**

Financial Year -GAIS-2024-2025						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 01.06.2024 to 31.05.2025)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
	STATES					
1	ASSAM	2	1		1	5,00,000
2	BIHAR	6	1	3	2	5,00,000
3	CHHATISGARH	20	1	3	16	5,00,000
4	GOA	1	-		1	-
5	GUJARAT	11	1	2	8	5,00,000
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	-		3	-
7	JHARKHAND	4	1		3	5,00,000
8	KARNATAKA	16	6	2	8	30,00,000

Financial Year -GAIS-2024-2025						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 01.06.2024 to 31.05.2025)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
9	MADHYA PRADESH	5	-	2	3	-
10	MAHARASHTRA	28	13	4	11	65,00,000
11	MANIPUR	1	1		0	5,00,000
12	ODISHA	41	19	7	15	95,00,000
13	TAMIL NADU	211	134	48	29	6,48,26,551
14	TELANGANA	310	246	26	38	12,30,00,000
15	UTTAR PRADESH	5	1		4	5,00,000
	TOTAL	**664**	**425**	**97**	**142**	**21,03,26,551**
UNION TERRITORIES					0	
16	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	5	-		5	-
17	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3	-	2	1	-
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1		0	18,224
19	PUDUCHERRY	21	8	3	10	35,25,000
	TOTAL	**30**	**9**	**5**	**16**	**35,43,224**
	Grand Total	**694**	**434**	**102**	**158**	**21,38,69,775**

GAIS- FIFTH YEAR						
GAIS-STATEMENT V-COVERAGE PERIOD (From 01.06.2025 to 31.05.2026)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**

Financial Year -GAIS-2024-2025						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 01.06.2024 to 31.05.2025)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
	STATES					
1	ASSAM	1			1	
2	BIHAR	2	1	1	0	5,00,000
3	CHHATISGARH	8			8	
4	GOA	1	1		0	5,00,000
5	GUJARAT	10	3	4	3	15,00,000
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5	2	2	1	5,75,000
7	JHARKHAND	4			4	
8	KARNATAKA	21	13	6	2	65,00,000
9	MADHYA PRADESH	3	1		2	5,00,000
10	MAHARASHTRA	20	10	1	9	50,00,000
11	ODISHA	44	32		12	1,40,89,059
12	TAMIL NADU	224	96	28	100	4,39,87,926
13	TELANGANA	224	150	13	61	7,42,02,500
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2	1	1	0	5,00,000
	TOTAL	**569**	**310**	**56**	**203**	**14,78,54,485**
UNION TERRITORIES					0	

Financial Year -GAIS-2024-2025						
COVERAGE PERIOD (From 01.06.2024 to 31.05.2025)						
SL NO	**NAME**	**CLIAMS FILED**	**CLAIMS APPROVED**	**CLAIMS REJECTED**	**CLAIMS PENDING**	**TOTAL COMPENSATION DISBURSED (in Rs.)**
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3	3		0	15,00,000
16	LAKSHADWEEP	1	1		0	5,00,000
17	PUDUCHERRY	9	2	3	4	10,00,000
	TOTAL	**13**	**6**	**3**	4	**30,00,000**
	Grand Total	**582**	**316**	**59**	**207**	**15,08,54,485**

STATEMENT-II

The average State/UT-wise details of fishers enrolled under Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) during last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26) and current finacial year (2026-27)

SL NO	NAME OF STATE/UTs	Average number of Fishers enrolled under GAIS	coverage percentage of the total estimated fishermen population
	STATES		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,84,888	19.03
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,001	4.17
3	ASSAM	1,80,605	7.16
4	BIHAR	1,50,000	2.49
5	CHHATISGARH	2,20,206	99.93
6	GOA	2,673	25.35
7	GUJARAT	1,01,039	18.08

SL NO	NAME OF STATE/UTs	Average number of Fishers enrolled under GAIS	coverage percentage of the total estimated fishermen population
8	HARYANA	1,582	1.34
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10,752	91.07
10	JHARKHAND	1,68,599	100.00
11	KARNATAKA	73,745	7.57
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1,04,328	4.67
13	MAHARASHTRA	1,37,587	9.06
14	MANIPUR	1,539	3.23
15	MIZORAM	4,302	68.41
16	MEGHALAYA	717	4.33
17	ODISHA	10,12,464	66.72
18	PUNJAB	3,178	41.87
19	RAJASTHAN	4,737	8.27
20	SIKKIM	618	100.00
21	TAMIL NADU	5,66,006	44.09
22	TELANGANA	3,08,972	35.83
23	TRIPURA	30,287	100.00
24	UTTAR PRADESH	1,07,714	2.76
25	UTTARAKHAND	3,883	46.49
26	WEST BENGAL	8,499	0.26
	TOTAL	**34,89,919**	**13.02**
UNION TERRITORIES			
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	12,894	49.71
2	DELHI	393	11.75
3	DAMAN & DIU	7,720	19.29
4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	25,655	100.00
5	LAKSHADWEEP	2,111	32.39
6	LADAKH	470	100.00
7	PUDUCHERRY	35,188	32.80
	TOTAL	**84,429**	**42.11**
	Grand Total	**35,74,348**	**13.23**

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR VIKSIT BHARAT

1549. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact a comprehensive National Livestock Development legislation or policy framework, drawing upon global best practices, including those of South Korea and Vanuatu, to transform India's largely unorganized livestock sector into a scientifically regulated, competitive industry;

(b) whether the proposed framework will be formulated in consultation with State Governments, Veterinary Councils and other stakeholders to promote scientific livestock development and attract domestic and foreign investment; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to leverage the livestock sector, which provides employment to about 20.5 million people, for enhancing farmers' incomes, exports, ensuring nutritional security and achieving rural economic growth?

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

(a) to (c): No, Sir. As per Article 246(3) of the Constitution, under the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States, Animal Husbandry is a State subject.

To supplement the efforts of the States and Union Territories, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Government of India, is implementing various schemes and policy interventions for the comprehensive development of the livestock sector encompassing enhancement of exports, ensuring nutritional security and achieving rural economic growth. The key initiatives include the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), National Livestock Mission (NLM), Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF). The implementation of these measures together with the efforts of the State and UTs have contributed to robust growth in the sector. Milk production in the country has increased from 146.31 Million Tonnes in 2014-15 to 248.87 Million Tonnes in 2024-25 that is by 70 %. Egg production in the country has increased from 78.48 Billion Nos. in 2014-15 to 149.11 Billion Nos. in 2024-25 that by 90%.

Further, export promotion and certification of livestock products including value added dairy products is mandated to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Export Inspection Council (EIC) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. DAHD has also taken up the issues related to export and market access of Indian Dairy products with various countries bilaterally through various platform such as Joint Working Group (JWG), Technical Working Group etc. Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Government of India in collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), has developed the Bharat Pashudhan database based on a unique 12-digit Tag ID to enable livestock traceability and promote exports of value-added livestock products. Government of India is encouraging investments through schemes such as Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Funds (AHIDF) and National Livestock Mission (NLM) which aim to strengthen value chains, enhance productivity, and expand market access. Further, Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) is an initiative of the Department towards creating disease-free zones in the country thereby creating market opportunity for export of livestock products.

बागवानी फसलों के लिए कृषि इनपुट सब्सिडी

1550. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि संतरे और किन्नू जैसी बागवानी फसलों और जीरा और इसबगोल जैसी नकदी फसलों की खेती की प्रारंभिक लागत बहुत अधिक है जबकि कृषि आदान राजसहायता की दर बहुत कम है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और पंजाब सहित विभिन्न राज्यों से ऐसी फसलों के लिए आदान राजसहायता में वृद्धि करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार संतरे और किन्नू जैसी बागवानी फसलों तथा जीरा और इसबगोल जैसी नकदी फसलों के लिए फसल क्षति की स्थिति में कृषि आदान राजसहायता की सीमा को 22,500 रुपए एफ-हैक्टेयर से बढ़ाकर न्यूनतम 750,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में नियमों में कब तक संशोधन कर दिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(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, इनपुट और श्रम प्रधान 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 प्रचालन 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 **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 मोचन 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 मोचन 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।

<u>विवरण</u>

एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के तहत संतरा, किन्नू, जीरा और इसबगोल की खेती के लिए पुराने और नए दिशानिर्देशों की तुलनात्मक तालिका:

फसल/ एमआईडीएच के अंतर्गत श्रेणी	**पुराने दिशानिर्देश (2014)**	**नए/संशोधित दिशानिर्देश (2025)**
फलों क फसलें (खट्टे फल) जिसमें संतरा और किन्नू शामिल हैं	उच्च घनत्व के अंतर्गत, बाग लगाने के लिए ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली के एकीकरण के बिना लागत मानदंड 1.00 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर और ड्रिप सिंचाई प्रणाली के साथ 1.50 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर है। सब्सिडी सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 40% और पूर्वोत्तर/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 50% है। अधिकतम क्षेत्रफल: 4 हेक्टेयर प्रति लाभार्थी	बाग स्थापना (बिना ड्रिप सिंचाई के) और नियमित अंतराल के लिए उच्च लागत मानदंड - 1.25 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर) उच्च घनत्व के लिए समर्थन - 2.00 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर और अति उच्च घनत्व के लिए - 3 लाख रूपये/हेक्टेयर समान सब्सिडी पैटर्न (40-50%) के साथ।
बीज मसाला जिसमें जीरा शामिल हैं	सामान्य लागत मानदंड: 30,000 रूपये प्रति हेक्टेयर, सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 40% और	उन्नत बीज, आईएनएम, आईपीएम और वैज्ञानिक खेती पद्धतियों के लिए लागत

	पूर्वोत्तर/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 50% की सब्सिडी के साथ। अधिकतम क्षेत्रफल: 4 हेक्टेयर प्रति लाभार्थी	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

CLIMATE-RESILIENT MIXED PLANTATION SYSTEMS

1551. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed climate-resilient mixed plantation systems and the present scientific, scheme and field status in the State of Karnataka, with district-level data including Dakshina Kannada;

(b) the details of the area, farmers, funds, facilities, demonstrations and measurable outcomes during the last three years;

(c) the details of unit-cost, diagnostic, extension, input-supply and implementation gaps; and

(d) the decision and timeline for a scientifically aligned, adequately funded intervention?

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

(a) and (b): As reported by the State Government of Karnataka, there is no specific scheme for climate resilient mixed plantation system in Karnataka State. The major plantation crops grown in the State are Arecanut, Coconut, Cashew, Cocoa and Oilpalm in an area of 14 lakh hectares. Climate resilient mixed plantation systems involving crops like coconut, arecanut, pepper, cocoa, nutmug, cinnamon, banana and other crops are encourgaged under various schemes to improve farmers income and enhance resilience to climate variability to promote sustainable land use. Farmers are encouraged to adopt plantation based cropping system as climate resilient measure. These include intercrops, cover crops, border crops, shade crops, mixed crops and multilevel cropping systems. Cocoa, Pepper, Nutmug, Cardamom, Ginger, Banana are grown as intercrops in Arecanut gardens. Pepper, Cocoa, Mangosteen, Jowar, Ragi and seasonal vegetable crops are grown as intercrops in coconut orchards. Teak, Silver oak, Mahagani, Melia dubia etc., are grown as border crops. Arecanut, Coconut, Coffee, Cocoa, and Oil Palm are integrated with compatible intercrops under mixed plantation systems. This diversity acts as a natural biological buffer, reducing the impact of droughts, floods, pests and diseases. Deep rooted trees improve water and nutrient uptake, while intercrops efficiently utilize the upper soil layers. The system enhances soil health, conserves moisture, increases bio-diversity reduces production risks and provides farmers with diversified and year-around income.

Further drip and micro-sprinkler irrigation systems are being adopted on a large scale for the precise and direct application of water to the root zone, thereby reducing microclimate temperature during the summer. This practice conserves water while enhancing the growth, development, and yield of fruit and vegetable crops. During the last three years, a total expenditure of Rs. 1,047 crore has been incurred, covering 148,577 ha under the drip irrigation system benefiting 158,232 farmers.

The application of foliar nutrition is also being promoted, wherein the spraying of potassium and calcium enhances drought tolerance in vegetable crops. The application of micronutrients and secondary nutrients through foliar spraying has been recommended to farmers to improve crop yield and quality. Foliar application of nutrients during water-stress conditions facilitates the rapid absorption of nutrients, thereby promoting better crop growth.

Farmers are being encouraged to adopt rainwater harvesting through construction of farm ponds. These farm ponds enable farmers to utilize stored water during summer and drought periods for protective irrigation, thereby mitigating the adverse effects of drought. During the last three years, 2,704 farm ponds have been constructed with financial assistance of Rs. 3,655 lakh provided.

Mulching practices, using either organic crop residues or plastic mulch, are being promoted for efficient moisture conservation, weed suppression, and the maintenance of soil structure. The application of lime to correct soil acidity is also

being practiced in high-rainfall regions, where excessive leaching results in acidic soils.

These cultivation practices are followed in the major plantation crops growing districts such as Shimoga, Chikkamagaluru, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Chitradurga, Bengaluru South, Tumkur, Kodagu.

(c): Since State Government is implementing schemes in convergence for climate resilient plantation systems, the details of unit cost, diagnostic, extension, input supply and implementation gaps are not maintained centrally.

(d): The Government through, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) in 651 districts that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture and conducts district level risk & vulnerability assessment due to climate change including the State of Karnataka. This is a scientifically aligned intervention.

Out of the 310 districts identified as vulnerable to climate change under the project, 201 have been categorized as 'High' climate-vulnerable and 109 as 'Very High' climate-vulnerable. Of the 201 'High' climate-vulnerable districts, 12 districts, namely Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Bidar, Koppal, Dharwad, Bellary, Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore (Rural), Hassan, Mysore, and Chamarajanagar, fall in the State of Karnataka. Of the 109 'Very High' climate-vulnerable districts, 3 districts, namely Gadag, Haveri, and Chitradurga, fall in the State of Karnataka. To combat

recurring rainfall deficits in Karnataka, location specific climate resilient technologies, such as, crop and cropping systems including climate resilient mixed planation systems, livestock production system were demonstrated to farmers in Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballpur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri and Tumkur Districts, apart from capacity building of the farmers.

BHARATTRADENET

1552. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN HEMATBHAI MAADAM:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the objectives and key features of BharatTradeNet, particularly with regard to digitisation and integration of India's international trade ecosystem;

(b) the extent of integration of the platform with Customs, logistics providers, banks and other trade facilitation agencies;

(c) whether the Government has in place the proposed sectoral and geographical coverage of the platform, along with the phased implementation roadmap, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the planned investment, including the contribution of the Centre and

partner agencies, for implementation of BharatTradeNet?

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): BharatTradeNet (BTN), announced in the Union Budget 2025–26, is envisaged as a digital public infrastructure for international trade aimed at facilitating digitisation of trade documentation, enabling interoperable exchange of trade-related data and supporting efficient delivery of services across India's international trade ecosystem.

The initiative also seeks to establish common standards, digital interfaces and trust frameworks to facilitate secure exchange and cross-border recognition of electronic trade documents through identity management and trust services.

BTN will support interoperability and digital interaction among stakeholders in the international trade ecosystem, including customs authorities, banks, logistics service providers and other trade facilitation agencies, while leveraging their existing digital systems and infrastructure.

By consolidating trade documentation and financing solutions onto a singledigital platform and interconnecting key stakeholders BTN will eliminate paper-based procedures, reduce duplication and compliance delays, and enable single-window clearance for exporters and importers. This is expected to lower transaction and logistics costs, shorten turnaround times for trade finance, and thereby enhance

the global competitiveness of Indian goods.

For MSMEs in particular, BTN's standardised and transparent data infrastructure will allow financial institutions to assess risk more accurately and extend timely, contextual trade finance, improving credit accessibility for smaller exporters.

As a horizontal digital infrastructure, BharatTradeNet is not envisaged to be sector-or geography-specific and is intended to cater to all sectors and stakeholders of trade ecosystem.

The institutional framework and financial outlay for implementation of BharatTradeNet, including the contribution of the Central Government and other participating entities are under examination and will be finalised duly following the prescribed approval process.

ASSESSMENT AND PROMOTION OF NEW-AGE NATURAL FIBRES

1553. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Rajasthan has significant potential for new-age natural fibres, particularly Milkweed (Aak), which grows abundantly across the State and can be fashioned into fibre suitable for textile production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any study/survey has been conducted to assess this potential;

(c) the details of initiatives being taken by the Government under the National Technical Textiles Mission and other relevant schemes, to promote research, development and commercial use of new-age/alternative fibres such as Milkweed, banana fibre, bamboo fibre and hemp; and

(d) whether any pilot projects, cluster development programmes or industry linkages have been established or proposed in Rajasthan for extraction and processing of Milkweed fibre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a) and (b): Rajasthan has significant potential for the cultivation and collection of Milkweed across the State. The Government through Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA) has undertaken extensive research and development technologies for making Milkweed suitable for production of sleeping bags, jackets, socks, towels, hygiene products, oil absorbents, vegan leather, medical textiles, etc.

(c): Under the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), 8 R&D Projects have been undertaken to promote research, innovation, standardization, technology development and commercialization of new age fibres. NITRA has

also established partnerships with industries, research institutions, State Governments, and community organizations to facilitate commercialization and value chain development of New Age/ alternative fibre. The Government has also approved a financial outlay of Rs. 300 crores to promote research, technology development and commercialization of New Age Fibres under component III of Kapas Kanti Mission .

(d): The Government through NITRA has initiated pilot activities in Rajasthan in collaboration with Women Self-Help Groups involving the collection of naturally available Milkweed pods to ensure the supply of raw material for fibre production along with employment generation and livelihood opportunities. Also, NITRA has established industry collaborations and signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with leading textile companies for the development and commercialization of Milkweed-based products.

BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CHHATRAWAS YOJANA

1554. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry during 2008-09 and 2010-11 had sanctioned Rs. 1037.50 lakh for construction of 10 Hostels to undivided Andhra Pradesh

under erstwhile scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY) and out of these, 06 Hostels came under Telangana State with post-bifurcation of the State as per A.P. Re-organisation Act, 2014, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no new hostels sanctioned to Telangana State since 2014-15 i.e. post bifurcation of the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government of Telangana has sent the project proposals to the Ministry under the scheme of PM-AJAY in the year 2021 for construction of (7) new girls-hostel buildings for an amount of Rs. 21.00 Crores @ Rs. 3.00 Crores for each building along with all required documents in prescribed proforma, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): During 2008-09 and 2010-11, a total of 12 hostels have been sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh for which an amount of Rs. 13.37 crore was released. Out of these 12 hostels, 6 hostels come under the Telangana State. The state-wise details of these 12 hostels are placed at **Statement**.

(b): Since 2014-15, 02 New Hostels were sanctioned to Osmania University (Telangana) in the year 2023-24 for which an amount of Rs. 7.50 Crore was released.

(c): Proposal for construction of 07 Girls hostels was received during the FY 2020-21. As the proposals were incomplete as per scheme guidelines, additional information was sought from the State Government of Telangana in August, 2020. The Scheduled Castes Development Department, Government of Telangana replied vide their letter in June, 2021. On examination of the reply, it was found that the proposals lacked complete information/documents regarding land ownership documents, exact site plans and occupancy status of the hostels completed as the Sate Government stated that the District Collectors were addressed to furnish authenticated document of land ownership, site plans and information on construction and occupation.

STATEMENT

The state-wise details of hostels sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No	State	District	Year of Sanction	Hostels for Girls/ Boys	Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	2008-09	Girls	0.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	2008-09	Girls	0.60
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	2008-09	Girls	0.60
4.	Telangana	Medak	2008-09	Girls	0.625
5.	Telangana	Adilabad	2008-09	Girls	0.625
6.	Telangana	Karimnagar	2008-09	Girls	0.625

7.	Telangana	Nalgonda	2008-09	Girls	0.625
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakhasam	2010-11	Girls	2.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	2010-11	Girls	1.42
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2010-11	Girls	1.65
11.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2010-11	Girls	2.00
12.	Telangana	Ranga Reddy	2010-11	Girls	2.00
Total					**13.37**

SVEP CLUSTERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1555. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) clusters in the State, district-wise;

(b) the number of such proposals currently pending with the Ministry, including any from Kakinada district;

(c) the current status of appraisal of these proposals and the reasons for pendency, if any;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under SVEP in Andhra Pradesh, along with the details of enterprises supported/beneficiaries covered and their performance, year and district-wise; and

(e) the time by which a decision is proposed to be taken on the pending proposals?

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

(a): Under the Cluster Development component of the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), three proposals have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of enterprise clusters in the State. The district-wise details of proposals are attached as **Statement-I**.

(b): All three proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh are currently under consideration by the Ministry. No proposal has been received from Kakinada district under the SVEP Cluster Development component.

(c) and (e): The proposals are presently under technical appraisal and evaluation. The Ministry is holding consultations with Andhra Pradesh and the concerned Technical Support Agency (TSA) to assess the technical feasibility, financial viability, implementation strategy, and other operational aspects. A decision will be taken after completion of the appraisal process, as per the programme guidelines.

(d): Year-wise Central share released under SVEP in Andhra Pradesh since its launch is given at **Statement-II**. SVEP is a demand driven programme, hence allocations are not being made. States submit proposals through supplementary

Annual Action Plans (AAPs). These proposals are evaluated, and approvals are given by the Government based on the demand and project feasibility. The details of enterprises supported/beneficiaries covered and their performance year and district-wise are attached as **Statement-III**

STATEMENT-I

The district-wise details of proposals under the Cluster Development component of the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of enterprise clusters in the State

Details of Proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh		
Districts	**Clusters**	**No. of Proposal/s**
Guntur	Pickle	1
Chirala	Handloom	1
Yemmiganur	Handloom	1

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise Central share released under SVEP in Andhra Pradesh since its launch

Sl. No.	Andhra Pradesh (FY)	Central share released under SVEP (in Rs. lakhs)
1	2015-16	120.00
2	2016-17	913.89
3	2017-18	198.85
4	2018-19	781.10

5	2019-20	275.72
6	2020-21	261.32
7	2021-22	0.00
8	2022-23	0.00
9	2023-24	0.00
10	2024-25	400.00
11	2025-26	865.60
Total		**3816.48**

STATEMENT-III

The details of enterprises supported/beneficiaries covered and their performance year and district-wise

Financial Year	No. of Enterprises Supported in Andhra Pradesh
2017–18	3,084
2018–19	1,783
2019–20	4,324
2020–21	5,586
2021–22	2,700
2022–23	18
2023–24	10,131
2024–25	66
2025-2026	0

Sl. No.	District	No. of enterprises supported under SVEP
1.	Chittoor	14,850
2.	Prakasam	2,173
3.	Srikakulam	4,063
4.	Vizianagaram	4,801
5.	West Godavari	1,805

REMOVAL OF PANCHAYATS UNDER NMMS

1556. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a request from the Kerala State Government for the removal of Edamalakkudi Panchayats from the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) and for reverting back to the manual muster role entry system, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government recognizes the fact that Edamalakkudi is a Scheduled Tribe (ST) panchayats in Idukki district where out of 885 registered workers, 779 persons are engaged in works on a regular basis in areas where there is a huge problem of network connectivity and also they don't have smart phones, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government accepted the request of the Kerala State Government for reverting back to the manual muster role entry system for the Edamalakkudi grama panchayats, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): This Ministry has received a communication dated 18.05.2026 from the Government of Kerala regarding exemption of Edamalakudy Grama Panchayat from the provisions relating to attendance capture through the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) and for enabling manual muster roll entry under

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The request of the State was examined in the Ministry and the State Government was informed that necessary exemption mechanism already exists in NMMS in order to ensure that no genuine worker faces inconvenience and their attendance is captured in offline mode if there is any issue like no network or device not working etc. The State Government was requested to ensure that they utilize the existing exemption mechanism in genuine cases in respect of the above-mentioned Gram Panchayat also, in accordance with the guidelines and prescribed verification procedures.

PROGRESS OF TARGET OF ANNUAL CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

1557. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA *ALIAS* RAVI KISHAN:

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

(a) the progress made in expanding the national crude steelmaking capacity towards the target of 300 MTPA by 2030;

(b) the volume of finished steel consumption recorded across the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors during the first quarter of the last financial year;

(c) the implementation status of digital tracking mechanisms and emissions monitoring systems in the steel sector; and

(d) whether any steel manufacturing, beneficiation, pelletisation, value-addition, or allied infrastructure projects have been approved, implemented, or

proposed in Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency, Odisha 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) to (c): Steel is deregulated sector and hence adoption of any technology including emissions monitoring systems by steel plants depends on market dynamics and their economical feasibility. In Financial Year 2025-26, the country's crude steel production capacity was 220.41 million tonnes (MT) and finished steel consumption for the same financial year was 164.36 MT. Steel demand in India is primarily driven by the Construction sector, which accounts for 37% of total steel consumption, followed by Infrastructure (30%), Engineering, Appliances & Packaging (17%), Automobile (11%), and Other sectors (5%).

(d): As of March 31, 2026, 48 steel manufacturing units were operational in the Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency, Odisha, with an installed capacity of 64.89 million tonnes per annum.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR TAMIL NADU UNDER PMMSY

1558. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

Will the Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Rs.1,240.95 crore in total project outlays approved for Tamil Nadu under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the actual central share released stands at a severe deficit;

(b) the details of absolute quantum of central funds physically disbursed directly to traditional and artisanal fishermen in Tamil Nadu, year-wise during the last three years and district-wise including Tirunelveli;

(c) whether the record-high central allocation under the current Union Budget will feature dedicated tranches for deep-sea fishing vessel conversions and modernizing fish landing centers in southern Tamil Nadu; and

(d) what immediate financial relief and input-subsidy measures are being initiated by the Government to safeguard artisanal fishing families from severe fuel and operational input cost inflation?

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 (DoF, GoI) accorded administrative approvals for the implementation of projects under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in Tamil Nadu during the period 2020-21 to 2025-26 with a total approved outlay of Rs.1,240.5778 crore. This comprised a Central share of Rs.480.0906 crore, State share of Rs.455.6139 crore, and beneficiary contribution of Rs.272.8488 crore covering both Beneficiary

and Non-Beneficiary components. The approved project outlay represents the total financial allocation for the entire scheme period, whereas the Central share is released in phases by the DoF, GoI based on the progress of implementation, submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs), and compliance with scheme guidelines, etc. Accordingly, the Central assistance is released from time to time, and it does not represent a deficit in the approved project outlay.

(b): The details of central funds released under PMMSY to Tamil Nadu, year wise during the last three years (2023-24 to 2025-26) and the details of central funds released under PMMSY in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu are provided at **Statement**. The subsidy amounts are directly transferred to the beneficiaries bank accounts through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS).

(c): To promote Deep Sea fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the DoF, GoI had introduced a sub-component namely “Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing” and another component of “Conversion of Trawlers into Resource Specific Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels” under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution implemented from 2015-2020. These sub-components were introduced to provide financial assistance to traditional fishermen for promotion of deep-sea fishing in the coastal States/UTs including Tamil Nadu. The financial assistance to traditional fishermen for acquisition of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels (DSFVs) has also been continued under the PMMSY at the rate of 40% subsidy for General Category and 60% subsidy for SC/ST/Women

beneficiaries. Support for DSFVs is also provided by the DoF, GoI, under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). Under PMMSY, financial support is provided to traditional fishers for acquisition of deep-sea fishing vessels (DSFVs) as well as for Upgradation of Existing Fishing Vessels for Export Competency. Under the schemes of Blue Revolution, PMMSY, and the FIDF, projects amounting to Rs.1,314.81 crore have been sanctioned for the acquisition of 1,205 deep-sea fishing vessels by traditional fishers including the fishers of the Tamil Nadu State. The development and modernisation of infrastructure has been accorded high priority under the schemes implemented by the DoF, GoI. Infrastructure projects worth Rs 187.9 crores were sanctioned under Blue Revolution Scheme in Tamil Nadu, which includes fishing harbour project at Mookaiyur and fish landing centre at Kunthukal. Projects worth Rs 155.57 crores have been sanctioned under the PMMSY in Tamil Nadu, which includes three fishing harbour projects viz. modernization of Chennai fishing harbour, upgradation of Pazhayar fishing harbour, maintenance dredging of Colachel fishing harbour; and four fish landing centre projects viz. Nettukupam fish landing centre, Thazankuppam fish landing centre, Arangankuppam fish landing centre, and Goonankuppam fish landing centre. Under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) scheme, 16 Nos of Fishing Harbours and 57 Fish landing centre have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu at total project cost of Rs.1988.35 crore.

(d): The subsidy/concession rate on fuel to the fishermen has been provided by the respective State Governments/Union Territories, by exercising their powers to frame their own taxation and welfare policies for the fisheries sector. It is informed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu that the Government is providing sales tax exempted diesel to the fishermen for reducing the operational cost of their fishing boats (Both mechanized fishing boats and motorized country crafts) and also providing subsidized industrial kerosene to the motorized country crafts operated in the districts of Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts.

Under these scheme, Government of Tamil Nadu is providing sales tax exempted diesel of 19,000 L / year / craft to 4,500 Mechanised fishing boats, sales tax exempted diesel of 4,400 L / year / craft to 13,500 Motorized country crafts and subsidized industrial kerosene of 3,700 L / year / craft to around 7500 Motorized country crafts.

STATEMENT

The details of central funds released under PMMSY to Tamil Nadu, year wise during the last three years (2023-24 to 2025-26) and the details of central funds released under PMMSY in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu

A. The details of central funds released under PMMSY to Tamil Nadu, during the last three years (2023-24 to 2025-26)

Rs in Crores

Year	Total Project cost approved	Total GoI share sanctioned	Total GoI Share Released
2023-24	116.1055	37.2046	30.5646
2024-25	152.1927	29.5485	27.8199
2025-26	74.3031	24.7677	24.7677
Sub-total	**342.6013**	**91.5208**	**83.1522**

B. The details of central funds released under PMMSY in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu

Year	Name of the Scheme	Category	No. of beneficiaries	Government share (Rs in lakhs)	Central share (Rs in lakhs)
2021-22	Insulated Vehicle	General	6	14.35	8.61
2021-22	Insulated Vehicle	Women	5	30.33	18.20
2022-23	Insulated Vehicle	General	2	14.05	8.43
2023-24	Insulated Vehicle	General	4	25.42	15.25
2021-22	Construction of FRP boat with accessories	General	47	94.00	56.40
2020-21	Construction of FRP boat with accessories	General	30	60.00	36.00
2020-21	Two wheeler with ice box	General	14	4.13	2.48
2023-24	Two wheeler with ice box	General	10	3.00	1.80

2020-21	Three Wheeler with Ice Box	General	1	1.20	0.72
		Total	**119**	**246.48**	**147.888**

REVISION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

1559. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated or revised any Rural Development Policy for strengthening rural infrastructure, employment generation and poverty alleviation in the country, State-wise including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the key objectives, components and financial allocation made under such policy/programmes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of current rural development schemes and policies being implemented in Bihar on improving rural livelihoods, infrastructure and basic amenities, if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(d) the total number of beneficiaries covered and the major challenges identified along with corrective measures taken by the Government; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new initiatives or strengthen existing rural development policies for accelerating rural growth in Bihar and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): With a view to strengthen its multipronged strategy in addressing the rural poverty through a defined roadmap for comprehensive development of rural infrastructure and employment generation, the Government has introduced The Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) Act, 2025 with effect from 1st July, 2026 in rural areas of the entire country including Bihar. Out of the budget allocation (BE 2026-27) of Rs.95,692 crore under VB- G RAM G, Rs.6,715 crore has been earmarked for the State of Bihar. The key objectives of the VB- G RAM G Act, 2025 are given at **Statement.**

In addition, the year-wise details of achievements under major rural programmes in the State of Bihar during last 3 years are given below:

Programme/Scheme	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
VB-GRAMG/MGNREGS (Persondays generated)	22,05,05,692	24,97,78,899	22,32,25,158
PMAY-G (Houses completed)	65,377	79,498	2,63,151
PMGSY (Road length completed in Km)	2,235	1,646	749
DAY-NRLM (SHGs Mobilized)	4,76,446	7,30,239	7,30,239

Source: DoRD Dashboard/as on 24.07.2026

(c) to (e) : The Government periodically reviews the implementation and outcomes of its key rural development programmes to ensure enhanced livelihood opportunities, improved rural infrastructure, and socio-economic stability,

including in Bihar. To address the challenges of over-dependence on agriculture, rural youth migration and livelihood instability, the Government has taken a multi-pronged approach under various flagship rural development schemes, ensuring both livelihood diversification and enhanced social security for rural households. Besides, Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of rural development schemes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, National Level Monitors (NLMs), Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. State specific reviews of States/UTs are also undertaken from time to time and action is taken on the basis of their findings to address the challenges. In order to improve and strengthen the outcomes of the programmes besides ensuring effective monitoring including timely fund disbursal, measures such as digital solutions, regular coordination with State Governments, grievance redressal mechanism, provision for social audit, publishing real time information on public domain, etc. are adopted.

Apart from the above, there is no proposal to introduce any other new initiative specifically for Bihar.

Programme-wise total number of persons directly benefitted from major beneficiary oriented rural programmes are given below:

Programme/Scheme	**No. of beneficiaries (approximate)**

MGNREGS/VB-G RAM G	10.85 crore
PMAY-G	3.91 crore
NSAP	3.09 crore
DAY-NRLM	10.05 crore
DDU-GKY	17.71 lakh
RSETI	56.69 lakh

Source: DoRD Dashboard/as on 24.07.2026

STATEMENT

The key objectives of the VB- G RAM G Act, 2025

i. The primary objective of this Act is to align the rural development framework with the national vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 by providing an enhanced statutory wage employment guarantee of one hundred and twenty-five days in each financial year to such rural households whose adult members volunteer to undertake unskilled manual work, thereby enabling them to participate more effectively in the expanded livelihood security framework.

ii. To focus on empowerment growth, convergence and saturation through public works aggregating into forming Viksit Bharat National Rural Infrastructure Stack, with a thematic focus on water security through water-related works, core rural infrastructure, livelihood-related infrastructure and special works to mitigate extreme weather events.

iii. To facilitate adequate farm-labour availability during peak agricultural seasons, and, in view of the wage-employment guarantee for the rural workforce.

iv. To institutionalize convergence, saturation-driven planning and whole of government delivery through Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans, integrated with the PM Gati Shakti to address the varying needs of Gram Panchayats, powered by geospatial systems, digital public infrastructure, district and State planning mechanisms, with such plans aggregated at the Block, District, State and National levels.

v. To modernise governance, accountability and citizen engagement through a comprehensive digital ecosystem, including biometric authentication at various levels, global positioning system or mobile based worksite monitoring, real time management information system dashboards, proactive public disclosures and the use of Artificial Intelligence for planning, audits and fraud risk mitigation.

PMMSY IN UTs

1560. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in each Union Territory during the last five years, UT-wise:

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilized under PMMSY in each Union Territory during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the Union Territory Administrations for fisheries infrastructure, value addition, mariculture, ornamental fisheries, and livelihood enhancement under PMMSY, and if so, the details and status thereof, UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the fisheries sector and improve the income and livelihood of fishermen in the Union Territories, particularly in island Union Territories including Lakshadweep?

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

(a) to (d): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) implemented with effect from FY 2020-21 has accorded approvals to the proposals of Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi amounting to Rs.1032.66 crore with a central share of Rs.

844.37 crore for development of fisheries and aquaculture sector in the Union Territories. The UT-wise details of the projects approved, fund released and utilised are furnished below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Name of Union Territory	Total Project Cost	Central Share	Fund Released	Utilization of released fund
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
1	Andaman and Nicobar	280.67	257.16	20.00	17.07
2	Lakshadweep	71.51	53.28	22.91	14.42
3	Puducherry	357.19	302.37	113.34	92.38
4	Daman, Diu & DNH	129.90	127.17	1.79	1.79
5	Ladakh	33.49	20.10	12.17	11.23
6	Jammu and Kashmir	154.57	81.43	79.61	63.44
7	Delhi	5.33	2.86	1.63	1.24
	Total	**1032.66**	**844.37**	**246.55**	**201.57**

The projects approved for Union Territories including Lakshadweep are primarily aimed towards increase in fish production, enhancement of income and livelihoods of fishermen, improvement of fisheries infrastructure, diversification of income and value chain improvement. The UT of Chandigarh has not taken up any project under PMMSY. The UT-wise details of the key projects approved under PMMSY are furnished at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

The UT-wise details of the key projects approved under PMMSY

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- 6 Nos Fish Hatcheries,
- 37 Nos Ice Plants/cold storages,
- 251 Nos Motorcycles with iceboxes,
- 41 Nos Three-wheelers with ice boxes,
- 11 Nos Insulated vehicles,
- 3 Nos Refrigerated vehicle and
- 43.49 ha Aquaculture ponds,
- 7 Nos Biofloc units,
- 1 Nos RAS units,
- 2 Nos Fish Feed Mills,
- 6 Nos Deep sea Fishing Vessels
- Development of 5 Fishermen villages as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages
- Notification of Tuna Cluster
- Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour at Mayabandar

(ii) Lakshadweep

- 10 Nos Ice plants/cold storages,
- 4 Nos Fish kiosks,
- 29 Nos Three-wheelers,
- 110 Nos Motorcycles with ice boxes,
- 3 Nos Fish value added enterprises,
- 16 Nos Deep Sea Fishing Vessels
- 19 Nos Recreational fisheries units,
- 3 Nos Ornamental fish units,
- 100 Nos Safety kits for fishermen,
- 50 Nos Replacement of boats with nets,
- 502 Nos Communication/tracking device units
- 750 Nos Seaweed culture units.
- 9 Nos Development of Integrated Coastal villages
- Notification of Seaweed Cluster
- Development of 2 Fishermen villages as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages

(iii) Puducherry

- 40 ha Grow-out ponds,
- 8 Nos Ice plants/cold storages,
- 32 Nos Insulated vehicles,
- 90 Nos Motorcycles with ice boxes,
- 14 Nos Refrigerated vehicles,
- 6 Nos Live fish vending centres
- 9 Nos Deep sea fishing vessels
- Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour at Karaikal
- Notification of Karaikal Fishing Harbour Cluster
- Development of 2 Fishermen villages as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages
- Advanced Centre for Innovation and Capacity Development (ACICD) in Seaweed Farming & Utilisation at Karaikal

(iv) Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu (DNH & DD)

- 1 No Cold storage
- Development of Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbour at Vanakbara
- Notification of Vanakbara Fishing Harbour Cluster

(v) Ladakh

- 344 Nos Trout raceways,
- 13 Nos Trout hatcheries,
- 2 Nos RAS
- 4 Nos Ornamental units
- 23 Nos Fish kiosks
- 2 Nos Ice plants/cold storage
- 2 Nos Insulated and Refrigerated vehicle
- 130 Nos Scooty with ice boxes
- Notification of Cold Water Fisheries Cluster in Kargil District

(vi) Jammu & Kashmir

- 751 Nos Trout raceways,
- 5 Nos Trout hatcheries,
- 5 Nos Fish feed mills,
- 70 Nos Fish kiosks,
- 66 Nos Live fish vending centres,
- 211 Nos Three wheelers with ice boxes,
- 21 Nos Refrigerated vehicles,

- 64 Nos Biofloc units,
- 8 Nos RAS units,
- 18 Nos Value added enterprises and
- 88,225 fishers covered for Livelihood & Nutritional support
- Notification of Cold Water Fisheries Cluster in Anant Nag District

(vii) Delhi

- 10 Nos Ornamental fish units
- 2 Nos Recreational Fisheries
- 5 Nos Cycle with ice-boxes
- 1 Unit Disease Diagnostic lab
- 8 Nos Re-circulatory Aquaculture System RAS
- 5 Nos Biofloc Medium
- 2 Nos Motorcyle with ice-box
- 2 Nos Three-wheeler with ice-box
- 1 No Refrigerated Vehicle

(viii) Chandigarh

- The Chandigarh Administration has not taken up the fisheries development projects under PMMSY

FARMER SUICIDES DUE TO DEBT

1561. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmer suicides linked to debt continue to be reported from Punjab;

(b) whether any comprehensive and updated data on farmer suicides linked to indebtedness is maintained at the national and State level;

(c) if so, the details of the total number of farmer suicides reported in the State of Punjab during each of the last five years (2022–2026), the primary causes identified in each year and the compensation paid to next of kin of farmers who died by suicide; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan for legal recognition and comprehensive implementation of the MS Swaminathan Commission recommendation for an MSP equivalent to at least C2 cost plus 50% profit, which farmer unions in Punjab have consistently demanded as the only lasting solution to the debt-crisis?

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

(a) to (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 upto 2024 is available on NCRB website (https://ncrb.gov.in). The State Govt. of Punjab as per their own State policy pays Rs. 3.00 lakh to the next of kin of the deceased farmer.

(d): Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 agricultural crops are fixed annually by the Government for the country as a whole on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned. The policy ensures a minimum margin of 50 percent over the all-India weighted average cost of production.

EV POLICY

1562. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether EV Policy goes beyond purchase incentives, laying out a clear road map for structural reforms and strengthening the institutional framework in the transport sector and sets structural roadmap for clean mobility, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of budgetary allocation for its implementation and an overall investment outlay aimed at accelerating the transition to electric mobility through a mix of incentives and 70 infrastructure expansion;

(c) whether the new policy is more comprehensive and will gradually transform the entire transport system towards electric mobility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including present targets set/achieved for 2047, State-wise along with funds sanctioned, spent and policy decisions taken by States especially Telangana?

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

(a): Yes. While demand-side schemes like FAME-II and PM E-DRIVE focus on reducing upfront costs, the institutional framework is strengthened through supply-side Production Linked Incentive (PLI**)** schemes for the Automobile and Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) sectors, which mandate high technology adoption and Domestic Value Addition (DVA)**.** Furthermore, the Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) establishes a structural roadmap for indigenisation by requiring the domestic manufacturing of critical EV components over time.

(b): The transition is supported by substantial budgetary allocations aimed at simultaneous market creation and infrastructure expansion. The FAME-II scheme concluded with a total outlay of ₹11,500 crore, while the successor PM E-DRIVE scheme has been launched with an allocation of ₹10,900 crore. To bolster the

manufacturing ecosystem, the PLI-Auto scheme features a budgetary outlay of ₹25,938 crore, and the PLI-ACC scheme provides ₹18,100 crore.

(c): Yes, the new policies are comprehensive. They address demand as well as supply side of manufacturing of EVs.

(d): The Central Government has not fixed any specific target for the number of Electric Vehicles (EVs) on the road by 2047. However, it is promoting EV adoption through various schemes, namely FAME India Scheme Phase-II (₹11,500 crore), PLI Scheme for Automobile and Auto Components (₹25,938 crore), PLI Scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage (₹18,100 crore), PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme (₹10,900 crore), PM e-Bus Sewa–Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme (₹3,435.33 crore) and the Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI). Several States, including Telangana, have also notified dedicated EV policies to complement these initiatives. The schemes of the Ministry of Heavy Industries are demand-driven and, therefore, no State-wise allocation of funds is made.

REHABILITATION, PALLIATIVE CARE AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY SUPPORT FOR DIVYANGJANS

1563. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance, free medicines, rehabilitation services, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy and palliative care being provided to differently abled children under various Central Government schemes;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish dedicated multidisciplinary paediatric rehabilitation and palliative care centres in Government hospitals across the country, particularly at the district level, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to strengthen follow-up care for high-risk new-borns and differently abled children so as to reduce disability and improve their quality of life?

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

(a)**:** The details of various Central Government schemes under which financial assistance, free medicines, rehabilitation services, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy and palliative care are being provided to differently abled children are as under:

i. **CDEIC(Cross Disability early intervention sub-scheme)** under SIPDA, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD): The CDEIC sub-scheme provides screening, early identification, referral,

Speech Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy and parental/peer counselling for children with disabilities in the 0–6 years age group. The scheme does not provide direct financial assistance.

ii. **Scholarship Scheme for Students with Disabilities, DEPwD**: The scheme provides financial assistance through six scholarship components—Pre-Matric, Post-Matric, Top Class, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship and Free Coaching. During the last five years, scholarships amounting to ₹636.74 crore have been disbursed to 1,73,585 students with disabilities.

iii. **Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)** Scheme, DEPwD: The scheme provides modern aids and appliances to children with disabilities to improve their functional capabilities. It does not provide direct financial assistance.

iv. **Disha and Vikaas Schemes implemented by** National Trust: The Disha and Vikaas schemes provide physiotherapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy services for children with disabilities. No direct financial assistance is provided under these schemes.

v. **National Health Mission (NHM)**, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Under NHM, States and Union Territories receive technical and financial support to strengthen public healthcare services. Ayushman Arogya Mandirs provide comprehensive healthcare services, while the Free Drugs

Service Initiative (FDSI) ensures free essential medicines and helps reduce out-of-pocket expenditure.

(b): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c): The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) is implementing the Cross Disability Early Intervention Centre (CDEIC) sub-scheme under the Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SIPDA). The CDEICs provide screening, early identification, referral, therapeutic services (Speech Therapy, Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy) and parental/peer counselling for children with disabilities in the 0–6 years age group. Follow-up care is strengthened through robust referral networks, multidisciplinary early intervention, developmental monitoring, individualized rehabilitation plans, regular therapy, caregiver training, digital follow-up tools, frontline worker capacity building, community awareness, and coordinated rehabilitation services, ensuring continuity of care and improved developmental outcomes.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN PANCHAYATS

1564. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to improve connectivity between Panchayats and cities, if so, the details thereof including roads, transport and digital infrastructure developed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any district-wise plan exists to enhance rural-urban connectivity, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for lack of integrated planning linking Panchayats with nearby urban centres;

(c) whether schemes like rural roads and transport services have achieved desired connectivity outcomes, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for gaps affecting rural mobility and access;

(d) whether adequate funds have been allocated for improving Panchayat to city connectivity, if so, the details thereof State-wise and if not, the reasons for insufficient funding impacting infrastructure development; and

(e) whether the Government has ensured last-mile connectivity from Panchayats to major cities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for continued gaps in transportation networks?

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

(a) to (e): This subject matter does not come under the purview of Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

However, the Ministry, under the revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme, supports strengthening of digital infrastructure of Panchayats by providing computer facilities and through co-location of Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Panchayat office premises on a limited scale to

facilitate service delivery. For the period 2022–26, under the Scheme, approval was accorded for a total of 65,345 computers and for co-location of 17,547 Common Service Centres (CSCs) in Panchayat office premises across 29 States and 5 Union Territories.

Further, for promotion of eGovernance in the Panchayats, under the Digital India initiative, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed various digital platforms and applications to bring in transparency, accountability and efficiency in local rural governance of the country. This Ministry has launched eGramSwaraj (https://egramswaraj.gov.in), a user friendly web-based portal, which aims to bring in better transparency in the decentralized planning, progress reporting, financial management, work-based accounting and details of assets created. The application has been further integrated with Public Fund Management System, Government e-Marketplace, AuditOnline applications for smooth payment, transparent procurement, and auditing of Panchayats accounts.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has also undertaken a significant step to digitise the OSR collection of the Panchayats by developing the “SAMARTH Panchayat portal”, a dedicated digital platform that facilitates the generation of tax & non-tax demands and collection thereof, maintenance of tax registers, and online tracking of revenue. This digital empowerment is designed to bring transparency, efficiency, and scalability to local financial administration.

INCENTIVES AND SUPPORT TO RAGI FARMERS

1565. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the details of Central incentives and support measures provided to Ragi (Finger Millet) farmers in the Mysuru and Mandya regions of Karnataka, including MSP operations, input support, crop diversification schemes and procurement levels during the last three years;

(b) the total quantity of Ragi procured from these regions under Central schemes and the corresponding financial outlay;

(c) whether the Government has established or approved any dedicated millet export hubs, processing clusters, or value-addition centres in Karnataka to promote global trade in millets;

(d) if so, the details of such hubs, including locations, implementing agencies and operational status; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to strengthen branding, GI-based promotion and international market access for Karnataka's millets?

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

(a) and (b): The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing a Sub-Mission on Nutri-cereals (Shree Anna) under the National

Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) to increase the production and productivity of millets (including Ragi). NFSNM-Nutri cereals is being implemented in Karnataka and assistance is provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, for demonstration on crop production and protection technologies, for production and distribution of certified seeds, for Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management measures, for capacity building of farmers through cropping system-based trainings, etc. Flexibility has been given to States / UTs to identify districts for implementation of different components of the Mission prioritizing districts with low productivity but high potential.

The Department of Agriculture, State Government of Karnataka has informed that under NFSNM, 13,518 hectares have been covered under demonstration for Ragi and 7,004 quintals of certified seeds of Ragi have been distributed during 2023-24 to 2025-26 in Mandya and Mysuru districts. In addition, 65,567 hectares have been covered under integrated nutrient and pest management for all millets during 2023-24 to 2025-26 in Mandya and Mysuru districts.

The ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR), Hyderabad through its scientific, technological as well as varietal development provides support for finger millet cultivation including multilocational evaluations conducted under AICRPs. During 2014-25, Central Varietal Release Committee (CVRC) has released 276

Millets varieties including 49 varieties of Finger Millet for cultivation in different agro-ecologies of country.

The Department of Agriculture, State Government of Karnataka has also informed that Karnataka is one of the DCP (Decentralised Procurement) State for Minimum Support Price (MSP). Ragi is procured at MSP declared by Government of India every year. Procurement is done through authorized Purchase Centres opened at Taluk and hobli level (based on requirement) in Mysuru and Mandya districts. The Department of Agriculture, State Government of Karnataka has informed that 76450.35 metric tonnes amounting to Rs.356.23 Crores of Ragi was procured in Mysuru and Mandya during 2025-26.

The state government is also implementing the Crop Diversification Programme under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) to promote alternative crops for replacing tobacco farming with other agricultural/horticultural crops in the districts of Belgavi, Hassan and Mysuru.

(c) and (d): The Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka has informed that millet-processing clusters and value addition centres have been established and organic & millet hubs to facilitate marketing opportunities including exports have been approved. The state government has informed that it has facilitated the establishment of 15 Regional Organic Federations, of which 10 are exclusively engaged in the procurement, processing and marketing of millets. In addition, a Centre of Excellence on Small Millets has been established at the

University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bengaluru to address primary and secondary processing, entrepreneurship development, training, product development and market facilitation. Further, the ICAR-IIMR, Hyderabad is functioning as the Global Centre of Excellence (Shree Anna), actively facilitating technical backstopping, capacity building, and technological standardization for millet processing and value addition. ICAR has informed that the institute also supports start up incubations and processing enterprise models across millet-growing states, including Karnataka.

(e): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP) to increase the use of millets in food products and promote their value addition by incentivizing the manufacturing and sale of selected millet-based products in both domestic and export markets. Seven units of Millet based products approved under the scheme are situated in Karnataka.

The state government has informed that the Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme is being implemented in the state by the Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing & Export Corporation Limited (KAPPEC). Under the scheme, to establish a micro food processing enterprise, beneficiaries are eligible for a 35% credit-linked subsidy, along with an additional 15% subsidy from the State Government, making the total subsidy available up to 50%. 3076 units have been sanctioned for

establishment of Millet Processing Units in the state. Further, for promotion of export market for millets, KAPPEC organises Export Training Programmes, B2B and participation in Domestic and International Trade Fairs to facilitate Market Linkages. Under the Karnataka Raitha Samruddhi Yojana, 19 brands have been created for millets.

Towards export promotion, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) facilitated the flag off of the first consignment of value-added products of millets from Karnataka to Australia under the India-Australia Economic Cooperation Trade Agreement (ECTA) in 2022 and to New Zealand in 2026. Further, APEDA along with various organisations had undertaken more than 10 capacity-building initiatives for FPOs, startups, women entrepreneurs and food processors and to address key interventions for agricultural development and export enhancement in Karnataka including Brainstorming training programmes for new entrepreneurs, start-ups and FPOs on millets in 2026.

आदर्श महिला-हितैषी ग्राम पंचायत पहल

1566. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुखः

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकरः

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

(क) आदर्श महिला-हितैषी ग्राम पंचायत पहल के प्रमुख उद्देश्य और ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले में इन पंचायतों को किस प्रकार चयनित और विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) कार्यशालाओं और अनुवर्ती पहलों में महिला प्रतिनिधियों की प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र का जिला-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) उक्त कार्यशालाओं के परिणामों के माध्यम से ज़मीनी स्तर पर दीर्घकालिक नीतिगत बदलाव किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित किए जा रहे हैं और इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में सहयोगात्मक दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से महिला नेतृत्व वाले प्रशासन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों के बीच सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं और अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए कोई निर्धारित तंत्र मौजूद है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ने निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों (डब्ल्यूईआर), पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों सहित निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों (ईआर) के प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से उनके नेतृत्व और शासन क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) की क्षमता निर्माण का कार्य किया है।

इस प्रयास के तहत, ग्रामीण शासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर जानकारी और कौशल के साथ महिला पंचायत नेताओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए दिनांक 4-5 मार्च 2025 को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला के दौरान मंत्रालय ने सशक्त पंचायत नेत्री अभियान शुरू किया। इस अभियान में महिला नेतृत्व वाले विकास के लिए अन्य पहलों के साथ-साथ आदर्श महिला अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायत (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) पहल की भी शुरुआत की गई। सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के स्थानीयकरण (एलएसडीजी) के सभी नौ विषयों में देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को पूरी तरह से लागू करने के व्यापक

उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आदर्श महिला अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायत (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) पहल का लक्ष्य एक समावेशी और महिला एवं पुरुष को समान स्थान देने की स्थानीय शासन प्रणाली बनाना है जो विषय 9: महिला अनुकूल पंचायत की प्राप्ति के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं की भागीदारी, सुरक्षा, अधिकारों और सशक्तिकरण को सुनिश्चित करे। ये आदर्श महिला अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायतें (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) बाद में अन्य ग्राम पंचायतों के बीच उनके द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की पुनरावृत्ति के लिए शिक्षण केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करेंगी।

राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को संबंधित विभागों के परामर्श से प्रत्येक जिले में एक ग्राम पंचायत को *मॉडल महिला अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायत (*एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी*)* के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए चिन्हित करने की सलाह दी गई है। साथ ही, चयन के लिए *पंचायत एडवांसमेंट इंडेक्स (पीएआई) 1.0* के स्कोर को भी एक चयन मानदंड के रूप में विचार करने की सलाह दी गई थी। मंत्रालय के इन निर्देशों के अनुपालन में, 32 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों ने कुल 744 ग्राम पंचायतों को *मॉडल महिला अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायत (*एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी*)* के रूप में चिन्हित किया है।

(ग) और (घ): महाराष्ट्र के यशदा (YASHADA) में दिनांक 8-9 जनवरी 2026 को आदर्श महिला-अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायत की बेहतरीन कार्यप्रणालियों पर 2-दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई। इस कार्यशाला में 13 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षत्रों से कुल 216 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया। कार्यशाला में प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिभागी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षत्रों के साथ समीक्षा और अनुवर्ती बैठकें आयोजित की गईं। कुल 216 प्रतिभागियों में से, महाराष्ट्र के 34 जिलों के 87 प्रतिभागियों ने इस कार्यशाला में भाग लिया।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षत्रों को महिला पंचायत नेताओं के बेहतरीन कार्यों को दर्शाने के लिए निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों का सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का सुझाव दिया है। साथ ही, आदर्श महिला-अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायतों (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) के कामकाज का मूल्यांकन

और निगरानी करने के लिए उनकी प्रगति पर तिमाही समीक्षा बैठकें करने का भी सुझाव दिया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2025–26 और 2026–27 (10 जुलाई 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार) के दौरान, देश भर में आयोजित निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलनों में कुल 29,567 निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। इनमें से 3,531 निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों ने उस अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में आयोजित सम्मेलनों में भाग लिया।

इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 से 2026-27 (10 जुलाई 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार) के दौरान आदर्श महिला-अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायतों (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) के कुल 7,772 प्रतिनिधियों ने तिमाही समीक्षा बैठकों में भाग लिया है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र से 422 प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया।

महिला-अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायतों (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) पर कार्यशालाओं के परिणामों को महिला निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के क्षमता निर्माण, ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना में महिला एवं पुरुष को समान स्थान देने की योजना के एकीकरण और जमीनी स्तर पर नीति और संस्थागत परिवर्तनों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्यों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु अनुकरणीय मामलों के व्यापक पैमाने पर विकास के माध्यम से संस्थागत बनाया जा रहा है।

(ङ): जी हाँ। आदर्श महिला-अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायतों के सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्यों और महिला जनप्रतिनिधियों के नेतृत्व में चलाए जा रहे महिला-संचालित शासन के विभिन्न प्रयासों को कार्यशाला, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और सम्मेलनों के ज़रिए राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर विस्तारित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, दिनांक 11 मार्च 2026 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के अवसर पर निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया। इस सम्मेलन में देश भर की आदर्श महिला-अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायतों (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) के सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्यों को दर्शाया गया और

आदर्श महिला-अनुकूल ग्राम पंचायतों (एमडब्ल्यूएफजीपी) से जुड़ी सर्वश्रेष्ठ कार्यों के संकलन का लोकार्पण किया गया।

NON-REGISTRATION OF WEST BENGAL COOPERATIVES

1567. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cooperative societies of West Bengal have not been registered on the portals of NCCF (National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India), NAFED, NCOL (National Cooperative Organics Limited), NCEL (National Cooperative Exports Limited) and BBSSL (Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the consequent loss to West Bengal farmers in terms of denial of access to consumer retail networks, MSP procurement, organic certification, international export markets and affordable certified seeds respectively; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure West Bengal cooperatives are onboarded on all five platforms and the timeline fixed therefor?

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

(a) and (b):

i. No Sir, the e-samyukti portal of National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India (NCCF) and e-samridhi portal of National Agricultural Cooperative

Marketing Federation (NAFED) are open digital platforms on which all eligible PACS, Cooperative Societies, FPOs and farmers can register at any time. There are no state or region specific restrictions on registration. 62 PACSs and 10 PACSs from West Bengal have registered on e-samyukti and e-samridhi portals respectively.

ii. Similarly, the membership in Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL), National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL) and National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) is open to all cooperative societies across the country. 40, 12 and 4 cooperative societies from West Bengal are members of BBSSL, NCEL, and NCOL, respectively.

iii. There is no denial of access to consumer retail networks, MSP procurement, organic certification, international export markets and affordable certified seeds respectively to the Cooperative Societies of West Bengal. NCCF has procured 257 Metric Ton of Maize from 148 farmers in West Bengal during Rabi Marketing Season 2025-26. NAFED has procured 1,800 Metric Ton of Maize from 237 farmers in West Bengal during Kharif-2024, Rabi-2025 & Kharif-2025 & Rabi-2026 seasons. 12 dealers of BBSSL are operating in West Bengal through whom 126 Metric Ton of seeds have been supplied to the farmers of West Bengal providing them access to quality, certified and affordable seeds.

(c):

i. The eligible PACS, Cooperative Societies, FPOs and farmers are continuously encouraged to register themselves on e-samyukti and e-samridhi portals through field level outreach activities and public awareness campaign.

ii. In the Monthly state review meetings conducted by Ministry of Cooperation, all the states including West Bengal are requested to encourage the PACS to register on the said portals and obtain membership in BBSSL, NCEL and NCOL.

iii. BBSSL, NCEL and NCOL have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with West Bengal's State Nodal Agency- West Bengal State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited (BENFED) to closely coordinate with the state and reach out to the cooperative societies of the state.

ESTABLISHING HEAVY INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

1568. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra or any public/private enterprise for establishing heavy industries, automobile, electric vehicle (EV), engineering, capital goods or ancillary manufacturing units in the Gadchiroli–Chimur Parliamentary Constituency during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise, along with the present status of each of proposal;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to extend financial assistance, incentives or policy support under its various schemes to promote heavy manufacturing and EV component industries in the Gadchiroli district, considering its emerging industrial and mineral potential; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the employment generation potential through heavy industries in the Gadchiroli–Chimur Parliamentary Constituency 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): No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): The Ministry of Heavy Industries administers various schemes to promote domestic manufacturing and EV industries, which are pan-India Schemes and not region specific.

(d): No such assessment has been conducted by this Ministry.

NATIONAL SCHEME OF WELFARE OF FISHERMEN

1569. KUMARI SUDHA R. :

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

(a) whether the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen provides financial assistance to fishermen, if so, the details thereof since 2020, year and State-wise;

(b) the details of number of houses and community halls for recreation and work purposes built for the benefit of fishermen under the scheme since 2020, State-wise;

(c) the number of houses and community halls have been built for fishermen in Lok Sabha Constituency Mayiladuthurai in Tamil Nadu, which has about 71 km of coast; and

(d) the details of procedure particularly Mayiladuthurai to apply for and obtain houses, community halls and tubewells for fishermen in Lok Sabha Constituency Mayiladuthurai and who is the nodal officer in Tamil Nadu?

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, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana" (PMMSY) with a total outlay of Rs. 20,750 crore , with effect from 2020-21 for holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture sector in all States/ Union Territories.

The scheme *inter-alia* envisages several welfare related activities for fishers and fish farmers like (i) development of Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages in the maritime States/UTs with an aim to maximize economic and social benefits to coastal fishers while minimizing environmental degradation through sustainable fishing practices, (ii) insurance coverage of Rs.5.00 lakh against accidental death or permanent total disability, Rs. 2.50 lakh against accidental permanent partial disability and Rs. 25,000 against accidental hospitalization in the age group of 18 to 70 years, (iii) livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers families for conservation of fish resources during fishing ban/lean period in the age group of 18 to 60 years wherein assistance is provided @Rs.3000/- per fishers and beneficiaries' own contribution of Rs.1500/- for three months during fishing ban/lean period in the ratio of 50:50 for general state,80:20 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States while 100% for UTs. (iv) the National Rollout Plan of Vessel Communication and Support System under the PMMSY scheme including installation of transponders on 1,00,000 fishing vessels in all Coastal States and Union Territories with a total outlay of Rs. 364.00 Crore which enhances the safety of fishermen and their vessels The State-wise details of Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Village approved, Group Accident insurance coverage provided, Livelihood and Nutritional support and Transponders distributed are at **Statement-I, II, III and IV** respectively.

(b) and (c): Under the ongoing Scheme on PMMSY, there is no such housing scheme for fisherman being implemented centrally. However, Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that under the Fishermen Housing Scheme of their State plan, 2883 houses have been constructed which includes 19 fishermen houses in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency in Tamil Nadu since the year 2020.

(d) As reported by Government of Tamil Nadu, the eligible fishermen may apply for assistance under the Fishermen Housing Scheme by submitting the prescribed application along with the required documents such as (i) A copy of the Aadhaar Card, (ii) Family Smart Card, (iii) Fishermen Cooperative Society Membership Card and (iv) Land ownership document (Patta/Land Deed), to the Assistant Director of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Mayiladuthurai. The Assistant Director of Fisheries scrutinizes the applications and the eligible applications are forwarded to the Director of Fisheries Chennai. The Directorate, after due scrutiny, recommends the eligible applications to the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Thereafter, the applications are forwarded to the Concerned District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). The Concerned Block Development Officer (BDO) conducts a field inspection to verify the applicant's land ownership and eligibility. Based on the verification report and subject to fulfilment of the prescribed norms, the DRDA sanctions and allots the house to the eligible beneficiary. However, no projects relating to the construction

of community halls or bore wells (tube wells) have been implemented in the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of Integrated Modern Coastal Fishing Villages approved in the maritime States/UTs in the country

Sl. No	State/UTs	No. of Integrated Modern Coastal
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	15
2.	DAMAN & DIU	1
3.	GOA	2
4.	GUJARAT	8
5.	KARNATAKA	5
6.	KERALA	6
7.	MAHARASHTRA	15
8.	ODISHA	18
9.	PUDUCHERRY	2
10.	TAMIL NADU	16
11.	WEST BENGAL	5
12.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	5
13.	LAKSHADWEEP	2
Total		**100**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of fishermen covered under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) during the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26

Sl No	Name of the State/UTs	No of fishers insured	Total premium amount paid for GAIS (In Rs.)	Claim intimations received	Claim proposals received	Claims settled	Amount settled (In Rs.)
	STATES						
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	-	-	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4,173	1,56,34,814	1	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	8,83,630	5,75,93,811	27	7	4	15,23,746
4	BIHAR	7,50,000	5,81,03,715	23	12	3	15,00,000
5	CHHATISGARH	11,02,377	6,70,02,882	64	43	12	57,50,000
6	GOA	14,540	74,74,435	3	2	1	5,00,000
7	GUJARAT	4,91,237	3,16,45,793	75	51	10	50,00,000
8	HARYANA	8,076	13,39,593	2	1	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	54,988	43,91,153	22	15	6	25,75,000
10	JHARKHAND	8,36,991	5,37,95,505	37	14	4	20,00,000
11	KARNATAKA	3,62,371	3,12,65,226	101	60	21	1,05,00,000
12	MADHYA PRADESH	5,04,264	3,88,62,347	33	17	1	5,00,000
13	MAHARASHTRA	5,25,519	3,38,60,296	95	55	25	1,25,00,000
14	MANIPUR	8,534	6,25,762	1	1	1	5,00,000
15	MEGHALAYA	4,280	6,36,36,549	0	0	0	0
16	ODISHA	53,91,593	37,19,24,579	200	158	102	4,70,14,059
17	PUNJAB	15,959	13,10,880	0	0	0	0
18	RAJASTHAN	24,426	16,93,696	3	3	2	10,00,000
19	SIKKIM	2,905	3,20,54,073	0	0	0	0
20	TAMIL NADU	27,81,317	20,64,96,254	1,120	920	591	28,13,16,727
21	TELANGANA	18,53,832	13,01,89,464	1,532	1,252	948	47,03,89,005
22	TRIPURA	1,81,724	2,05,63,794	6	2	0	0

23	UTTAR PRADESH	5,19,570	3,37,05,988	30	17	5	20,21,385
24	UTTARAKHAND	18,115	11,36,819	0	0	0	0
25	WEST BENGAL	8,499	6,15,668	3	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**1,63,48,920**	**1,26,49,23,096**	**3,378**	**2,630**	**1,736**	**84,45,89,922**
UNION TERRITORIES							
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	65,087	52,28,182	26	16	3	15,00,000
2	DELHI	1,881	1,54,438	0	0	0	0
3	DAMAN & DIU	38,267	30,92,852	0	0	0	0
4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,25,309	1,02,07,033	16	10	5	25,00,000
5	LAKSHADWEEP	11,142	6,87,641	4	3	2	5,18,224
6	LADAKH	2,674	4,28,382	0	0	0	0
7	PUDUCHERRY	1,71,456	1,38,81,474	92	71	28	1,25,75,000
	TOTAL	**4,15,816**	**3,36,80,001**	**138**	**100**	**38**	**1,70,93,224**
	Grand Total	**1,67,64,736**	**1,30,68,73,953**	**3,521**	**2,730**	**1,774**	**86,16,83,146**

STATEMENT-III

The statement of total and Average of Fishers provided Livelihood and Nutritional Support during fishing ban period during last six (6) years from 2020-21 to 2025-26

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the States	Total 6 years			Average 6 years		
		Physical (No.)	Project Cost	GoI Share	Physical (No.)	Proj. Cost	GoI Share
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1000	45.00	30.00	1000	45.00	30.00

2	Andhra Pradesh	442720	19922.40	6640.80	110680	4980.60	1660.20
3	Assam	104000	4680.00	2496.00	20800	936.00	499.20
4	Bihar	50000	2250.00	750.00	50000	2250.00	750.00
5	Chhattisgarh	58000	2610.00	870.00	9667	435.00	145.00
6	Gujarat	30000	1350.00	450.00	30000	1350.00	450.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	20881	939.67	501.15	3480	156.61	83.53
8	Jammu and Kashmir	88225	3970.13	2646.77	14704	661.69	441.13
9	Karnataka	135378	6092.02	2030.68	22563	1015.34	338.45
10	Kerala	1004920	42751.59	14554.51	167487	7125.27	2425.75
11	Lakshadweep	2500	112.50	75.00	2500	112.50	75.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	59645	2684.04	894.69	11929	536.81	178.94
13	Maharashtra	4000	180.00	60.00	2000	90.00	30.00
14	Mizoram	25174	1132.84	604.18	6294	283.21	151.04
15	Odisha	68000	3060.00	1019.97	13600	612.00	203.99
16	Puducherry	162334	7305.04	4870.02	27056	1217.51	811.67
17	Rajasthan	2303	102.09	34.11	1152	51.05	17.06
18	Sikkim	695	31.28	16.68	174	7.82	4.17
19	Tamil Nadu	1100230	55775.36	16503.46	183372	9295.89	2750.58
20	Telangana	10000	450.00	150.00	3333	150.00	50.00
21	Tripura	18677	806.88	448.25	3735	161.38	89.65
22	Uttar Pradesh	1000	45.00	15.00	1000	45.00	15.00
23	Uttarakhand	200	9.00	4.80	200	9.00	4.80
Total		**33,89,882**	**156304.84**	**55666.07**	**5,64,980**	**26,050.80**	**9277.68**

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise details of installation of transponders under National Rollout Plan of Vessel Communication and Support System of the PMMSY at fishing vessels in all Coastal States/UTs

Sl. No	State/UTs	Total No Target envisaged	No. Of Transponder installed
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	8305	4964
2.	DAMAN & DIU	1425	1239
3.	GOA	2815	1219
4.	GUJARAT	26,529	16,395
5.	KARNATAKA	12003	8011
6.	KERALA	15684	8689
7.	MAHARASHTRA	12160	9133
8.	ODISHA	4164	2190
9.	PUDUCHERRY	3732	2853
10.	TAMIL NADU	7373	0
11.	WEST BENGAL	3396	2548
12.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	1814	0
13.	LAKSHADWEEP	550	17
Total		**100000**	**57,258**

PROJECTS UNDER PMGSY IN ASSAM

1570. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the number of road works sanctioned, completed and currently under implementation under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency of Assam during the last five years, district-wise;

(b) the total funds sanctioned, released and utilized for the projects during the said period;

(c) whether the Government is aware that several PMGSY roads in the Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency remain incomplete or have suffered damage due to recurrent floods and river erosion, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in completion or restoration; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to ensure the timely completion, quality maintenance and climate-resilient reconstruction of PMGSY roads in the Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency of Assam consists of four Districts namely Dhubri, some parts of Barpeta, Bongaigaon and Goalpara. District-wise details of road and bridge works sanctioned and completed during last five years and works currently under progress under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency are below:

District	Sanctioned			Completed			Ongoing		
	No. of roads	Road length (km)	No. of bridges	No. of roads	Road length (km)	No. of bridges	No. of roads	Road length (km)	No. of bridges
Barpeta (part)	6	35	5	3	31	2	3	5	3
Bongaigaon (part)	32	73	1	3	28	0	29	45	1
Dhubri	23	43	7	1	3	0	22	40	7
Goalpara (part)	6	16	0	1	8	0	5	9	0
Total	**67**	**167**	**13**	**8**	**70**	**2**	**59**	**99**	**11**

(b): Under PMGSY, funds are released to States/ UTs as a whole and not to Constituencies/ Districts separately. During Financial Year 2021-22 to 2026-27 (till 23.07.2026), Central funds of Rs. 3,044.62 crore have been released to State of Assam under PMGSY. During the same period, expenditure of Rs. 4,763.54 crore (including State share) has been incurred by State on PMGSY projects.

(c): As reported by the State, most parts of Dhubri Constituency are flood prone, however, no PMGSY road has suffered any major flood damage. Construction of balance PMGSY roads along with minor restoration works, is in progress.

(d): 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 the contractors in the implementation of PMGSY projects.

As per PMGSY guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. The Government has established a robust three-tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to independently verify that PMGSY roads meet prescribed technical standards, including durability and resilience to climatic stress:

- First Tier (In-house): The Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are responsible for process control through mandatory tests on materials and workmanship at field laboratories established by contractors.
- Second Tier (Independent State Level): Independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs) conduct structured inspections at three critical stages: initial, middle, and final stages of construction.
- Third Tier (Independent Central Level): The National Quality Monitors (NQMs), who are retired senior engineers, perform unannounced, random inspections across districts. Their role is to provide an objective third-party audit of the work quality and the effectiveness of the state's quality control system.

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.

Further, to ensure Climate Resilience & Durability the following measures are in place:

- Design Vetting: All Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are vetted by State Technical Agencies (STAs) (like NITs/IITs) to ensure structural designs are suitable for the specific terrain and local climate (e.g., higher embankments in flood-prone districts).
- Green Technology Mandate: Since 2013, It has been made mandatory for the States to use New/Green technologies (like Waste Plastic, Cold Mix, and Cell Filled Concrete) for constructions of roads sanctioned under the scheme. These technologies, particularly Waste Plastic, have proven to increase resistance to water-induced damages.
- IRC Standards: Road designs follow the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes, which include specific provisions for drainage and durability in high-rainfall zones.

VIKSIT GRAM PANCHAYAT PLAN

1571. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) the details and at what level Viksit Gram Panchayat Plan (VGPP) be framed in the Gram Sabha who have access to Yuktdhara portal for making this plan;

(b) the manner by which the rozgar sahyaks and computer operators work in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to carry out any capacity building exercises to make Gram Sabhas familiar with the Yuktdhara portal, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the mates get enhanced wages in comparison to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) considering the enhanced technological barrier they have to navigate, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under Section 16 of the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025**,** every Gram Panchayat is required to prepare a Viksit Gram Panchayat Plan (VGPP) through a participatory planning process. The Gram Sabha identifies and prioritises the permissible works required for the holistic development of the Gram Panchayat, and the Gram Panchayat prepares the VGPP in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The approved VGPP is thereafter consolidated at the Intermediate and District

Panchayat levels for preparation of the aggregate Block and District Plans under the Mission. Yuktdhara is a GIS-based planning support tool that assists authorised functionaries in scientific planning by providing geospatial information and analytical inputs for the identification, prioritisation and planning of permissible works, thereby supporting the preparation of the VGPP. Access to the Yuktdhara portal is provided to authorised functionaries designated by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in accordance with the prescribed operational framework.

(b): As per Section 21 of the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025, the State Government is responsible for providing the necessary staff and technical support, including Rozgar Sahayaks and Computer Operators, to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officer for the effective implementation of the Programme. These matters such as the manner by which the rozgar sahayaks and computer operators work fall within the administrative domain of the respective States/Union Territories.

(c): The Ministry accords high priority to capacity building of all stakeholders for effective implementation of VB–G RAM G. Training programmes are being organised at the National, State, District, Block and Gram Panchayat levels through a cascading training framework covering the preparation of Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans (VGPPs), technology-enabled planning and monitoring tools

including use of Yuktdhara. Detailed training modules, user manuals, standard operating procedures and digital learning resources like e-Saksham have also been made available with the States/Union Territories to facilitate effective implementation and strengthen participatory planning through Gram Sabhas. Also, Capacity Building is an ongoing process and as per the needs and requirements of the States/UTs the technical tram send by the Ministry to the respective States/UTs.

(d): Under the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G, Mates engaged under the Scheme are paid wages at the semi-skilled wage rate, as notified by the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration in accordance with the applicable wage notifications. The wage rates payable to Mates are determined by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

DISTRICT EXPORT ACTION PLANS

1572. SHRI. VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether District Export Action Plans have been prepared and implemented for Katni, Panna and Khajuraho under the Districts as Export Hubs initiative;

(b) the products identified for export promotion and the assistance provided for quality certification, branding, packaging, testing, e-commerce exports and international market access during the last three years, district-wise;

(c) whether any gaps in logistics, warehousing, export facilitation, buyer connectivity or MSME export readiness have been identified and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether local FPOs, SHGs, artisans and MSMEs have been integrated into export value chains and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to develop a sustainable district export eco-system generating employment by linking agriculture, forest produce, minerals, handicrafts and tourism with domestic and global markets?

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

(a) to (e): Under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative, District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) are prepared at the district level, effectively subsuming all urban centres and towns within that jurisdiction. Accordingly, DEAPs have been formulated and adopted for all 52 districts in Madhya Pradesh, including Katni, Panna, and Chhatarpur (which covers Khajuraho). These DEAPs are periodically reviewed by District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) to align with evolving global demand and district-specific production strengths.

The specific products identified and prioritized for export promotion in these districts are Bricks and Artificial Jewellery for Katni; Crafts and Indian Gooseberry (Amla) for Panna; and Handmade Crafts for Chhatarpur (Khajuraho).

The DEH initiative operates as a robust collaborative framework that actively converges various ongoing schemes of the Central and State Governments to provide comprehensive support and resolve grassroots export bottlenecks.

To assist with quality certification, branding, packaging, and international market access, the DEPC acts as a single-window facilitator. Exporters in these districts receive assistance through major operational schemes of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), such as the Export Promotion of Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme for technology upgradation, Advance Authorisation (AA) for duty-free input imports, and the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme.

Furthermore, the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) systematically strengthens export competitiveness, particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), through two integrated sub-schemes: Niryat Protsahan and Niryat Disha.

Niryat Protsahan facilitates affordable trade finance using instruments such as interest subvention, collateral guarantees, and export factoring.

Concurrently, Niryat Disha enhances market readiness by providing support for export quality and technical compliance, international branding, packaging, participation in trade fairs, and export warehousing. With this mandate, the India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) and the Quality Council of India (QCI) have been engaged in developing the unified Brand India Framework.

Gaps in logistics, warehousing, and export readiness are systematically identified through the consultative DEAP formulation process. Consequently, the DEPC integrates local Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), artisan clusters, and MSMEs into the export value chain by mapping their products to the district's priority basket and linking them with relevant buyers and financial service providers.

For the development of a sustainable export ecosystem, the DGFT has partnered with agencies such as the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), and India Post. Infrastructure gaps—including cold-chain facilities and freight support—have

been addressed through scheme convergence. DGFT is also working with Amazon, FedEx, Delhivery, DHL, etc., to carry out capacity building programs for exporters to onboard them as e-Commerce exporters. Further, awareness programmes are being undertaken in collaboration with the Department of Posts

regarding the procedures and facilities available under Dak Ghar Niryat Kendras (DNKs), with a view to enabling exporters, particularly those located in remote and rural areas, to undertake exports through the e-commerce route.

Exporter onboarding drives are also being conducted in association with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA). These initiatives are aimed at facilitating small exporters, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in overcoming entry barriers and accessing international markets directly.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा देना

1573. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावतः

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

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तराखंड सहित पर्वतीय राज्यों में सहकारी कृषि, बागवानी और संबद्ध उत्पादों के विपणन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है या सहायता प्रदान कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके अंतर्गत प्रदान की जा रही वित्तीय, तकनीकी और विपणन सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं से अब तक कितनी सहकारी समितियों और किसानों को लाभ हुआ है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के उत्पादों को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ):

(i) जी हाँ मान्यवर, सहकारिता मंत्रालय, अपने अधीन एक सांविधिक निगम, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) के माध्यम से उत्तराखंड सहित पहाड़ी राज्यों में सहकारी कृषि, बागवानी और संबद्ध उत्पादों के विपणन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। उत्तराखंड सहित पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पिछले पांच वर्षों (2021-22 से 2025-26) के दौरान एनसीडीसी द्वारा संवितरित वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर संलग्न है।

(ii) सेवा समर्थन तथा बाजार सहायता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में पूर्व से विद्यमान कार्यालयों के अतिरिक्त जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख, सिक्किम, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय तथा नागालैंड सहित पहाड़ी एवं दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में एनसीडीसी के नए कार्यालयों की स्थापना की गई है।

(iii) सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने किसानों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण, प्रमाणित और किफायती बीज उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से एक बहु-राज्य सहकारी समिति के रूप में भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (बीबीएसएसएल) की स्थापना की है। अब तक, बीबीएसएसएल ने इन राज्यों में “भारत बीज” ब्रांड के अंतर्गत गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों की उपलब्धता और विपणन का विस्तार करने के लिए अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा और उत्तराखंड के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। उत्तराखंड में किसानों को 2,488 क्विंटल गुणवत्तापूर्ण, प्रमाणित और किफायती बीज उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं, जिससे गुणवत्तायुक्त बीजों तक उनकी पहुंच में सुधार हुआ है।

(iv) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के उत्पादों को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- सहकारी समितियों के वस्तु और सेवाओं के निर्यात हेतु अम्ब्रेला संगठन के रूप में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) की स्थापना। अब तक, एनसीईएल ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के उत्पादों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा और उत्तराखंड के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।
- जैविक उत्पादों के प्रापण, एकत्रीकरण, प्रमाणीकरण, परीक्षण, ब्रांडिंग और विपणन हेतु एक अम्ब्रेला संगठन के रूप में राष्ट्रीय सहकारी ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड (एनसीओएल) की स्थापना। अब तक, एनसीओएल ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के जैविक उत्पादों को बाजार तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा और उत्तराखंड के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। एनसीओएल ने उत्तराखंड के जैविक प्रमाणित किसानों से लगभग 417 मीट्रिक टन जैविक गेहूं, 40 मीट्रिक टन जैविक बासमती तथा गुड़, खांडसारी और ब्राउन शुगर सहित 30 मीट्रिक टन स्वीटनर्स उत्पादों का प्रापण किया है।

(v) बीबीएसएसएल , एनसीईएल और एनसीओएल की सदस्य सहकारी समितियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण, प्रमाणित और किफायती बीजों तक पहुंच; गुणवत्ता परीक्षण और प्रमाणीकरण में सहायता; राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुंच; उनकी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य प्रतिफल; तथा उनकी शेयरधारिता पर लाभांश का लाभ प्राप्त होता है। बीबीएसएसएल, एनसीईएल और एनसीओएल में सदस्यता प्राप्त करने वाली सहकारी समितियों की राज्य-वार संख्या **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पिछले पांच वर्षों (2021-22 से 2025-26) के दौरान पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एनसीडीसी द्वारा संवितरित वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	संवितरण राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.24
2	असम	28.19
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	40.15
4	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6.15
5	लद्दाख	0.88
6	मणिपुर	38.37
7	मेघालय	2.14
8	मिजोरम	11.87
9	नागालैंड	3.49
10	सिक्किम	1.96
11	त्रिपुरा	20.56
12	उत्तराखंड	287.95
	कुल	**422.95**

<u>विवरण-II</u>

बीबीएसएसएल, एनसीईएल और एनसीओएल में सदस्यता प्राप्त करने वाली सहकारी समितियों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	बीबीएसएसएल	एनसीईएल	एनसीओएल
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15	12	13
2	असम	94	18	1
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	469	145	139
4	जम्मू और कश्मीर	176	30	10
5	लद्दाख	12	6	4
6	मणिपुर	48	44	43
7	मेघालय	3	0	0
8	मिजोरम	8	5	5

9	नागालैंड	6	0	1
10	सिक्किम	119	2	15
11	त्रिपुरा	165	114	105
12	उत्तराखंड	551	487	387

बुनकरों को वित्तीय सहायता

1574. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हाः

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

(क) क्या सरकार बिहार के औरंगाबाद लोक सभा क्षेत्र में हथकरघा और विद्युतकरघा आधारित रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना पर कार्य कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिले में बुनकरों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का औरंगाबाद और गया में एक वस्त्र या परिधान समूह स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क): वस्त्र मंत्रालय बिहार सहित पूरे देश में हथकरघा और पावरलूम पर आधारित रोज़गार बढ़ाने के लिए कई योजनाएं और पहल कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।प्रमुख योजनाओं/पहल में पीएममेगा इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सटाइल रीजन्स एंड अपैरल (पीएम मित्र) पार्क स्कीम शामिल है, जिसका उद्देश्य आधुनिक, इंटीग्रेटेड और वर्ल्ड-क्लास टेक्सटाइल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाना है; मांग आधारित, रोजगार उन्मुख कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए पारंपरिक हथकरघा बुनकरों को शुरू से आखिर तक सहायता

हेतु राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) और कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना (आरएमएसएस) सहित समर्थ– वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण योजना उपलब्ध है।

(ख): बिहार राज्य के औरंगाबाद ज़िले में एनएचडीपी योजना के एक घटक लघु क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत बुनकरों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

स्वीकृति का वर्ष	क्लस्टर का नाम	जिला	जारी की गई राशि (लाख में)	कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या
2022-23	नबीनगर	औरंगाबाद	162.345	423
	कुटुंबा		163.089	413

(ग) और (घ): वर्तमान में, औरंगाबाद और गया में वस्त्र अथवा परिधान क्लस्टर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

URBAN PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURE

1575. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of urban and peri-urban agriculture in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region with a view to enhancing local food security, sustainable farming and efficient utilisation of available land;

(b) the details of schemes implemented for promotion of rooftop farming, protected cultivation, organic farming, hydroponics and other climate-

resilient agricultural practices benefiting farmers and institutions supplying produce to Mumbai;

(c) whether financial assistance or technical support has been extended for promoting urban agriculture and farmer collectives in and around Mumbai; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to strengthen sustainable agriculture, reduce transportation costs and enhance the resilience of food supply systems catering to Mumbai?

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

(a): As per the information received from State Government, no specific assessment of urban and peri-urban agriculture has been undertaken in Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

(b) to (d): The Government is implementing various schemes for promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture in the country including peri-urban areas, under which provisions have been made for providing assistance for development of various agriculture activities. Under these schemes, the State has to prioritize areas and interventions and submit an Annual Action Plan (AAP) annually. Details of such schemes may be seen as under:

(i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH): Assistance is provided for protected cultivation such as poly-houses, shade-net

houses, plastic mulching, anti-hail nets, hydroponics, quality planting material, micro irrigation and post-harvest infrastructure, including cold storages, pack houses and refrigerated transport to reduce transportation costs based on the Annual Action Plans submitted by the State Governments. These interventions contribute to enhancing local food production, promoting sustainable farming practices and improving efficient utilization of available resources.

Under the revised Cluster Development Programme implemented under MIDH through National Horticulture Board, provision has been made for development of Peri-urban Vegetable Clusters around major urban centres, including cities such as Mumbai, with a view to improving supply chain efficiency, promoting market-linked production and mitigating price volatility in fruits and vegetables, including tomato, onion and potato crops. Under the scheme, support is provided for protected cultivation, hydroponics, aeroponics, micro-irrigation, precision farming, adoption of Good Agricultural Practices, INM/IPM practices, traceability, IoT-based solutions and other innovative technologies.

(ii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): For promotion of organic farming, Government is implementing Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), a component of Pradhan Mantri- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The PKVY scheme provides end-to-end support to organic farmers i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing in cluster-based approach.

(iii) National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF): To promote Natural Farming as a sustainable, climate-resilient and environmentally friendly agricultural production system, Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme; the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) with the aim to enhance climate sustainability in agriculture by promoting location-specific agro-ecological practices that reduce dependency on chemical inputs and strengthen natural ecosystems. The scheme is also focus to improve soil health and moisture content by encouraging in-situ soil organic matter generation through multi-crop systems, biomass mulching, etc. Under the National Mission on Natural Farming, financial assistance is provided for the formation of natural farming clusters, training and capacity building of farmers, establishment of bio-input resource centres, support for preparation of on-farm bio-inputs, Information, monitoring and evaluation, certification, branding and market linkages for natural farming produce. The Mission also promotes convergence with other schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and allied Ministries to maximize the impact of natural farming interventions and optimize the utilization of available resource for sustainable farming.

(iv) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC): For promotion of micro-irrigation and efficient water use, Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country as a component of Pradhan

Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). PDMC scheme focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems.

(v) Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana: The scheme focuses on creation of pre & post-harvest infrastructure in agriculture and allied sectors that help in supply of quality inputs, market facilities, etc to farmers. It provides flexibility and autonomy to states to implement projects as per the local farmers' needs and priorities from a bouquet of activities in agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme aims to fill the resources gap of agriculture and allied sectors by providing financial support to states for undertaking various activities to increase in overall growth of agriculture and allied sectors and farmers' income.

आकांक्षी जिलों के किसानों के लिए विशेष योजनाएं

1576. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा श्रावस्ती सहित देश के आकांक्षी जिलों के किसानों के लिए कोई विशेष योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान श्रावस्ती सहित वर्ष-वार और जिला-बार आकांक्षी जिलों के किसानों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन परिणामस्वरूप श्रावस्ती सहित आकांक्षी जिलों में किसानों की आय में हुई वृद्धि के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) किसानों के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार, फसल विविधीकरण, कृषि उपज के बेहतर विपणन और बाजारों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): नीति आयोग ने जनवरी 2018 में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) आरंभ किया, जिसके तहत 117 जिलों को आकांक्षी जिलों के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है। एडीपी स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, शिक्षा, कृषि एवं जल संसाधन, वित्तीय समावेशन एवं कौशल विकास और बुनियादी ढांचे जैसे क्षेत्रों में 49 प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतक (केपीआई) के आधार पर श्रावस्ती सहित 117 आकांक्षी जिलों की प्रगति की निगरानी करता है।

एडीपी के तहत फंडिंग डेल्टा रैंकिंग पद्धति के आधार पर की जाती है, जो 49 केपीआई में तिमाही प्रगति के लिए जिलों को पुरस्कृत करती है। पहले और दूसरे स्थान पर रहने वाले जिलों को क्रमशः 10 करोड़ रुपए और 5 करोड़ रुपए से पुरस्कृत किया जाता है, जबकि पांच क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले जिले को ₹3 करोड़ मिलते हैं। कुल मिलाकर, सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले जिलों को तिमाही आधार पर 30 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी राज्य के हों। व्यक्तिगत किसानों/लाभार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है।

(ग): श्रावस्ती सहित सभी 117 आकांक्षी जिलों के सभी संकेतकों पर प्रदर्शन संबंधी विस्तृत जानकारी चैंपियंस ऑफ चेंज पोर्टल (http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/) पर उपलब्ध

है, जो पब्लिक डोमेन में है। कृषि एवं जल संसाधन विषय से संबंधित 18 संकेतकों पर श्रावस्ती जिले का प्रदर्शन **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ): सरकार, सिंचाई अवसंरचना और जल-उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार के लिए, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी), प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई), पीएमकेएसवाई का वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) और प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) जैसी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करती है।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम), दलहन में आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ) - तिलहन एवं आयल पाम, और एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के माध्यम से मिलेट्स, मोटे अनाज, दलहन, तिलहन, आयल पाम और बागवानी फसल जैसे फसलों के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को प्रोत्साहित करके फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

सरकार कृषि विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना (आईएसएएम) और कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ) कार्यान्वित करती है ताकि वैज्ञानिक भंडारण क्षमता का निर्माण किया जा सके और फसलोपरान्त बाजार अवसंरचना के लिए व्यवहार्य परियोजनाओं में निवेश किया जा सके। राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (ई-नाम) प्रतिस्पर्धी ऑनलाइन बिडिंग के माध्यम से बेहतर मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए ऑनलाइन व्यापार मंच प्रदान करता है। बेहतर सामूहिक बारगेनिंग और मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास के लिए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

<u>विवरण</u>

कृषि एवं जल संसाधन विषय से संबंधित 18 संकेतकों पर श्रावस्ती जिले का प्रदर्शन

क्रम सं	राज्य	ज़िला	संकेतक	अवधि	विषय	आधारभूत (पहला दर्ज मान)	जनवरी-मार्च 2026

1	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	खरीफ में प्रमुख फसल - 1 की कृषि उत्पादकता	वार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	2649	2765
2	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	रबी में प्रमुख फसल - 1 की कृषि उत्पादकता	वार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	3306	3540
3	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	खरीफ में प्रमुख फसल - 2 की कृषि उत्पादकता	वार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	893	1183
4	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	रबी में प्रमुख फसल - 2 की कृषि उत्पादकता	वार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	1426	1650
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज	मासिक के	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	4.28	100
6	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	प्रमाणित गुणवत्ता बीज वितरण	अर्धवार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	40239	24650
7	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	खरीफ फसल बीमा: प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत शुद्ध बोए गए क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत	वार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	20.17	36.97
8	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	रबी फसल बीमा -: प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत रबी में शुद्ध बोए गए क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत	वार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	35.75	19.82

9	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	इस अवधि के दौरान एमजीएनआरईजीए के तहत पुनर्जीवित किए गए जल निकायों की संख्या	अर्धवार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	33	398
10	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	जिले में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बाजार से जुड़ी मंडियों की संख्या	मासिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	0	1
11	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	वितरित किए गए मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्डों की संख्या	मासिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	23256	132656
12	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	धान (सामान्य): मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (जिसे कृषि कटाई मूल्य (एफएचपी) और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के बीच अंतर के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है)	अर्धवार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	-9.03	-13.25
13	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	धान (ग्रेड ए): मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (जिसे कृषि कटाई मूल्य (एफएचपी) और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के बीच अंतर के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है)	अर्धवार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	-2.52	-7.28

14	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	कृषि ऋण में प्रतिशत वृद्धि	अर्धवार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	0	-8.62
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	टीकाकरण किए गए पशुओं का प्रतिशत	मासिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	8.94	100
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	मासिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	0.34	8.31
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	जिले में कुल बोए गए क्षेत्र में उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों का प्रतिशत हिस्सा	वार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	24.91	6.99
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	गेहूं: मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (जिसे कृषि कटाई मूल्य (एफएचपी) और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के बीच अंतर के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है)	अर्धवार्षिक	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	-8.59	-3.48

DELAY IN GRANTING PERMISSION TO MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

1577 SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a). whether applications submitted by several Multi-State Cooperative Societies for opening new branches have remained pending for several years, including cases pending for more than five years, if so, the details thereof;

(b). the total number of applications for branch opening permission received during each of the last five years, along with the number approved, rejected and presently pending;

(c). the reasons for such prolonged delays in granting branch opening permissions and

whether the Government has fixed any statutory timeline for disposal of such applications;

(d). whether the Government proposes to introduce an online single-window, transparent and time-bound approval amechanism for granting branch opening permissions to Multi-State Cooperative Societies, if so, the details thereof; and

(e). if not, the corrective measures proposed to ensure faster approvals so that cooperative

institutions can expand their services, improve financial inclusion and strengthen the cooperative movement across the country?

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

(a) to (c): Year-wise details regarding number of applications for branch opening permission submitted by Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCSs) are as under:

S. No.	Year	Total no. of applications for branch opening permission received	No. of approved applications	No. of rejected applications
1	2022	03	02	01
2	2023	16	05	07
3	2024	13	04	02
4	2025	29	08	02
5	2026	15	05	04
	Total	76	24	16

After examination, deficiencies found in the applications in case of 36 MSCSs have been sent to the respective societies. Further, no statutory timeline for disposal of applications for branch opening permission is provided under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.

(d) and (e): An online 'CRCS office portal' for granting branch opening permissions to Multi-State Cooperative Societies in a transparent manner has already been launched.

TARGETED AND SANCTIONED HOUSES UNDER PMAY-G

1578. SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) the details and total number of rural houses targeted and officially sanctioned under new phase of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) the status of the State Government's matching share released for the said projects since 2024; and

(c) the details of primary reasons for any delays in completing pending rural houses?

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 Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for the continuation of the PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 for construction of 2 crore additional houses in the new phase of the scheme. At the national level, out of the total target of 1.22 crore allocated to the States, 97.48 lakh houses have been sanctioned under the new phase of PMAY-G.

(b): Since FY 2024-25, a total central share of ₹ 49,407.96 crore has been released to the States under PMAY-G. A total of ₹ 88,426.76 crore has been utilized (including State Government’s matching share as per the PMAY-G guidelines).

(c): The State Governments/UT Administrations are the primary implementing authorities at the ground level. As reported by the States/UTs, the major reasons

for delays in completion include cases of unwillingness of beneficiaries, permanent migration, disputed succession of deceased beneficiaries, delay in allotment of land to landless beneficiaries by the States/UTs, at times General/Assembly/ Panchayat elections, unavailability of building materials and delay in release of funds from State Treasury to State Nodal Account of PMAY-G.

The Ministry regularly reviews the progress reported by the States/UTs and takes up such implementation issues with them for timely resolution.

CONNECTIVITY WITH ALL-WEATHER ROADS UNDER PMGSY

1579. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

(a) the details of roads constructed, upgraded, total length of roads completed and the expenditure incurred under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last five years, State/UT-wise including Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of eligible habitations that have been provided all-weather road connectivity under PMGSY and the number of habitations still pending for connectivity, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the quality, durability and maintenance status of roads constructed under PMGSY, if so,

the details thereof, including the number of roads requiring repair or reconstruction;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under PMGSY during the last five years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of pending road projects, improve monitoring through digital platforms, maintain road quality and address grievances of rural communities regarding PMGSY roads?

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

(a): In the country including the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 1,31,589 km road length (18,814 roads and 5,110 bridges) was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 1,07,942 crore (including State Share), during the last five years, under various verticals of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The year wise details are given below:-

Financial Year	No. of Roads	Length (in km)	No. of Bridges	Expenditure (in Rs. Crores)
2021-22	6557	42015	1398	27833
2022-23	6074	29721	1101	24228
2023-24	443	26095	857	20301
2024-25	2835	18110	712	18672
2025-26	2905	15648	1042	14914
Total	**18814**	**131589**	**5110**	**105948**

Since inception, in Kallakurichi Constituency of Tamil Nadu, 62 roads of 257 km length and 3 bridges have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.184 crore under various verticals of the PMGSY. The State/UT-wise, District-wise and Parliamentary Constituency-wise details of rural road projects and the stages of construction under various verticals of PMGSY may be accessed at the programme website ***https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb*** on a real-time basis.

(b): Under PMGSY-I, out of total 1,63,275 sanctioned habitations, 162,845 habitations (99.7%) have been provided connectivity. The road works for providing connectivity to balance 401 habitations are at various stages of execution.

In September 2024, the Government of India launched PMGSY IV. The primary objective of PMGSY IV is to provide all-weather road connectivity to about 25,000 unconnected habitations of population size (as per Census 2011) 500+ in plains, 250+ in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Special Category Areas [(Tribal Schedule-V Areas, Desert Areas, Aspirational Blocks/ Districts and Hilly areas as notified by the respective State Government (cross slope more than 25% gradient and the elevation is more than 600 meters from the Mean Sea Level)] and 100+ in LWE affected Districts including Legacy & Thrust Districts identified by MHA from time to time. Under PMGSY-IV, habitations identified under VVP-II are being prioritised

for all-weather road connectivity. Under PMGSY IV, the States/UTs have surveyed 41,200 habitations for connectivity which are further scrutinized by National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) and sanctions are given based on the Detailed Project Reports sent by the State/UTs. Till date, 6752 road works of 19,643 km and 94 bridges have been sanctioned which will provide connectivity to 7455 habitations.

(c): As per PMGSY guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works and maintenance of roads constructed is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. However, the Department of Rural Development conducts quality assessment through National Quality Monitors (NQMs) and monitors maintenance of roads and bridges through compulsory routine inspections on the eMARG digital platform.

All PMGSY works are covered by initial five year maintenance contracts during the Defect Liability Period (DLP) as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State/UT Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate account. The routine inspections on roads are conducted on a bi-monthly basis and the expenditure is based on the performance. On expiry of the 5 years, during the post Defect Liability Period (post DLP), the roads are placed under Zonal maintenance contracts for a further

term of 5 years, which includes renewal and maintenance from time to time. The budget for the same is also allocated by the State/UT governments.

(d): The details of funds allocated, released and utilised under PMGSY during the last five years is given at **Statement**.

(e): Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to expedite completion of road works sanctioned under PMGSY:

(i) PMGSY has a robust mechanism in place to ensure effective monitoring and quality construction of works. To effectively monitor the scheme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation, a modern web-based Online Management, Monitoring, and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been set up for PMGSY. Implementation of all sanctioned works is being monitored through OMMAS on a real-time basis to ensure that the physical and financial progress are in sync with the overall targets given to states. Further, a Project Management Information System (PMIS) has been developed for better management of the construction activities of each road sanctioned under PMGSY-III.

(ii) To enhance transparency during road construction, it has been made mandatory to install Global Positioning System (GPS) enabled Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) on all vehicles/machinery/equipment deployed by the contractor/PIUs for execution of PMGSY works. This helps in assessing the proper operation of this machinery/equipment for a specified period,

which is essential for achieving the specified quality of the roads being constructed.

(iii) Further, as a measure of further enhancing the focus on maintenance of roads during the defect liability period and also streamlining the delivery of routine maintenance of PMGSY roads, eMARG has been introduced, which is conceptualized on Performance Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC). As mentioned in reply to (b) above, payment to the contractor is now made through eMARG, which is based on the condition of road, its cross drainage works and traffic assets. Payments are based on how well the contractor manages to comply with the performance standards or service levels defined in the contract.

(iv) Electronic Maintenance of PMGSY roads (e-MARG), an online platform, has been implemented in all the states/UTs to monitor maintenance of PMGSY works for five years from the date of completion (i.e. under Defect Liability Period- DLP). Consequent upon the introduction of e-MARG i.e. software module for maintenance payments to the contractor during the defect liability period, such payments have been made commensurate with the quality of roads through a performance-based contract management system.

(v) 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/UTs. The State/UT Governments are also regularly advised to convene meetings with the concerned authorities to expedite matters relating to land issues, forest and wildlife clearances in order to expedite completion of works.

(vi) A recent initiative about provision of unique digital identity (QR code) to every PMGSY road marks a transformative shift in how rural infrastructure is managed. Under the framework, each road will be assigned a geo-spatial identification number linked to a QR code. This identity will be displayed on roadside signboards and backed by a digital record containing its location, classification and assset details. In effect, every road becomes a traceable, searchable entity in a national inventory. On scanning the QR code, the public can place the grievance through Meri Sadak mobile application as well as the CPGRAMS portal. All the complaints are redressed through digital systems in an accountable manner.

STATEMENT

Details of funds allocated, released and utilised under PMGSY during the last five years

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State Name	Indicative Allocation	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Indicative Allocation	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Indicative Allocation	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Indicative Allocation	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)	Indicative Allocation	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)
		2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
1	Andaman And Nicobar	40	9.22	5.45	50	12.22	7.51	50.00	12.22	22.93	16.88	0.05	3.97	20.00	0.00	12.14
2	Andhra Pradesh	625	50.00	508.86	600	644.125	748.63	400.00	140.64	368.03	800.00	507.32	370.60	860.00	118.74	432.40
3	Arunachal Pradesh	800	1090.60	1279.07	750	1018.74	1246.99	590.00	339.90	320.09	700.00	609.00	726.10	1000.00	490.98	775.52
4	Assam	800	1591.50	2488.03	900	664.91	1118.21	590.00	391.29	571.22	350.00	79.24	264.55	800.00	229.91	211.38
5	Bihar	400	375.00	1992.99	1160	1443.23	2088.54	1030.00	963.37	1815.63	920.00	1195.44	2312.80	1040.00	386.88	1288.01
6	Chhattisgarh	550	394.41	1902.34	540	995.866	1057.35	610.00	401.77	388.09	900.00	325.24	421.88	1520.00	557.23	357.12
7	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	400	195.50	400.16	300	266.625	492.19	370.00	298.41	330.33	310.00	220.65	361.22	100.00	126.82	281.14
9	Haryana	300	353.23	583.12	150	168.25125	213.81	150.00	74.01	150.86	100.00	27.38	34.60	5.00	0.05	4.23
10	Himachal Pradesh	700	517.45	933.22	600	624.76	626.84	750.00	617.56	371.54	650.00	634.82	904.14	1100.00	936.32	1356.64
11	Jammu And Kashmir	948	1328.34	1485.28	1450	717	1114.78	1450.00	1304.17	1256.96	1400.00	1028.25	1070.65	998.00	261.87	420.50

12	Jharkhand	800	0.00	598.44	1100	332.63	745.63	790.00	752.80	1323.90	1550.00	961.77	1374.96	950.00	150.54	631.64
13	Karnataka	500	704.25	1499.18	550	720.4669	864.71	290.00	72.25	404.03	220.00	100.58	142.81	75.00	36.13	48.94
14	Kerala	140	0.00	46.91	150	106.7641	124.97	220.00	54.25	164.95	450.00	122.27	249.15	300.00	130.35	271.42
15	Ladakh	110	140.79	109.66	150	109.9685	107.81	150.00	37.50	30.44	150.00	113.81	111.33	80.00	76.25	107.15
16	Madhya Pradesh	825	1392.25	2419.14	965	1557.47	1978.73	640.00	599.42	1105.16	840.00	703.29	966.83	720.00	460.88	763.23
17	Maharashtra	305	0.00	376.73	710	742.995	1074.02	1130.00	1110.80	1507.37	1020.00	854.93	1524.10	1360.00	529.73	1402.23
18	Manipur	750	742.00	710.58	600	744.98	539.11	660.00	161.29	296.83	400.00	2.81	88.18	20.00	49.24	40.99
19	Meghalaya	400	483.92	536.92	230	405.885	373.72	440.00	122.59	238.19	400.00	219.62	373.80	600.00	351.04	388.09
20	Mizoram	200	74.34	332.86	290	584.195	315.94	370.00	141.37	381.62	350.00	87.50	45.78	300.00	86.12	121.00
21	Nagaland	140	145.31	125.83	90	183.15	198.65	230.00	161.29	94.01	350.00	2.25	30.50	400.00	78.84	121.43
22	Odisha	550	404.12	1795.5	860	1235.87934	2088.94	1125.00	1262.55	1589.76	1000.00	712.39	736.53	660.00	285.61	447.72
23	Pondicherry	52	11.66	0	50	24.72	27.08	50.00	0.27	11.89	100.00	25.00	0.00	2.00	0.98	6.56
24	Punjab	200	68.59	295.14	400	231.0625	428.72	440.00	265.10	522.95	400.00	319.87	328.82	346.77	137.07	369.79
25	Rajasthan	500	917.51	1452.64	400	199.9	372.38	550.00	404.79	633.09	500.00	450.46	932.86	830.00	221.46	314.94
26	Sikkim	217	107.28	177.89	150	263.33175	230.34	150.00	94.37	130.13	280.00	70.00	148.98	175.00	115.14	175.99
27	Tamil Nadu	450	440.00	1169.56	320	613.7	532.36	370.00	411.36	777.78	750.00	638.66	741.43	1000.00	508.74	1465.19
28	Telangana	400	86.38	410.8	370	321.4275	345.32	540.00	296.96	479.41	460.00	132.57	399.90	575.00	209.80	527.56
29	Tripura	100	73.88	202.93	160	267.59	152.9	290.00	185.03	112.64	400.00	172.75	98.25	360.00	142.40	186.73

30	Uttar Pradesh	800	1418.55	2074.26	2245	2068.57	3267.32	2365.00	2679.63	3791.65	1920.00	1968.60	2703.84	1010.00	138.93	648.75
31	Uttarakhand	600	787.00	1218.45	900	1297.16	1350.02	740.00	551.05	800.68	760.00	815.50	934.03	700.00	446.16	595.17
32	West Bengal	450	49.94	701.28	700	381.03319	394.75	380.00	99.28	309.11	450.00	225.00	269.77	1000.00	534.31	1140.56
Total		**14052**	**13952.99**	**27833.22**	**17890**	**18948.60603**	**24228.27**	**17910.00**	**14007.29**	**20301.27**	**18908.86**	**13327.03**	**18672.36**	**18906.77**	**7798.51**	**14914.16**

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE IN TAMIL NADU

1580. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the current status of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure in the country including the number of harbours, landing centers, cold storage facilities and processing units in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized by the Government for the development of fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure including Arani Constituency of Tamil Nadu during the last five years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that small-scale and artisanal fishermen in remote and coastal areas of Tamil Nadu have access to modern infrastructure, credit and technical support;

(d) the measures being implemented to promote sustainable fishing practices, increase fish production and improve market access for fish and aquaculture products in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) whether the Government plans to introduce any reforms, expansions or new schemes to further strengthen fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure in Tamil Nadu 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 Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure facilities in the country includes 76 fishing harbours, 231 fish landing centres, 670 processing units, 641 pre-processing units, 739 cold storages, 51 chilled storages, 82 dry fish storages and 47 other fish storage facilities. These infrastructure includes 15 fishing harbours, 44 fish landing centres in Tamil Nadu and further as per information received from MPEDA, 63 processing units, 54 pre-processing units, 67 cold storages, 15 chilled storages, 6 dry fish storages and 9 other fish storage facilities are located in Tamil Nadu.

(b): The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying with effect from financial year 2020-21 has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in all the States/UTs including Tamil Nadu for the holistic development of fisheries sector. The development of

fisheries infrastructure facilities is one of the important area envisaged and are supported under the PMMSY. In addition, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India with effect from financial year 2018-19 is also implementing Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) to create and strengthen fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure in the country. Under FIDF, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India provided interest-subvention upto 3% on the loan availed by Eligible Entities including States/UTs for development of fisheries and aquaculture development facilities.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last five years has accorded approvals to the fisheries development projects of Government of Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs 1,166.37 crore with Central share of Rs 452.39 crore. Against this approved amount of Rs.208.38 crore as central share has been released to the State Government under PMMSY. In addition, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India during the last five years has also approved fisheries infrastructure projects at a total cost of Rs 1059.67 crore under FIDF in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that no projects relating to fishing harbour infrastructure, fish landing centres, cold storage facilities, or fish processing units have been undertaken in the Arani Assembly Constituency during the last five years.

(c) and (d): The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has taken up several measures for the benefits of fishers and fish farmers in the country

including Tamil Nadu for facilitating seamless access to modern infrastructure facilities, institutional credit, promotion of sustainable fishing practises and improving market access including the key activities as mentioned below:

(i) Support to the State Governments and other entities under ongoing Schemes of PMMSY and FIDF for creation of need based fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure facilities

(ii) Issuance of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the fishers and fish farmers for their working capital requirements

(iii) Advising the State Governments from time to time for strict implementation of the provisions of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (MFRA) for regulation of fishing activities including mesh-size regulations.

(iv) Implementation of 61 days uniform ban on fishing in the Indian EEZ annually,

(v) Ban on destructive fishing practices in the Indian EEZ viz. paired bottom trawling or bull trawling and use of artificial and LED lights in fishing,

(vi) Declaration of marine protected areas (MPAs) and protection of endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species,

(vii) Installation of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in trawl nets, fishing gear and minimum legal size (MLS) of fishes, spatial-temporal restrictions, zonation of fishing areas by the coastal States/UTs,

(viii) Installation of artificial reefs and Fish Aggregating Devices.

(ix) Support for alternative livelihood activities such as mariculture, cage culture, seaweed cultivation, ornamental fisheries, crab farming, pearl farming, bivalve cultivation etc.

(x) Providing livelihood and nutritional support to fishers during the fishing ban period.

(xi) Group Accidental Insurance scheme to fishers.

(xii) Providing safety and communication devices, installation of transponders, to ensure safety and security of fishers while fishing at sea.

(xiii) Support for acquisition of fishing boats and nets, deep sea- fishing vessels.

(xiv) Training, skilling, capacity building to fishers and fish farmers.

(xv) Notification of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Rules and High Sea guidelines to facilitate marine fishers for sustainable harnessing of untapped fisheries resources for their economic prosperity.

(xvi) Stock enhancement programmes like sea ranching.

(xvii) Development of fishermen villages as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages.

(e): Since the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) scheme are

already applicable to all States/Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu, the question of introducing a separate scheme exclusively for Tamil Nadu does not arise.

वर्षा की कमी के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करना

1581. श्री राकेश राठौरः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जून 2026 में सामान्य से कम हुई वर्षा से खरीफ फसलों की बुआई और कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़े प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर के विशिष्ट ब्यौरे की स्थिति सहित वर्षा में कमी, खरीफ फसलों की बुआई की स्थिति और विलंबित मानसून से प्रभावित जिलों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कम वर्षा की स्थिति में किसानों को समय पर सिंचाई का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सूखा-रोधी बीजों, सिंचाई सहायता और फसल बीमा के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) किसानों की आय और कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए सरकार की कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): खरीफ 2026-27 की बुआई का कार्य अभी भी जारी है, और 2026-27 कृषि वर्ष (जुलाई-जून) में सभी प्रमुख खरीफ फसलों के लिए प्रथम अग्रिम अनुमान अभी तक जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। दिनांक 17.07.2026 तक खरीफ की बुआई की स्थिति **विवरण– I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

सभी राज्यों में वर्षा की राज्यवार और जिलावार जानकारी भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) की वेबसाइट **https://mausam.imd.gov.in/** पर उपलब्ध है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के सीतापुर जिले में संचयी वर्षा (दिनांक 01.06.2026 से 24.07.2026 तक) का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:

ज़िला	संचयी वर्षा (दिनांक 01.06.2026 से 24.07.2026 तक)		
	वास्तविक (औसत) आरएफ (मिमी में)	सामान्य (औसत) आरएफ (मिमी में)	सामान्य से विचलन का प्रतिशत
सीतापुर	168.7	343.5	-51

(ग) और (घ): केंद्रीय जल आयोग और राज्य सरकारों को जलाशय के जल के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए अग्रिम योजना बनाने और कुशल सिंचाई पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने की सलाह दी गई है। किसानों को प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना: प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी) जैसी प्रचालित योजनाओं के माध्यम से सहायता उपलब्ध है, जिसका उद्देश्य सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों की स्थापना के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता को बढ़ाना है। ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, कृषि तालाबों, चेक डैम, नहरों की गाद निकालने और बोरी बंधन जैसी जल संरचनाओं के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए विकसित भारत - गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबी जी राम जी) निधि का उपयोग कर रहा है ताकि प्रारंभिक या अवशिष्ट वर्षा की प्रत्येक बूंद को संचित किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि पद्धतियों के अंतर्गत, विभाग विभिन्न योजनाओं को भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जैसे कि... प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई), किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी), एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन (एनएफएसएम), एकीकृत तिलहन मिशन योजना और देश भर में चल रहे अन्य कार्यक्रम।

1 से 30 जून, 2026 तक राष्ट्रव्यापी खेत बचाओ अभियान का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें 80,67,300 किसानों ने 1,14,567 कार्यक्रमों में भाग लिया। इन कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देना, कुशल सिंचाई प्रणाली को कार्यान्वित करना और जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुकूल कृषि पद्धतियों को अपनाना था। साथ ही, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) द्वारा पूर्वानुमानित वर्षा की स्थिति को देखते हुए संवेदनशील श्रेणी में रखे गए जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत एक गहन किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) वितरण अभियान और जागरूकता अभियान चलाया जा रहा है।

कृषि एवं किसान एवं कल्याण विभाग ने राज्यों (उत्तर प्रदेश सहित) और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन को जिला स्तर पर फसल और किस्मों के चयन के लिए पूर्व-मौसम योजना, राष्ट्रीय बीज भंडार (एनएसआर) फ्रेमवर्क के तहत जल्दी परिपक्व होने वाली कम अवधि की किस्मों के राज्य स्तरीय बीज भंडार को मजबूत करने, मानसून शुरू होने से पहले आकस्मिक बीज भंडार को सक्रिय करने और मांग के चरम पर बीज की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा की निगरानी के लिए एक सलाह जारी की है।

वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम): बीज घटकों के अंतर्गत हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की वार्षिक कार्य योजना के तहत 2684.72 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ड.): भारत सरकार ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (डीए एंड एफडब्ल्यू) के बजट आवंटन को वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान 27,622.67 करोड़ रुपये (बीई) से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान 1,40,416.57 करोड़ रुपये (बीई) कर दिया है।

भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम, जिनका उद्देश्य उत्पादन बढ़ा कर, लाभकारी प्रतिफल प्रदान करके और आय सहायता प्रदान करके किसानों का कल्याण करना है, **विवरण-II** में दी गई हैं।

कम वर्षा के कारण किसानों की आय और कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने की कार्य योजना **विवरण-III** में देखी जा सकती है।

विवरण- I

दिनांक 17.07.2026 तक खरीफ फसलों के अंतर्गत साप्ताहिक क्षेत्रफल कवरेज की राज्यवार प्रगति					
					क्षेत्र: लाख हेक्टेयर में
क्र. सं.	**राज्य**	**सामान्य अवधि (2020-21 से 2024-25)**	**बोया गया क्षेत्र**		**सामान्य क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में वृद्धि(+)/कमी(-)**
			2026 (दिनांक 13.07.2026 तक)	**2025 (संबंधित सप्ताह के अनुसार)**	
1	**आंध्र प्रदेश**	31.13	8.93	6.90	2.03
2	**असम**	21.51	7.65	5.54	2.11
4	**बिहार**	35.63	15.66	8.92	6.74
5	**छत्तीसगढ**	42.45	25.51	28.63	-3.12
6	**गुजरात**	73.97	38.16	46.56	-8.40
7	**हरियाणा**	27.64	19.14	21.62	-2.48
8	**हिमाचल प्रदेश**	3.53	2.23	3.35	-1.12
9	**झारखंड**	19.67	4.35	2.90	1.45
10	**जम्मू और कश्मीर**	5.90	3.46	3.85	-0.39
11	**कर्नाटक**	78.96	40.23	52.14	-11.91
12	**मध्य प्रदेश**	138.48	103.56	101.49	2.07
13	**महाराष्ट्र**	157.49	114.28	129.72	-15.44
15	**ओडिशा**	44.88	8.66	12.86	-4.20
16	**पंजाब**	35.04	30.90	31.71	-0.81
17	**राजस्थान**	130.75	91.90	106.38	-14.48
18	**तमिलनाडु**	24.12	4.20	4.60	-0.40
19	**तेलंगाना**	50.90	24.19	23.76	0.43

20	**उत्तर प्रदेश**	117.83	94.21	88.63	5.58
21	**उत्तराखंड**	4.68	4.22	4.47	-0.25
22	**पश्चिम बंगाल**	48.28	9.64	9.76	-0.12
कुल (20 प्रमुख राज्य)		1092.84	651.08	693.79	-42.71
अन्य राज्य		11.61	7.11	6.68	0.43
अखिल भारत		**1104.45**	**658.19**	**700.47**	**-42.28**

विवरण- II

कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाएँ एवं कार्यक्रम

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)

2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)

3. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)

4. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) / पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)

5. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस)

6. एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)

7. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ) – ऑयल पाम

8. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ) - तिलहन

9. दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन

10. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (एनएमएनएफ)

11. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)

12. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)

13. कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम)

14. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमएई)

15. डिजिटल कृषि मिशन

16. राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन (एनबीएम)

17. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन

18. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता (एसएच एंड एफ)

19. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)

20. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)

21. राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना - विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (आरकेवीवाई-डीपीआर)

22. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)

23. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)

24. नमो ड्रोन दीदी

25. एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ)

26. 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन एवं संवर्धन

27. स्टार्टअप और ग्रामीण उद्यम के लिए एग्री फंड (एग्रीश्योर)

28. एकीकृत कृषि विपणन योजना (आईएसएएम)

29. पीएम धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (पीएमडीडीकेवाई)

30. कृषि वानिकी

विवरण- III

कम वर्षा के कारण किसानों की आय और कृषि उत्पादन पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कार्य योजना

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी), भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के विभिन्न संस्थानों, आईसीएआर- केंद्रीय शुष्क भूमि कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीआरआईडीए), केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी), केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी), महालनोबिस राष्ट्रीय फसल पूर्वानुमान केंद्र (एमएनसीएफसी), खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी), उर्वरक विभाग (डीओएफ) और राज्य सरकारों के साथ करीबी समन्वय करते हुए मानसून की बदलती स्थिति और कृषि पर अल नीनो की स्थिति के संभावित प्रभाव की लगातार निगरानी कर रहा है।

आईसीएआर केंद्रीय शुष्क भूमि कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईसीएआर-सीआरआईडीए) द्वारा राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करके सामान्य से कम वर्षा के पूर्वानुमान वाले 14 राज्यों के 342 जिलों में कारयानवायन के लिए जिला कृषि आकस्मिक योजनाओं (डीएसीपी) को अद्यतन किया गया है।

जिला कृषि आकस्मिक योजनाओं (डीएसीपी) के प्रचालन हेतु आईसीएआर द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सहित 14 राज्यों के साथ इंटरफेस बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं। साथ ही, आईसीएआर द्वारा कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) के लिए अल नीनो से संबंधित जोखिमों को कम करने हेतु मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी) भी जारी की गई हैं।

पर्याप्त मात्रा में बीजों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की गई है, राज्यों की 172.80 लाख क्विंटल की मांग की तुलना में खरीफ फसलों के 192.25 लाख क्विंटल बीज उपलब्ध हैं। राज्यों ने 1% बीज अर्थात् 1.74 लाख क्विंटल राष्ट्रीय बीज भंडार के रूप में आरक्षित रखे हैं।

फसल विविधता को बढ़ावा देने, कम अवधि वाली और सूखा-अनुकूल फसलों की किस्मों को बढ़ावा देने, उर्वरकों के संतुलित उपयोग, जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, मल्चिंग, अंतरफसल खेती और अन्य जलवायु-अनुकूल तकनीकों पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। मानसून में देरी और अल नीनो के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के कारण, तुअर, सोयाबीन और कपास की बुआई प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, इसलिए किसानों को मक्का, बाजरा, मूंग और अन्य कम अवधि वाली फसलों की बुआई करने की सलाह दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 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 अनुमोदित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) के रूप में उपलब्ध निधियों से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर राहत उपाय करती हैं। एसडीआरएफ के अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में विचाराधीन होती है, जिसमें अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) के दौरे के आधार पर आकलन शामिल होता है। एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ के तहत प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता राहत के रूप में होती है, न कि वास्तविक/दावा किए गए नुकसान के मुआवजे के लिए।

आधुनिक कृषि और कृषि-प्रसंस्करण

1582. श्री राजेश रंजनः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्राकृतिक खेती, जैविक खेती और ड्रोन-आधारित कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसानों को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने पर विचार किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पूर्णिया, कटिहार, अररिया, किशनगंज, सहरसा, सुपौल और मधेपुरा सहित बिहार के कोसी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र में मक्का, मखाना, पटसन और बागवानी आधारित कृषि-प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को लागू करने पर विचार किया है; और

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क) और (ख): सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक खेती, जैविक खेती और कृषि में ड्रोन के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दे रही है। प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नवंबर 2024 से पूरे देश में केंद्र प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन योजना लागू की जा रही है। यह मिशन क्लस्टरों के गठन, सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों (कृषि सखियों) के क्षमता निर्माण, जैव-इनपुट संसाधन केंद्रों की स्थापना और किसान प्रशिक्षण एवं जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक खेती को अपनाने में सहायता प्रदान करता है। यह मिशन हर किसान को 2 वर्षों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 4000/- रुपए प्रति एकड़ का उपज आधारित प्रोत्साहन (प्रति किसान 1 एकड़ तक) प्रदान करता है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) की परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई) और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए ऑर्गेनिक वैल्यू चेन डेवलपमेंट फॉर नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर) योजना के तहत जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। पीकेवीवाई के तहत जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3 वर्ष तक प्रति हेक्टेयर 31,500 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एमओवीसीडीएनईआर के तहत किसान उत्पादक संगठन बनाने, किसानों को जैविक इनपुट आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु 3 वर्ष तक प्रति हेक्टेयर 46,500 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। दोनों योजनाएं जैविक खेती में लगे किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर

प्रसंस्करण, प्रमाणीकरण और विपणन तक संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने पर जोर देती हैं। योजनाओं का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बनाने के लिए छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए जैविक क्लस्टर बनाना है।

सरकार कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम) के तहत कृषि में ड्रोन के उपयोग को भी बढ़ावा दे रही है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर), कृषि मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण एवं परीक्षण संस्थान, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके), राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (एसएयू), राज्य एवं अन्य केंद्रीय सरकारी कृषि संस्थान/विभाग तथा भारत सरकार के कृषि गतिविधियों में संलग्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) को ड्रोन की खरीद और किसानों के खेतों में प्रदर्शन के लिए ड्रोन की लागत का 100% की दर से प्रति ड्रोन अधिकतम 10 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) को किसानों के खेतों में प्रदर्शन के लिए किसान ड्रोन की लागत का 75% तक अनुदान दिया जाता है। किसानों को किराये पर ड्रोन सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, किसान सहकारी समितियों, एफपीओ और ग्रामीण उद्यमियों के अंतर्गत आने वाले सीएचसी को ड्रोन की खरीद के लिए 40% की दर से अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। सीएचसी स्थापित करने वाले कृषि स्नातक ड्रोन की लागत का 50% तक, अधिकतम 5 लाख रुपये प्रति ड्रोन की वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व के आधार पर ड्रोन खरीदने के लिए, छोटे और सीमांत, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिला और उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों के किसानों को लागत का 50% तक, अधिकतम 5 लाख रुपये प्रति ड्रोन और अन्य किसानों को 40% तक, अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये प्रति ड्रोन की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना का अन्य चल रही योजनाओं के साथ कन्वर्जेंस करके कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य कृषि में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी को

बढ़ावा देना है जिससे दक्षता में सुधार हो, फसल की पैदावार बढ़े और प्रचालन लागत कम हो। साथ ही, इसका उद्देश्य ड्रोन सेवा प्रदाताओं के रूप में महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को सशक्त बनाना है जिससे उनकी आय में वृद्धि हो और उन्हें आजीविका सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार बिहार के कोसी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में मक्का, मखाना, जूट और बागवानी आधारित कृषि-प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू कर रही है, जिसमें पूर्णिया, कटिहार, अररिया, किशनगंज, सहरसा, सुपौल और मधेपुरा जिले शामिल हैं।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के अंतर्गत गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों के वितरण, उन्नत उत्पादन तकनीकों के प्रदर्शन और किसानों की क्षमता निर्माण जैसे उपायों के माध्यम से मक्का और जूट के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। बागवानी फसलों को एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के अंतर्गत बढ़ावा दिया जाता है, जो क्षेत्रफल विस्तार, गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री, संरक्षित खेती, फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन और मूल्यवर्धन के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, एमआईडीएच के एकीकृत फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन घटक के अंतर्गत संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे की स्थापना के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसमें एकीकृत कोल्ड चेन आपूर्ति प्रणाली, प्रशीतित वैन/कंटेनर, प्राथमिक/मोबाइल प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ, राइपनिंग चेम्बर्स, वाष्पीकरण/कम ऊर्जा वाले शीतलक कक्ष, संरक्षण इकाइयाँ आदि शामिल हैं।

फॉक्सनट (मखाना) के संवर्धन में सहायता के लिए, वर्ष 2025-26 से 2030-31 की अवधि में मखाना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना आरंभ की गई है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य उत्पादन और उत्पादकता वृद्धि, फसलोपरांत प्रबंधन, मूल्यवर्धन, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, विपणन, ब्रांडिंग, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन और क्षमता निर्माण जैसे प्रमुख घटकों का समाधान करते हुए मखाना (फॉक्सनट) क्षेत्र का समग्र विकास करना है। यह योजना बिहार सरकार सहित राज्य सरकारों के साथ निकट समन्वय में राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। योजना के तहत, कच्चे मखाने को पॉपकॉर्न में

संसाधित करने और आगे मूल्यवर्धन करने के लिए सूक्ष्म, लघु, मध्यम और वृहद मखाना प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों के लिए 35% और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) के लिए 50% की दर से क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड बैक-एंड सब्सिडी उपलब्ध है।

एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (एआईएफ) के तहत फसलोपरांत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और कृषि-प्रसंस्करण के लिए भी सहायता उपलब्ध है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। सरकार अपनी प्रमुख योजनाओं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई), खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और केंद्र प्रायोजित प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र को सहायता प्रदान करती है। इन योजनाओं के तहत सहायता बिहार सहित पूरे देश में पात्र लाभार्थियों को संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उपलब्ध है।

एमओएफपीआई के तहत, पूर्णिया, कटिहार, अररिया, किशनगंज, सहरसा, सुपौल और मधेपुरा जिलों सहित बिहार के कोसी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और योजना कार्यान्वयन का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

एमओएफपीआई के तहत, पूर्णिया, कटिहार, अररिया, किशनगंज, सहरसा, सुपौल और मधेपुरा जिलों सहित बिहार के कोसी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और योजना कार्यान्वयन का ब्यौरा

<u>राज्य: बिहार</u>

(दिनांक 30.06.2026 के अनुसार)

बिहार में पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	सेक्टर	ज़िला	अनुमोदन की तिथि	परियोजना लागत	स्वीकृत अनुदान राशि (रुपये करोड़ में)	जारी की गई अनुदान राशि (रुपये करोड़ में)	स्थिति
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं संरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना (सीईएफपीपीसी)								
1	मेसर्स अनमोल इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	उपभोक्ता उत्पाद	किशनगंज	05-01-23	172.7689	5.00	2.50	कार्यान्वयन के अधीन
2	एबीजेड एग्रो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मीट	किशनगंज	24-07-19	43.34	10	10.00	पूरी हो गयी।
3	मेसर्स नोस्टिनो फूड्स	फल और सब्जियों का प्रसंस्करण	अररिया	13-03-26	17.4	5.00	0.00	कार्यान्वयन के अधीन

बिहार में पीएलआईएस योजना के तहत दिनांक 30-06-2026 तक किए गए प्रतिबद्ध निवेश

क्र. सं.	लाभार्थी का नाम	सेक्टर	ज़िला	परियोजना लागत/प्रतिबद्धता निवेश (रुपये करोड़ में)	वास्तविक/ रिपोर्ट किया गया निवेश (रुपये करोड़ में)	प्रसंस्करण एवं संरक्षण क्षमता में वृद्धि (लीटर/मीट्रिक मीट्रिक टन)	संयंत्र द्वारा मासिक आधार पर रोजगार सृजन
1	अनमोल इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	आरटीसी/ आरटीई	किशनगंज	182.85	186.49	60600	11174

पीएमएफएमई योजना के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति

क्र.सं.	जिले	क्रेडिट लिंक्ड		प्रारंभिक पूंजी	
		स्वीकृतियों की संख्या	स्वीकृत ऋण राशि (रुपये करोड़ में)	अनुमोदित स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (रुपये करोड़

					में)
1	अररिया	539	27.12	451	1.077
2	कटिहार	753	46.32	827	2.844
3	किशनगंज	482	27.93	265	1.006
4	मधेपुरा	474	21.68	558	2.030
5	पूर्णिया	817	51.48	584	2.194
6	सहरसा	525	22.98	372	1.237
7	सुपौल	602	35.22	540	2.003
	कुल (बिहार)	**32100**	**2037.26**	**24636**	**87.696**

EV-SERVICING TRAINING CENTRES

1583. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that youth in the NTPC–SCCL coal belt of Peddapalli region require technical skill transition support;

(b) whether the Government proposes to support EV-servicing training centres in Peddapalli, Ramagundam, Mancherial, Mandamarri and Bellampalli areas;

(c) whether the proposed centres will provide training in EV servicing, battery diagnostics, charging infrastructure maintenance and electrical safety;

(d) whether the Government will coordinate with ITIs, polytechnics, SCCL, NTPC and local industries for practical training;

(e) the details of number of youth proposed to be trained annually; and

(f) the details of timeline for sanction and implementation?

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): No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

(c) to (f): Question does not arise in view of answer to part (a) and (b).

भोजपुरी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाना

1584. श्री रमाशंकर बिद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में भोजपुरी भाषा को शामिल करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और भोजपुरी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में कब तक शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग): 'भोजपुरी' भाषा सहित, समय-समय पर संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में कई भाषाओं को शामिल करने की मांग उठती रही है। हालाँकि, किसी भी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने पर विचार किए जाने हेतु कोई निश्चित मानदंड नहीं हैं। चूंकि बोलियों और भाषाओं का विकास एक गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, जो सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक विकास से प्रभावित होती है, इसलिए भाषाओं के लिए ऐसा कोई मानदंड निर्धारित करना मुश्किल है जिससे उन्हें संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जा सके। पाहवा समिति (1996)

और सीताकांत महापात्रा समिति (2003) के माध्यम से इस तरह के निश्चित मानदंड विकसित करने के पूर्वगामी प्रयास अनिर्णायक रहे हैं। भारत सरकार आठवीं अनुसूची में अन्य भाषाओं को शामिल करने से संबन्धित भावनाओं और आवश्यकताओं के प्रति सचेत है। इस तरह के अनुरोधों पर इन भावनाओं और अन्य प्रासंगिक बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार करना होता है। चूंकि किसी भी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने पर विचार किए जाने हेतु कोई निश्चित मानदंड वर्तमान में निर्धारित नहीं हैं, इसलिए संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में और अधिक भाषाओं को शामिल करने की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा तय नहीं की जा सकती।

PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER AIF

1585. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) for agripreneurs during the last five years, State/category-wise including Maharashtra and district wise details of Maharashtra;

(b) the amount of loans sanctioned and interest subvention provided for creation of post harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets in the State;

(c) the number of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives, startups and individual agripreneurs from Maharashtra that have benefited under the scheme;

(d) whether proposals relating to warehouses, cold storage facilities, grading and packaging units and primary processing centres have been approved in drought-prone and tribal districts of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof the employment generated through such projects particularly in Akola district;

(e) the steps taken to promote value addition, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance farmers' income in Maharashtra under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund; and,

(f) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the impact of the Fund on reducing post-harvest losses and improving farmers' access to markets?

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

(a): Under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), as on 15.07.2026, a total of 2,08,828 projects have been sanctioned across the country to various categories of beneficiaries for creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets. Of these, 71,208 projects have been sanctioned to Agri-entrepreneurs. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned to Agri-

entrepreneurs during the last five years and district-wise details for Maharashtra, are placed at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**, respectively.

(b): Under AIF Scheme, in the State of Maharashtra, 17,646 projects with loan amount of ₹10,603.78 crore have been sanctioned for the creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets. The applicable interest subvention at the rate of 3% is claimed through the concerned lending institution from the Department depending upon the loan amount.

(c): As on 15.07.2026, 681 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), 200 Cooperatives, 541 start-ups and 6,922 individual agripreneurs from Maharashtra have benefited under the AIF scheme.

(d): 9,212 projects relating to warehouses, cold storage facilities, sorting , grading and packaging units, primary processing centres have been sanctioned under AIF across Maharashtra, including Akola as on 15.07.2026, as detailed below.

Infrastructure Category	**Projects Sanctioned in Maharashtra**	**Projects Sanctioned in Akola District**
Warehouses	2184	61
Cold Stores and Cold Chain Projects	319	5
Sorting, grading & Packaging units	451	30
Primary Processing Centres	6258	70
Total	9,212	166

A Comprehensive Impact Assessment study of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund was conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad in 2025. As per the study each AIF unit on average supports a minimum of 12 -13 direct jobs during peak season, 6 during lean months and 19 indirect jobs through backward and forward linkage such as logistics, marketing, repairs, packaging and ancillary input services.

(e): Under AIF scheme, to promote value addition, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance farmers' income, the Government has expanded the scope of eligible infrastructure projects by including integrated primary and secondary processing projects, viable farming assets such as poly houses, mushroom cultivation, hydroponics etc ; enabling convergence with PM KUSUM component-A and extending credit guarantee support to FPOs covered under NABSanrakshan . Further, the credit guarantee coverage period for warehouse/godown projects of PACS has been extended from 2+5 years to 2+8 years. In addition, awareness, outreach activities & capacity building activities are undertaken under the scheme.

(f): As per the Impact Assessment study of the AIF conducted by IIM Ahmedabad AIF interventions have resulted in on an average reduction of 5–15% in post-harvest losses, driven by improved storage, processing and mechanization systems that enhance efficiency and reduce spoilage across commodities.

STATEMENT-I

State wise details of Projects sanctioned to Agripreneurs in the country under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) as on 15.07.2026

State/UTs	No. of Sanctioned Projects	Loan Sanctioned (in Crore)	Project Cost (in Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	2595	2,414.63	9,371.76
Arunachal Pradesh	6	7.75	21.03
Assam	672	1,030.33	1,978.70
Bihar	1486	1,455.38	2,396.90
Chandigarh	3	7.76	15.12
Chhattisgarh	1880	2,309.79	4,390.67
Delhi	18	23.86	41.72
Goa	28	45.97	68.36
Gujarat	3336	5,493.49	9,523.05
Haryana	3000	3,276.33	6,215.93
Himachal Pradesh	222	171.00	315.92
Jammu And Kashmir	79	589.47	885.45
Jharkhand	496	541.72	871.47
Karnataka	2217	3,084.91	5,136.32
Kerala	4072	1,095.34	1,705.12
Ladakh	1	0.35	0.46
Madhya Pradesh	12328	8,218.07	13,078.07
Maharashtra	7255	6,581.24	11,571.03
Manipur	3	0.66	1.14
Meghalaya	4	8.80	22.38
Nagaland	6	11.64	15.90
Odisha	3954	2,162.98	3,682.05
Puducherry	6	8.18	13.41
Punjab	9864	4,410.04	7,904.96
Rajasthan	2820	3,571.31	6,283.69
Tamil Nadu	2662	2,195.36	3,596.62

State/UTs	No. of Sanctioned Projects	Loan Sanctioned (in Crore)	Project Cost (in Crore)
Telangana	2415	3,728.07	6,740.03
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	1	1.00	1.61
Tripura	6	8.92	15.06
Uttar Pradesh	7135	7,484.67	13,310.54
Uttarakhand	396	644.46	3,484.99
West Bengal	2242	1,949.59	3,479.55
Grand Total	71208	62,533.07	116,139.02

STATEMENT-II

District wise details of Projects sanctioned to Agripreneurs in Maharashtra under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) as on 15.07.2026

States	No. of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount (in Crore)	Project Cost (in Crore)
Ahmednagar	641	235.21	401.89
Akola	232	323.46	593.31
Amravati	112	169.10	312.61
Beed	154	218.22	366.74
Bhandara	194	130.78	242.12
Buldhana	133	119.09	224.02
Chandrapur	142	148.92	497.96
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	270	208.32	350.11
Dharashiv	156	131.69	209.75
Dhule	105	121.78	195.60
Gadchiroli	61	45.22	94.87
Gondia	215	152.08	301.17

States	No. of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount (in Crore)	Project Cost (in Crore)
Hingoli	59	90.43	148.03
Jalgaon	153	208.22	354.10
Jalna	136	54.99	159.15
Kolhapur	1071	388.54	529.98
Latur	211	358.69	611.82
Mumbai	6	10.08	14.16
Mumbai Suburban	6	107.20	145.31
Nagpur	249	569.73	1,056.57
Nanded	97	125.96	197.47
Nandurbar	50	69.74	128.81
Nashik	360	506.05	941.94
Palghar	22	21.91	38.99
Parbhani	185	104.87	223.50
Pune	531	555.29	924.69
Raigad	29	64.81	99.95
Ratnagiri	118	27.12	43.67
Sangli	332	295.45	450.58
Satara	385	209.85	332.27
Sindhudurg	119	46.79	92.56
Solapur	398	356.94	565.09
Thane	51	86.19	153.58
Wardha	117	139.01	262.12
Washim	54	44.88	80.72
Yavatmal	101	134.66	225.81
Total	7,255	6,581.24	11,571.03

CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR STARTUPS

1586. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) in Maharashtra, particularly in Pune, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) recognized start-ups in Maharashtra that have availed collateral-free credit under the Scheme during the last three years and the current year, along with amount of guarantee cover provided in Maharashtra, district-wise including Pune;

(c) whether Government has assessed the reasons for the relatively low uptake of CGSS among eligible startups in Pune, despite its large innovation and technology ecosystem, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any review has been undertaken regarding the participation of banks and member institutions in extending credit under the Scheme in Maharashtra, district-wise including Pune; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve awareness, simplify procedures and enhance credit flow to DPIIT-recognized startups in Pune and other parts of Maharashtra?

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 Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) is implemented 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. The CGSS is implemented across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra.

Specifically in the State of Maharashtra, 118 loans amounting to around Rs 326.07 crore have been guaranteed to startup borrowers under CGSS during the last three years and the current year viz. 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 as on 30th June 2026. Particularly in the district of Pune, 61 loans amounting to around Rs 149.87 crore have been guaranteed to startup borrowers under CGSS. The district-wise details for the State of Maharashtra are placed at **Statement**.

The Management Committee (MC) constituted under the Scheme is responsible for reviewing, supervising and monitoring the functioning of the Scheme and is empowered to appraise its performance. Further, the MIs evaluate credit proposals based on prudent banking judgement and undertake due diligence while sanctioning and monitoring loans in accordance with the operational guidelines of the Scheme. The Scheme guidelines are available online:

https://www.ncgtc.in//content/products/0/20250509/Gazette_Notification_CGSS_8th _May_2025_44e1a2d0dc.pdf

(d) and (e): The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and NCGTC engage with startups and Member Institutions (MIs) to review the implementation of the Scheme, address operational issues, discuss progress and facilitate greater participation of lenders and uptake of the Scheme. In addition, the Management Committee also reviews the functioning and performance of the Scheme.

Based on stakeholder discussions and feedback, the Government expanded the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) vide notification dated 8th May 2025 by increasing the ceiling on guarantee cover per borrower from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 20 crore, enhancing guarantee coverage to 85% of the amount in default for loans up to Rs. 10 crore and 75% for loans above Rs. 10 crore, as well as reducing the Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF) to 1% for lenders supporting startups in 27 Champion Sectors, and introducing operational reforms for wider coverage of eligible startups.

The Government has also undertaken several measures to improve awareness, simplify access and enhance credit flow to startups across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra:

i. Launch of the Startup Common Application Journey on the Jan Samarth Portal, providing a unified digital platform for startups to apply for loans and track their application.

ii. Organization of awareness and outreach programmes by DPIIT in

collaboration with NCGTC across various cities, including Mumbai, bringing together startups and MIs to improve awareness and facilitate access to credit

iii. Regular interactions with the leadership of MIs to address implementation issues, review progress and facilitate improved credit flow under the Scheme.

As a result of such initiatives, the number and value of guarantees under the Scheme have witnessed notable growth. As on 30th June 2026, 478 loans amounting to approximately Rs. 1,469.92 crore have been guaranteed under the Scheme, of which more than Rs. 660 crore has been guaranteed during 2026 (up to 30th June 2026).

STATEMENT

The district-wise details of loans guaranteed for startup borrowers in the State of Maharashtra as on 30th June 2026

S. No.	District	Number of loans guaranteed	Amount of loans guaranteed (in Rs. crore)
1.	Ahilyanagar	2	6.500
2.	Akola	4	2.600
3.	Kolhapur	2	0.975
4.	Mumbai	20	74.556
5.	Mumbai Suburban	8	28.200
6.	Nashik	5	7.430
7.	Palghar	1	5.000
8.	Pune	61	149.871

9.	Raigad	2	8.000
10.	Sangli	1	1.210
11.	Thane	11	41.329
12.	Yavatmal	1	0.400
Total		**118**	**326.07**

LAUNCHING OF VB-G RAM-G SCHEME

1587. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

SHRI SELVARAJ V:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rojgar and Aajeevika Mission Gramin (VB-G RAM-G) Scheme introduced in place of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has come into force from July 1st, 2026;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the protest actions against the replacement of MGNREGS by a new scheme by various organisations; and

(d) if so, the details of the concerns expressed by these organisations against the new scheme and demanding the restoration of the old scheme and the reaction of the Government?

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

(a) and (b): The Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) Act, 2025 has come into force with effect from 1st July, 2026 in rural areas of the entire country. All States and Union Territories have notified Viksit Bharat G RAM G Scheme in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and have started implementing the same.

(c) and (d): Certain expressions of views/concerns by some organisations in relation to the implementation of the VB–G RAM G Act have been reported in sections of the media. The concerns, *inter alia,* relate to the replacement of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the continued demand-driven nature of the programme and the apprehension that a phase-wise implementation strategy may adversely affect employment opportunities for rural workers.

In this regard, it is stated that the VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 preserves the statutory, demand-driven nature of the rural employment guarantee by providing 125 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act further strengthens the programme by placing greater emphasis on sustainable livelihood creation, durable and productive rural assets, water security, climate resilience, transparency and technology-enabled governance, while retaining the

statutory right to demand employment and receive unemployment allowance in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Under VB G RAM G, from July 1st 2026, over 99.5% workers who demanded employment have been offered employment and 5.20 Crore persondays have been generated across 8.46 lakh worksites as on 22.07.2026.

INCLUSION OF GINGER UNDER PMFBY

1588. SHRI SHREYAS M PATEL:

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

(a) whether Ginger is presently covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in all States and Union Territories, including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for its exclusion in certain States or districts;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from the Government of Karnataka, farmers organisations or public representatives seeking inclusion of Ginger under PMFBY;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the losses suffered by Ginger growers due to diseases, pests, excessive rainfall, drought, floods and market-related risks;

(e) whether the Government proposes to include Ginger as an insured crop under PMFBY in Karnataka and other Ginger-growing regions or provide a suitable crop insurance package for Ginger farmers; and

(f) if so, the details and expected timeline and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c): The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) envisages coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/horticultural crops subject to availability of past yield data based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) as well as capacity of the State Government to conduct requisite number of CCEs or adopt YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) to assess the yield of the crop to calculate claims.

For the crops not meeting the aforesaid conditions, the concerned State Government is free to notify them for coverage under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) under which claims payment are being structured on the basis of weather index parameters.

However, specific crop is notified by the concerned State Government keeping in view the afore-said provision. Accordingly, Ginger has been notified by the State government of Karnataka in the districts of Bidar, Haveri, Shivamogga and Uttara Kannada in Karnataka from Kharif 2020-21 onwards. Ginger is also

notified in States of Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand during 2025-26.

(d): The RWBCIS is being implemented on weather index-based approach, under which insurance claims are determined solely on the basis of deviations in the notified weather parameters like deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc., which are deemed to impact crop production adversely and recorded at the designated Reference and Backup Weather Stations, as specified in the approved Term Sheets. Market-related risks are not covered under the Scheme.

(e) and (f): The notification of a specific crop is the prerogative of the State Government and State Government has accordingly notified Ginger under the scheme as stated above.

COMPENSATION TO CHILLI GROWERS

1589. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed extent of crop damage and yield losses caused by black thrips and other emerging pests in chilli-growing areas of Raichur district and other parts of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of erratic monsoon patterns, water stress and rising temperatures on chilli cultivation in Raichur and the measures taken to promote climate-resilient cultivation practices

and integrated pest management;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the increase in the cost of chilli cultivation and the extent of indebtedness among chilli farmers in Raichur and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any special assistance, compensation or crop protection package for chilli growers affected by pest attacks and climatic stress; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to stabilise chilli prices and protect farmers from severe market fluctuations?

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

(a): Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (ICAR-IIHR), Bengaluru, along with other ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities, has conducted survey during the year 2021 on thrips incidence in chilli-growing areas of Karnataka. Only a small proportion of *Thrips hawaiiensis*, *T. florum*, and *T. palmi* were observed on chilli during the survey period. The dominant thrips species recorded in Raichur during 2021 was *Thrips parvispinus*, accounting for 94–96% of the total thrips population, followed by *T. hawaiiensis* (3%), *T. florum* (1%), and *T. palmi* (<1%). Thus, *T. parvispinus* was identified as the predominant thrips species infesting chilli. Based on these findings, various remedial measures, including a management schedule for controlling thrips in chilli, were recommended. The current

chilli crop is largely at the nursery stage and no major incidence of black thrips or other emerging pests has been reported so far during the present season in Raichur district.

(b): ICAR-IIHR, Bengaluru has recommended drought and heat-tolerant varieties/hybrids such as Arka Gagan, Arka Tejasvi and Arka Saanvi with climate-resilient cultivation practices including drip irrigation, mulching, balanced nutrient management and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). State Government has also advised to adopt climate-resilient cultivation practices including the selection of suitable short-duration and climate-resilient chilli varieties such as Krishnaprabha-Rudra and to consider alternative short-duration crops wherever necessary.

(c): The State Horticulture Department, Karnataka is aware of the increase in the cost of chilli cultivation due to the rising prices of seeds/seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, labour, irrigation, machinery and other agricultural inputs. In this regard, while determining the Scale of Finance (SoF) for the year 2026–27, the increased cost of cultivation and various input costs were taken into consideration. Accordingly, the Scale of Finance recommended for chilli cultivation was increased from ₹ 55,884 per acre to ₹ 69,189 per acre. However, specific data regarding the extent of indebtedness among chilli farmers in Raichur district is not available with the State Horticulture Department.

(d): The Government has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss or damage arising out of

natural calamities and adverse weather events. Under PMFBY Government of Karnataka has notified chilli as an insured crop under PMFBY/ RWBCIS.

Assistance for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in horticultural crops including chilli, is available under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) @ 30% assistance, with a cost norm of ₹5,000 per hectare for an area of up to 2 hectares per beneficiary.

The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including pest attack 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.

(e): To stabilise chilli prices and reduce post-harvest losses, assistance is available under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for creation of post-harvest infrastructure including cold storage facilities. These interventions help to reduce post-harvest losses, minimise distress sales and enable farmers to realise better prices.

Government is also implementing Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme to provide medium- and long-term debt financing for developing post-harvest

management infrastructure. 1739 units for post-harvest storage structures (Cold Stores and Cold Chain, Silos and Warehouse) have been sanctioned under AIF in Karnataka.

Further, to ensure remunerative prices for farmers producing perishable agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime, the Government implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) under the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA). The Scheme is intended to protect farmers from distress sales during periods of bumper production when market prices fall below economic levels and the cost of production. MIS is implemented at the request of the concerned State/UT Government, subject to the prescribed guidelines including a decline of at least 10% in the prevailing market price compared to the previous normal year. The loss incurred under the Scheme is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 50:50 (75:25 for North-Eastern States). 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 notified APMC Mandis has also been added to the Scheme. During 2025-26, MIP of Rs. 105,892.00 per Metric Tonnes with a sanction quantity of 73,732 Metric Tonnes was sanctioned to Karnataka. However, it could not be implemented due to prevailing market price above MIP.

पुरुलिया में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

1590. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतोः

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पूर्वी भारत में खनिज संपदा, पर्याप्त भूमि और एक महत्वपूर्ण भौगोलिक स्थिति होने के बावजूद, पुरुलिया जिले में अब तक कोई बड़ा भारी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया जा सका है, जिससे स्थानीय रोजगार और औद्योगिक विकास प्रभावित हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा केंद्र सरकार को पुरुलिया जिले में किसी बड़े उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए भूमि प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव पुरुलिया को औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण में विकसित करने के लिए किसी विशेष कार्य योजना शुरू करने का है?

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 विषय है, अतः भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएचआई) देश के किसी भी भाग, पुरुलिया जिले सहित, में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना से संबंधित कोई केंद्रीकृत आंकड़ा नहीं रखता है।

(ख): मंत्रालय को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग): प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ): मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में चिन्हित सड़कें

1591. श्री अरूण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के शाहजहाँपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सर्वाधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत सड़कों को चिन्हित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या और चिन्हित की गई उन सड़कों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू किए जाने का विचार है?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) को एकबारगी विशेष कार्यकलाप के रूप में शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य निर्दिष्ट जनसंख्या आकार वाले सभी क्षेत्रों को सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना था, जिससे पिछड़े और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण आबादी की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

पिछड़े, जनजातीय और सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर समुदायों के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले कवरेज को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में विशिष्ट छूट और लक्षित कार्यकलाप बनाए हैं:

1. **पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत विशेष जनसंख्या छूट:**

केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-IV (पीएमजीएसवाई-IV) को वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29 के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए 70,125 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ देश भर में 25,000 पात्र संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता (62,500 किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण) प्रदान करने के लक्ष्य के साथ मंजूरी दी है। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत कोई अलग राज्य-वार लक्ष्य नहीं है। जनगणना 2011 के जनसंख्या मानदंडों के आधार

पर पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत संपर्कता प्रदान की जाने वाली बसावटों के पात्रता मानदंड निम्नानुसार है:

I. मैदानी क्षेत्रों में 500 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें।

II. विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, लद्दाख, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर और उत्तराखंड) विशेष श्रेणी के क्षेत्र [जनजातीय अनुसूची-V क्षेत्र, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक/जिले और संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र (25% से अधिक क्रॉस ढलान और ऊंचाई औसत समुद्र तल से 600 मीटर से अधिक)] में 250 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें, तथा

III. गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर चिह्नित पुराने (Legacy) एवं संवेदनशील (Thrust) जिलों सहित वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित जिलों में 100 और उससे अधिक की आबादी वाली बसावटें।

पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत, बसावटों के लिए एक "क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण" शुरू किया गया है। इसमें आबादी के मानदंडों को सामूहिक रूप से पूरा करने के लिए 500 मीटर (मैदानी इलाकों में) के दायरे में छोटे, अलग-थलग बसावटों को समूहित किया जा सकता है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि पिछड़ी बसावटों को विद्यालयों, स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और कृषि बाजारों जैसी आवश्यक सेवाओं से जोड़ा जाए।

2. **लक्षित कार्यकलाप और अभिसरण योजनाएं:**

   i. धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए): 500+ वाली 50% या उससे अधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति (अ.जा.) आबादी वाली बसावटें, या आकांक्षी जिलों में 50+ अनुसूचित जनजाति वाली बसावटों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के साथ एकीकृत।

ii. प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-एजेवाई): 500+ वाली 40% या उससे अधिक अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) आबादी वाली बसावटों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के साथ एकीकृत

iii. पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान): जनगणना 2011 के सर्वेक्षण आंकड़ों के आधार पर 100+ (या 100+ के समूह) की जनसंख्या मानदंडों में छूट देते हुए, अति-संवेदनशील समुदायों, विशेष रूप से विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए एक समर्पित घटक के रुप में शुरु किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न चरणों के तहत निर्धारित सभी पात्र बसावटों पर इन कार्यक्रम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार विचार किया गया है। ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन, निगरानी और लेखा प्रणाली (ओएमएमएएस) पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, शुरुआत से लेकर **23.07.2026 तक**, **364 किमी लंबाई की कुल 91 सड़कों** को मंजूरी दी गई है।

शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों के स्वीकृत, निर्मित और शेष कार्यों का विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं: -

क्र.सं.	**स्थल (जिला)**	**स्वीकृत**			**निर्मित**			**शेष**		
		सड़कों की संख्या	**सड़क लंबाई (किमीं में)**	**एलएसबी की संख्या**	**सड़कों की संख्या**	**सड़क लंबाई (किमीं में)**	**एलएसबी की संख्या**	**सड़कों की संख्या**	**सड़क लंबाई (किमीं में)**	**एलएसबी की संख्या**
1	शाहजहांपुर	91	364	0	91	353	0	0	0	0
सकल योग		**91**	**364**	**0**	**91**	**353**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

स्रोत-ओएमएमएएएस

टिप्पणी: शेष लंबाई स्वीकृत लंबाई और निर्मित लंबाई के अंतराल के बराबर नहीं होगी क्योंकि संरेखण में परिवर्तन और अन्य मुद्दों के कारण कुछ सड़कें स्वीकृत दूरी से कम दूरी पर पूरी हो जाती हैं।

(ख): पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों की सड़क-वार स्थिति **https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in >proposals>State-wise List of Roads** पर देखी जा सकती है।

(ग) : शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत स्वीकृत सभी सड़क कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई-IV के तहत, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (ईसी) ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के लिए 20.07.2026 को बैठक की।

SHRIMP CONSIGNMENTS EXPORT

1592. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) whether shrimp consignments exported from India were rejected, detained or returned by major importing countries, including the USA, the European Union and Japan, during 2018–2026, if so, the details thereof, year and country-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of such consignments, along with the reasons for rejection, detention or return, year and State-wise;

(c) the quantity of returned consignments that were destroyed, re-exported, reprocessed or otherwise disposed of in India during the said period, year-wise;

(d) whether any returned consignments were permitted for sale in the domestic market, if so, the quantity involved and the details of approvals granted therefor; and

(e) the estimated losses suffered by exporters and shrimp farmers due to such rejections and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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): Few consignments were rejected due to multiple reasons including presence of antibiotic residues, bacteriological contamination and other quality issues due to lack of hygienic handling and poor time-temperature control etc. The average percentage of rejection against the total number of shrimp consignments exported from India from 2018-2026* is 0.13%. The details of shrimp consignments exported from India that were rejected by major importing countries like the United States of America (USA), the European Union (EU), and Japan, during the period 2018-2026* are given as **Statement I**. The total number of rejection along with the estimated value of rejected containers is given in **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d): The consignments rejected for parameters other than antibiotic residues are permitted to be reprocessed and re-exported by Export Inspection

Council (EIC) through its Exports Inspection Agencies (EIAs) which issues permission for re-export if the food safety parameters are found to comply with the national regulations. Permission for local sale is obtained from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) after the necessary testing is carried out by FSSAI-approved laboratories.

(e): The year-wise estimated financial loss incurred due to rejections on account of antibiotic residues is enclosed as **Statement II**. The major measures taken by the Government to address these concerns are given as follows:

I. Policy Reforms for antibiotic bans: Government has notified various regulations in 2025 to comply with national and international standards on aquaculture products, which includes:

   i. S.O. 1158 (E) dated 12.03.2025 for prohibiting the import, manufacture, distribution, and sale of Chloramphenicol and Nitrofuran for use in any food-producing animal rearing system in India,

   ii. S.O. 1981 (E) dated 01.05.2025 amending S.O. 729 (E) to prohibit the use of 37 anti-microbials (reserved for human use) at any stage of aquaculture activities related to shrimp, prawn, fish and fishery products,

iii. S.O. 4338(E) dated 23.09.2025 for prohibiting the import, manufacture, sale, and distribution of 34 listed anti-microbial medicinal products for veterinary use.

II. Capacity building of shrimp farmers and processing workers including antibiotic awareness, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) training, hygiene training, HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) training;

III. Notifying the registration of dealers to bring them under the regulatory regime;

IV. Implementation of National Residue Control Programme and Pre-Harvest Testing to monitor residues and ensure antibiotic-reside free aquaculture shrimp production for export;

V. Formulation of the National Framework for Traceability Systems in fisheries and aquaculture, etc.

VI. Implementation of a nationwide app-based enrolment mechanism named “Aqua Trace” for aquaculture farms and hatcheries aimed at establishing a robust traceability system and strengthening compliance with international food safety and sustainability standards.

STATEMENT- I

Total number of shrimp rejections 2018-2026*

Market	EU	USA	Japan
Year	No. of Rejections	No. of Rejections	No. of Rejections

2018	20	45	5
2019	5	27	5
2020	5	62	5
2021	9	43	5
2022	6	25	10
2023	9	37	10
2024	10	33	3
2025	15	32	4
2026*	7	9	1

*As on 15/07/26

(Source: MPEDA)

STATEMENT- II

Details of total number of shrimp rejections from EU, USA, and Japan and approximate value of rejected containers (Year-wise)

Year	Total number of rejected shrimp consignments (EU, USA, JAPAN)	Cost of all rejected containers (Rs.)	Antibiotic rejections	Estimated Financial loss (Rs.)
2018	70	51,37,15,311	26	19,08,08544.00
2019	37	64,60,56,723	15	26,19,14,887.50
2020	72	74,75,20,531	20	20,76,44,592.00
2021	57	37,40,13,722	17	11,15,47,952.00
2022	41	32,03,52,030	22	17,18,96,211.00
2023	56	51,16,09,236	28	25,58,04,618.00
2024	46	42,90,15,187	22	20,51,81,176.00
2025	51	54,49,94,370	27	28,85,26,431.00
2026*	17	14,07,91,610	9	7,45,36,734.50

Note: As per the data collected from the exporters, it is submitted that consignments rejected for parameters other than antibiotic residues have been permitted to be reprocessed and re-exported. The year-wise financial loss incurred due to rejections on

account of antibiotic residues is furnished above.

* As on 15/07/2026

(Source: MPEDA)

यूरिया की कमी

1593. श्री सुनील कुमारः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारण जिले सहित राज्य के विभिन्न हिस्सों में खरीफ सीजन के दौरान किसानों को यूरिया की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिससे धान और अन्य फसलों की खेती प्रभावित हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पश्चिम चम्पारण जिले तथा बिहार राज्य के लिए यूरिया के माह-वार आवंटन, आपूर्ति और वास्तविक उठान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पश्चिम चम्पारण जिले के लिए यूरिया का अतिरिक्त आवंटन करने और मांग के अनुरूप पर्याप्त मात्रा में इसकी समय पर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित कार्ययोजना क्या है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): बिहार राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि खरीफ सीजन 2026 के दौरान पश्चिम चंपारण जिले सहित बिहार के किसी भी जिले से यूरिया की कोई कमी नहीं पाई गई है। 4,19,516 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया की आवश्यकता के मुकाबले, राज्य को दिनांक 21.07.2026 तक 4,80,941 मीट्रिक टन यूरिया प्राप्त हुआ है, जो आवश्यकता का 115% है।

(ख): गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पश्चिम चंपारण जिले और बिहार राज्य के लिए यूरिया के

माह-वार आवंटन, उपलब्धता (आपूर्ति + प्रारंभिक स्टॉक) और वास्तविक उठान (बिक्री) का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में उर्वरक की कोई कमी नहीं है। संबंधित जिले में फसल कवरेज के आधार पर उर्वरक की मांग/आवश्यकता का आकलन किया जाता है और तदनुसार, मासिक आपूर्ति योजना तैयार करके प्रत्येक जिले को उर्वरक की आपूर्ति की जाती है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान पश्चिम चंपारण जिले और बिहार राज्य के लिए यूरिया के माह-वार आवंटन, उपलब्धता (आपूर्ति + प्रारंभिक स्टॉक) और वास्तविक उठान (बिक्री) का ब्यौरा

इकाई मीट्रिक टन में

वर्ष	मौसम	माह	बिहार राज्य			पश्चिम चंपारण		
			आवंटन	उपलब्धता	बिक्री	आवंटन	उपलब्धता	बिक्री
2023-24	खरीफ	अप्रैल	55000	231986	54415	3910	15800	7061
		मई	55000	107645	66751	3910	3719	11511
		जून	115000	126437	89610	8275	2993	8280
		जुलाई	250000	193959	195340	9660	10574	13628
		अगस्त	275000	210132	336895	11045	12735	7754
		सितम्बर	237500	212634	219145	9200	9427	3494
		कुल	987500	1086338	962155	46000	55252	51727
		अक्टूबर	210000	168650	115547	10080	7305	1535
		नवम्बर	250000	244629	200329	11874	6231	3555
		दिसम्बर	335000	282737	361109	14754	10231	10439
		जनवरी	240000	278935	305778	6305	6884	8848

	रबी	फ़रवरी	150000	219025	248507	3397	6390	6314
		मार्च	90000	198500	130295	1589	8859	5088
		कुल	1275000	1401211	1361565	48000	45904	35779
2024-25	खरीफ	अप्रैल	55000	167977	42062	3910	11190	4203
		मई	55000	118005	47903	3910	10034	11771
		जून	115000	85936	58720	8275	4743	11250
		जुलाई	250000	196832	176145	9660	14069	16477
		अगस्त	275000	189445	417877	11045	10118	13643
		सितम्बर	237000	219675	298222	9200	7373	6365
		कुल	987000	986724	1040930	46000	57547	63709
	रबी	अक्टूबर	200000	192274	90024	9400	3795	1589
		नवम्बर	255000	214282	188687	11627	6992	3909
		दिसम्बर	340000	241752	423232	14447	7219	12297
		जनवरी	245000	269563	409284	6174	3463	14916
		फ़रवरी	170000	214624	251428	4266	7932	8470
		मार्च	90000	231088	156059	1086	10574	6407
		कुल	1300000	1376441	1518714	47000	41631	47589
	खरीफ	अप्रैल	60000	130581	41996	4465	11689	4785
		मई	60000	94348	43882	4465	8799	10073
		जून	120000	118177	75413	8455	6481	13258
		जुलाई	260000	194786	244326	9593	8352	17170
		अगस्त	285000	230290	428484	10810	13905	15397
		सितम्बर	247000	274494	240258	9212	10582	7261
		कुल	1032000	1046667	1074359	47000	59813	67944
		अक्टूबर	210000	231097	83067	9600	7214	1061
		नवम्बर	265000	209801	202806	11874	6627	4254
		दिसम्बर	350000	288849	406214	14754	8684	13058

2025-26	रबी	जनवरी	255000	326478	372569	6405	13903	14356
		फ़रवरी	175000	290284	248044	4257	9706	7753
		मार्च	95000	217865	146399	1109	10800	6546
		कुल	1350000	1569905	1459101	48000	56953	47026
2026	खरीफ	**माह**	**आवंटन**	**आपूर्ति**	**बिक्री**	**आवंटन**	**आपूर्ति**	**बिक्री**
		अप्रैल	60000	90691	51374	4646	3714	4767
		मई	60000	98961	51846	4646	7986	9026
		जून	120000	141737	85498	8741	7235	9995
		जुलाई (दिनांक 21.07. 2026 तक)	179516	149552	108805	7051	9771	10496
		कुल	**419516**	**480941**	**297523**	**25084**	**28706**	**34285**

WELFARE FOR DIVYANGJANS

1594. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI THANGA TAMILSELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up a Commission exclusively/solely for the welfare of divyangjans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the timeline for such proposal considered in future?

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

(a) to (d): No. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 provides a statutory institutional framework for the protection of the rights and welfare of persons with disabilities through the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) at the Central level and the State Commissioners at the State level. The Office of the CCPD is empowered, inter alia, to review the safeguards available to persons with disabilities, monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act, and recommend measures for the effective implementation of policies, programmes, schemes and projects. Further, the Central Advisory Board on Disability (CABD), constituted under the RPwD Act, 2016, facilitates coordination between the Central Government and the State Governments/UT Administrations and advises on policies, programmes, legislation and measures for the empowerment of persons with disabilities.

FARMER-CENTRIC REFORMS TO PMFBY

1595. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has official data available regarding the fact that private insurance companies operating under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) have earned substantial profits of rupees 73,630 crore from across the country and rupees 16,300 crore from Maharashtra alone during the last nine years (2016 to 2025);

(b) whether the Government is considering imposing 'profit capping' on insurance companies to curb this profiteering, given that these companies often cite technical glitches and complex rules to reject farmers' claims or provide only nominal assistance during natural disasters;

(c) the details of the reforms being made in the regulations to make it mandatory for insurance companies to conduct 'panchnama' (spot assessment) within 72 hours of crop loss and deposit the claim amount directly into farmers' bank accounts within the next 15 days; and

(d) the stringent steps being taken to the Government to cancel the licenses of companies violating the terms and to register criminal cases against them?

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

(a): All the data relating to coverage details including premium and claims relating to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is available on National

Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP). This data includes the premia paid as well as the claims disbursed. Data regarding profit and/or loss of insurance companies is not maintained on the portal.

(b): No such proposal is under consideration. However, an Alternate Risk Transfer Mechanism (ARTM) has been introduced from Kharif 2023. ARTM provides for 3 Alternate Risk Transfer models other than standard PMFBY namely, cup and cap model (80:110), cup and cap model (60:130) and profit and loss sharing model under which in case of claims below stipulated threshold, portion of the premium paid by the Government as subsidy will go back to the State treasury or Consolidated Fund of India, as the case may be. Further, in case of claims above stipulated threshold, Centre and State are required to pay claims.

(c) and (d): Timelines have already been fixed for each and every activity including conduct of survey in case of localized calamities and settlement of claims in farmers account and season-end area approach based claims and has been duly provided in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

Further, Crop Loss Assessment App (CLAP), developed as a digital mobile application to streamline and improve the efficiency of crop loss assessments for localised calamities/ post harvest losses for individual farms and land parcels under PMFBY. The use of CLAP has been made mandatory for all the States/UTs under the scheme. In case of localized calamities, a duly filled &

signed copy of survey form is given to the insured farmer by the surveyor of insurance company.

To bring more transparency in calculation of claims, results of CCEs are required to be uploaded on the National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP). Further, the insurance companies have also been instructed to witness the conduct of CCEs. As per provisions of the CCEs manual under PMFBY, results of the CCEs done through CCE Agri App, are required to be noted on the prescribed form with the signature of the concerned officers conducting the CCEs, farmers and officers of insurance companies witnessing the CCEs.

As per timelines given in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme, insurance companies have to settle the claims within 21 Days from calculation of claims on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) subject to receipt of premium subsidy. In case payment is not made as per timelines mentioned above penalty of 12% is auto calculated and levied through NCIP w.e.f. Kharif 2024 season.

STATUS OF NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

1596. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the budget allocated and utilised under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) during the last five years, State and year-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have received the benefit under the National Family Benefit Scheme during the said period, year and State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disbursing the benefit and the action taken, if any, for providing early disbursement?

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

(a) and (b): State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries (State/UT Cap) and funds released under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) during last five years is given at **Statement.**

(c): Under NFBS, financial assistance is released to the States/UTs based on proposals received from them, subject to the State/UT-wise beneficiary cap. As and when complete proposals are received, they are processed expeditiously for release of funds. States/UTs are regularly requested through letters, review meetings to submit complete proposals in a timely manner to facilitate early processing and disbursement of benefits.

With effect from 2026–27, funds under NFBS are being released through SNA-SPARSH mechanism. Under this mechanism, States/UTs with legislature, after onboarding on SNA-SPARSH, utilize funds against the Mother Sanction issued by the Ministry. Accordingly, for the first instalment of 2026–27, the

Ministry has issued a Mother Sanction of ₹369.25 crore under NFBS to the States/UTs.

States/UTs that have completed onboarding on SNA-SPARSH are able to utilize the Mother Sanction for disbursement of benefits under NFBS. The Ministry is regularly following up with the other States/UTs to complete the onboarding process and is providing necessary handholding and technical support to facilitate their early onboarding on SNA-SPARSH.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries (State/UT Cap) and funds released under NFBS during last five years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released (Rs. in crore)					State/UT Cap/ Ceiling (In no.)
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.85	22.47	28.08	22.47	22.47	10906
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	36.93	27.22	28.47	35859
3	Chhattisgarh	11.68	27.00	0.00	23.47	11.87	12801
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225
5	Gujarat	11.13	16.52	16.52	16.52	10.85	10695
6	Haryana	0.00	17.13	0.00	10.70	8.36	4154
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	1.06	2.47	0.00	2.82	684
8	Jharkhand	11.89	30.03	0.00	2.60	7.29	14148
9	Karnataka	18.86	27.73	0.00	0.00	47.15	18312
10	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4358
11	Madhya Pradesh	31.75	57.09	8.90	14.12	15.88	30826

12	Maharashtra	34.91	21.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	34987
13	Odisha	16.30	38.63	52.48	31.64	49.85	24697
14	Punjab	0.51	0.00	1.38	0.62	0.00	2673
15	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12347
16	Tamil Nadu	0.00	19.00	9.34	8.17	12.06	18445
17	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7794
18	Uttar Pradesh	150.53	150.53	112.90	164.24	112.90	73075
19	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1.42	1.77	0.00	4808
20	West Bengal	27.10	25.91	62.89	44.40	44.40	21553
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	346
22	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.93	0.00	8524
23	Manipur	0.34	1.72	1.03	0.16	1.56	669
24	Meghalaya	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	781
25	Mizoram	0.20	0.41	0.30	0.61	0.30	197
26	Nagaland	0.83	1.10	0.83	1.38	1.38	535
27	Sikkim	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	175
28	Tripura	1.01	0.00	1.01	0.51	1.01	984
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119
32	NCT Delhi	3.51	0.00	0.00	1.17	1.13	2270
33	J&K	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	323
34	Ladakh	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.52	0.00	112
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	283
	GRAND TOTAL	**339.25**	**458.88**	**336.48**	**394.19**	**380.14**	**358840**

PENDING ROAD PROJECTS UNDER PMGSY

1597. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Bhandara and Gondia districts are Naxal-affected and predominantly tribal districts where road connectivity is vital for development, security, education, healthcare and rural livelihoods, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether adequate funds have not been provided for several road projects in these districts under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last four years, resulting in delays in construction, maintenance and deterioration of road conditions;

(c) if so, the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under PMGSY for Bhandara and Gondia districts during the last four years, year-wise;

(d) whether poor road conditions are causing serious hardships to villagers, students, farmers, patients and security forces in these areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide special financial assistance and prepare a time-bound action plan for completion of all pending and proposed road projects in Bhandara and Gondia districts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Under PMGSY, special emphasis is accorded for improving rural road connectivity in Aspirational Districts, tribal areas, Left Wing Extremism

(LWE)-affected areas and other remote and difficult regions, in accordance with the scheme guidelines and approved framework in order to promote socio-economic development, improving access to education, healthcare and agricultural markets, and facilitating rural livelihoods. Accordingly, the Government has adopted the following mechanisms to prioritize road connectivity in such areas:

(i) Priority to eligible unconnected habitations located in Aspirational Districts, tribal and remote areas while preparing proposals under the relevant verticals of PMGSY, subject to eligibility under the scheme by identifying such projects under Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL). The sanctions and implementation of projects are done as per the CNCPL list.

(ii) Dedicated interventions such as the Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) to improve connectivity in LWE-affected districts.

(iii) Under PMGSY-IV unconnected habitations of population size (as per Census 2011) 500+ in plains, 250+ in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Special Category Areas [(Tribal Schedule-V Areas, Desert Areas, Aspirational Blocks/ Districts and Hilly areas as notified by the

respective State Government (cross slope more than 25% gradient and the elevation is more than 600 meters from the Mean Sea Level)] and 100+ in LWE affected Districts including Legacy & Thrust Districts identified by MHA from time to time.

(iv) Under PMGSY-IV, habitations identified under Vibrant Village Program-II are being prioritised for all-weather road connectivity.

(v) Under PM-JANMAN, road connectivity is being provided to eligible Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) habitations with a population of 100+, to improve access to essential services and socio-economic opportunities.

In the district of Bhandara, since inception till date, a total of 171 roads covering 717.47 km and 9 bridges have been sanctioned under various verticals of the PMGSY, out of which, 171 roads covering 710.90 km and 9 bridges have already been constructed. Similarly, in Gondia district, since inception till date, a total of 285 road works covering 1,130.24 km and 16 bridges have been sanctioned. All the sanctioned road works and bridges have been completed.

The funds for implementation of the schemes are released by the Ministry to the States/UTs as a whole and not district-wise. Further, the funds are released on the basis of works in hand, the progress achieved in the project and after due submission of necessary documents. Currently, the fund releases under PMGSY are through the SNA SPARSH system. The funds released and expenditure

incurred by the State of Maharashtra, during the last four years and current year, are as under: -

(Rs in crore)

Financial Year	Release	Expenditure
2022-23	742.995	1074.02
2023-24	1110.80	1507.37
2024-25	854.93	1524.10
2025-26	529.73	1402.23
2026-27 (as on 23.07.2026)	354.16	196.36

Under PMGSY-IV, the State Government has surveyed unconnected habitations for providing connectivity through the Gram Sadak Survey Application. However, the state has not surveyed any habitation as unconnected in the Bhandara and Gondia districts. No proposal for any special financial assistance or action plan in respect of PMGSY projects in these districts is currently pending in the Ministry.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL INCOME OF FARMERS

1598. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any independent assessment of the real income of farmers after adjusting for rising cultivation costs, inflation,

input prices, climate-related losses and indebtedness, and whether the objective of doubling farmers' income has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details of the cost of cultivation, average farm-gate prices, Minimum Support Price (MSP), procurement and estimated net farm income during the last five years. crop-wise and State-wise.

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a legal framework guaranteeing remunerative prices for agricultural produce, including a statutory guarantee for MSP, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete policy measures, budgetary support and timelines proposed to ensure sustainable farm incomes, reduce farmers' indebtedness and safeguard agricultural livelihoods?

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

(a) and (b): The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) shows increase in household expenditure in both rural & urban areas as below:

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different periods	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	2023-2024
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996

The details of the cost of cultivation of crops for which MSP is declared is available at https://cacp.da.gov.in. Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops in India is available at https://desagri.gov.in.

Every year, the Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), and after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The policy ensures a minimum margin of 50 percent over the all-India weighted average cost of production. The crop-wise Minimum Support Price of crops and procurement data for the last five years are placed at **Statement I** and **II**.

(c): The Government has taken various measures to provide remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce. Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 notified agricultural crops are fixed annually by the Government. Since

2014, farmers have received more than Rs. 27.80 lakh crore through MSP procurement of about 12819 LMT of agricultural produce.

Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers. Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI). Sugarcane is procured at Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP), recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and approved by the Government before the start of each sugarcane season.

The procurement of agricultural produce has expanded beyond wheat and rice to pulses, oilseeds and horticulture produce through PM-AASHA Scheme. Procurement of oilseeds (groundnut, soybean, sunflower, sesamum, niger seed, rapeseed/ mustard, safflower), pulses (arhar, moong, urad, gram & masur) and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan 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. Further, Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) component envisages direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling / modal price to pre-registered farmers selling oilseeds of prescribed FAQ norms within the stipulated period in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process.

Government also implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), a component under PM-AASHA, for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the MSP regime. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and the cost of production. There should be at least a 10 percent decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year. The scheme is implemented at the request of a State/UT government.

Government has introduced a new component of Price Differential Payment (PDP) under Market intervention scheme (MIS) from 2024-25 season for direct payment of the price difference between the Market Intervention Price (MIP) and the selling price to the farmers of perishable crops. States/UTs have an option to choose either to do physical procurement of the crop or to make the differential payment between the MIP & Sale Price to the farmers.

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

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the Price Stabilisation Fund component of integrated PM-AASHA under which procurement is undertaken to maintain the buffer stocks of major pulses such as Tur, Urad, Chana, Moong, Masur and Onion.

(d): Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through a comprehensive range of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Programmes aimed at increasing production, productivity, farmers' income etc across the country. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture, including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops (including horticulture), seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, digital agriculture and procurement of crops. The list of schemes is placed at **Statement-III**. The schemes are implemented on a continuous basis subject to budgetary provisions approved by the Parliament from time to time.

Further, the Government has substantially increased the budget allocation of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare from ₹27,662.67 crore BE during 2013-14 to ₹1,40,416.57 crore BE during 2026-27.

STATEMENT I

The crop-wise Minimum Support Price of crops for the last five years

Minimum Support Price (Marketing Season-Wise)

(in ₹ per quintal)

S. No.	Commodities	KMS 2021-22	KMS 2022-23	KMS 2023-24	KMS 2024-25	KMS 2025-26
	KHARIF CROPS					
1	Paddy (Common)	1940	2040	2183	2300	2369
	Paddy (Grade 'A')	1960	2060	2203	2320	2389
2	Jowar (Hybrid)	2738	2970	3180	3371	3699
	Jowar (Maldandi)	2758	2990	3225	3421	3749
3	Bajra	2250	2350	2500	2625	2775
4	Ragi	3377	3578	3846	4290	4886
5	Maize	1870	1962	2090	2225	2400
6	Arhar	6300	6600	7000	7550	8000
7	Moong	7275	7755	8558	8682	8768
8	Urad	6300	6600	6950	7400	7800
9	Cotton	5726	6080	6620	7121	7710
	Cotton	6025	6380	7020	7521	8110
10	Groundnut	5550	5850	6377	6783	7263
11	Sunflower Seed	6015	6400	6760	7280	7721
12	Soyabean Yellow	3950	4300	4600	4892	5328
13	Sesamum	7307	7830	8635	9267	9846
14	Nigerseed	6930	7287	7734	8717	9537
	RABI CROPS	**RMS 2021-22**	**RMS 2022-23**	**RMS 2023-24**	**RMS 2024-25**	**RMS 2025-26**
15	Wheat	1975	2015	2125	2275	2425
16	Barley	1600	1635	1735	1850	1980
17	Gram	5100	5230	5335	5440	5650
18	Masur	5100	5500	6000	6425	6700
19	Rapeseed &	4650	5050	5450	5650	5950
20	Safflower	5327	5441	5650	5800	5940
	COMMERCIAL CROPS					
		2021-22	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
21	Jute	4500	4750	5050	5335	5650
		2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**

22	Copra (milling)	10335	10590	10860	11160	11582
	Copra (ball)	10600	11000	11750	12000	12100

Statement-II

The crop-wise procurement data for the last five years

States/UTs	KMS 2021-22		KMS 2022-23		KMS 2023-24		KMS 2024-25		KMS 2025-26	
	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	MSP value (Rs. In Crore)	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	MSP value (Rs. In Crore)	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	MSP value (Rs. In Crore)	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	MSP value (Rs. In Crore)	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	MSP value (Rs. In Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	66.58	13049.88	41.13	8471.77	30.43	6702.69	38.22	8866.10	59.09	14115.86
Telangana	110.35	21629.48	93.86	19335.66	95.32	20998.88	97.15	22538.69	111.18	26560.07
Assam	5.66	1108.65	5.98	1232.14	3.94	868.31	8.50	1973.13	6.89	1645.53
Bihar	44.90	8801.21	42.05	8661.76	30.79	6784.04	39.23	9100.41	36.79	8789.02
Chandigarh	0.27	53.48	0.19	38.81	0.25	55.40	0.26	60.62	0.19	46.30
Chhattisgarh	92.01	18033.96	87.53	18031.18	123.88	27290.90	116.42	27008.96	108.96	26029.40
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	1.22	238.86	1.77	364.32	0.85	187.15	0.35	81.39	0.67	161.15
Haryana	55.32	10842.82	59.36	12227.40	58.94	12984.85	53.99	12524.90	62.05	14824.8515
Himachal Pradesh	0.28	54.15	0.14	28.99	0.23	50.44	0.37	85.61	0.21	50.47
Jharkhand	7.53	1476.65	1.73	355.36	0.74	162.94	2.06	477.11	1.56	371.66
J&K	0.41	79.42	0.34	69.17	0.24	52.56	0.33	75.81	0.50	118.87
Karnataka	2.19	428.61	0.21	42.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.16	0.06	13.56
Kerala	7.48	1466.87	7.31	1506.24	5.59	1232.28	5.63	1306.04	5.11	1221.40
Madhya Pradesh	45.83	8981.92	46.30	9537.48	42.16	9288.04	43.42	10073.29	51.75	12363.08
Maharashtra	18.32	3590.87	18.48	3805.98	11.64	2563.42	15.93	3695.24	18.65	4455.79
Odisha	71.04	13923.27	79.16	16307.52	70.89	15616.96	85.55	19847.60	79.70	19041.47
Puducherry	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.12
Punjab	187.28	36707.54	182.11	37513.74	185.28	40817.93	173.33	40212.78	156.50	37387.9568
Nef (Tripura)	0.58	113.37	0.45	92.21	0.32	70.67	0.36	84.55	0.18	43.50

Tamilnadu	27.58	5406.13	33.84	6970.08	34.96	7702.13	47.99	11133.67	40.68	9718.08409
Uttar Pradesh	65.53	12843.94	65.50	13493.65	53.80	11852.21	57.71	13387.96	62.31	14885.23
Uttrakhand	11.55	2264.71	8.96	1845.34	7.30	1607.84	6.73	1561.91	7.50	1791.38
West Bengal	35.31	6920.23	32.09	6609.51	24.69	5439.19	29.28	6792.99	24.57	5869.42
Rajasthan	0.07	14.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
All India Total	**857.30**	**168031.12**	**808.45**	**166540.91**	**782.25**	**172329.35**	**822.80**	**190890.27**	**835.10**	**199504.20**

States/UTs	RMS 2021-22		RMS 2022-23		RMS 2023-24		RMS 2024-25		RMS 2025-26	
	Wheat Procurement (In LMT)	MSP(@Rs.1975/qtl.) value (Rs. In Crore)	Wheat Procurement (In LMT)	MSP(@Rs.2015/qtl.) value (Rs. In Crore)	Wheat Procurement (In LMT)	MSP(@Rs.2125/qtl.) value (Rs. In Crore)	Wheat Procurement (In LMT)	MSP(@Rs.2275/qtl.) value (Rs. In Crore)	Wheat Procurement (In LMT)	MSP(@Rs.2425/qtl.) value (Rs. In Crore)
Punjab	132.22	26113.81	96.45	19434.92	121.12	25738.48	124.58	28340.95	119.19	28903.4
Haryana	84.93	16774.05	41.86	8434.01	63.17	13422.92	71.50	16267.26	70.83	17176.1
Uttar Pradesh	56.41	11141.19	3.36	676.29	2.20	467.07	9.31	2118.06	10.27	2491.25
Madhya Pradesh	128.16	25312.06	46.04	9276.13	70.97	15080.67	48.39	11007.94	77.74	18853.1
Bihar	4.56	899.70	0.04	7.09	0.01	1.28	0.10	22.27	0.18	43.8157
Rajasthan	23.40	4621.31	0.10	20.49	4.38	930.19	12.05	2741.92	21.37	5181.45
Uttrakhand	1.44	283.86	0.02	4.29	0.00	0.67	0.02	3.87	0.01	1.26961
Chandigarh	0.17	33.46	0.03	6.49	0.10	21.16	0.08	18.67	0.09	21.9826
Delhi	0.06	11.76	0.00001	0.0010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0
Gujarat	1.70	336.63	0.0001	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	9.16759
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0
Maharashtra	0.01	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0

Himachal Pradesh	0.13	25.75	0.03	5.91	0.03	6.09	0.03	6.55	0.03	7.26518
J & K	0.24	48.01	0.003	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0
All India Total	**433.44**	**85603.57**	**187.92**	**37866.13**	**261.97**	**55668.53**	**266.05**	**60527.495**	**299.75**	**72688.9**

Procurement details of Pulses, oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2021-22 to 2025-26

Year/Season/ Commodity/States	Quantity Procured in MT	MSP Value of Rs. In lakh
2021-22	**31,82,591.64**	**17,47,831.41**
Perennial Crop 2021	**32.95**	**34.05**
Copra	**32.95**	**34.05**
Tamilnadu	32.95	34.05
Kharif 2021	**2,62,512.04**	**1,61,511.71**
Groundnut	**1,49,447.91**	**82,943.59**
Gujarat	95,183.10	52,826.62
Rajasthan	53,203.93	29,528.18
Uttar Pradesh	1,060.88	588.79
Moong	**75,258.69**	**54,750.70**
Andhra Pradesh	1,310.17	953.15
Gujarat	1.49	1.08
Haryana	1,227.26	892.83
Karnataka	13,863.15	10,085.44
Maharashtra	1,636.21	1,190.34
Rajasthan	57,220.41	41,627.85
Toor	**36,184.14**	**22,796.01**
Gujarat	19,983.08	12,589.34
Karnataka	11,986.05	7,551.21
Maharashtra	2,360.82	1,487.32
Tamilnadu	32.85	20.7
Telangana	1,821.34	1,147.44
Urad	**1,621.30**	**1,021.42**
Gujarat	99.85	62.91
Maharashtra	1,481.37	933.26
Rajasthan	40.08	25.25
Rabi 2022	**26,40,699.20**	**13,83,088.84**
Gram	**26,29,460.83**	**13,75,208.01**
Andhra Pradesh	70,393.81	36,815.96

Gujarat	5,36,225.00	2,80,445.68
Haryana	1,238.80	647.89
Karnataka	73,816.85	38,606.21
Madhya Pradesh	8,01,984.49	4,19,437.89
Maharashtra	7,61,541.55	3,98,286.23
Rajasthan	2,98,685.74	1,56,212.64
Telangana	58,485.04	30,587.68
Uttar Pradesh	27,089.55	14,167.83
Groundnut	**248.43**	**137.88**
Odisha	248.43	137.88
Moong	**8,959.85**	**6,518.29**
Andhra Pradesh	899.35	654.28
Odisha	3,800.95	2,765.19
Tamilnadu	4,259.55	3,098.82
Sunflower Seed	**1,905.44**	**1,146.12**
Haryana	1,882.45	1,132.29
Odisha	22.99	13.83
Urad	**124.65**	**78.53**
Telangana	124.65	78.53
Summer 2022	**2,79,347.45**	**2,03,196.81**
Moong	**2,79,055.55**	**2,03,012.91**
Gujarat	851.35	619.36
Madhya Pradesh	2,75,645.00	2,00,531.74
Punjab	2,559.20	1,861.82
Urad	**291.9**	**183.9**
Madhya Pradesh	291.9	183.9

Year/Season/ Commodity/States	Quantity Procured in MT	MSP Value of Rs. In lakh
2022-23	**40,02,057.73**	**22,72,822.93**
Perennial Crop 2022	**40,849.36**	**43,259.47**
Copra	**40,849.36**	**43,259.47**
Kerala	255.85	270.95

Tamilnadu	40,593.51	42,988.53
Kharif 2022	**1,27,197.36**	**97,289.15**
Groundnut	**7,077.14**	**4,140.13**
Rajasthan	1,012.72	592.44
Uttar Pradesh	6,064.42	3,547.69
Moong	**1,20,083.77**	**93,124.96**
Gujarat	30.6	23.73
Haryana	798.78	619.45
Karnataka	25,308.70	19,626.90
Maharashtra	183.9	142.61
Rajasthan	93,703.44	72,667.02
Telangana	58.35	45.25
Urad	**36.45**	**24.06**
Maharashtra	35.8	23.63
Rajasthan	0.65	0.43
Rabi 2023	**35,56,333.44**	**19,16,935.36**
Gram	**23,53,114.66**	**12,55,386.67**
Andhra Pradesh	63,132.10	33,680.98
Gujarat	3,28,449.83	1,75,227.98
Karnataka	79,536.65	42,432.80
Madhya Pradesh	7,95,997.03	4,24,664.42
Maharashtra	7,72,857.96	4,12,319.72
Rajasthan	2,47,318.15	1,31,944.23
Telangana	50,238.00	26,801.97
Uttar Pradesh	15,584.94	8,314.57
Groundnut	**116.97**	**68.43**
Odisha	116.97	68.43
Masoor	**76,474.57**	**45,884.74**
Madhya Pradesh	64,460.92	38,676.55
Uttar Pradesh	12,013.65	7,208.19
Moong	**4,014.08**	**3,112.92**
Odisha	1,878.88	1,457.07
Tamilnadu	2,135.20	1,655.85

Mustard Seed	**11,14,395.76**	**6,07,345.69**
Assam	3,273.30	1,783.95
Gujarat	84,336.97	45,963.65
Haryana	3,41,758.49	1,86,258.38
Madhya Pradesh	1,67,090.96	91,064.57
Rajasthan	4,85,567.67	2,64,634.38
Uttar Pradesh	32,368.37	17,640.76
Safflower Seed	**1,629.68**	**920.77**
Karnataka	1,629.68	920.77
Sunflower Seed	**6,587.72**	**4,216.14**
Odisha	87.72	56.14
Telangana	6,500.00	4,160.00
Summer 2023	**2,77,677.57**	**2,15,338.96**
Moong	**2,77,677.57**	**2,15,338.96**
Haryana	13.55	10.51
Madhya Pradesh	2,75,645.01	2,13,762.71
Punjab	2,019.01	1,565.74

Year/Season/ Commodity/States	Quantity Procured in MT	MSP Value of Rs. In lakh
2023-24	**21,35,125.54**	**14,22,646.04**
Perennial Crop 2023	**1,34,341.36**	**1,50,361.10**
Copra	**1,34,341.36**	**1,50,361.10**
Andhra Pradesh	4,035.95	4,383.04
Karnataka	50,184.08	58,966.29
Kerala	1,118.30	1,214.47
Tamilnadu	79,003.03	85,797.29
Kharif 2023	**1,40,323.26**	**1,00,159.44**
Groundnut	**74,824.60**	**47,715.65**
Gujarat	1,224.31	780.74
Rajasthan	46,452.83	29,622.97
Uttar Pradesh	27,147.46	17,311.94
Moong	**53,786.20**	**46,030.23**

Haryana	741	634.15
Rajasthan	53,045.20	45,396.08
Soyabean	**6,963.22**	**3,203.08**
Gujarat	111.5	51.29
Maharashtra	769.47	353.96
Telangana	6,082.25	2,797.84
Sunflower Seed	**4,749.24**	**3,210.49**
Karnataka	4,749.24	3,210.49
Rabi 2024	**15,17,831.72**	**8,78,903.43**
Gram	**43,120.95**	**23,457.80**
Gujarat	139.15	75.7
Madhya Pradesh	41,168.52	22,395.67
Rajasthan	1,248.93	679.42
Telangana	564.35	307.01
Groundnut	**1,329.18**	**847.62**
Odisha	1,329.18	847.62
Masoor	**2,48,551.25**	**1,59,694.18**
Madhya Pradesh	2,05,739.96	1,32,187.92
Uttar Pradesh	42,811.29	27,506.25
Moong	**5,681.72**	**4,862.42**
Odisha	3,757.57	3,215.73
Tamilnadu	1,924.15	1,646.69
Mustard Seed	**12,07,809.59**	**6,82,412.42**
Assam	11,102.05	6,272.66
Gujarat	1,15,225.80	65,102.58
Haryana	3,25,938.06	1,84,155.00
Madhya Pradesh	3,58,649.99	2,02,637.24
Rajasthan	3,51,846.63	1,98,793.35
Uttar Pradesh	45,047.06	25,451.59
Safflower Seed	**376.92**	**218.61**
Karnataka	376.92	218.61
Sunflower Seed	**10,962.11**	**7,410.39**
Haryana	7,163.03	4,842.21

Odisha	69.1	46.71
Telangana	3,729.98	2,521.47
Summer 2024	**3,42,629.20**	**2,93,222.07**
Moong	**3,42,629.20**	**2,93,222.07**
Gujarat	1,269.70	1,086.61
Madhya Pradesh	3,30,212.50	2,82,595.86
Uttar Pradesh	11,147.00	9,539.60

Year/Season/ Commodity/States	Quantity Procured in MT	MSP Value of Rs. In lakh
2024-25	**62,52,564.18**	**40,03,172.52**
Perennial Crop 2024	**97,334.56**	**1,14,346.95**
Copra	**97,334.56**	**1,14,346.95**
Andhra Pradesh	1,036.80	1,157.07
Karnataka	68,108.11	81,729.73
Tamilnadu	28,189.65	31,460.15
Kharif 2024	**45,71,498.71**	**28,05,393.85**
Groundnut	**17,69,608.68**	**12,00,325.57**
Gujarat	12,22,937.34	8,29,518.40
Karnataka	2,053.52	1,392.90
Rajasthan	4,38,252.36	2,97,266.58
Uttar Pradesh	1,06,365.46	72,147.69
Moong	**1,77,204.40**	**1,53,848.86**
Gujarat	353.6	307
Haryana	2,664.15	2,313.02
Karnataka	26,728.35	23,205.55
Maharashtra	583.02	506.18
Rajasthan	1,45,884.84	1,26,657.22
Telangana	990.44	859.9
Soyabean	**19,95,156.51**	**9,76,030.56**
Chhatisgarh	11.1	5.43
Gujarat	55,211.05	27,009.25

Karnataka	18,199.85	8,903.37
Madhya Pradesh	6,21,879.35	3,04,223.38
Maharashtra	11,20,014.50	5,47,911.09
Rajasthan	98,718.63	48,293.15
Telangana	81,122.03	39,684.90
Sunflower Seed	**3,753.00**	**2,732.18**
Karnataka	3,753.00	2,732.18
Toor	**6,25,489.46**	**4,72,244.54**
Andhra Pradesh	79,993.10	60,394.79
Gujarat	1,56,466.27	1,18,132.03
Karnataka	2,16,303.55	1,63,309.18
Madhya Pradesh	7,418.00	5,600.59
Maharashtra	1,33,229.90	1,00,588.57
Telangana	13,177.88	9,949.30
Uttar Pradesh	18,900.76	14,270.07
Urad	**286.66**	**212.13**
Maharashtra	250.95	185.7
Rajasthan	35.71	26.43
Rabi 2025	**11,04,844.51**	**6,74,128.91**
Gram	**3,17,091.41**	**1,79,156.65**
Andhra Pradesh	175.55	99.19
Chhatisgarh	2,075.70	1,172.77
Gujarat	1,50,447.60	85,002.89
Haryana	5.3	2.99
Madhya Pradesh	98,978.98	55,923.12
Maharashtra	5,246.81	2,964.45
Rajasthan	54,334.37	30,698.92
Telangana	5,815.90	3,285.98
Uttar Pradesh	11.2	6.33
Groundnut	**4,779.63**	**3,242.02**
Odisha	2,041.75	1,384.92
Telangana	2,737.88	1,857.10
Masoor	**2,48,051.79**	**1,66,194.70**
Madhya Pradesh	2,12,319.82	1,42,254.28

Uttar Pradesh	35,731.97	23,940.42
Moong	**19,201.65**	**16,670.87**
Andhra Pradesh	6,002.50	5,211.37
Odisha	10,312.35	8,953.18
Tamilnadu	2,886.80	2,506.32
Mustard Seed	**5,00,725.80**	**2,97,931.85**
Assam	3,133.80	1,864.61
Chhatisgarh	106.75	63.52
Gujarat	54,211.10	32,255.60
Haryana	3,22,370.00	1,91,810.15
Madhya Pradesh	50,551.67	30,078.24
Rajasthan	70,095.18	41,706.63
Uttar Pradesh	257.3	153.09
Sunflower Seed	**13,575.98**	**9,883.31**
Haryana	8,862.88	6,452.18
Karnataka	2,145.00	1,561.56
Odisha	48.1	35.02
Telangana	2,520.00	1,834.56
Urad	**1,418.25**	**1,049.51**
Andhra Pradesh	95.3	70.52
Odisha	317.15	234.69
Tamilnadu	1,005.80	744.29
Summer 2025	**4,78,886.40**	**4,09,302.81**
Groundnut	**28,125.25**	**19,077.36**
Uttar Pradesh	28,125.25	19,077.36
Moong	**4,41,982.85**	**3,83,729.51**
Gujarat	17,935.05	15,571.21
Madhya Pradesh	3,93,123.79	3,41,310.07
Uttar Pradesh	30,924.01	26,848.23
Urad	**8,778.30**	**6,495.94**
Madhya Pradesh	8,778.30	6,495.94

Year/Season/	Quantity Procured in MT	MSP Value of Rs. In lakh

Commodity/States		
2025-26	**61,12,875.59**	**40,66,019.31**
Kharif 2025	**36,81,308.53**	**25,93,047.94**
Groundnut	**21,04,545.16**	**15,28,531.15**
Gujarat	17,41,518.86	12,64,865.15
Karnataka	791.84	575.11
Rajasthan	3,13,287.86	2,27,540.97
Uttar Pradesh	48,946.60	35,549.92
Moong	**1,70,020.69**	**1,49,074.14**
Andhra Pradesh	902.9	791.66
Gujarat	792.95	695.26
Karnataka	4,303.55	3,773.35
Rajasthan	1,62,818.94	1,42,759.65
Uttar Pradesh	1,202.35	1,054.22
Soyabean	**7,78,827.56**	**4,14,959.32**
Chhatisgarh	31.95	17.02
Gujarat	78,419.78	41,782.06
Karnataka	42,003.15	22,379.28
Maharashtra	6,02,048.48	3,20,771.43
Rajasthan	17,390.45	9,265.63
Telangana	38,933.75	20,743.90
Sunflower Seed	**8,246.30**	**6,366.97**
Karnataka	8,246.30	6,366.97
Toor	**5,38,733.99**	**4,30,987.19**
Andhra Pradesh	1,00,534.40	80,427.52
Chhatisgarh	81.95	65.56
Gujarat	2,03,018.75	1,62,415.00
Karnataka	76,270.58	61,016.46
Madhya Pradesh	2,446.58	1,957.26
Maharashtra	1,43,145.25	1,14,516.20
Odisha	1,354.20	1,083.36
Telangana	6,381.38	5,105.10

Uttar Pradesh	5,500.90	4,400.72
Urad	**80,934.83**	**63,129.17**
Gujarat	3,044.10	2,374.40
Karnataka	9,216.35	7,188.75
Maharashtra	1,429.07	1,114.67
Rajasthan	492.45	384.11
Uttar Pradesh	66,752.86	52,067.23
Rabi 2026	**24,27,343.06**	**14,69,606.82**
Gram	**20,54,084.60**	**12,06,774.70**
Andhra Pradesh	96,867.35	56,909.57
Chhatisgarh	35,413.18	20,805.24
Gujarat	3,90,807.34	2,29,599.31
Haryana	1,838.40	1,080.06
Karnataka	97,180.25	57,093.40
Madhya Pradesh	2,95,908.27	1,73,846.11
Maharashtra	8,21,268.40	4,82,495.19
Rajasthan	2,83,397.93	1,66,496.28
Telangana	30,167.58	17,723.45
Uttar Pradesh	1,235.90	726.09
Groundnut	**709.95**	**515.64**
Odisha	709.95	515.64
Masoor	**2,59,154.61**	**1,81,408.23**
Bihar	2,982.18	2,087.53
Chhatisgarh	377.28	264.1
Madhya Pradesh	2,01,779.15	1,41,245.41
Uttar Pradesh	54,016.00	37,811.20
Moong	**30,358.75**	**26,618.55**
Andhra Pradesh	14,518.20	12,729.56
Odisha	14,900.85	13,065.07
Tamilnadu	939.7	823.93
Mustard Seed	**63,578.57**	**39,418.71**
Assam	77.15	47.83
Chhatisgarh	1,294.17	802.39

Gujarat	5,615.40	3,481.55
Haryana	56,435.35	34,989.92
Rajasthan	156.5	97.03
Safflower	**299.4**	**195.81**
Karnataka	299.4	195.81
Safflower Seed	**2,577.68**	**1,784.53**
Karnataka	2,577.68	1,784.53
Sunflower Seed	**12,797.20**	**9,880.72**
Haryana	7,540.40	5,821.94
Karnataka	154	118.9
Odisha	14.8	11.43
Telangana	5,088.00	3,928.44
Toor	**2,987.10**	**2,389.68**
Andhra Pradesh	2,987.10	2,389.68
Urad	**795.2**	**620.26**
Andhra Pradesh	39.2	30.58
Odisha	756	589.68
Summer 2026	**4,224.00**	**3,364.54**
Moong	**985.05**	**863.69**
Gujarat	118	103.46
Madhya Pradesh	867.05	760.23
Sunflower Seed	**3,231.60**	**2,495.12**
Haryana	3,231.60	2,495.12
Urad	**7.35**	**5.73**
Madhya Pradesh	7.35	5.73

STATEMENT-III

Schemes and Programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

1. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) -** PM-KISAN is a Central Sector Scheme and provides annual financial assistance of Rs. 6,000 to eligible farmer families in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.
2. **Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) –** To provide remunerative price to the farmers, Government implements PM-AASHA with the components of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of State/UT. PSS is implemented for procurement of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra at Minimum Support Price (MSP) as and when the market price falls below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). PDPS envisages the payment of price difference between the MSP and Modal/Sale price directly to bank accounts of registered farmers selling/trading their FAQ of notified oilseeds in the APMC through transparent auction process within stipulated period. MIS is implemented for procurement/coverage of perishable agriculture and horticultural crops for which MSP is not announced.

3. **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) -** 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. 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) where it is shared in the ratio of 90:10.

4. **Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) -** MISS is a Central Sector Scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Under this scheme, farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an up front interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% par annum.

5. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY) -** PMKMY, a central sector scheme, which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of Rs. 3000/- monthly pension on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The contribution amount ranges from Rs 55 to Rs 200 per month based on the entry age of the farmer. Government of India also contribute the matching amount for every subscriber for the farmer.
6. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) –**Under MIDH, assistance is provided for activities related to production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including mango through various interventions. Assistance is also provided for activities such as production of planting material, vegetable seed production, coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including in-situ generation of organic inputs are taken up for development of fruits and vegetables. Capacity buildings of farmers and technicians are also provided for adopting improved technologies. Scheme also envisages creation of post-harvest management (PHM) and marketing for better price realization of produce.

7. **National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm -** National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm - The mission provides comprehensive support to farmers, including assistance for high-quality planting material, inputs for intercropping, and maintenance during four-year gestation period, as well as replanting of old and unproductive plantations. Additional inputs such as farm machinery and irrigation facilities are also supported. To safeguard farmers against price volatility and ensure assured returns, the Government has introduced the Viability Gap Payment (VGP) mechanism, which compensates farmers for adverse price shocks.
8. **National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Seeds –** NMEO–OS aims to enhance domestic oilseed production by bridging the ~60% yield gap through research, improved varieties, and technology dissemination within crop-specific clusters involving FPOs, cooperatives, and private partners. The Mission promotes expansion of oilseeds in fallow and intercropped areas, strengthens seed systems, and improves market linkages through value-chain integration.
9. **Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses –** To achieve self-sufficiency in pulses, the Government of India has launched the Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, aimed at strengthening domestic production and reducing dependence on imports while ensuring nutritional security. With a financial outlay of ₹11,440 crore over a six-year period, the mission places

special emphasis on the promotion of Tur (Arhar), Urad and Masoor. The programme seeks to increase pulses production to 350 lakh tonnes, expand the cultivation area by 35 lakh hectares—particularly in rice fallows and through intercropping systems—to reach about 310 lakh hectares, and enhance productivity to 1,130 kg per hectare through improved seed availability, better agronomic practices and strengthened extension support.

10. **National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) –** The mission has been initiated to strengthen agriculture practices with scientifically backed agro ecological approaches towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food. Farmers are provided with an easy simple certification system and dedicated common branding to access to market their natural farming produce. Real time geo-tagged & referenced monitoring of NMNF implementation is done through an online portal. Under the Mission output based incentive @ ₹4,000 per acre per farmer for a period of two years is provided.

11. **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) –**Under NFSNM, the incentives are provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production & distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest

management techniques, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season etc.

12. **National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)** – Thrust is given on production & productivity improvement of various crops through pollination assisted by adoption of scientific beekeeping and post-harvest management of beekeeping/beehive products including collection, processing, storage, marketing, value addition, etc. with a thrust to develop requisite infrastructural facilities for these activities.

13. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)** - In order to make farm machinery more accessible and affordable to farmers, financial assistance @ 40-50% of the cost of machinery depending on the category of farmers is provided for purchase of agricultural machines. For SC/ST/Small and marginal/North East state/women farmers the financial assistance is @ 50% of the cost of machinery. With a view to make available machines and equipments to farmers on rental basis, financial assistance for establishment of CHCs of the project cost up to Rs. 250 lakhs is provided @ 40% of the project cost and financial assistance for establishments of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) of the project cost up to Rs. 30 Lakhs is provided @ 80% of the project cost to the FPOs and SHGs. The rate of financial assistance for establishing FMBs in the North Eastern States is @ 95% of the project cost.

14. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) -** The Scheme support State Governments efforts of revitalization of their extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices to farmers to increase agricultural production through various extension activities viz. Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Setting up of Farm Schools.

15. **Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM) -** Digital Agricultural Mission has envisaged the making of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) such as Agristack, Agricultural Decision Support System (Agricultural DSS) and a profile of land fertility to create a strong digital agricultural ecosystem in the country. With this, farmer-centric new digital solutions will be promoted and all farmers will be able to get timely and reliable crop-related information. 'Bharat-VISTAAR'(Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual AI tool to integrate the AgriStack portals and the ICAR package on agricultural practices with AI systems for enhancing farm productivity and better farmer decision making and reduce risk through customized advisory support for the farmer

16. **National Bamboo Mission (NBM)** - NBM mainly focuses on the development of complete value chain of the bamboo sector. It is envisaged to link growers with consumers with a cluster approach mode. Assistance

under NBM is being provided to farmers, artisans, entrepreneurs for establishment of Bamboo Nursery, Bamboo Plantation and value chain units such as primary processing, product management and market infrastructure.

17. **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) -** Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha is provided over 3 years for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32,500/ ha is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

18. **Soil Health & Fertility Scheme** was formed to assist states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Awareness on Soil Health Card recommendations among the farmers is generated through farmer trainings, demonstrations and interaction programmes conducted by State Governments.

19. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** provides end-to-end support to organic farmers i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing in cluster-based approach. The primary focus of the scheme is to

form organic clusters (other than North Eastern States) to help them to create a supply chain. Under PKVY, 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.

20. **Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)** focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. Besides some State Government also provide Top-up subsidy to farmers from their State Budget. The Assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation systems is limited to 5 hectares per beneficiary.

21. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)**: Under the scheme, funds are released to the States as grants to incentivize states to increase their expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors. The States have flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, planning, approval and execution of schemes to make investments in interventions as per their priorities and agro-climatic requirements. From 2015-16, the funding pattern of the scheme is 60:40 (90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States) between Centre and States. However, funding pattern to

UTs continues to be 100% by the Central Government. The scheme also includes funding to Innovation & Agri-Entrepreneurship programme.

22. **Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)** – CDP was implemented to divert the area of water guzzling paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, etc. Under CDP, assistance is given for alternative crop demonstration, farm mechanization and value addition items, for site specific activities and for awareness, training etc. CDP was extended for replacing tobacco crop in the major tobacco growing states.

23. **Rainfed Area Development (RAD)** focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Central Assistance is released based on the Annual Action Plan approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to each farming family under RAD component irrespective of the size of their land holding.

24. **National Makhana Boad (NMB)** was established to promote the integrated development of the makhana (fox nut) sector. Announced in the Union Budget 2025–26 and launched on 15 September 2025, the Board aims to enhance production and productivity, improve quality seed availability, strengthen post-harvest infrastructure, promote research and innovation, facilitate value addition, branding, marketing, and exports, and build farmers' capacity through training and extension.

25. **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)** – Under AIF scheme, a financing facility of 1 lakh crore is provided through medium to long-term debt financing for investment in viable projects relating to post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets such as warehouses, cold storages, cold chains, grading and sorting units, primary processing centres, pack houses and other supply chain infrastructure. The scheme provides interest subvention of 3% per annum on loans up to ₹2 crore and credit guarantee coverage for loans up to ₹2 crore under Credit Guarantee Fund.

26. **Formation & Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs -** "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs)" was launched with a clear strategy and committed resources to form and promote 10,000 new FPOs in the country. FPOs get a financial assistance upto Rs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 years. In addition to this, provision has been made for matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility upto Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO from eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs. Suitable provisions have been made for training and skill development of FPOs.

27. **Agri Fund for Start Ups & Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE) -** The objective of the AgriSURE Fund is to support startups associated with the agricultural value chain, thereby fostering innovation and technology within the agricultural sector to accelerate the growth of startups by creating a conducive investment environment and providing capital. Furthermore, it will encourage young entrepreneurs and their innovations. This initiative will strengthen the value chain for agricultural products and, alongside increased investment in agriculture, generate employment opportunities for both rural and urban youth. Additionally, it will assist FPOs and cooperative societies by promoting the adoption of new technologies and machinery. A Blended capital fund of ₹750 crore with SEBI Registered Category II, Alternative Investment Fund (AIF), contributions from the Government of India is ₹250 crore, NABARD is ₹250 crore, and ₹250 crore is being mobilized from banks, insurance companies, and private investors.

28. **Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM) -** ISAM supports state governments in governing the agricultural produce marketing through creation and improvement of market structures, capacity building and generating access to market information. Under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), the subsidy @ 33.33% for NER, hilly area, Women/SC/ST promoters, PACS & FPOs etc. and @25% for others is available.

29. **Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) -** The scheme targets 100 districts with lowest agricultural productivity by adopting crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices in convergence with 36 central schemes of 11 departments, State schemes and private partnerships with the target of improving productivity in DDKY districts.

30. **Agroforestry** - The scheme extends 100% financial assistance to Government agencies for implementation, and 50% assistance to private agencies, individual farmers, and entrepreneurs for establishing nurseries and raising saplings to strengthen farmers' technical capacity, promote adoption of improved agroforestry models and enhance productivity and income of farmers through the use of quality planting material and improved farming practices.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SAFAI KARAMCHARI

1599. SHRI UTKARSH VERMA MADHUR:

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

(a) the number of sanitation workers and manual scavengers identified in the latest national survey who are yet to receive full rehabilitation benefits under the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of sewer and septic tank deaths reported since 2017 and compensation actually disbursed to affected families, classified State and district- wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the action taken against contractors or civic bodies found in violation of the mechanisation mandate; and

(d) the number of complaints received by the national commission for Safai Karamcharis regarding non-payment of wages, denial of safety equipment and caste-based discrimination, classified State and district-wise including for Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a): National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme has been launched in 2023-24 to ensure safety and dignity of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs). Components of erstwhile Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) have been subsumed in NAMASTE scheme. Waste Pickers have been added as beneficiary under NAMASTE scheme in 2024-25. The number of SSWs and Waste Pickers validated in the NAMASTE scheme, as on 20.07.2026, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, is at **Statement-I.**

Recently, a fresh survey of manual scavengers, as per the provisions of the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act,

2013" has been conducted in all the districts of the country under which no manual scavenger has been found. However, 58,098 manual scavengers, including 32,473 in Uttar Pradesh, have been identified during the two surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018. The benefits (One Time Cash Assistance, Skill Development Training and Capital Subsidy) provided to the identified 58,098 manual scavengers, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, is at **Statement-II**.

(b): As reported by National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), the details of sanitation workers, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and compensation paid to the legal heirs/ dependents of the deceased sanitation workers from 01.01.2017 to 30.06.2026, is at **Statement-III.** The details of sanitation workers, district-wise of Uttar Pradesh, who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and compensation paid to the legal heirs/ dependents of the deceased sanitation workers from 01.01.2017 to 30.06.2026, is at **Statement-IV.**

(c): Sanitation is a State subject under the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India**.** Data of action taken against contractors or civic bodies for violation of Standard Operating Procedures / guidelines on mechanization is not maintained centrally.

(d): As reported by NCSK, in the year 2025, 842 complaints, including 130 complaints of Uttar Pradesh, have been received from States/UTs regarding non-

payment of wages, denial of safety equipment and caste-based discrimination. The number of complaints received during 2025, State/ UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh, is at **Statement V.** The number of complaints received during 2025, district-wise of Uttar Pradesh, is at **Statement VI.**

STATEMENT-I

The number of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) and Waste Pickers validated in the NAMASTE scheme, as on 20.07.2026, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	States/UTs	SSWs Validated	Waste Pickers Validated
1.	Andaman And Nicobar	60	1124
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4052	15261
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	86	264
4.	Assam	466	5052
5.	Bihar	3462	11466
6.	Chandigarh	253	789
7.	Chhattisgarh	1465	6718
8.	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	116	12
9.	Delhi	3649	13495
10.	Goa	250	1561
11.	Gujarat	7648	6840
12.	Haryana	2677	3992
13.	Himachal Pradesh	435	1473
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	727	4507
15.	Jharkhand	1115	2158
16.	Karnataka	6312	10686
17.	Kerala	1797	13098

18.	Ladakh	21	1
19.	Lakshadweep	86	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3836	9906
21.	Maharashtra	8782	57115
22.	Manipur	185	475
23.	Meghalaya	108	671
24.	Mizoram	143	67
25.	Nagaland	105	921
26.	Odisha	1294	7311
27.	Puducherry	243	1379
28.	Punjab	4465	3765
29.	Rajasthan	4082	7584
30.	Sikkim	107	287
31.	Tamil Nadu	6981	34858
32.	Telangana	3817	4062
33.	Tripura	353	1861
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12463	44337
35.	Uttarakhand	644	1888
36.	West Bengal	7630	10181
	TOTAL	**89915**	**285165**

STATEMENT-II

The benefits (One Time Cash Assistance, Skill Development Training and Capital Subsidy) provided to the identified 58,098 manual scavengers, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	States	Total number of Identified MS	One-time Cash Assistance	Skill Development Training	Capital Subsidy for General Projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	1793	1793	252	-

2	Assam	3921	3921	658	9
3	Bihar	131	131	18	-
4	Chhattisgarh	3	3	-	-
5	Gujarat	105	105	19	-
6	Jharkhand	192	192	34	-
7	Karnataka	2927	2927	666	861
8	Kerala	518	518	326	-
9	Madhya Pradesh	510	510	243	-
10	Maharashtra	6325	6325	1904	72
11	Odisha	230	230	66	83
12	Punjab	231	231	62	46
13	Rajasthan	2673	2673	2174	46
14	Tamil Nadu	398	398	29	78
15	Uttar Pradesh	32473	32473	18289	970
16	Uttarakhand	4988	4988	2939	96
17	West Bengal	680	680	247	542
Total		**58098**	**58098**	**27926**	**2803**

STATEMENT-III

The details of sanitation workers, state-wise including Uttar Pradesh, who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and compensation paid to the legal heirs/ dependents of the deceased sanitation workers from 01.01.2017 to 30.06.2026

S. No.	Name of State / UT	Number of Deaths	Full compensation paid	Part Compensation Paid
1	Bihar	4	4	-
2	Chandigarh	3	3	-
3	Chhattisgarh	5	5	-
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	-

5	Delhi	65	55	-
6	Goa	1	1	-
7	Gujarat	75	72	-
8	Haryana	78	55	8
9	Jharkhand	1	1	-
10	Karnataka	28	27	-
11	Kerala	1	1	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	16	13	1
13	Maharashtra	87	68	5
14	Odisha	2	2	1
15	Punjab	25	24	-
16	Rajasthan	36	36	-
17	Tamil Nadu	77	74	-
18	Telangana	14	13	1
19	Uttar Pradesh	88	70	4
20	Uttarakhand	3	3	-
21	West Bengal	25	21	3
Total		**637**	**551**	**23**

STATEMENT-IV

The details of sanitation workers, district-wise of Uttar Pradesh, who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks and compensation paid to the legal heirs/ dependents of the deceased sanitation workers from 01.01.2017 to 30.06.2026

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Deaths	Full compensation paid	Part Compensation paid
1	Agra	5	3	1
2	Ambedkar Nagar	2	-	-
3	Chandauli	4	-	-

4	Gautam Budhnagar	16	8	2
5	Ghaziabad	18	18	-
6	Ghazipur	2	2	-
7	Jallon	1	1	-
8	Kanpur	6	6	-
9	Pilibhit	1	1	-
10	Lucknow	9	8	-
11	Mathura	6	6	-
12	Rae Bareli	2	2	-
13	Sitapur	6	6	-
14	Sultanpur	1	1	-
15	Sahibabad	2	2	-
16	Varanasi	7	6	1
Total		**88**	**70**	**4**

STATEMENT-V

The number of complaints received during 2025, State/ UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Total number of Grievances
1	Andhra Pradesh	30
2	Assam	10
3	Bihar	27
4	Chandigarh	30
5	Chhattisgarh	25
6	Delhi	140
7	Goa	2
8	Gujarat	28
9	Haryana	22
10	Himachal Pradesh	17
11	Jharkhand	15

12	Karnataka	10
13	Kerala	1
14	Maharashtra	95
15	Madhya Pradesh	30
16	Odisha	17
17	Puducherry	11
18	Punjab	25
19	Rajasthan	45
20	Tamil Nadu	41
21	Telangana	33
22	Uttrakhand	18
23	Uttar Pradesh	130
24	West Bengal	40
Total		**842**

STATEMENT-VI

The number of complaints received during 2025, district-wise of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Name of Districts	Number of complaints
1	Agra	3
2	Aligarh	4
3	Prayagraj	3
4	Ambedkar Nagar	1
5	Azamgarh	2
6	Baghpat	2
7	Banda	2
8	Bara Banki	1
9	Bareilly	3
10	Bijnor	4
11	Budaun	4

12	Bulandshahr	4
13	Etah	3
14	Etawah	2
15	Fatehpur	1
16	Firozabad	2
17	Gautam Buddha Nagar	16
18	Ghaziabad	8
19	Hamirpur	1
20	Hapur	6
21	Hardoi	1
22	Hathras	3
23	Jaunpur	3
24	Jhansi	2
25	Kannauj	1
26	Kanpur Dehat	4
27	Kanpur Nagar	5
28	Kaushambi	2
29	Lakhimpur Kheri	4
30	Lucknow	6
31	Mathura	3
32	Meerut	5
33	Moradabad	3
34	Muzaffarnagar	4
35	Pilibhit	3
36	Sambhal	1
37	Shamli	2
38	Sitapur	4
39	Varanasi	2
	Total	**130**

NATIONAL COOPERATION POLICY & DATABASE

1600. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

(a) the progress made in implementation of the National Cooperation Policy, 2025, including the recommendations and decisions of the National Level Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee;

(b) the number of PACS onboarded/computerised on the database, and new multipurpose PACS formed;

(c) the State-wise status of verification and updation of cooperative societies on the National Cooperative Database; and

(d) whether the National Cooperative Database has been integrated with the implementation of the National Cooperation Policy?

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

(a) : Sir, the National Cooperation Policy (NCP), 2025 provides a roadmap for the systematic and holistic development of the cooperative sector, which demands regular monitoring along with continuous and consistent efforts by all stakeholders, including Central and State Governments. The institutional mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the policy given in NCP 2025 are as follows:

"9.5.1. A 'National Steering Committee on Cooperation Policy', chaired by the Union Minister of Cooperation, to be constituted for overall guidance, inter-

ministerial coordination, periodic policy review, etc. This committee may include the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of related Ministries of the Government of India as members,

9.5.2. A national-level 'Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee', chaired by the Union Cooperation Secretary, to be established for central-state coordination, troubleshooting implementation bottlenecks, periodic monitoring and evaluation, etc. It may comprise members, including the Secretary of related Ministries of the Government of India, Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Additional Chief Secretaries of the Cooperative Department of all States/Union Territories, a representative from NITI Aayog, and Chairpersons/MDs of national cooperative federations/unions/societies, NABARD, NDDB, NCDC, NFDB, NCCT, VAMNICOM, etc."

Both the above committees have been constituted.

The 'Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee' held its first meeting on 09.06.2026. In its first meeting, it was informed that the NCP is implemented through the Whole-of-Government approach and in the spirit of cooperative federalism. The Ministry of Cooperation has taken 152 initiatives in furtherance of the implementation of NCP, 2025 (attached as Statement-A). Besides, all State/UTs are advised to formulate State-level cooperation policy in line with NCP, 2025.

(b) : As per National Cooperative Database (NCD), as of 15.07.2026, there are a total of 1,12,895 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across the country, out of which 1,07,457 PACS are functional. The State-wise details of total number of functional PACS are attached at **Statement-I**. Since the approval of the Government of India's plan on 15.02.2023 to establish new multipurpose PACS, dairy, and fisheries cooperative societies covering all Panchayats and villages across the country, a total of 10,225 new M-PACS have been registered. The State-wise details of total number of M-PACS are attached as **Statement-II**.

The Government has launched the Central Sector Project for Computerization of PACS, in 2022. The Government of India initially approved 63,000 PACS under Project of Computerization of functional PACS with a total financial outlay of ₹2,516 Crore which has now been increased up to 2925.39 Crore covering 79,630 PACS which entails bringing all the functional PACS onto an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based common national software, linking them with NABARD through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). The state-wise details are at **Statement- III**.

Further, 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. As per the National Cooperative Database, a total of 10,225 new M-PACS have been registered as

on 15.07.2026 across the country since the approval of the plan on 15.2.2023. The State-wise details are at **Statement-II**.

(c): A comprehensive National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been developed by the Ministry of Cooperation with the support of States / UTs. This database provides a single-point access to information on over 8.5 lakh cooperatives societies across 30 economic sectors, having approximately 30 crore members. The data of the Cooperative Societies is collected and updated regularly on the NCD portal by nodal officers appointed by the States/ UTs for this purpose. The State-wise details of cooperative societies across the country are attached as **Statement-IV**.

(d): The NCD plays an important role not only during the formulation of any policy intervention but during policy implementation as well. The database provides critical insights into cooperatives' geographical coverage, financial performance, etc., and thereby helps implement the policy recommendations. The database serves as an important tool for formation of new PACS, dairy and fisheries primary cooperatives in uncovered and under-covered areas, enables development of a ranking framework, and assist in estimating the economic contribution of cooperative sector in the Indian economy.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of total number of functional Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

Sr. No.	State/UT	Number of Societies	Number of Members
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	47	16,051
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,041	53,45,995
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	177	19,545
4	ASSAM	1,401	22,86,183
5	BIHAR	8,494	1,37,72,082
6	CHANDIGARH	4	589
7	CHHATTISGARH	2,554	34,99,717
8	GOA	141	2,54,104
9	GUJARAT	10,576	33,59,851
10	HARYANA	820	28,16,408
11	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2,225	13,49,946
12	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	769	2,64,718
13	JHARKHAND	4,457	17,21,520
14	KARNATAKA	6,189	78,10,312
15	KERALA	1,647	3,05,03,909
16	LADAKH	128	14,616
17	MADHYA PRADESH	5,185	57,61,249
18	MAHARASHTRA	21,212	1,22,52,114
19	MANIPUR	352	70,119
20	MEGHALAYA	811	1,44,890
21	MIZORAM	154	9,841
22	NAGALAND	584	25,329
23	ODISHA	4,139	70,88,943
24	PUDUCHERRY	53	69,911
25	PUNJAB	3,662	22,57,948
26	RAJASTHAN	9,600	76,64,251
27	SIKKIM	202	34,231

28	TAMIL NADU	4,509	1,06,06,708
29	TELANGANA	905	2,892,610
30	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	17	10,584
31	TRIPURA	565	4,02,355
32	UTTARAKHAND	988	12,13,774
33	UTTAR PRADESH	8,003	1,08,88,558
34	WEST BENGAL	4,851	47,56,095
	TOTAL	**1,07,462**	**13,91,85,056**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of total number of M-PACS

Sr. No.	State/UT	Number of Societies	Number of Members
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1	12
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	110
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	136	2868
4	ASSAM	580	10875
5	BIHAR	57	98369
6	CHHATTISGARH	517	263952
7	GOA	38	1161
8	GUJARAT	662	99147
9	HARYANA	40	23235
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	136	5213
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	232	23249
12	JHARKHAND	45	5792
13	KARNATAKA	265	73239
14	LADAKH	3	333
15	MADHYA PRADESH	680	490858
16	MAHARASHTRA	212	59755
17	MANIPUR	127	15750
18	MEGHALAYA	290	18537
19	MIZORAM	97	5444
20	NAGALAND	50	2065
21	ODISHA	1539	705969
22	PUDUCHERRY	4	99
23	PUNJAB	152	2504
24	RAJASTHAN	2003	690478
25	SIKKIM	27	636
26	TAMIL NADU	27	12020
27	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	5	98
28	TRIPURA	294	4318

29	UTTARAKHAND	606	7892
30	UTTAR PRADESH	1364	151736
31	WEST BENGAL	25	3794
	TOTAL	10225	2779508

STATEMENT- III

PACS Computerization Data 15th July 2026

S. No	State/UTs Name	Approved PACS	Hardware Delivered	ERP Onboarded	e-PACS
1	Andaman and Nicobar	46	46	46	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2037	2021	2021	2017
3	Arunachal Pradesh	139	14	14	14
4	Assam	850	709	581	540
5	Bihar	4495	4477	4482	4469
6	Chhattisgarh	2028	2028	2028	2028
7	Daman and Diu	9	4	4	4
8	Goa	86	58	55	46
9	Gujarat	6216	5754	5760	5683
10	Haryana	710	710	710	710
11	Himachal Pradesh	1885	1789	1598	1168
12	Jammu and Kashmir	708	537	537	537
13	Jharkhand	2797	1500	1491	1400
14	Karnataka	5894	5491	4590	3794
15	Ladakh	10	10	10	10
16	Madhya Pradesh	5455	4536	4536	4536
17	Maharashtra	12178	12000	12033	11987
18	Manipur	308	196	214	116
19	Meghalaya	330	108	103	97
20	Mizoram	99	49	45	24

21	Nagaland	231	231	142	28
22	Odisha	4240	0	0	0
23	Pondicherry	45	45	44	32
24	Punjab	3482	3456	3454	2517
25	Rajasthan	8525	6781	6933	5954
26	Sikkim	131	107	107	107
27	Tamil Nadu	4561	4532	4481	3007
28	Tripura	475	268	268	267
29	Uttar Pradesh	6257	3581	3219	2014
30	Uttarakhand	1216	670	668	663
31	West Bengal	4187	4167	3512	938
	Total	**79630**	**65875**	**63686**	**54707**

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise details of cooperative societies

Sr. No.	State/UT	Number of Societies
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	2,244
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	18,165
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,547
4	ASSAM	12,838
5	BIHAR	27,288
6	CHANDIGARH	476
7	CHHATTISGARH	11,957
8	DELHI	5,827
9	GOA	5,611
10	GUJARAT	88,119
11	HARYANA	35,040
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,844
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10,735

14	JHARKHAND	12,207
15	KARNATAKA	47,288
16	KERALA	19,479
17	LADAKH	273
18	LAKSHADWEEP	65
19	MADHYA PRADESH	53,216
20	MAHARASHTRA	2,27,177
21	MANIPUR	11,655
22	MEGHALAYA	3,599
23	MIZORAM	1,559
24	NAGALAND	7,497
25	ODISHA	8,667
26	PUDUCHERRY	464
27	PUNJAB	20,332
28	RAJASTHAN	43,723
29	SIKKIM	3,750
30	TAMIL NADU	23,034
31	TELANGANA	60,680
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	571
33	TRIPURA	3,280
34	UTTARAKHAND	6,442
35	UTTAR PRADESH	40,591
36	WEST BENGAL	32,190
	TOTAL	**8,53,430**

Source:- NCD portal as of 15.07.2026.

A. <u>Making Primary Cooperatives economically vibrant and transparent</u>

1. **Model Bye-laws for Primary Agricultural 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 63,707 PACS have been onboarded on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Software, and 65,875 hardware has been delivered in 30 States/UTs. So far, 54,707 PACS have been declared as e-PACS and a total of 51.58 Crore transactions have been done through the software as on 15th July 2026.

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 38,138 new PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies have been registered; and 21,292 Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been strengthened as on 15.06.2026 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**: The 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. Under the pilot project, construction of godowns in 11 PACS of 11 States has been completed. Further, under the Extended Pilot, more than 600 PACS across the country have been identified for the construction of godowns under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector. Cabinet Secretary has assigned a target of creating 5 LMT by September 2026.

   Currently, the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), and National Cooperative Consumers

Federation of India Limited (NCCF) have given hiring assurance for 680 PACS/Cooperative godowns with capacity of 10.86 LMT. Construction work has commenced in 505 PACS (2.84 LMT), out of which construction completed in 302 PACS created a total capacity of 1.71 LMT *(Andhra Pradesh – 117 godowns with capacity 0.79 LMT, Rajasthan.- 120 godowns with capacity 0.60 LMT, Maharashtra – 18 godowns with capacity 0.16 LMT, Gujarat – 43 godowns with capacity 0.15 LMT and Tamil Nadu – 4 godowns with capacity 0.013 LMT).* Additionally, 496 PACS/cooperatives have been identified with a total storage capacity of 14.56 LMT.

6. **Launch of Margdarshika/ SOP for World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector**: A comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - "Margdarshika" has been prepared 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 more than 200 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, 55,514 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 (DA&FW), 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 DA&FW to NCDC, and NCDC registered 746 FPOs in the cooperative sector. Thereafter, with the initiative of Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, additional target of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) was allocated to NCDC by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, for formation and promotion of FPOs in cooperative sector through strengthening of PACS under the scheme and NCDC got target of 1117 FPOs and registered/onboarded 1117 FPOs through the members of PACS. This will help provide farmers with necessary market linkages and a fair and remunerative process for their produce.

NCDC has disbursed ₹320 crore to FPOs/Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) under the scheme as of 31.05.2026.

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 and 13 outlets have been commissioned.

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, 4,275 PACS/ cooperative societies have applied online for PMBJKs, out of which 4,255 PACS have been given initial approval by the Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), and 846 PACS have received store codes from PMBI, out of 645 PACS have started functioning as PM Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

15. **PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK** PACS have been enabled to operate PMKSK for ensuring easy accessibility of fertilizer & related services to farmers in the country. As per the information shared by the States/ UTs, so far, a total of 38,974 PACS are functioning as PMKSK.

16. **PACS to carry out O&M of rural piped water supply schemes (PWS)**: PACS have been made eligible to carry out the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of PWS in rural areas. As per information received from States/ UTs, 1,480 PACS have been identified/ selected by 10 States/ UTs to provide O&M services at the Panchayat/ Village level, out of these, 118 PACS have started functioning.

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. **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, a SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far, 10,060 new Micro-ATMs have been distributed to Bank Mitra cooperative societies in Gujarat.

20. **Rupay Kisan Credit Card to Members of Milk Cooperatives:** In order to expand the reach of DCCBs/ StCBs and to provide necessary liquidity to the members of Dairy Cooperative societies, Rupay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) are being distributed to the members of cooperatives for providing

credit at comparatively lower interest rates and to enable them to carry out other financial transactions. To facilitate effective implementation of the initiative, an SOP has been launched on 19th September 2024. So far 6.57 lakh new 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 as on 31.05.2026 has disbursed ₹130 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 (i.e., 660 LKgPD in Base Year 2023-24) over next five years (i.e., 1007 LKgPD in 2028-29) by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the

share of dairy cooperatives in organised sector." The SOP for White Revolution 2.0 was launched on 19.09.2024 by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. On 25.12.2024, the Hon'ble Home & 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 (DCSs). So far, 25,282 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 organizations 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 the market prices exceed the MSP, farmers are free to sell their produce in the open market. A total of 44,09,590 farmers have already

registered on the e-Samyukti portal of NCCF. Similarly, 15,84,759 farmers have registered themselves on the e-Samridhi portal of NAFED.

B. Strengthening the Cooperative Banks

24. **Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been allowed to open new branches to expand their business:** UCBs can now open new branches up to 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 & 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 greater operational freedom to UCBs 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) of 50% of loans and advances has been

increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore (or 0.4% of the Tier I capital whichever is lower), 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 Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation (NUCFDC) has been established with 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 Sahakar CBS, 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 of timeline 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, are now eligible for one time settlement 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 Commercial Real Estate/ Residential Housing (CRERH) 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 are allowed to use it through State Cooperative Bank as sub AUA/KUA, free of cost.

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 get 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. Further, CGTMSE has 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. The 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. Loans 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) for purchase of the produce of members.

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 15 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 & DCCBs, subject to eligibility, are now 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, 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 are 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 & 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., fall under the PSL category.

49. The RBI granted **exemption to NUCFDC** from the limit of 200 subscribers for paid-up capital during a financial year under Section 42(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

50. RBI has **removed the requirement of ₹50 crore networth** for Rural Cooperative Banks to become Corporate Agent for distribution of insurance.

51. RBI has now **strengthened TAFCUB** for UCBs by revising the terms of references of MoU with RCS. Now this paves way for revival of weak UCBs, their merger and capacity building.

52. RBI has granted **relaxation to specified borrowers like IFFCO** to borrow more than 50% of their working capital requirements (incremental funds) from the banks.

53. 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 have also revised their scheme guidelines to include cooperative banks.

54. 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.

55. 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 1200 cooperative banks have onboarded on I4C.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. On the request of the Ministry, NABARD has submitted a **report on Reforms, Restructuring, and Innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs).**

59. The Ministry has completed **a detailed study through IRMA for National Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks'** Federation Ltd. (NAFCARD), resulting in an approved Action Plan that guides lending expansion, promotes non-farm sector activities, and strengthens cooperative governance.

60. 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

61. Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for co-operative societies having income between Rs. 1 to 10 Cr.: For the cooperatives having income between Rs 1 to 10 cr, the surcharge has been reduced from 12% to 7%.

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.

62. **MAT reduced for cooperatives from 18.5% to 15%:** The Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) has benn reduced from 18.5% to 15% for cooperatives. With this provision, now there is parity between Cooperative Societies and Companies in this regard.

63. **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.

64. **Tax cut for new manufacturing Cooperative societies:** For new cooperatives commencing manufacturing activities by March 31, 2024, a flat lower tax rate of 15% will be charged, compared to an earlier rate of up to 30% plus surcharge. This will encourage the formation of new cooperative societies in the manufacturing sector.

65. **Increase in limit of Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and PCARDBs:** The limit for Cash Deposits and Payments by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

(PCARDBs) has been enhanced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This will facilitate their activities, increase the business, and benefit members of their societies.

66. **Increase in limit of Loan and Loan Repayments in Cash by PACS and PCARDBs:** The limit for Loan and Loan Repayments by PACS and Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) has been enhanced from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 2 lakh per member. This will reduce the operational difficulties and compliance burden.

67. **Increase in the limit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) in Cash Withdrawal**

The cash withdrawal limit of cooperative societies without deduction of tax at source has been enhanced from Rs.1 crore to Rs.3 crore per year. This will increase the cashflow of the cooperatives.

68. **Enabling Taxpayers to obtain low or nil TDS certificates w.r.t. payment on purchase of goods**

Under Income Tax, the payer is required to make TDS on the payments made towards purchase of goods. W.e.f. 1.4.2025, the payee has been given an option to obtain low/Nil deduction certificate. This will reduce TDS compliance burden of the payment made towards purchase of goods.

69. **TCS on the sale of goods under Section 206C(1H) has been made ineffective**

The requirement to collect TCS on sale of goods has been withdrawn w.e.f 1 April, 2025.

70. Deduction allowed to primary cooperative societies for supply of cattle feed and cotton seed produced by their members:

Deduction of profit and gains is presently allowed to cooperative society engaged in supplying milk, oilseeds, fruits or vegetables raised or grown by its members to a federal cooperative society and others engaged in the same activities. This deduction has been extended for supply of cattle feed and cotton seed produced by their members. The extension for deduction of profits arising from supply of cattle feed and cotton seed produced by members will encourage diversification of activities by primary cooperative societies. This will enhance value addition at the grassroots level, reduce input costs for farmer-members and result in higher net income and better livelihood security for them.

71. Deduction of inter-cooperative society dividend under the new tax regime to the extent it is further distributed to members:

The dividend received by a cooperative society from another cooperative society is allowed as a deduction in the old tax regime. Similar deduction has been allowed under the New Tax Regime also, to the extent it is further distributed to the members. This relief will prevent double taxation within the cooperative structure.

72. Deduction of dividend received by notified national cooperative federations for a period of three years, to the extent it is further distributed to members, in respect of investments made till 31.01.2026:

The dividend received by notified national cooperative federations on the investments made till 31.01.2026 has been allowed as a deduction for a period of three years upto 2028-29, to the extent it is further distributed to members. This relief will prevent double taxation within the cooperative structure.

73. Inclusion of cooperatives registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 within the definition of "co-operative society":

Co-operative societies registered under the "Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002," have been included explicitly within the definition of co-operative society under the Act. This will enable such cooperatives to smoothly avail tax benefits and incentives, thereby strengthening multi-state cooperative enterprises operating across sectors.

D. Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills

74. 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.

75. **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 expenditure on 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.

76. **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.

77. **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).

78. **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.

79. **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.

80. **Revival of closed Cooperative Sugar Mills:**

For the revival and modernization of three closed cooperative sugar mills located at Talala, Kodinar and Valsad in Gujarat, Indian Potash Limited (IPL) has invested approximately ₹305 crore and has made significant progress towards restarting the operations of these mills. IPL repaid around ₹300 crore of outstanding loans owed to local cooperative banks by these mills, thereby strengthening the financial position of State and District-level cooperative banks. Additionally, pending dues amounting to ₹40.09 crore payable to employees, vendors, farmers and statutory bodies were also settled. To expand the sugarcane area and enhance productivity, improved sugarcane varieties were promoted, benefiting thousands of farmers and the rural economy. Following the success of this model in Gujarat, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Indian Potash Limited (IPL) and the Government of Odisha for the revival of Badamba Cooperative Sugar Mill in Odisha, with an estimated investment of approximately ₹360 crore.

E. <u>Three new National Level Multi-State Societies</u>

81. 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 produced 6,07,620 quintals of quality seed across 15 crops over 16,877 hectares through the participation of 19,407 farmers. Under the “Bharat Beej” brand, BBSSL has distributed 3,18,572 quintals of quality seed covering multiple crop varieties. The Society has obtained seed licences in 17 States for undertaking seed production, marketing and allied activities.

During FY 2025–26, BBSSL entered into eight strategic MoUs and collaborations with institutions, including ICRISAT for seed-sector R&D; Banas Dairy for strengthening the cooperative-led seed potato ecosystem; SSIAST and IRDF for conservation, purification, multiplication and promotion of traditional and indigenous seed varieties; IARI–IIMaizeR for hybrid maize production; FDRVC for women farmer empowerment; and NSCL and NAFED for seed production, marketing and distribution through cooperative and institutional networks. BBSSL has also emerged as the

cooperative society with the highest membership in the country, with 37,206 member cooperatives during FY 2025–26, increasing to 38,665 members as of date.

82. **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. So far, 14,286 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCOL. NCOL has launched its products under the brand name of “Bharat Organics” and so far 29 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 Dal Gota (White), Urad Dal Split, Urad Dal Whole, Atta, Jaggery Cube, Jaggery Powder, Brown Sugar, Khandsar Sugar, Besan, Apple Cider Vinegar, Cashew, Walnut Kernel, Kashmiri Almond Mamra, Traditional Brown

Basmati Rice, Traditional White Basmati Rice, Jaggery Cube in Jar, Bharat Organics A2 Desi Cow Ghee) under Bharat Organics brand are available in Delhi-NCR and Bangaluru. Bharat Organics products are 100% batch tested for 245+ pesticides in accredited laboratories.

To further enhance consumer outreach, NCOL has launched a direct-to-consumer (D2C) portal and mobile application, enabling deliveries across more than 20,000 pincodes nationwide. NCOL also successfully integrated its products into leading digital and quick-commerce platforms such as Zepto, Blinkit, Swiggy, BigBasket, and Amazon, thereby tapping into high-growth consumer segments.

83. **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, 16,408 PACS/ cooperative societies have become members of NCEL. NCEL has so far exported approximately 15.40 LMT of 54 Agri commodities like Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sugar, Onion, Cumin seed, etc., worth Rs. 6,341 crores to 38 countries. During the financial year 2023-24 and 2024-25 a dividend of 20% was provided by NCEL to its member cooperatives.

84. 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.

85. 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 to farmers for sustainable growth in their income.

86. **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

87. **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.

C <u>Capacity Building in Cooperatives</u>

88. 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 became functional immediately. 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 was done for the new building of the University on 5th July 2025.

Further, the regular Vice Chancellor was appointed on 12.06.2026. The regular Finance Officer and the Registrar of the University were also appointed on 27.02.2026 and 15.04.2026, respectively. The Governing Board and the Executive Council of the University have also been constituted, and the Statutes of the University have been notified by the Ministry. Further, the Ordinances of the University have also been notified by TSU.

89. **Launch of New Courses by TSU and Affiliation**: TSU has launched three new MBA programs (Agribusiness Management, Cooperative Management & Cooperative Banking & Finance) during the academic year 2025-26.

Further, the University has started three Outlying Campuses. From the current academic year 2026–27, the MBA (Development Management and Cooperation) programme will be offered at these campuses. The details of the campuses are as follows:

- Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- Gadag, Karnataka

Regarding the affiliation with the University, 16 institutes, including Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM) Pune, have been affiliated.

90. **Board of Studies and Sub Board of Studies:** A Board of Studies at the Headquarters and Sub-Boards of Studies at the institute level have been envisaged for the standardization and periodic review of course curricula in alignment with the courses of Tribhuvan Sahkari University (TSU) and the New Cooperative Policy (NCP) 2025. This initiative aims to ensure uniformity in curriculum, enhance academic quality and promote consistent learning outcomes for students across all NCCT institutes in different states.

    Accordingly, the Board of Studies at the Head Office has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (CTP), Ministry of Cooperation, in February 2026. Simultaneously, all NCCT institutes have also constituted Sub-Boards of Studies at their respective levels.

91. **Training of One Lakh PACS Secretaries and Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme**: Under the direction of the Ministry of Cooperation, NCCT has developed a comprehensive training module for the capacity building of one lakh PACS Secretaries. The objective of this initiative is to equip PACS Secretaries with the necessary managerial and administrative competencies to effectively discharge their responsibilities, promote diversification of business activities, and strengthen internal control systems.

For this purpose, detailed training and study materials have been prepared. A national-level Training of Trainers (ToT) programme was conducted on 24th–25th March 2026 at VAMNICOM, Pune, wherein 43 faculty members from various NCCT institutes were trained as Master Trainers. Subsequently, training programmes for PACS Secretaries will be conducted at the district level during the academic year 2026–27.

92. **Development of e-Learning Courses on iGOT Karmayogi Portal:** Under the directions of the Ministry of Cooperation, NCCT identified and proposed 12 courses for uploading on the iGOT Karmayogi Portal. Out of these, 7 courses were approved by iGOT for content development. Accordingly, NCCT developed the course content through Subject Matter Experts from its institutes and submitted it to the empanelled iGOT agencies for conversion into video-based course. During the month of June 2026, all the 7 Courses are made available and live in the iGoT karmayogi portal.

93. **Implementation of e-Office System at NCCT:** The e-Office system has been successfully implemented across NCCT Headquarters as well as all training institutes, ensuring seamless, transparent, and paperless functioning through VPN connectivity. Capacity-building and training sessions were conducted for all institutes through video conferencing to facilitate smooth adoption. The Administration Division has been proactively

addressing operational and technical issues to ensure uninterrupted functioning of the system.

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. Special Module on Cooperatives in India:

In coordination with the Ministry of Cooperation, Ministry of Education, and NCERT, NCCT developed a Special Module on Cooperation for Secondary Level school students, launched on 5th July 2025 by the Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister. The initiative aims to build awareness among students about the role of cooperatives in nation-building. It encourages students to consider cooperatives as a potential career path. The module is available on the website of NCERT for students.

99. Cooperatives in Schools

100. 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.

During the financial year 2025–26, a separate head under Grants-in-Aid (General) was allocated to NCCT by the Ministry of Cooperation. Further, the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) has been fully implemented across all training institutes of NCCT throughout the country, ensuring enhanced financial transparency, efficiency, and real-time monitoring of fund utilization.

101. . The Building Sub-Committee has been constituted for each NCCT Institute to ensure timely infrastructural developments

102. 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).

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. 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.

106. 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. **649 programmes were conducted and 30271 PACS participants were trained 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.

107. Training Programme for Newly Established Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies:

As approved by the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, NCCT commenced capacity building training programmes for five personnel from each newly established Multi-Purpose Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society (MPACS) with effect from 27.06.2025.

As on 31.03.2026, NCCT units have conducted 254 training programmes, covering 11,399 participants from more than 2,502 PACS across 203

districts in 17 States, reflecting extensive outreach and effective implementation across the country.

In continuation of that, during the current year 2026-27, NCCT institutes going to conduct more than 250 Programmes and 12500 participants from MPACS are going to be trained.

108. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under PMFBY/ RWBCIS:

A MoU was signed between the NCCT, Ministry of Cooperation, and the Crop Insurance Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. Under the MoU, 200 training programmes covering 10,000 participants from Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) have been approved for phased implementation. Phase-I is proposed to be implemented in 11 States, namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.

109. 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.

110. Revival of PGDM-ABM Programme:

RICM, Chandigarh, has undertaken the initiative to revive the Post Graduate Diploma in Management – Agri-Business Management (PGDM-ABM), duly approved by AICTE.

G. Use of Information Technology for 'Ease of Doing Business'

111. Computerization of the office of Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies:

The Office of Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) has been computerized to create a digital ecosystem for Multi-State Cooperative Societies with a view to streamline processes of registration, byelaws amendment and other services requests in a time-bound manner.

112. 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 launched by the Ministry on 30.01.2024 with a budgetary outlay of Rs.94.59 crore for three years w.e.f. 2023-24. This is a part of the umbrella project of "Strengthening Cooperatives Through IT Interventions" of the Ministry. The project aims to enhance the ease of doing business for Cooperative Societies and create a digital ecosystem for transparent, paperless interaction of cooperative societies with the RCS offices in all States/Union Territories. Under the project, grants are being

provided to the States/ UTs for procurement of hardware, development of software, maintenance & upgradation of software, etc. The software developed under this scheme will be as per the Cooperative Acts of the respective States/UTs. During the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and 2026-27 (up to 15th July, 2026), 35 States/UTs have submitted their proposals, and Rs 43.21 crore has been released as the Government of India's share to States/UTs.

113. **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 with 1,422 units. Further, GOI share amounting to Rs 16.74 crore has been released to 10 States/UTs in FY 2023-24, FY 24-25, FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 for procurement of hardware, digitization, and setting up of support systems.

H. Steps taken by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

114. **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.1,55,347.21 crore and disbursed Rs. Rs.1,27,596.28 for the FY 2025-2026.

115. **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.

116. **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.

117. **Registration under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Guarantee Scheme for FPO (CGSFPO)&Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Animal Husbandry and Dairying (CGFT-AHD):** This step enables cooperatives to get collateral-free loans from NCDC.

118. **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.

119. **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.

120. **Expansion of geographical reach:** NCDC has expanded its geographical reach by opening a new Regional Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and 9 new Sub-offices in Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

121. **Appointment of Young Professionals**: NCDC has appointed young professionals with expertise in various fields. This includes 14 CA/CMA/Inter, 39 MBA, 3 LLB/LLM, 3 BFSc/MFSc & 2 M.A. in Journalism and other young professionals. This move is designed to enhance the Corporation's efficiency.

122. **Bharat Taxi (India’s First Cooperative-based Mobility Platform)**

Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited is an innovative, driver (Sarathi)-centric and cooperative-based mobility solution developed with the objective of economically empowering drivers and providing affordable, safe and reliable transportation facilities to the public. Based on the principles of cooperation, transparency and shared ownership, this platform provides a people-centric alternative to traditional ride-hailing platforms. The key feature of Bharat Taxi is its 'Zero Commission Model', under which no commission is charged from drivers, enabling them to receive the full benefit of the fare directly. Under this model, drivers are not merely service providers but also participants and beneficiaries of the cooperative system. They get opportunities for better income, fair remuneration, participation in decision-making processes and a share in the benefits of the platform, thereby strengthening their social and economic security.

The project has been promoted by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) along with seven other major cooperative and national institutions—IFFCO, NAFED, Amul, KRIBHCO, NDDB, NCEL and NABARD. The project has been named "Bharat Taxi" and was officially launched by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation on 5 February 2026 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. At present, Bharat Taxi has 6.37 lakh drivers and 35.77 lakh customers registered on the platform. The

service is currently operational in Delhi-NCR, Gujarat, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Mumbai, Jaipur and Kanpur.

123. **Central Sector Scheme "Grant-in-Aid to NCDC:** Based on the grant-in-aid of ₹2,000 crore to be provided by the Government over a period of four years, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) will be able to mobilize approximately ₹20,000 crore from the market. NCDC is utilizing these funds to provide long-term and working capital loans to cooperative institutions in sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, sugar, textiles, food processing, storage and cold chain, labour cooperatives, women cooperatives and other cooperative sectors. Under this scheme, NCDC provides financial assistance to cooperative institutions at competitive interest rates.

    During the financial year 2025-26, a total amount of ₹500 crore was released to NCDC, while ₹250 crore has already been released during the current financial year 2026-27. Based on this support, NCDC has disbursed financial assistance of more than ₹10,672 crore up to May 2026, making a significant contribution towards meeting the financial requirements of various cooperative sectors and strengthening their growth potential.

124. **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, 250 trainees have joined as on 31.05.2026 and 227 are currently working.

125. **Launch of Sahakar Innovation Scheme:** To foster innovation and modernization in the cooperative sector, NCDC has launched the Sahakar Innovation Scheme, providing 100% grant-based financial assistance for innovative and viable business ideas proposed by cooperative societies. Under the scheme, an annual corpus of ₹10 crore has been earmarked, with support of up to ₹25 lakh per cooperative on a case-to-case basis. The initiative aims to encourage adoption of new business models, digital technologies, and innovation-driven solutions, particularly for cooperatives that lack adequate collateral or are unable to access conventional credit despite having promising ideas.

126. **NCDC supported Mizoram PACS-focused Cooperative Intern Scheme:** Recognizing the unique challenges faced by grassroots cooperative societies in Mizoram, where the absence of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) limits the implementation of the Cooperative Interns scheme, NCDC has approved a dedicated PACS-focused Cooperative Intern Scheme for the State. Under the initiative, 11 qualified interns will be

deployed across all districts of the State to provide handholding support to 55 PACS over a period of three years.

With a total financial outlay of ₹99 lakh, the interns will assist cooperatives in business planning, capacity building, governance improvement, and facilitating access to institutional finance. The scheme is expected to prepare at least 55 business plans, train around 275 office-bearers, improve the managerial and financial viability of cooperatives, and create a sustainable and replicable model for strengthening grassroots cooperatives across the North-Eastern Region.

I. Creation of National Cooperative Database (NCD)

127. **New National Cooperative Database (NCD) 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. The NCD portal was launched by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister on 08.03.2024. So far, the database includes data on around 8.6 lakh cooperatives from 30 different sectors, involving approximately 32 crore members.

128. **Launch of National Cooperative Database (NCD) portal 3.0:** The upgraded / enhanced version **NCD portal 3.0** was officially launched by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2026. The NCD portal 3.0

provides several new features, including OTP-based secure login, cooperative society-level user access and dashboards, AI Chatbot, village-level GIS mapping, multilingual support through Bhashini integration, API integration with State RCS portals for real time updation of data, feedback mechanism, and call management and technical helpdesk support, improved frontend framework and database for enhanced security and faster access etc.

129. **Launch of NCD GeoTag Mobile Application**: The NCD GeoTag Mobile Application has been developed for capturing the GPS location (latitude and longitude) of all functional cooperatives. It was launched on 06.07.2026 by Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister. The mobile application will also enable accurate geo-tagging and GIS-based mapping of cooperatives on the NCD Portal.

130. **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 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 & 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.

131. **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 15.07.2026, the States of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Mizoram and Sikkim, and UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have completed integration with the

NCD portal. This two-way integration will ensure synchronization of cooperative data across platforms.

J. Policy and Outreach

132. **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 & 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, for smooth and time-bound implementation.

The first meeting of the National Level Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee, constituted under the National Cooperation Policy-2025, was held on 9th June 2026 at Atal Akshay Urja Bhawan, New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation & Chairperson of the Committee. The Committee deliberated on the roadmap for the effective implementation of the National Cooperation Policy-2025,

with special focus on institutional strengthening, coordinated action by Central Ministries, Departments, States and Union Territories, and National Federation/Cooperatives for digital transformation, capacity building, membership expansion and cooperative-led inclusive and sustainable economic development. The meeting was attended by Chairman, IFFCO; Vice Chancellor, “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University, Chairman, NABARD; and Addl. Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and other senior officers from the Ministry of Cooperation and various Central Ministries/Departments, national cooperative federations, cooperative institutions, including senior officers from four States (Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Assam and Uttar Pradesh).

133. National Conclave on the theme of “Implementation Pathways for National Cooperation Policy 2025 and the Way Forward”:

The conclave was organised on 30.03.2026 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, to expedite the operationalisation of the Hon’ble Prime Minister vision of “Sahkar Se Samriddhi” and reinforcing the efforts towards strengthening the cooperative sector as a key engine of national development under the leadership of the Hon’ble Union Minister of Home and Cooperation. The conclave was jointly organized by the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, and “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University (TSU). Policymakers, representatives of state governments, cooperative institutions, experts,

academia, and other stakeholders from across the country participated in the conclave and deliberated on the effective implementation of the policy.

134. **International Year of Cooperatives – 2025 in India:** The United Nations 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 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 & 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 of 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. A dedicated portal was launched on 24.12.2025 for data repository of IYC activities and media outreach activities of the Ministry and its stakeholders.

A major milestone during the year was the launch of the National Cooperation Policy (NCP) 2025, which seeks to strengthen governance systems, improve competitiveness, and align the cooperative sector with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

An Annual Report on the activities undertaken during IYC 2025 was prepared by the Ministry and launched by Hon’ble Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah during the second Manthan Baithak held in Gujarat on 17.02.2026.

135. **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.

The Ministry's digital footprint has grown substantially. Its combined following across major platforms including X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp now stands at over 6.37 lakh followers/subscribers, with YouTube viewership crossing 1.57 crore views. Special campaigns and curated posts on landmark initiatives consistently generate high public engagement, particularly during major events and national observances.

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.

136. **Promotion of Cooperative Awareness through Monthly Publications:** To enhance outreach, awareness, and capacity-building within the cooperative sector, the Ministry of Cooperation is facilitating the publication of two monthly magazines—Sahakar Uday (through IFFCO) and Sahakar Jagran (through NCUI)—since April 2023. Published in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages, these magazines serve as vital platforms for disseminating information about key policies, schemes, initiatives, and success stories of the Ministry and the wider cooperative movement. Sahakar Uday has been publishing nearly 3 lakh copies monthly, while Sahakar Jagran has a circulation of about 2.75 lakh copies every month. These publications help inform and empower cooperative members at the grassroots level by providing timely, relevant, and inspirational content.

K. Multi-State Cooperative Societies

137. **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.

138. **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. More than 38,000 complaints have been received till 17.07.2026 and most of them have been addressed through 44 orders.

139. **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 281 MSCS have been conducted successfully up to 16.07.2026.

140. **Inclusion of Cooperatives as 'buyers' on GeM (Government e-Marketplace) portal:** The Government has permitted cooperatives to register as 'buyers' on GeM, enabling them to procure goods and services from over 102.5 lakh vendors to facilitate economical purchases and greater transparency. So far, 783 cooperative societies have been onboarded/registered on GeM as buyers.

141. **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. 9265.09 crore have been disbursed to 41,55,502 applicants.

L. Other Initiatives

142. **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.

143. Ministry of Cooperation is committed to the redressal of grievances in an effective and time-bound manner. During the year 2025-2026, the Ministry of Cooperation has disposed of more than 6130 grievances received through the Centralised Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System

(CPGRAMS) in time bound manner placing Ministry in Category A for CPGRAM Disposal.

144. 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.

145. 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 & 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)".

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. Establishment of Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF): A new Multi-state Cooperative Society naming Sardar Patel Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (SPCDF) has been launched by the Hon'ble Home & Cooperation Minister on 06.07.2025, with an initial capital of ₹ 200 crore. SPCDF will enable more than 20 lakh dairy farmers from over 20,000 villages in 20 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu and 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.

149. **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).

150. **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 fulfilment of the prescribed eligibility conditions, as applicable giving them equal treatment at par with applicants from other business entities.

151. **Inclusion of cooperative societies in the definition of 'Start-up':**

With the intervention of the Ministry of Cooperation, the Multi-State Cooperative Societies registered under the Multi-State Cooperative

Societies Act, 2002, as well as Cooperative Societies registered under the State and Union Territory, are now recognised as a Startup, which will promote innovation-driven growth in Cooperatives.

152. **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.

FUNDS TO PANCHYATI RAJ INSTITUTION

1601. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the status of devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayati Raj Institutions in view of

the findings of the latest Devolution Index and Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) 2.0;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for inadequate functional and fiscal devolution, delays in State Finance Commission recommendations and weak Gram Sabha participation in several States, including Telangana;

(c) whether the Government has examined the impact of these gaps on local planning, implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce performance-linked incentives and a national framework for strengthening fiscal decentralisation, digital governance and accountability of Panchayati Raj Institutions, 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): “Panchayat”, being “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. States have made their own Panchayati Raj Act, subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj reviews performance of Panchayats, from time to time, through studies, review meetings, field visits, video conferencing, Information Technology applications etc.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has released a report titled “Status of Devolution to Panchayats in States - An Indicative Evidence-Based Ranking, 2024” in February 2025 to assess the effectiveness of devolution and the role of local governments in strengthening grassroots democracy. This report presents the Devolution Index, which provides the overall scores and ranks for all States/Union Territories (UTs) covered under Part-IX of the Constitution of India, based on six identified dimensions: Framework, Functions, Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Enhancement, and Accountability. This report reveals that the extent of devolution has increased from 39.9% to 43.9% between the period 2013-14 to 2021-22. Ranking of States/UTs in Devolution Index and Sub-indices is attached as **Statement.**

Further, this Ministry has also developed the Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) as a composite assessment framework to measure the performance of Gram Panchayats/Equivalent across nine themes aligned with the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs). Under PAI, Panchayats are assigned scores for each of these nine themes, along with an overall/composite score. The Index intends to support the Gram Panchayat in the preparation of an

evidence-based plan by formulating local actions through the convergence of funds & schemes.

The Ministry has also released the "Report on Datasets for State Finance Commissions" wherein it has been highlighted that limited availability of disaggregated local-level data, fragmented data systems which impede evidence-based fiscal analysis, lack of consolidated accounts etc. contribute to delays in the formulation of State Finance Commission recommendations.

This Ministry has also released a “National Study Report on Low Participation in Gram Sabha across States and Union Territories”. This report highlights several systemic and operational bottlenecks contributing to low turnout, including livelihood and occupational constraints, lack of prior publicity, inconvenient scheduling, inadequate representation of women and marginalized communities etc.

(c)**:** Yes, Sir. This Ministry has undertaken an assessment of the impact of institutional and capacity gaps on local planning, implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through an independent third-party evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), conducted by the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). The evaluation assessed the design, implementation strategies, outcomes, and impact of capacity-building interventions undertaken for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The findings

indicate that structured, multi-layered capacity-building interventions, including classroom and thematic training, exposure visits and digital learning, have significantly enhanced the capacities of PRIs in Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) preparation, implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, digital governance, financial management and citizen participation.

(d): Yes, Sir. The 16th Finance Commission (Financial Year 2026-27 to 2030--31) has recommended Rs. 87,048 Crores as Performance Grants. These Performance Grants have been divided in two components– (i) Local Body Performance Grant, which shall be released depending on the quantum of Own Source Revenue generated and enhanced by the Rural Local Bodies and (ii) State Performance Grant, which shall be contingent upon the quantum of fund transferring by the State from its own resources.

To strengthen fiscal decentralisation, digital governance and accountability of Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Ministry has implemented the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under Revamped RGSA, which has significantly enhanced transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level. The eGramSwaraj application, developed as part of the e-Panchayat MMP, has facilitated digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays. The Ministry has

strengthened the e-GramSwaraj platform through integration with other national digital platforms. Integration with the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) facilitates transparent, efficient and rule-based procurement by Gram Panchayats.

Further, 'AuditOnline', an application has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. AuditOnline for transparent auditing of Central Finance Commission funds utilization to strengthen financial management of Panchayats launched in April 2020.

Furthermore, applications developed by the Ministry like Meri Panchayat have endeavoured to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to public. Similarly, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application that aims at bringing transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats.

STATEMENT

Ranking of States/UTs in Devolution Index (DI) and Sub-indices

Rank	DI		Framework		Functions		Finances		Functionaries		Capacity Building		Accountability	
	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score
General Category States														
1	Karnataka	72.23	Kerala	83.56	Tamil Nadu	60.24	Karnataka	70.65	Gujarat	90.94	Telangana	86.19	Karnataka	81.33
2	Kerala	70.59	Maharashtra	74.74	Karnataka	57.62	Kerala	62.89	Tamil Nadu	84.25	Tamil Nadu	84.29	Kerala	81.18
3	Tamil Nadu	68.38	Karnataka	74.43	Odisha	57.46	Tamil Nadu	55.78	Kerala	82.99	Gujarat	83.96	Maharashtra	80.36

4	Maharashtra	61.44	Haryana	73.3	Rajasthan	56.13	Rajasthan	54.56	Karnataka	80.11	Goa	77.7	Uttar Pradesh	76.07
5	Uttar Pradesh	60.07	Madhya Pradesh	70	Kerala	53.86	Odisha	53.57	Chhattisgarh	78.33	Andhra Pradesh	76.69	Tamil Nadu	71
6	Gujarat	58.26	Odisha	69.2	Uttar Pradesh	46.89	West Bengal	52.96	Bihar	75.13	Uttar Pradesh	74.44	Andhra Pradesh	60.49
7	Rajasthan	56.67	Rajasthan	68.54	Maharashtra	46.52	Uttar Pradesh	51.76	Maharashtra	73.63	Maharashtra	73.35	Telangana	60.43
8	West Bengal	56.52	Chhattisgarh	68.51	Chhattisgarh	42.39	Chhattisgarh	51.45	Andhra Pradesh	68.78	Karnataka	71.59	Chhattisgarh	58.17
9	Chhattisgarh	56.26	Tamil Nadu	66.83	Gujarat	41.23	Telangana	46.86	West Bengal	67.76	Kerala	71.11	West Bengal	57.87
10	Telangana	55.1	West Bengal	62.3	Madhya Pradesh	39.47	Bihar	43.86	Rajasthan	64.03	West Bengal	70.63	Odisha	51.92
11	Andhra Pradesh	54.43	Gujarat	61.65	Telangana	38.77	Andhra Pradesh	43.19	Uttar Pradesh	63.13	Madhya Pradesh	70	Bihar	51.64
12	Madhya Pradesh	50.94	Andhra Pradesh	60.08	West Bengal	33.07	Maharashtra	42.96	Madhya Pradesh	62.22	Rajasthan	61.43	Gujarat	47.9
13	Odisha	50.03	Uttar Pradesh	54.64	Punjab	31.97	Madhya Pradesh	42.34	Telangana	58.01	Bihar	55.27	Haryana	41.93
14	Bihar	48.24	Goa	52.88	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	Gujarat	41.63	Goa	46.31	Chhattisgarh	47.61	Rajasthan	41.43
15	Haryana	39.33	Bihar	49.76	Jharkhand	27.56	Haryana	40.38	Haryana	38.48	Odisha	43.43	Madhya Pradesh	36.55
16	Goa	37.71	Punjab	47.26	Bihar	18.69	Punjab	36.36	Jharkhand	27.83	Haryana	35.35	Goa	31.75
17	Punjab	29.34	Telangana	45.35	Haryana	16.82	Jharkhand	30.05	Odisha	27.42	Punjab	26.34	Punjab	24.87
18	Jharkhand	27.73	Jharkhand	42.3	Goa	6.63	Goa	26.88	Punjab	8.2	Jharkhand	24.72	Jharkhand	16.47
Northeastern / Hilly Area States														
1	Tripura	57.58	Uttarakhand	70.95	Sikkim	42.59	Tripura	59.16	Himachal Pradesh	70.06	Himachal Pradesh	83.68	Tripura	70.69
2	Himachal Pradesh	53.17	Tripura	66.5	Assam	28.66	Himachal Pradesh	48.41	Assam	65.12	Tripura	76.82	Assam	57.14
3	Uttarakhand	49.11	Sikkim	65.27	Himachal Pradesh	23.01	Uttarakhand	47.11	Uttarakhand	60.49	Assam	71.96	Uttarakhand	52.72
4	Assam	49.06	Himachal Pradesh	62.22	Tripura	21.5	Sikkim	43.5	Tripura	52.22	Uttarakhand	56.02	Himachal Pradesh	39.41
5	Sikkim	43.81	Assam	54.04	Uttarakhand	16.68	Assam	34.06	Sikkim	31.42	Sikkim	53.23	Sikkim	34.94

6	Arunachal Pradesh#	17.96	Arunachal Pradesh#	41.5	Arunachal Pradesh#	12.7	Manipur#	13.17	Manipur#	21.4	Arunachal Pradesh#	37.4	Manipur#	28.75
7	Manipur#	17.13	Manipur#	34.05	Manipur#	11.23	Arunachal Pradesh#	6.83	Arunachal Pradesh#	5.74	Manipur#	3.75	Arunachal Pradesh#	22.56
Union Territories														
1	Jammu and Kashmir	27.85	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	55.21	Jammu and Kashmir	11.88	Puducherry	16.16	Lakshadweep#	39.53	Jammu and Kashmir	55.08	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	45.73
2	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	27.15	Lakshadweep#	31.42	Ladakh	11.08	Jammu and Kashmir	13.29	Jammu and Kashmir	36.97	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	54.82	Jammu and Kashmir	39.76
3	Lakshadweep#	18.32	Jammu and Kashmir	23.07	Lakshadweep#	10.36	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	9.09	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	31.69	Ladakh	29.32	Puducherry	29.33
4	Ladakh	16.18	Ladakh	22.21	Puducherry	4.63	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	5.45	Ladakh	25.25	Lakshadweep#	15.18	Lakshadweep#	28.13
5	Puducherry	16.16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	22.06	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	4.5	Lakshadweep#	3.99	Puducherry	21.49	Puducherry	13.75	Ladakh	27.43
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	13.62	Puducherry	9.31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	0	Ladakh	0	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	20.94	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	8.57	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	24.91
	National Average	**43.89**		**54.29**		**29.18**		**37.04**		**50.96**		**54.63**		47.51

Source: Report titled “Status of Devolution to Panchayats in States - An Indicative Evidence-Based Ranking, 2024”

Note: #States for which previous data is used.

FUNDS FOR PREVENTION OF FLOODS

1602. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) the details of fund allocated, released and utilized for managing/preventing floods and soil erosion due to floods during last three years and the current year, till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri districts in Uttar Pradesh face severe, recurring floods and soil erosion caused by unregulated water releases from Nepal and the swelling of rivers like the Sharda and Saryu which permanently swallows agricultural land, damages infrastructure like schools, and displaces thousands of residents;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent floods and damages caused by this in the said areas; 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): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursal of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities,

from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support.

The Central Government has also approved Urban Flood Risk Management Program (UFRMP Phase-I) for Seven cities (Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Chennai) with a total outlay of Rs. 3075.65 Crore and Urban Flood Risk Management Program (UFRMP Phase-II) for Eleven cities(Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna, Raipur, Thiruvanathapuram, Vishakhapatnam, Indore and Lucknow) with a total outlay of Rs. 2444.42 Crore.

The State-wise funds released for flood management works under the Flood Management Programme (FMP) component of the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) Scheme and River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas (RMBA) component of the FMBAP Scheme is enclosed as **Statement**. In addition, Flood Hazard Atlas have been developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for flood prone States.

The Central Water Commission (CWC) has taken initiatives on AI based flood forecasting in the year 2025 on pilot basis, as an endeavour towards development of AI/ML techniques based Short-Range level flood forecasting

models for Level Flood Forecasting Stations of CWC, on rivers across the country.

The National Disaster Response Force (NDR Force) maintains close coordination with IMD, CWC & other Early Warning Agencies for timely inputs and prompt response. The NDRF Units remain in close and regular coordination with the concerned States/ District Authorities to undertake evacuation on requisition by States/ Districts.

STATEMENT

The State-wise funds released for flood management works under the Flood Management Programme (FMP) component of the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) Scheme.

State	Central Share released during 2023-24 to 2025-26 (In Rs. Crore)	Central Share released in 2026-27 (in Rs. Crore)
Arunachal Pradesh	22.5	60.00
Assam	79.18	35.00
Bihar	19.40	
Himachal Pradesh	42.69	1.25
Jammu & Kashmir	61.94	
Ladakh	9.6	
Manipur	242.25	
Nagaland	2.59	
Uttarakhand	2.32	
West Bengal		14.278

The State-wise funds released for flood management works under the River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas (RMBA) component of the FMBAP Scheme.

State	Central Share released during 2023-24 to 2025-26 (In Rs. Crore)	Central Share released in 2026-27 (in Rs. Crore)
Bihar	187.36	0.20
Punjab	1.65	
Uttarakhand	9.37	70.00
Uttar Pradesh	254.18	
West Bengal	7.78	

CYBER CRIME REPORTING PORTAL

1603. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that State Police, including Tamil Nadu Police are heavily dependent on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

(NCRP) and the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) for freezing and recovering money lost in cyber frauds;

(b) the total number of cybercrime complaints and financial fraud cases registered on the NCRP during the last three years, State/UT and categary-wise along with the financial losses reported by citizens due to online scams and the quantum of funds successfully saved or frozen through CFCFRMS;

(c) the number of mule bank accounts, suspicious SIM cards, international mobile equipment identities (IMEIs) identified and blocked through coordination with financial institutions and telecom service providers along with the standard operating procedures (SOPs) issued to state law enforcement agencies to handle cyber fraud;

(d) whether it is a fact that the sharp rise in cyber fraud complaints involving thousands of crores of rupees has led to delays in freezing fraudulent transactions and refunding victims along with the number of complaints received, amount frozen and amount refunded through the Portal, State-wise, during 2024-25 and 2025-26; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen staffing, banking coordination and technical support provided to States for cyber crime prevention to ensure quicker recovery and refund of defrauded amounts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR):

(a) to (e) : 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the States and Union Territories (UTs) are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of cybercrime. The Central Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), supplements the efforts of States and UTs by providing policy guidance, technological support, capacity-building assistance, and financial resources to strengthen cybercrime management and enforcement capabilities.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cyber crimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (NCRP) (https://cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.

The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' (CFCFRMS), under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. As per CFCFRMS operated by I4C, till 30.06.2026, financial amount of

more than Rs. 11,158 Crore has been saved in more than 32.80 lakh complaints. As per NCRP & CFCFRMS operated by I4C, during the year 2023 to 2025, the total number of cyber fraud complaints on NCRP are more than 50,11,083 the total amount marked as Lien is more than ₹ 7,788 crores, and the amount refunded is more than ₹ 132 crores.

A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions. Till 30.06.2026, more than 30.48 lakh suspect identifier data received from Banks and 32.08 lakh Layer 1 mule accounts have been shared with the participating entities of Suspect Registry and declined transactions worth Rs. 25,698 crores. Till 30.06.2026, more than 15.75 lakhs SIM cards and 5.77 lakhs IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.

To further strengthen operational efficiency and ensure uniformity in handling cybercrime complaints, the Ministry has issued a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for NCRP-CFCFRMS. The SOP lays down a standardized framework for complaint processing, bank coordination, grievance redressal, removal of lien markings, and restoration of defrauded funds to rightful claimants based on complaints received through the NCRP. Money Restoration Module for expeditious restoration of defrauded money to the victims and Grievance Redressal Module for timely attending to the grievances relating to

freezing of the bank accounts and lien marking of the amount, have been made functional from April, 2026.

I4C, MHA is regularly organising 'State Connect', 'Thana Connect', 'Bank Connect' and peer learning sessions to share best practices, enhance capacity building, etc.

पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत अनियमितताएं

1604. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्माण गुणवत्ता में अनियमितताओं और पर्याप्त डामर के बिना सड़कों के निर्माण के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण सड़क प्रबंधन पोर्टल पर रिकॉर्ड अद्यतन होने के बावजूद, कई सड़कों पर गड्ढों और खराब गुणवत्ता के कारण किसानों, छात्रों और आम जनता को आवागमन में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और वे दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार हो रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बढ़ते माल यातायात को ध्यान में रखते हुए ग्रामीण सड़कों की मोटाई, गुणवत्ता और भारवहन क्षमता से संबंधित मानदंडों को संशोधित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का सड़क निर्माण कार्यों में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्माण शुरू होने से पहले ग्राम सभा द्वारा इनकी सामाजिक संपरीक्षा और गुणवत्ता सत्यापन को अनिवार्य बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के कार्यक्रम दिशा-निर्देशों में एक संस्थागत और मजबूज गुणवत्ता आश्वासन ढांचा अंतर्निहित है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सभी ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण निर्धारित तकनीकी विशिष्टियों और गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूप किया जाए। पीएमजीएसवाई दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, एक अनिवार्य त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रणाली के माध्यम से गुणवत्ता बनाए रखी जाती है:

1. प्रथम टीयर (आंतरिक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण): कार्यान्वयन और दैनिक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण का प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पीआईयू) द्वारा किया जाता है। ठेकेदारों के लिए निर्माण स्थलों पर क्षेत्र प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करना, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण रजिस्टर बनाए रखना, और भुगतान जारी करने से पूर्व सभी निर्धारित सामग्री एवं कारीगरी परीक्षण उत्तीर्ण करना अनिवार्य है।

2. द्वितीय टीयर (स्वतंत्र राज्य निरीक्षण): संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैनात राज्य गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरों (एसक्यूएम) द्वारा समय-समय पर स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता निगरानी की जाती है।

3. तृतीय टीयर (स्वतंत्र केंद्रीय निरीक्षण): राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) द्वारा सूचीबद्ध राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरों (एनक्यूएम) द्वारा निर्माण के सभी चरणों में स्वतंत्र एवं यादृच्छिक निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमजीएसवाई दिशा-निर्देशों के पैरा 15.1 के अनुसार, निर्माण गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। जब भी खराब गुणवत्ता या अनियमितताओं संबंधी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तो उन्हें विस्तृत जांच और सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई हेतु तत्काल राज्य गुणवत्ता

समन्वयक (एसक्यूसी) को भेजा जाता है। यदि राज्य से प्रतिक्रिया में विलंब होता है या वह अपर्याप्त होती है, तो एनआरआईडीए स्वतंत्र स्थल निरीक्षण हेतु एनक्यूएम को प्रतिनियुक्त करता है, और उनके निष्कर्षों के आधार पर उचित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है।

जौनपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के संबंध में, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों में खराब निर्माण गुणवत्ता या डामर के अपर्याप्त उपयोग संबंधी कोई शिकायत एनआरआईडीए को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जौनपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीएमजीएसवाई सड़क कार्य स्वीकृत तकनीकी मानकों और पर्याप्त डामर विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप किए जा रहे हैं, तथा इन कार्यों में कोई अनियमितता प्रतिवेदित नहीं हुई है।

(ख): गड्ढों, सड़कों की खराब स्थिति, अथवा किसानों, विद्यार्थियों और आम जनता को होने वाली कठिनाइयों संबंधी शिकायतों की जांच की जाती है और जब भी कमियां प्रतिवेदित या परिलक्षित होती हैं, तो लागू दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सड़कों की मरम्मत, अनुरक्षण और स्थिति सुधार हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 और 2026-27 (आज तक) के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए मेरी सड़क ऐप के माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतों को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग): पीएमजीएसवाई और इसके सभी घटकों के अंतर्गत सड़क कार्यों का निर्माण ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की ग्रामीण सड़कों हेतु विशिष्टियों, भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) के ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी: एसपी:20, आईआरसी: एसपी:72) में दी गई तकनीकी विनिर्देशों और ज्यामितीय अभिकल्प मानकों के अनुसार तथा जहां आवश्यक हो, पर्वतीय सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी: एसपी:48) एवं अन्य प्रासंगिक आईआरसी संहिताओं/दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(घ) यह योजना पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यक्रम दिशा-निर्देशों द्वारा अनिवार्य एक सुदृढ़ गुणवत्ता आश्वासन तंत्र, निर्माण-पूर्व सामुदायिक परामर्श और उन्नत डिजिटल पारदर्शिता ढांचों पर आधारित है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(i) निर्माण-पूर्व परामर्श और ग्राम सभा अनुमोदन: पीएमजीएसवाई दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, योजना और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के चरण के दौरान सामुदायिक परामर्श और स्थानीय भागीदारी अनिवार्य है:

क. अनिवार्य ट्रांसेक्ट वॉक: डीपीआर को अंतिम रूप देने से पूर्व, प्रस्तावित सड़क संरेखण के साथ सहायक अभियंता द्वारा, पंचायत प्रधान/सरपंच, स्थानीय पटवारी, कनिष्ठ अभियंता और स्थानीय निवासियों के साथ एक अनौपचारिक "ट्रांसेक्ट वॉक" का आयोजन किया जाता है।

ख. ग्राम सभा का अनुसमर्थन: ट्रांसेक्ट वॉक के पश्चात, स्थानीय चिंताओं, भूमि उपलब्धता और संरेखण संबंधी मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने हेतु एक औपचारिक ग्राम सभा बैठक आयोजित की जाती है। इस बैठक का कार्यवृत्त, जिसमें उठाए गए सभी मुद्दों के समाधान का अभिलेख हो, ट्रांसेक्ट वॉक के फोटोग्राफिक और वीडियोग्राफिक साक्ष्य सहित, अंतिम रूप दी गई डीपीआर के साथ अनिवार्य रूप से संलग्न किया जाता है।

(ii) पारदर्शिता और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन उपाय: निर्माण के दौरान और बाद में निरंतर सार्वजनिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, पीएमजीएसवाई में कई पारदर्शिता और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र अंतर्निहित हैं:

(क) नागरिक सूचना पट्ट (सीआईबी): परियोजना अनुमान, विनिर्देशों, कार्यान्वयन समय-सीमा और अधिकारियों के संपर्क विवरण प्रदर्शित करने वाले मानकीकृत साइनबोर्ड सभी निर्माण स्थलों पर अनिवार्य रूप से स्थापित किए जाते हैं।

(ख) संयुक्त निरीक्षण: संसद सदस्यों (एमपी), विधान सभा सदस्यों (एमएलए) और सरपंचों सहित जन प्रतिनिधियों को चल रहे सड़क कार्यों का समय-समय पर संयुक्त निरीक्षण करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(ग) विशिष्ट डिजिटल पहचान और क्यूआर-कोडिंग: इस ढांचे के अंतर्गत, प्रत्येक सड़क को एक क्यूआर कोड से जुड़ी भू-स्थानिक पहचान संख्या प्रदान की जाएगी। यह पहचान सड़क किनारे लगे साइनबोर्डों पर प्रदर्शित की जाएगी और इसके स्थान, वर्गीकरण तथा परिसंपत्ति विवरण से युक्त एक डिजिटल अभिलेख द्वारा समर्थित होगी। इस प्रकार, प्रत्येक सड़क राष्ट्रीय सूची में एक अनुरेखणीय, खोजी जा सकने वाली इकाई बन जाती है। क्यूआर कोड स्कैन करने पर, जनता मेरी सड़क मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन के साथ-साथ सीपीग्राम्स पोर्टल के माध्यम से भी शिकायत दर्ज कर सकती है। सभी शिकायतों का निवारण डिजिटल प्रणालियों के माध्यम से जवाबदेह तरीके से किया जाता है।

(घ) डिजिटल शिकायत निवारण: नागरिक 'मेरी सड़क' मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन या सीपीग्राम्स पोर्टल के माध्यम से सड़क के क्यूआर कोड को स्कैन करके सीधे शिकायतें या गुणवत्ता संबंधी चिंताएं दर्ज करा सकते हैं। सभी शिकायतों की निगरानी की जाती है और डिजिटल ट्रैकिंग प्रणालियों के माध्यम से समयबद्ध एवं जवाबदेह तरीके से उनका समाधान किया जाता है।

निर्माण-पूर्व ग्राम सभा परामर्श, अनिवार्य त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रणाली, और वास्तविक समय डिजिटल निगरानी के इस संयोजन के माध्यम से, पीएमजीएसवाई सड़क कार्यान्वयन के सभी चरणों में उच्च गुणवत्ता और सार्वजनिक पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करता है।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 और 2026-27 (आज तक) के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए मेरी सड़क ऐप के माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतों को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना

मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन 'मेरी सड़क' के माध्यम से प्राप्त फीडबैक की राज्यवार स्थिति

दिनांक: 01 अप्रैल, 2025 से			दिनांक: 23 जुलाई, 2026 तक				
क्र.सं.	जिला	प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	स्वीकृत एवं संबंधित राज्य(राज्यों) को अग्रेषित फीडबैक	स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया फीडबैक (कारण सहित)	अंतरिम उत्तर भेजा गया (7 दिनों के अंदर)	लंबित अंतरिम उत्तर	अंतिम उत्तर भेजा गया (60 दिनों के अंदर)
1	आगरा	78	78	0	2	0	76
2	अलीगढ़	49	49	0	0	0	49
3	प्रयागराज	59	59	0	7	0	52
4	अंबेडकर नगर	11	11	0	1	0	10
5	औरैया	19	19	0	0	0	19
6	आजमगढ़	35	35	0	3	0	32
7	बदायूं	36	36	0	1	0	35
8	बागपत	17	17	0	0	0	17
9	बहराइच	41	41	0	4	0	37
10	बलिया	34	34	0	0	0	34
11	बलरामपुर	20	20	0	2	0	18
12	बांदा	16	16	0	0	0	16
13	बाराबंकी	9	9	0	0	0	9
14	बरेली	33	33	0	3	0	30
15	बस्ती	18	18	0	1	0	17
16	बिजनौर	24	24	0	0	0	24
17	बुलंदशहर	39	39	0	3	0	36
18	चंदौली	18	18	0	0	0	18
19	चित्रकूट	11	11	0	0	0	11
20	देवरिया	24	24	0	0	0	24
21	एटा	13	13	0	0	0	13
22	इटावा	11	11	0	0	0	11
23	अयोध्या	15	15	0	2	0	13
24	फर्रुखाबाद	17	17	0	0	0	17
25	फतेहपुर	28	28	0	5	0	23

26	फिरोजाबाद	19	19	0	0	0	19
27	जी.बी. नगर	41	41	0	2	0	39
28	गाजियाबाद	45	45	0	0	0	45
29	गाजीपुर	21	21	0	1	0	20
30	गोंडा	13	13	0	0	0	13
31	गोरखपुर	35	35	0	0	0	35
32	हमीरपुर	17	17	0	1	0	16
33	हरदोई	33	33	0	1	0	32
34	हाथरस	16	16	0	0	0	16
35	जे.बी.एफ. नगर	15	15	0	1	0	14
36	जालौन	19	19	0	2	0	17
37	जौनपुर	39	39	0	1	0	38
38	झांसी	16	16	0	0	0	16
39	कन्नौज	13	13	0	0	0	13
40	कानपुर देहात	23	23	0	2	0	21
41	कानपुर नगर	24	24	0	0	0	24
42	कौशाम्बी	8	8	0	0	0	8
43	कुशीनगर	28	28	0	1	0	27
44	लखीमपुर-खीरी	21	21	0	2	0	19
45	ललितपुर	26	26	0	0	0	26
46	लखनऊ	59	59	0	4	0	55
47	महराजगंज	13	13	0	0	0	13
48	महोबा	9	9	0	1	0	8
49	मैनपुरी	23	23	0	0	0	23
50	मथुरा	31	31	0	1	0	30
51	मऊ	18	18	0	2	0	16
52	मेरठ	36	36	0	2	0	34
53	मिर्जापुर	29	29	0	2	0	27
54	मुरादाबाद	37	37	0	2	0	35
55	मुजफ्फरनगर	14	14	0	1	0	13
56	पीलीभीत	16	16	0	0	0	16
57	प्रतापगढ़	27	27	0	2	0	25
58	रायबरेली	28	28	0	3	0	25

59	रामपुर	14	14	0	0	0	14
60	एस.के. नगर	16	16	0	0	0	16
61	एस.आर. नगर (भदोही)	20	20	0	1	0	19
62	सहारनपुर	27	27	0	4	0	23
63	शाहजहांपुर	27	27	0	4	0	23
64	श्रावस्ती	12	12	0	0	0	12
65	सिद्धार्थनगर	2	2	0	0	0	2
66	सीतापुर	34	34	0	2	0	32
67	सोनभद्र	15	15	0	1	0	14
68	सुल्तानपुर	22	22	0	0	0	22
69	उन्नाव	15	15	0	1	0	14
70	वाराणसी	58	58	0	2	0	56
71	हापुड़	5	5	0	0	0	5
72	संभल	24	24	0	3	0	21
73	शामली	14	14	0	0	0	14
74	कासगंज	17	17	0	1	0	16
75	अमेठी	15	15	0	3	0	12
	कुल योग	**1,824**	**1,824**	**0**	**90**	**0**	**1,734**

REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF RURAL SCHEMES

1605. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress in the implementation of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-IV (PMGSY-IV), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) whether the Lakhpati Didi Initiative, National Campaign on Entrepreneurship and the People Operating System (LokOS) application have improved entrepreneurship, sustainable livelihoods and household incomes of Self-Help Group members, indicating the major achievements, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rural roads, bridges, housing and tribal infrastructure projects under PMGSY/PMGSY-IV, PMAY-G and PM-JANMAN have been expedited, State and districts-wise including Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh, Ganjam districts and the State of Odisha's, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, Actual Expenditure and the funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the last three financial years, State-wise?

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

(a): The Government regularly reviews the implementation and progress of its key rural development schemes across the country, including Odisha. In this direction, Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multiformat system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural

development schemes, including Performance Review Committee Meetings, National Level Monitors (NLMs), Area Officers Schemes, Common Review Mission, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. State specific reviews of States/UTs are also undertaken from time to time and action is taken on the basis of their findings. Social Audits are also conducted for schemes.

(b): As a result of various measures adopted under comprehensive livelihood development initiative including Lakhpati Didi Initiative, National Campaign on Entrepreneurship and the People Operating System (LokOS) application, etc a total of about 10.05 crore women have been mobilized into Self Help Group towards Livelihood Programme (Farm & Non-Farm), Entrepreneurship Programmes, Community Resource Persons etc. Out of these, about 3.46 crore women have become Lakhpati Didis.

(c): Implementation of rural development programmes across the country including in Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh, Ganjam districts of Odisha is a continuous process. District-wise details infrastructure projects sanctioned under PMGSY/PMGSY-IV, PMAY-G and PM-JANMAN in the State of Odisha, wherever applicable, is given in **Statement**.

(d): Details of Budget Estimate (BE) and Revised Estimate (RE) under various programmes/schemes of MoRD are allocated and maintained at scheme level as part of the budget of the Ministry and there is no State-wise BE and RE allocated under the programmes/schemes. Details of BE, RE of Department of Rural

Development and fund released out of the BE/RE during last three years is given below:

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure
2023-24	157545.00	171069.46	150065.06
2024-25	184566.19	173912.11	172209.64
2025-26	188754.53	186995.61	173276.68

STATEMENT

District-wise details infrastructure projects sanctioned under PMGSY/PMGSY-IV, PMAY-G and PM-JANMAN in the State of Odisha

(a) District-wise details of works sanctioned in PMGSY-IV for the state of Odisha:

Sr. No.	**District**	**Road Length (Km.)**
1	Kandhamal	350
2	Keonjhar	102
3	Khurda	15
4	Koraput	32
5	Malkangiri	282
6	Nawarangpur	324
7	Rayagada	552
8	Sambalpur	45
Total		**1,702**

(b) District-wise details of works sanctioned in PM-JANMAN for the state of Odisha:

Sr.		**Road Length**

No.	District	(Km.)
1	Deogarh	25
2	Gajapati	38
3	Ganjam	47
4	Kalahandi	20
5	Kandhamal	9
6	Keonjhar	6
7	Malkangiri	10
8	Mayurbhanj	11
9	Rayagada	42
10	Sundargarh	4
Total		**212**

(c) District-wise details of houses sanctioned for Odisha under PMAY-G and PM-JANMAN

S.No.	District	PMAY-G	PM-JANMAN	Total
1	Angul	58,957	775	59,732
2	Baleshwar	1,69,371	5	1,69,376
3	Bargarh	1,20,709	-	1,20,709
4	Bhadrak	1,27,515	-	1,27,515
5	Bolangir	1,76,447	-	1,76,447
6	Boudh	67,220	-	67,220
7	Cuttack	63,652	-	63,652
8	Deogarh	14,676	925	15,601
9	Dhenkanal	84,984	2,751	87,735
10	Gajapati	43,363	4,400	47,763
11	Ganjam	79,803	342	80,145
12	Jagatsinghapur	24,871	-	24,871
13	Jajpur	86,091	71	86,162
14	Jharsuguda	35,825	-	35,825

15	Kalahandi	1,39,790	6,130	1,45,920
16	Kandhamal	53,638	1,246	54,884
17	Kendrapara	72,756	-	72,756
18	Kendujhar	1,72,487	10,150	1,82,637
19	Khordha	26,288	-	26,288
20	Koraput	99,144	-	99,144
21	Malkangiri	43,362	3,050	46,412
22	Mayurbhanj	3,50,176	1,892	3,52,068
23	Nabarangapur	1,36,374	-	1,36,374
24	Nayagarh	50,755	-	50,755
25	Nuapada	1,08,228	517	1,08,745
26	Puri	59,886	-	59,886
27	Rayagada	68,655	7,701	76,356
28	Sambalpur	58,927	-	58,927
29	Sonepur	70,729	-	70,729
30	Sundargarh	1,42,021	1,138	1,43,159
	Total	**28,06,700**	**41,093**	**28,47,793**

निर्यात प्रोत्साहन प्रक्रियाओं का सरलीकरण

1606. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का पात्र शुल्क वापसी (ड्यूटी ड्रॉबैक) और रिफंड मामलों में ड्यूटी क्रेडिट स्क्रिप्स के समय पर पुनर्वैधीकरण और उपयोग के लिए विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) और केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी) के बीच समन्वय को मजबूत करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार डिजिटल एकीकरण और कागज रहित प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से निर्यातित उत्पादों पर शुल्कों और करों की छूट (आरओडीटीईपी) तथा राज्य और केंद्रीय करों और लेवी की छूट

(आरओएससीटीएल) जैसी योजनाओं के तहत निर्यात प्रोत्साहन प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बना रही है;

(ग) संशोधित सीमा शुल्क रिफंड और शुल्क वापसी प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए तमिलनाडु सहित निर्यातकों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या ड्यूटी क्रेडिट स्क्रिप्स को पुनः क्रेडिट करने और पुनः क्रेडिट प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा निर्यात को सुगम बनाने, लेनदेन लागत को कम करने और व्यापार सेवाओं की दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं?

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

(क): विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) और केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी) निर्यात संवर्धन स्कीमों के सुचारू कार्यान्वयन और निर्यातकों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए नियमित संस्थागत समन्वय और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डाटा विनिमय को बनाए रखते हैं।

सीबीआईसी री-क्रेडिट प्रमाणपत्र जारी करके पात्र वापसी और रिफ़ंड मामलों में ड्यूटी क्रेडिट स्क्रिप्स को पुन: क्रेडिट करने के लिए प्रक्रिया निर्धारित करता है। डीजीएफटी और सीबीआईसी प्रणालियाँ निर्बाध प्रसंस्करण और मैनुअल हस्तक्षेप में कमी करते हुए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ड्यूटी क्रेडिट स्क्रिप्स के सत्यापन और उपयोग के लिए भारतीय सीमा शुल्क इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डाटा इंटर चेंज (आइसगेट) के माध्यम से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से एकीकृत हैं।

(ख): सरकार ने डिजिटल एकीकरण के माध्यम से निर्यातित उत्पादों पर शुल्क और करों की छूट (आरओडीटीईपी) और राज्य और केंद्रीय कर एवं लेवी पर छूट (आरओएससीटीएल) के अंतर्गत निर्यात संवर्धन प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाया है।

दोनों स्कीमों के लिए परिचालन इंटरफेस मुख्य रूप से सीमा शुल्क स्वचालित प्रणाली/आइसगेट के माध्यम से होता है। निर्यातक शिपिंग बिल दाखिल करते समय संबंधित दावे का उल्लेख करता है, और पात्रता के प्रसंस्करण और सत्यापन पर, लाभ को सीमा शुल्क प्रणाली के माध्यम से स्क्रॉल/सृजन किया जाता है। ड्यूटी क्रेडिट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ड्यूटी क्रेडिट लेजर में रखा जाता है और इसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ड्यूटी क्रेडिट लेजर विनियम, 2021 के अनुसार हस्तांतरणीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्क्रिप्स में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है, ऐसे क्रेडिट के सृजन, रखरखाव, हस्तांतरण और उपयोग की पूरी प्रक्रिया काफी हद तक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक है।

(ग): विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) और केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी) तमिलनाडु सहित अपने फील्ड फॉर्मेशन के माध्यम से जागरूकता और हितधारक की सहभागिता को बढावा देने के लिए निर्यात बंधु कार्यक्रम, कार्यशालाएं, वेबीनार, और पहल सत्रों का आयोजन कर नियमित रूप से हितधारक आउटरीच और जागरूकता गतिविधियों का आयोजन करता है।

(घ): विदेश व्यापार नीति के तहत जारी ड्यूटी क्रेडिट स्क्रिप्स के संबंध में रीवैलीडेशन और पुन: क्रेडिट जारी करने के लिए लागू समय-सीमा प्रक्रिया-पुस्तक 2023 के पैरा 2.20 और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ड्यूटी क्रेडिट लेजर विनियम, 2021 के अनुसार तय होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आरओडीटीईपी और आरओएससीटीएल के संबंध में, आईईसी धारक के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक क्रेडिट लेजर में शुल्क राशि के री-क्रेडिट के लिए सीबीआईसी द्वारा परिपत्र संख्या 30/2026-सीमा शुल्क, दिनांक 03.07.2026 जारी किया गया है, और सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 27 के तहत सीमा शुल्क और ब्याज के रिफंड का दावा करने की प्रक्रिया प्रदान की गई है।

(ङ): सरकार ने निर्यातकों के लिए निर्यात प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने, कागजरहित और डिजिटल सेवा वितरण को बढ़ावा देने, लेनदेन लागत को कम करने और कारोबार करने में आसानी में सुधार

करने के लिए विभिन्न व्यापार सुविधा उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों का उद्देश्य दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और व्यापार से संबंधित सेवाओं की पहुंच को बढ़ावा देना है, जिससे भारत के निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत किया जा सके। निर्यात खेपों की निकासी में तेजी लाने के लिए, सरकार ने स्वचालन उपायों जैसे- सुगम शिपिंग बिलों के लिए ऑटो लेट एक्सपोर्ट ऑर्डर (एलईओ), जहां जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली द्वारा कोई भी रोक चिह्नित नहीं की गई है, और आइसटैब (भारतीय सीमा शुल्क इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गेटवे), एक मोबाइल टैबलेट डिवाइस जो सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों को वास्तविक समय के आधार पर जांच रिपोर्ट अपलोड़ करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे मैनुअल हस्तक्षेप को कम किया जा सके और कार्गो निकासी प्रक्रियाओं में तेजी लाई जा सके, का कार्यान्वयन किया है।

कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसान कल्याण उपाय

1607. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिकः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का मुजफ्फरनगर और बिजनौर की कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मुजफ्फरनगर और बिजनौर क्षेत्र में एक नए कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर (एग्रो प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर एपीसी) को स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या मुजफ्फरनगर और बिजनौर जिलों के किसानों को उन्नत बीज और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व प्रदान करने के लिए एकीकृत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन के तहत कोई नई प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का गन्ने की कटाई के लिए आधुनिक हार्वेस्टर और तकनीकी उपकरणों पर लघु और सीमांत किसानों को विशेष रियायतें/राजसहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मुजफ्फरनगर और बिजनौर जिलों में बागवानी और तिलहन फसलों के लिए किसी विशेष प्रोत्साहन पैकेज को लागू करने का विचार है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) द्वारा क्लस्टर अप्रोच के आधार पर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्थापित करने हेतु उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आधुनिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास हेतु प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के एक घटक के रूप में देशभर में कृषि प्रसंस्करण समूहों (एपीसी) हेतु इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सृजन की योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता सामान्य क्षेत्रों में तथा पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से सिक्किम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और हिमालयी राज्यों (हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर एवं उत्तराखंड) सहित दुर्गम क्षेत्रों, अधिसूचित आईटीडीपी क्षेत्रों तथा द्वीपों में अधिकतम 10.00 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन प्रदान की जाती है। एपीसी योजना की प्रकृति मांग-आधारित है, जिसके अंतर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी एक्स्प्रेशन ऑफ इन्टरेस्ट (ईओआई) के लिए संभावित निवेशकों/उद्यमियों से ऑनलाइन आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। अब तक, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के मुजफ्फरनगर और बिजनौर जिलों में एपीसी योजना के अंतर्गत कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्योग उन्नयन योजना (पीएमएफएमई) के अंतर्गत मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में 50 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्थापित की गई हैं। पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के उन्नयन अथवा स्थापना हेतु ऋण-संबद्ध पूंजीगत सब्सिडी, वित्तीय सहायता एवं प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अंतर्गत

परियोजना लागत पर 35% सब्सिडी (अधिकतम ₹10 लाख तक) दी जाती है, यह एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) पर केंद्रित है जिसमें 10% लाभार्थी अंशदान की आवश्यकता होती है।

(ख): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा देशभर में किसानों को मृदा परीक्षण, मृदा स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन तथा पोषक तत्व संबंधी अनुशंसाओं के प्रसार हेतु सहायता के माध्यम से संतुलित एवं समेकित पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देने संबंधी कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किए जाते हैं। संबंधित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहायता से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित एवं सुदृढ़ की जाती हैं। किसानों को राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम), समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन-तिलहन (एनएमईओ-ओएस) तथा अन्य फसल विकास कार्यक्रमों जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उन्नत बीज उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। मुजफ्फरनगर एवं बिजनौर जिलों के किसान भी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य हेतु स्वीकृत वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं के अनुसार इन लाभों को प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

(ग): सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन (एसएमएएम) के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कृषि मशीनरी एवं उपकरणों के वितरण, कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों (सीएचसी), फार्म मशीनरी बैंकों तथा हाई-टेक हब की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर कृषि मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों तथा राज्य हेतु स्वीकृत वार्षिक कार्य योजना के अनुसार छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों सहित पात्र किसानों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार, एसएमएएम योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को गन्ना कटाई हेतु 50% सब्सिडी पर शुगरकेन कटर प्लांटर, शुगरकेन ट्रैश कटर, ट्रैक्टर-माउंटेड शुगरकेन हार्वेस्टर तथा अन्य विशिष्ट कृषि मशीनरी उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। हार्वेस्टरों को केवल सीएचसी के माध्यम से ही

बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। कृषि मैपर पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, एसएमएएम के अंतर्गत मुजफ्फरनगर एवं बिजनौर जिलों में क्रमशः कुल 74 एवं 22 सीएचसी स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(घ): सरकार द्वारा समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच), दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) तथा राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन-तिलहन (एनएमईओ-ओएस) जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। राज्य वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं के एक भाग के रूप में क्षेत्र विस्तार, गुणवत्तायुक्त रोपण सामग्री, समेकित कीट एवं पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन, पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, क्षमता निर्माण तथा अन्य हस्तक्षेपों हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। विभाग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश हेतु वर्ष 2026-27 की वार्षिक कार्य योजना की स्वीकृति की सूचना दी गई है, जिसमें राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में कार्यान्वयन हेतु कृषि मशीनीकरण उप-मिशन के अंतर्गत 357.29 करोड़ रुपये, मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता के अंतर्गत 26.87 करोड़ रुपये, फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 43.75 करोड़ रुपये, एनएफएसएनएम के अंतर्गत 106 करोड़ रुपये, एमआईडीएच के अंतर्गत 80 करोड़ रुपये, एनएमईओ-ओएस के अंतर्गत 64.06 करोड़ रुपये तथा दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन के अंतर्गत 97.18 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में कार्यान्वयन हेतु स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा बागवानी फसलों के माध्यम से फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने हेतु फरवरी 2026 में मुख्यमंत्री राज्य औद्योगिक विकास मिशन प्रारंभ किया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, किसानों को विभिन्न घटकों हेतु 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक सब्सिडी के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

WEAVERS SERVICE CENTRES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1608. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the details of Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) functioning in the country, State-wise along with the number of handloom weavers served by each Centre State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for the establishment of a new Weavers' Service Centre at Tirupati or Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the current status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the need for an additional WSC in the State of Andhra Pradesh, considering that the State has over 1.77 lakh handloom weavers, several nationally recognised weaving clusters and GI-tagged products, but only one existing WSC and the criteria adopted by the Government for sanctioning new Weavers' Service Centers; and

(d) whether any new centres are proposed for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the current Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA):

(a): Presently, there are 29 Weavers' Service Centre (WSCs) functioning in the country and the state-wise list of all the WSCs along with the number of handloom weavers served by each Centre State-wise is annexed at **Statement**

(b) to (d): The establishment of a new, full-fledged WSC requires suitable land and basic infrastructure to be provided by the State Government. At present there is no such proposal.

STATEMENT-I

State wise and WSC wise data for Handloom workers as per the '4th' All India Handloom census (2019-2020)

S. No.	Name of WSC	Respective State	No. of Handloom Workers
1.	Kolkata	West Bengal	631447
		Sikkim	697
2.	Imphal	Manipur	224684
3.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	177447
4.	Agartala	Tripura	137639
5.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	117836
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	54791
7.	Hyderabad	Telangana	47852
8.	Dimapur	Nagaland	43484
9.	Aizawl	Mizoram	27540
10.	Srinagar	J&K	23328
11.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	22497
12.	Kannur	Kerala	22084
13.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	21503
14.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	13688
15.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	12847
16.	Chamoli	Uttarakhand	12561

17.	Ahmedabad	Gujrat	10601
18.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	10090
19.	Delhi	Delhi	4285
20.	Guwahati	Assam	1283881
		Meghalaya	42774
		Arunachal Pradesh	94616
21.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	84113
22.	Salem		112528
23.	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	48624
24.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	92123
25.	Varanasi		98834
26.	Panipat	Haryana	25542
		Punjab	969
27.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	12989
28.	Nagpur	Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh	5484
29.	Mumbai	Maharashtra & Goa	3134
Total			**3522512**

STRENGTHENING OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

1609. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has observed that inefficiencies in agricultural marketing systems and the presence of intermediaries continue to limit farmers' share in consumer prices;

(b) if so, the details of reforms initiated by the Government to improve market access, enable direct sales and promote competitive pricing mechanisms for agricultural produce;

(c) the initiatives proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen infrastructure such as storage, logistics and processing facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and improve value realization;

(d) whether any assessment has been carried out regarding the effectiveness of recent policy interventions in enhancing farmer income and market efficiency; and

(e) the details of long-term strategies aimed at ensuring inclusive growth, equitable income distribution and resilience of the agricultural sector in the face of evolving economic and climatic challenges?

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

(a): Agricultural Marketing is a State subject. Government of India has been supporting states to strengthen agricultural marketing and ensure fair and remunerative prices to farmers through policy measures and schemes.

(b): Government of India initiated National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), an all-India electronic trading (e-trading) portal by virtually integrating Physical Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs). The platform provides farmers access to a larger pool of buyers through transparent online bidding, better price

discovery and direct payment of sale proceeds into their bank accounts. The platform also facilitates inter-State trade by enabling buyers across the country to participate in online bidding. As on 30th June, 2026, 1.89 crore farmers and 2.78 lakh traders are registered on e-NAM. Inter-State trade on e-NAM has increased from 563 MT (₹37 lakh) in 2018-19 to 2,984.3 MT (₹14.28 crore) in 2025-26, with cumulative inter-State trade of 28,566 MT valued at ₹83.95 crore. The average number of trader bids per lot has increased from 2.1 in 2016-17 to 2.8 in 2025-26, indicating increased competition among buyers.

Under the Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), 10,000 FPOs have been registered across the country. The FPOs collectivise farmers for aggregation of produce to leverage economies of scale and increase bargaining power of member farmers. Since launch of the scheme in 2020, the total cumulative turnover of FPOs has crossed Rs.20,340 crore.

(c): To strengthen post-harvest management, logistics, storage and value addition, under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme, 12,353 storage infrastructure projects with storage capacity of 369.18 lakh MT and 6,901 non-storage projects have been sanctioned in last ten years. Under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) interest subvention support has been extended to 18,893 warehouses, 3,110 cold stores/cold chain projects and 2,105 integrated primary and secondary processing units. Under Mission for Integrated

Development of Horticulture (MIDH) component, about 1.76 lakh infrastructure units, including pack houses, cold storages, refrigerated vans, ripening chambers, pre-cooling and processing units have been created.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing Central Sector Umbrella Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) to create, interalia, post-harvest infrastructure and processing facilities to boost the overall development of the food processing sector. As on 30th June, 2026, 1256 projects have been completed or are operational, benefitting about 37.76 lakh farmers.

World's Largest Grain Storage Programme is implemented by Ministry of Cooperation for storage infrastructure at PACS level, enabling farmers to store produce, avoid distress sales, improve access to remunerative markets and reduce dependence on intermediaries. Construction work has been completed in 313 PACS creating a storage capacity of 1.80 LMT.

(d): NITI Aayog in its evaluation report of 2020 and 2025 has recognized the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) as a relevant intervention for strengthening agricultural marketing through improved market infrastructure, competitive markets and better price realization for farmers. The Scheme has promoted market reforms, FPO-led aggregation, value addition and development of post-harvest infrastructure. The reports further observe that grading units and storage facilities performed better where integrated with horticulture clusters and

linked with active FPOs and SHGs, improving utilization and visibility. It also noted that more than 60 per cent of beneficiaries reported using post-harvest infrastructure and crop processing facilities under ISAM. Beneficiaries recognized improvements in price realization, product longevity and market appeal through value addition. The evaluation highlighted the potential of e-NAM in promoting transparent markets, efficient price discovery, better contract negotiations and improved access to institutional finance. Overall, ISAM has contributed to strengthening agricultural marketing infrastructure and improving market efficiency.

(e): Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supplements efforts of the States through a comprehensive range of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programs aimed at increasing production, productivity, farmers' income etc. across the country. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture, including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops (including horticulture), seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, digital agriculture and procurement of crops.

पारंपरिक कृषि उपज और बीजों का संवर्धन

1610. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में पारंपरिक कृषि उपज के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का कृषि उपज और बीजों की मौजूदा स्वदेशी/स्थानीय किस्मों में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से किए जाने वाले अनुसंधान कार्यों को प्रोत्साहित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर):

(क): सरकार ने देश में पारंपरिक कृषि उत्पादों तथा देशी/स्थानीय फसल किस्मों के संरक्षण, अनुसंधान, उत्पादन, मूल्य संवर्धन और प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

i. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर), राष्ट्रीय पादप आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो (एनबीपीजीआर) तथा उससे संबद्ध शोध संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से, देशी जर्मप्लाज्म के अन्वेषण, संग्रहण, आदान-प्रदान, कैरेक्टराईजेशन, मूल्यांकन, संरक्षण एवं अभिलेखीकरण का कार्य करता है।

ii. पौध किस्म एवं कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण (पीपीवी एवं एफआर) अधिनियम, 2001 के अंतर्गत परंपरागत एवं कृषक किस्मों को बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार प्रदान किए जाते हैं। 15 जुलाई, 2026 तक, पीपीवी एवं एफआर प्राधिकरण द्वारा परंपरागत रूप से उगाई जाने वाली किस्मों और स्थानीय प्रजातियों (लैंडरेस) से संबंधित 5346 कृषक किस्मों का पंजीकरण किया जा चुका है।

iii. परंपरागत किस्मों सहित पादप आनुवंशिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण एवं सतत उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से पीपीवी एवं एफआर अधिनियम, 2001 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय जीन कोष की स्थापना की गई है। यह कोष लाभ-साझाकरण, पुरस्कार तथा मान्यता योजनाओं के माध्यम से

पादप आनुवंशिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण, सुधार एवं परिरक्षण में संलग्न किसानों और समुदायों को पुरस्कृत एवं प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयास करता है, साथ ही कृषि-जैवविविधता की सुरक्षा हेतु क्षमता निर्माण गतिविधियों को भी समर्थन प्रदान करता है। अब तक देशभर के किसानों/कृषक समुदायों को 45 पादप जीनोम संरक्षक सामुदायिक पुरस्कार, 69 पादप जीनोम संरक्षक कृषक पुरस्कार तथा 88 पादप जीनोम संरक्षक कृषक मान्यता प्रदान किए जा चुके हैं।

iv. फसलों की परंपरागत किस्मों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के बीज घटक के अंतर्गत "परंपरागत किस्मों के बीज उत्पादन संवर्धन" नामक एक उप-घटक आरंभ किया गया है। इस हस्तक्षेप के अंतर्गत, निर्धारित लागत मानदंडों के अनुसार परंपरागत किस्मों के बीज वितरण, बीज उत्पादन, क्षमता निर्माण तथा बीज बैंकों के सृजन/विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

v. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' पहल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्योग उन्नयन योजना (पीएमएफएमई) में एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य पारंपरिक एवं देशी उत्पादों सहित जिला-विशिष्ट कृषि और उद्यानिकी उत्पादों को समर्थन देते हुए देश के सभी जिलों में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। मखाना, शाही लीची, जर्दालू आम जैसे परंपरागत एवं देशी उत्पादों सहित 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 726 जिलों के लिए ओडीओपी स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। पीएमएफएमई योजना पारंपरिक उत्पादों सहित इन उत्पादों के प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन, पैकेजिंग, ब्रांडिंग एवं विपणन के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान करती है।

vi. विशिष्ट भौगोलिक विशेषताओं (जी आई) वाले परंपरागत कृषि उत्पादों को उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) द्वारा प्रशासित वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक संकेतक

(पंजीकरण और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999 के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण के माध्यम से भी संरक्षित किया जाता है, जिससे उनकी पहचान, ब्रांडिंग तथा बाजार मूल्य को और सुदृढ़ किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, परंपरागत कृषि उत्पादों को चाय बोर्ड, कॉफी बोर्ड, मसाला बोर्ड, एपीडा तथा राष्ट्रीय औषधीय पादप बोर्ड जैसे वस्तु-विशिष्ट बोर्डों एवं एजेंसियों के माध्यम से, उनकी संबंधित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत गुणवत्ता सुधार, ब्रांडिंग, मूल्य संवर्धन, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन तथा बाजार विकास हेतु बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। हाल ही में, सरकार ने मखाना के उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन एवं विपणन के लिए राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड की भी स्थापना की है।

vii. अंतरराष्ट्रीय मिलेट वर्ष के आयोजन के पश्चात, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन के माध्यम से परंपरागत मिलेट्स ("श्री अन्न") पर विशेष बल दिया गया है। हैदराबाद स्थित भारतीय मिलेट्स शोध संस्थान (आईसीएआर-आईआईएमआर) को मिलेट्स में अंतरराष्ट्रीय शोध एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने हेतु मिलेट्स संबंधी वैश्विक उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

viii. संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा वर्ष 2023 को "अंतरराष्ट्रीय मिलेट वर्ष" घोषित किए जाने के पश्चात, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग हेतु उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के अंतर्गत मिलेट्स के मूल्य संवर्धन एवं व्यावसायीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक समर्पित मिलेट-आधारित उत्पाद (पीएलआईएसएमबीपी) घटक जोड़ा गया।

(ख) और (ग): जी, हाँ। सरकार कृषि उत्पादों और बीजों की देशी/स्थानीय किस्मों में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से किए जाने वाले शोध कार्य को प्रोत्साहित एवं समर्थित करती है। इसका ब्यौरा तथा उठाए गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:

i. आईसीएआर-आईएआरआई, आईसीएआर, डीबीटी तथा डीएसटी के सहयोग से, गेहूं, चावल, मक्का, तिल, मसूर, खीरा एवं टमाटर जैसी फसलों में देशी जर्मप्लाज्म, स्थानीय प्रजातियों (लैंडरेस) एवं जंगली प्रजातियों के कैरेक्टराईजेशन, मूल्यांकन तथा उपयोग हेतु 13 समर्पित शोध परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। ये परियोजनाएं बेहतर, जलवायु-सह्य तथा रोग-प्रतिरोधी फसल किस्मों के विकास के लिए कृषि-जैवविविधता, जर्मप्लाज्म मूल्यांकन, आण्विक प्रजनन, जीनोमिक्स एवं जीनोम संपादन पर केंद्रित हैं।

ii. आईसीएआर-आईएआरआई में परंपरागत बासमती किस्मों में सुधार हेतु किए गए शोध के परिणामस्वरूप उन्नत पूसा बासमती चावल किस्मों का विकास हुआ है, जिनका भारत के बासमती निर्यात में प्रमुख हिस्सा है।

iii. पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विशिष्ट भौगोलिक संकेतक क्षेत्रों को लक्षित करते हुए, परंपरागत स्थानीय किस्म "कालानमक" के बेहतर उत्पादन तथा नॉन-लॉजिंग गुण वाली दो उच्च उत्पादक किस्में - पूसा नरेंद्र केएन1 तथा पूसा सीआरडी केएन2 - जारी की गई हैं।

iv. आईसीएआर-एनबीपीजीआर आनुवंशिक संसाधनों का अभिलेखीकरण करता है, उनको सूचीबद्ध (इन्वेंटरी) करता है तथा उन्हें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लाता है, जिससे शोध एवं फसल सुधार में उनके सुरक्षित तथा तेज़ उपयोग को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके। इससे शोधकर्ताओं एवं प्रजनकों को किस्म सुधार के लिए देशी जर्मप्लाज्म तक पहुंच प्राप्त होती है। 15 जुलाई तक, राष्ट्रीय जीन बैंक में 1 लाख से अधिक स्थानीय प्रजातियां/परंपरागत किस्में संरक्षित हैं।

v. आईसीएआर के तत्वावधान में एलायंस बायोवर्सिटी-सीआईएटी और राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रणाली के बीच संयुक्त कार्य योजना के अंतर्गत, 25 फसलों की 5,000 से अधिक देशी किस्मों के अभिलेखीकरण तथा सहभागी किस्म मूल्यांकन (क्राउडसोर्सिंग) के माध्यम से 11 राज्यों में

मूल्यांकन जैसी प्रचार गतिविधियां चलाई जा रही हैं, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े पैमाने पर खेती के लिए लगभग 300 उत्कृष्ट परंपरागत किस्मों की पहचान हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के अंतर्गत देशभर में लगभग 50 सामुदायिक बीज बैंक स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें 25 से अधिक फसलों की 4,000 से अधिक परंपरागत किस्मों का संरक्षण किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही, नेटिव बास्केट, माउंटेन ग्रेन्स, धरती नेचुरल्स जैसे ब्रांडों के माध्यम से देशी उत्पादों के ब्रांडिंग एवं व्यावसायीकरण तथा उन्हें मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं से जोड़ने में सहायक 3,000 से अधिक परंपरागत किस्मों की पोषण प्रोफाइलिंग भी की गई है।

vi. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की शोध एवं विकास योजना (प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना के मानव संसाधन एवं संस्थान घटक का एक उप-घटक) के अंतर्गत अब तक 257 शोध एवं विकास प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, जिनमें से कई परंपरागत/देशी उत्पादों (मिलेट आधारित उत्पाद, महुआ, सहजन आदि) पर केंद्रित हैं।

———————

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, yesterday onwards, we are asking for the presence of the Home Minister. … (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister has to come and explain.... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप क्या चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, students have been beaten up and attacked by pellet guns.... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं।

मैं सभी दलों से पुन: अपील करता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर हम चर्चा-संवाद करें और उस पर अपना मत और विचार रखें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सरकार और प्रतिपक्ष दोनों से मेरा यह आग्रह है कि यह सदन सहमति बनाए और आज हम दो बजे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करेंगे, ऐसी सभी लोगों ने सहमति व्यक्त की है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सरकार और प्रतिपक्ष बैठकर समय तय कर लेगा। यह मेरा आपसे आग्रह है। मैं आज फिर एक बार निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि कितना भी गतिरोध हो, कितना भी बड़ा मुद्दा हो, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि प्रश्नकाल में गतिरोध नहीं होना चाहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्नकाल के बाद 12 बजे अपनी बात रखें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी आपके प्रश्नों का जवाब देने के लिए बहुत उत्सुक हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) : महोदय, चर्चा होनी चाहिए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा आप सबसे आग्रह है कि सदन चले और चर्चा-संवाद हो ताकि सबके मत और विचार आएं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पूरे देश के अंदर एक सकारात्मक संदेश जाये कि संसद में चर्चा-संवाद होता है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि प्रश्नकाल में गतिरोध पैदा न करें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

11.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

———

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वेणुगोपाल जी।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, the Government is saying that this important piece of legislation has been brought to address the concerns of the students and youth of this country.

This is such an important Bill, and the hon. Prime Minister is not there and the hon. Home Minister is not there. *...(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, नहीं, यहां राज्य मंत्री बैठे हैं।

आपका विषय क्या है, वह बताइए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, before starting the discussion on the Bill, we need a clarification from the Government. *...(Interruptions)*

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : सर, टाइम तो बताइए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, आप बैठ कर आपस में चर्चा कर लीजिएगा। मैंने 6 घंटे की चर्चा के लिए व्यवस्था दी थी। आप सभी दल मिलकर आपस में बात करके इस चर्चा के शुरू होने के एक घंटे के बाद मुझे समय बता दीजिएगा।

मैंने पहले 6 घंटे के लिए व्यवस्था दी थी। पर, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, आप लोग आपस में बैठ कर चर्चा कर लीजिएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this is not acceptable to us. इस पर 15 घंटे का समय देना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : वेणुगोपाल जी, एक मिनट, मैं बताता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे निर्देश दिया था कि इस विधेयक पर आप 6 घंटे का टाइम देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आप सदन के सभी नेताओं से मिलकर बात कीजिए।

फिर मैंने सभी पार्टी के नेताओं से बातचीत की। आज कांग्रेस के चीफ व्हिप, समाजवादी पार्टी के चीफ व्हिप, डीएमके के चीफ व्हिप, शरद पवार जी की एनसीपी पार्टी, सभी से हमने बात की और सभी ने कहा कि ठीक है, इस चर्चा के समय को दो घंटे और बढ़ाकर 8 घंटे का समय रखा जाए। यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ। वहां हम सब लोग थे।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, please do not mislead the House.... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मणिक्कम टैगोर जी कहां हैं? संसदीय कार्य मंत्री झूठ नहीं बोलते। यहां मणिक्कम टैगोर जी थे। उनसे बात करके आए थे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मणिक्कम टैगोर जी को बुलाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : वेणुगोपाल जी, मैं सदन में कहता हूं कि अगर आपको इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए 2 घंटे का एक्स्ट्रा समय चाहिए, तो इसमें सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) हम एक बार मिल कर यह तय कर लेंगे। अभी स्पीकर साहब ने कह दिया। इस पर चर्चा के लिए एक घंटा और बढ़ाने में सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बता दें कि आप कितने घंटे चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : मैंने इसलिए क्रमवार कहा कि पहले आपने 6 घंटे के लिए कहा, फिर बाद में 8 घंटे कहा। अगर 8 घंटे से ज्यादा आपको और भी समय चाहिए तो हम 10 घंटे की चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज़, अब बैठ जाइए। अब व्यवस्था बन गई है।

जब बीएसी की मीटिंग नहीं होती है तो सदन का 'सेंस' लिया जाता है। अब सदन का 'सेंस' बन गया है, इसलिए अब आगे बढ़िए।

... (व्यवधान)

14.05½ hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2 – श्री जितिन प्रसाद जी।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) (एक) फाल्टा विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) फाल्टा विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (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 7146/18/26]

(3) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 55 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.114(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7147/18/26]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) नाशक कीट और नाशक जीव अधिनियम, 1914 की धारा 4घ के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) पादप संघरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (तीसरा संशोधन) आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1645(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7148/18/26]

(दो) पादप संघरोध (भारत में आयात का विनियमन) (चौथा संशोधन) आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 4 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2192(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7149/18/26]

(2) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उप धारा (6) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) पांचवां संशोधन आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1814(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7150/18/26]

(दो) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) छठा संशोधन आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2105(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7151/18/26]

(तीन) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) सातवां संशोधन आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 29 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3482(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7152/18/26]

(चार) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) चौथा संशोधन आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1574(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7153/18/26]

(पांच) का.आ.2107(अ), जो दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, कंपनियों द्वारा विनिर्मित किए जाने वाले, उसमें उल्लिखित, नैनो उर्वरकों को उनके विनिर्देशों के साथ इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7154/18/26]

(छह) का.आ.2335(अ), जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिसूचना के कॉलम 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट अनुकूलित उर्वरकों के विनिर्देशों को इस अधिसूचना में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7155/18/26]

(सात) का.आ.3356(अ), जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित किण्वित जैविक खाद तथा द्रव किण्वित जैविक खाद के विनिर्माताओं को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि तक थोक में विनिर्मित अपने उत्पाद की किसानों को सीधे बिक्री करने के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7156/18/26]

(आठ) का.आ.3345(अ), जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित किण्वित जैविक खाद तथा द्रव किण्वित जैविक खाद के विनिर्माताओं को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि तक थोक में विनिर्मित अपने उर्वरकों की किसानों को सीधे बिक्री करने के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7157/18/26]

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) की मद संख्या (चार) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 36 की उप धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(एक) कीटनाशक तीसरा (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.597(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7158/18/26]

(दो) कीटनाशक (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 18 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 493(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7159/18/26]

(5) कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3901(अ), जो दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7160/18/26]

(6) कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 4 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1935(अ), जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसमें दिनांक 6 मार्च, 2026 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1177(अ) का शुद्धिपत्र सम्मिलित है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7161/18/26]

(7) कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3481(अ), जो दिनांक 29 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित संगठनों की प्रयोगशालाओं को धारा 9 के उपबंधों और नियमों से छूट प्रदान की गई है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7162/18/26]

(8) कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 20 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2655(अ), जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित पादप संरक्षण, संगरोध और भंडारण निदेशालय के 205 अधिकारियों को उनके नामों के सामने निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्राधिकार के लिए कीटनाशक निरीक्षकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7163/18/26]

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नित्यानंद राय जी की ओर से, मैं भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 156 की उप धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) गृह मंत्रालय, भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल, समूह 'क' (राजपत्रित) अनुसचिवीय पद, भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 318(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7164/18/26]

(2) भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल, योधक लेखा संवर्ग (समूह 'क' और समूह 'ख' पद) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 15 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.481(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7165/18/26]

(3) भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल, सहायक कमांडेंट (पायनियर), समूह 'क' पद, भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 15 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.480 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7166/18/26]

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में

राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 की धारा 38क के अंतर्गत प्रशासनिक (पशुओं पर प्रयोगों संबंधी नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए समिति) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.552(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7167/18/26]

(2) पशु अतिचार अधिनियम, 1871 की धारा 32 की उप धारा (3) के अंतर्गत पशु अतिचार नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 2 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.551(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7168/18/26]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) (एक) हेलेन केलर स्कूल फॉर द डेफ सोसाइटी, सिकंदराबाद के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) हेलेन केलर स्कूल फॉर द डेफ सोसाइटी, सिकंदराबाद के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7169/18/26]

(2) (एक) आशानिलयम, पोनुकुन्नम, (स्कूल फॉर मेंटली चैलेंज्ड) केरल के वर्ष 2025-

2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) आशानिलयम, पोनुकुन्नम, (स्कूल फॉर मेंटली चैलेंज्ड) केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7170/18/26]

(3) (एक) चावरा स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर मेंटली रिटार्डेड, कूनम्मावु, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) चावरा स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर मेंटली रिटार्डेड, कूनम्मावु, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7171/18/26]

(4) (एक) साधना सोसाइटी फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) साधना सोसाइटी फॉर द मेंटली हैंडीकैप्ड, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7172/18/26]

(5) (एक) अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी दिव्यांग खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी दिव्यांग खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश 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 7173/18/26]

(7) (एक) स्नेहा सदन स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर डिफरेंटली एबल्ड चिल्ड्रन, एर्नाकुलम, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) स्नेहा सदन स्पेशल स्कूल फॉर डिफरेंटली एबल्ड चिल्ड्रन, एर्नाकुलम, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7174/18/26]

(8) (एक) उत्तर प्रदेश मूक बधिर विद्यालय, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) उत्तर प्रदेश मूक बधिर विद्यालय, प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7175/18/26]

(9) (एक) स्नेहा सोसाइटी फॉर रूरल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन, निज़ामाबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2025-

2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) स्नेहा सोसाइटी फॉर रूरल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन, निज़ामाबाद, तेलंगाना के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7176/18/26]

(10) (एक) अल्फोंस सोशल सेंटर, किदंगूर, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) अल्फोंस सोशल सेंटर, किदंगूर, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7177/18/26]

(11) (एक) नॉर्थ बंगाल हैंडीकैप्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन सोसायटी, दार्जिलिंग, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नॉर्थ बंगाल हैंडीकैप्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन सोसायटी, दार्जिलिंग, पश्चिम बंगाल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7178/18/26]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2010 की धारा 49 के अंतर्गत विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 22 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में

अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3272(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7179/18/26]

(2) आप्रवास और विदेशियों विषयक अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत आप्रवास और विदेशियों विषयक (संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 1 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.424(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7180/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3297(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2026 appointing the day of June 22, 2026 as the date on which the provisions of the Jan Viswas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 in so far as they relate to serial number 13 and the entries thereto in the Schedule, in relation to the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 shall come into force under section 13B the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7181/18/26]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith

Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7182/18/26]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7183/18/26]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7184/18/26]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-

2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7185/18/26]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2021-2022.

(ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2021-2022, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7186/18/26]

(6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 3585(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2026, making certain amendments in Notification S.O. 1830(E) dated 22nd April, 2025 under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7187/18/26]

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14.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

17th and 18th Reports

श्री राव राजेन्द्र सिंह (जयपुर ग्रामीण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2025-2026) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

1. उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग) की अनुदानों की मांगों (2026-2027) के बारे में समिति (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के 13वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 17वां प्रतिवेदन।
2. उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) की अनुदानों की मांगों (2026-2027) के बारे में समिति (अठारहवीं लोक सभा) के 14वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 18वां प्रतिवेदन।

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14.07 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 195th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demand for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No.10)' pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Respected Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 195th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demand for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No.10)' pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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14.08 hrs

(ii)(a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on 'Demands for Grants (2026-2027) (Demand No. 1)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare*

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगे (2026-2027) (मांग संख्या 1)'

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7143/18/26 and 7144/18/26 respectively.

के बारे में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 27वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

(b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare*

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगे (2025-2026)' के बारे में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति की 35वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7145/18/26.

14.09 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Guwahati

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Hon. Speaker Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, I rise to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) read with Section 6(3) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Guwahati *vice* Shri Pradyut Bordoloi resigned from Lok Sabha *w.e.f.* 20.03.2026 subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि इस सभा के सदस्य अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 6(3) के साथ पठित धारा 4(छ) के अनुसरण में ऐसी रीति से, जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों के अध्यधीन, श्री प्रद्युत बोरदोलोई जिन्होंने 20.03.2026 से लोक सभा से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है, के स्थान पर अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स), गुवाहाटी के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से एक सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

14.09½ hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले के पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Need for revival of Adilabad Cement Factory in Telangana

SHRI GODAM NAGESH (ADILABAD): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for the revival of the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) Cement Factory at Adilabad, Telangana. The factory, which was once a major industrial unit in the region, has remained closed for several years, resulting in the loss of employment for thousands of workers and adversely affecting the local economy. The Government has been giving high priority to infrastructure development, In this context, the House may be informed about the number of Cement Corporation of India plants established, revived or modernized since 2014, their present operational status, and the annual cement production of CCI during the last five years. Adilabad has abundant limestone reserves and possesses the necessary infrastructure for cement manufacturing. Reviving the CCI plant would not only generate direct and indirect employment but also promote industrial development in the backward region of northern Telangana. I, therefore, urge the Government to prepare a time-bound revival plan for the Adilabad Cement Factory, provide

* Treated as laid on the Table.

the required financial and technical support, and make the unit operational at the earliest. Such a decision will contribute to regional development, employment generation, and the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

(ii) Need to accord approval to Junagarh bypass road project for development of Kalahandi in Odisha

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for re-sanction of Junagarh bypass in Kalahandi, Odisha. The bypass had earlier been sanctioned by the Central Government but was subsequently cancelled. Junagarh is an important transit town connecting blocks of Dharamgarh, Golamunda, Jaipatna, Koksara, Kalampur and Ampani, serving as a key route to Raipur in Chhattisgarh. Thousands of passenger vehicles, buses and heavy commercial trucks pass through the town every day. The existing road has become heavily congested, turned into an accident-prone black spot, endangering the lives of commuters and local residents. We are Odisha's major paddy-producing districts, and during the procurement season, a large number of trucks transporting agricultural produce use this route. Widening the existing road into a four-lane corridor through the densely populated town would be difficult and highly disruptive. I earnestly urge the Government to re-sanction the Junagarh Bypass at the earliest. The project will improve road safety, ease traffic congestion, strengthen regional connectivity, facilitate agricultural transportation and accelerate the socio-economic development of Kalahandi. I request the Hon'ble Minister to accord this proposal priority and take

expeditious action.

(iii) Need to introduce a National Walkability Mission to strengthen infrastructure for safety of pedestrians in the country

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the need for launching a National Walkability Mission, as a key component of India's urban transformation agenda, to ensure safe, accessible and durable pedestrian infrastructure across urban India. By 2030, India's urban centres are estimated to house over 600 million citizens and account for more than 70% of new jobs and GDP. By 2050, nearly 50% of the country's population is expected to be living in cities. Recognising this, the Government has undertaken unprecedented investments in urban infrastructure through the Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT and the Urban Challenge Fund. A National Walkability Mission would complement these initiatives. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has affirmed that the right to walk safely is a fundamental right. Safe, continuous and well-maintained footpaths reduce traffic congestion, lower vehicular emissions, improve public health and make cities more inclusive. The loss of 136 pedestrian lives on Bengaluru's roads in the first six months of this year highlights the urgent need to strengthen pedestrian infrastructure. I urge the Government to launch this and establish national standards for the planning, design, continuity, accessibility, maintenance, durability and periodic auditing of footpaths, creating safer, healthier and more inclusive cities for all.

(iv) Need to establish a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Udaipur and Salumber districts in Rajasthan

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : लोकसभा क्षेत्र उदयपुर के अंतर्गत जिला उदयपुर में वर्तमान में केवल दो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संचालित हैं । उदयपुर शहर की निरंतर बढ़ती जनसंख्या, शहरी विस्तार तथा गुणवत्तापूर्ण विद्यालयी शिक्षा की बढ़ती आवश्यकता को देखते हुए यह संख्या अपर्याप्त है। सीमित सीटों के कारण अनेक पात्र विद्यार्थी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रवेश से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जिला सलूम्बर में वर्तमान में एक भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संचालित नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप जिले के विद्यार्थियों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के गरीब एवं अल्पआय वर्ग के बच्चों को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही गुणवत्तापूर्ण, सुलभ एवं किफायती शिक्षा का लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है। इससे उन्हें अन्य क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में समान शैक्षिक अवसर भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते। अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक हितों एवं क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उदयपुर जिले तथा सलूम्बर जिले में जिला एवं उपखंड मुख्यालयों पर नवीन केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक विद्यार्थियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुलभ हो सके तथा जनजातीय एवं आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों को समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें।

(v) Need to set up a Commission for Economically Weaker Sections in the country

SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH (JAIPUR RURAL): The need for a Commission for the Economically Weaker Sections, arises from the persistent administrative inconsistencies in determining EWS eligibility across states, despite the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019—which introduced Articles 15(6) and 16(6) to provide 10% reservation for EWS in education and

public employment. Unlike the safeguards available to SCs, STs, and OBCs through the National Commissions established under Articles 338, 338-A, and 338-B, the EWS category lacks a uniform regulatory and supervisory framework. This has resulted in wide variations in income thresholds, asset criteria, and documentation norms among states, leading to public confusion and repeated litigation before High Courts and the Supreme Court, as seen in challenges similar to those arising under the Reservation Acts of various states, the Andhra Pradesh EWS Order, and the Gujarat EWS criteria notifications. Creating an EWS Commission would align with precedents such as the National Backward Classes Commission Act, 1993 and its subsequent constitutionalisation through the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which clarified the role of a central body in harmonizing reservation standards. The proposed Commission would similarly frame uniform guidelines, oversee implementation, address grievances, and ensure that EWS reservation is applied transparently and consistently nationwide.

(vi) Need to run superfast trains from Malda town in West Bengal to Mumbai and Bengaluru

श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) : मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एवं माननीय रेल मंत्री श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव जी के प्रति अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र मालदा उत्तर की जनता की ओर से हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। भारतीय रेल के आधुनिकीकरण, नई ट्रेनों के संचालन, रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास तथा यात्री सुविधाओं के विस्तार हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे अभूतपूर्व कार्य सराहनीय हैं। मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र मालदा उत्तर पूर्वी भारत का एक महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे जंक्शन है। यहाँ से प्रतिदिन हजारों यात्री रोजगार, शिक्षा, व्यापार एवं चिकित्सा के उद्देश्य से देश के विभिन्न राज्यों

की यात्रा करते हैं। विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र एवं तमिलनाडु में बड़ी संख्या में लोग कार्यरत हैं, किन्तु मालदा टाउन से इन राज्यों के लिए आज भी कोई सीधी सुपरफास्ट रेल सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है, मालदा टाउन से सूरत होते हुए मुंबई तक एक नई सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन तथा मालदा टाउन से बेंगलुरु होते हुए चेन्नई तक एक नई सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन प्रारंभ की जाए। इन दोनों ट्रेनों के संचालन से पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, झारखंड एवं पूर्वोत्तर भारत के लाखों यात्रियों को सीधी, सुरक्षित एवं सुविधाजनक रेल सेवा उपलब्ध होगी। साथ ही व्यापार, उद्योग, पर्यटन तथा क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक विकास को भी नई गति मिलेगी।

(vii) Need to facilitate implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes meant for welfare of farmers in Delhi

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया (उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली) : मैं राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली के निवासियों से जुड़े एक गंभीर मुद्दे को उठाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली के निवासियों और खास तौर पर किसानों को केंद्र सरकार की प्रमुख योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिनमे प्रमुख रूप से है बैंक "शहरी क्षेत्र" और "भूमि रिकॉर्ड न होने" का हवाला देकर दिल्ली के 85% से अधिक बटाईदार और पट्टेदार किसानों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) देने से इनकार कर रहे हैं। उन्हें मजबूरन ऊंची ब्याज दरों पर कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। PM फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) का लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है और PM-KUSUM: दिल्ली में कंपोनेंट B और C के तहत एक भी सोलर पंप नहीं लगाया गया है। इसी प्रकार सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड (SHC) और PMKSY जैसी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं का लाभ भी किसानों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है दिल्ली में 21,000 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर खेती होती है और 33,000 सक्रिय जोत (operational holdings) हैं। लेकिन प्रशासनिक उलझन के कारण, केंद्र की सभी योजनाओं को "लागू न होने योग्य" मान लिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे दिल्ली में KCC, PMFBY, SHC, PMKSY और PM-KUSUM को तुरंत लागू करने के लिए विशेष दिशानिर्देश जारी करें।

(viii) Need to develop sports infrastructure in North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली के उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली संसदीय क्षेत्र में खेल अवसंरचना की कमी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। लगभग 40 लाख की आबादी वाले इस क्षेत्र में अनेक प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी हैं, किंतु अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, इंडोर स्टेडियम, एथलेटिक्स ट्रैक, खेल अकादमी एवं आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का अभाव है । परिणामस्वरूप खिलाड़ियों को बेहतर प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रतियोगिताओं की तैयारी के लिए अन्य क्षेत्रों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने खेलो इंडिया एवं फिट इंडिया जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से देश में खेल संस्कृति को सुदृढ़ किया है । इन प्रयासों का लाभ उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली के युवाओं तक पहुँचाने के लिए इस क्षेत्र को भी खेल अवसंरचना विकास योजनाओं में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। अतः मैं माननीय युवा कार्यक्रम एवं खेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली में अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर का बहुउद्देशीय स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, इंडोर स्टेडियम, खेल अकादमी एवं आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक स्वीकृति एवं वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए, ताकि क्षेत्र के युवाओं को उत्कृष्ट खेल सुविधाएँ मिलें और वे राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देश का गौरव बढ़ा सकें।

(ix) Need to expedite compensation and rehabilitation to the families affected by Parwan Water Project in Jhalawar-Baran Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR BARAN): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need for expeditious compensation and rehabilitation of the remaining families whose houses and agricultural land fall within the submergence area of the Parwan Water Project in the Jhalawar–

Baran Parliamentary Constituency. While the project is expected to provide substantial irrigation and drinking water benefits to the Hadoti region, a number of affected families are yet to receive full compensation and rehabilitation assistance. Many of them continue to face uncertainty regarding their livelihoods, housing and agricultural income. Timely settlement of pending claims is essential to ensure that the benefits of this important infrastructure project are achieved without causing undue hardship to project-affected persons. I urge the Government to coordinate with the State Government for early verification of pending cases, release of due compensation at prevailing rates, and comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement of all eligible affected families in a time-bound manner.

(x) Regarding resumption and expansion of domestic and international flight services at Surat International Airport

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): The Surat International Airport has not been given justice for long, despite Surat being the textile & diamond hub of the country, contributing approximately 2% to the nation's GDP and providing employment to over 25 lakh people directly or indirectly. It is shocking that Surat–Delhi flights, which were operating at full capacity, have been reduced by 7 weekly flights. Similarly, 13 flights to Kolkata have been reduced, and all 15 international flights operating from Surat have been terminated. I fail to understand why Surat, the economic growth engine of Gujarat and the country, continues to face such injustice. Nearly 2 crore people from Bharuch to Vapi depend on Surat Airport for domestic and international

travel, forcing them to use the already overcrowded Ahmedabad and Mumbai airports. Inadequate air connectivity is discouraging businessmen from India and abroad from visiting Surat, adversely affecting both the textile and diamond industries. Despite repeated representations from the city and the demand of all five MPs of South Gujarat, no improvement has been made. I, therefore, demand that Surat–Delhi flights be restored to their previous frequency; all 15 terminated international flights be resumed immediately; and new flights may be started from Surat to Jammu, Indore, Tirupati, Varanasi, Kochi, Lucknow and Chennai.

(xi) Regarding conversion and development of Jabalpur-Khandwa State Highway into National Highway

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद): क्या सरकार की मध्यप्रदेश के जबलपुर–नरसिंहपुर–करेली –गाडरवारा-पिपरिया–सोहागपुर-नर्मदापुरम–हरदा–आशापुर/खंडवा तक लगभग 500 किलोमीटर लंबे राज्यमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में परिवर्तित करने की योजना है? क्या इसे किसानों के हित में "किसान सड़क"/ग्रीनफील्ड सड़क के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है? (ख) क्या इस प्रस्तावित कॉरिडोर के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं कृषि महत्व का आकलन सरकार ने किया है? इससे नर्मदापुरम-नरसिंहपुर-हरदा जिले के किसानों को अपनी कृषि उपज का मुंबई एवं पश्चिमी भारत के प्रमुख बाजारों और बंदरगाहों तक सीधा, तेज एवं कम लागत वाला सड़क संपर्क प्राप्त हो सकेगा। (ग) इस मार्ग के निर्माण से मोहासा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, डमरूघाटी, पचमढ़ी, मढ़ई-चूरना टाइगर रिज़र्व, माँ नर्मदा-परिक्रमा मार्ग तथा क्षेत्र के धार्मिक, प्राकृतिक एवं औद्योगिक पर्यटन को नई गति प्रदान करेगा तथा नर्मदापुरम-नरसिंहपुर-हरदा सहित पाँच जिलों के किसान, युवा, व्यापारी, उद्योग एवं आम-नागरिकों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ पहुँचाएगा। (घ)क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में है कि इस परियोजना से एक-करोड़ से अधिक आबादी सीधे लाभान्वित होगी तथा विशेष रूप से नर्मदापुरम-नरसिंहपुर-

हरदा जिलों के कृषि,उद्योग,व्यापार,पर्यटन, रोजगार एवं समग्र आर्थिक विकास को नई गति मिलेगी? यदि हाँ, तो परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है? (ङ) समस्त क्षेत्रवासियों की मांग है इस मार्ग को राज्यमार्ग से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में परिवर्तित कर चार/छह लेन में विकसित किया जाए।

(xii) Need to provide a special package to compensate loss of life and property due to heavy rains and cloud bursts in Uttarakhand

श्री अजय भट्ट (नैनीताल-ऊधमसिंह नगर) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र जनपद नैनीताल-उधम सिंह नगर चारों तरफ से पहाड़ों से घिरा हुआ है। यहां पर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से अब मार्च, अप्रैल में ही भारी वर्षा व बादल फटने की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। वर्षा काल के मौसम में तो पहाड़ों पर बादल फटने की वजह से पूरे उत्तराखंड में अधिक जानमाल का नुकसान बढ़ता जा रहा है। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की वजह से वहां पर सड़कें, पुल, खेत खलिहान तैयार फैसलें आदि सब बह जाती है, जिससे वहां पर जो सरकार द्वारा जो विकास कार्य किये जा रहे हैं, उनकी गति धीमी हो जाते हैं। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि प्रतिवर्ष बरसात से जो उत्तराखंड में जान-माल का नुकसान होता है उसकी भरपाई के लिए उत्तराखंड सरकार को एक विशेष पैकेज देने की मांग करता हूं।

(xiii) Need to establish a Kendriya Kaushal Vikas Mega Centre in Sagar Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

डॉ. लता वानखेड़े (सागर) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के सागर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय कौशल विकास मेगा सेंटर की स्थापना की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में स्किल इंडिया मिशन, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना तथा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 के माध्यम से युवाओं को रोजगारोन्मुख कौशल प्रदान करने की दिशा में उल्लेखनीय कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। इन पहलों से देशभर के लाखों युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण एवं रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हुए हैं। सागर लोकसभा क्षेत्र बुंदेलखंड का प्रमुख शैक्षणिक केंद्र है, जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में युवा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। किंतु उद्योगों की

आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उन्नत कौशल प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएँ अभी सीमित हैं। यदि सागर में केंद्रीय कौशल विकास मेगा सेंटर स्थापित किया जाता है, तो स्थानीय युवाओं को आधुनिक तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण, उद्यमिता एवं स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर प्राप्त होंगे तथा उद्योगों को प्रशिक्षित मानव संसाधन उपलब्ध होगा। अतः मैं माननीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि सागर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय कौशल विकास मेगा सेंटर की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्रदान किया जाए, जिससे क्षेत्र के युवाओं को रोजगार के बेहतर अवसर मिलें। धन्यवाद।

(xiv) Need to establish a full-fledged Cancer Hospital at Balasore, Odisha

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI (BALASORE): I wish to draw the urgent attention of the Government to the pressing need for a dedicated Cancer Hospital in Balasore to serve the entire Northern Odisha region as well as bordering areas of West Bengal and Jharkhand. Cancer has become one of the leading causes of death in India. The country witnesses nearly 17 lakh new cases annually, with 9 lakh deaths, and the number continues to rise. It is also estimated that facilities for radio-therapy vis-à-vis the population in India need to be substantially enhanced along with an increase in trained human resources. A cancer diagnosis often pushes an entire household into catastrophic expenditure, leading to poverty, distress and unbearable suffering. Odisha reflects this national crisis sharply. Cancer cases in the State have increased from 43, 210 in 2013 to 52, 960 in 2022, a rise of over 22%. Balasore is strategically located as the health access point for the northern districts of Odisha, and bordering tribal belts of West Bengal and Jharkhand. However, specialized treatment facilities remain insufficient, forcing patients to

travel to far-off centres outside the State. These long journeys not only impose heavy financial burdens but also delay timely treatment, often costing precious lives. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to give immediate attention to establish a full-fledged Cancer Hospital in Balasore, Odisha with early detection, surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, palliative care and research facilities. It will save thousands of lives and significantly reduce treatment inequity.

(xv) Need to take comprehensive measures to restore commercial flight services and to ensure regular air connectivity at Latur Airport, Maharashtra

DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE (LATUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the urgent need for the restoration of commercial flight services from Latur Airport in Maharashtra. Latur is an important educational, agricultural, and commercial hub of the Marathwada region. Despite having a developed airport, regular commercial flight operations have remained suspended for a long time, causing immense inconvenience to students, patients, entrepreneurs, industrialists, and the general public. The absence of air connectivity has adversely affected investment, trade, tourism, emergency medical travel, and the overall economic development of the region. Restoring air services will significantly improve connectivity with major cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, and Pune, thereby boosting regional development. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation to take immediate steps to restore scheduled commercial flight

services from Latur Airport under the UDAN Scheme or any other suitable mechanism, upgrade the required infrastructure wherever necessary, and ensure regular air connectivity for the people of Latur and the entire Marathwada region.

(xvi) Need to impress upon the Government of Andhra Pradesh to reimburse the expenditure incurred by Government of Telangana on services provided during the process of bifurcation

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR): I would like to bring to Government's notice that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has to reimburse an amount of Rs.408.49 crore along with applicable interest to the Government of Telangana towards expenditure incurred by the Government of Telangana in relation to certain Constitutional Bodies and Common Institutions, including the Raj Bhawan, High Court, Lok Ayukta, State Human Rights Commission, and Judicial Academy, which served both States until separate institutions were established in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is pertinent to mention that these expenditures were borne by the Government of Telangana in accordance with the orders issued under the erstwhile combined State, specifically G.O. Ms. No. 88, dated 26th April, 2014, stipulating that the Government of Andhra Pradesh. would reimburse the amounts following the establishment of their own institutions. The Government of Telangana has incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 703.43 crores on these Common Institutions, of which the share payable by Andhra Pradesh. as determined by the Accountant Generals of both States, amounts to Rs. 408,48,54,461, The AG of AP has already

communicated these details to the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh. On 24.08.2023, seeking concurrence to advise the RBI for the necessary credit. However, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has withheld the processing of this proposal, resulting in the non-transfer of Rs. 408,48,54,461 to the Government of Telangana. In this connection, the State Government of Telangana sent concerned proposals to the Ministry which are pending for necessary action. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to kindly intervene in the matter to take urgent steps to expedite for reimbursement of the amount of Rs. 408.49 crores payable to the Government of Telangana with applicable interest by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(xvii) Need to take comprehensive measures to construct RoBs/Subways at various level crossings in Karur and Tiruchirappalli districts in Tamil Nadu

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): I wish to bring to the attention of the Government an urgent public infrastructure requirement concerning Karur District (Salem Railway Division) and Manapparai Assembly area in Tiruchirappalli district (Madurai Railway Division). In Karur District, Road Over Bridges (ROBs) / Subways are urgently required at the following locations due to heavy traffic congestion, frequent gate closures and increasing public safety concerns: Noyyal – Velayuthampalayam Punnam Chatram – TNPL Maravapalayam – Gandhi Nagar Mayanur Veerarakkiyam Similarly, in Manapparai Assembly Constituency, the following railway gates under Madurai Division require immediate sanction for ROB/Subway construction due to high vehicular

movement and accident risk: Elangakurichi Railway Gate and Vyampatti Railway Station Gate These level crossings severely disrupt daily commuting, delay emergency vehicles, affect school and office timings, and hinder the movement of agricultural produce in these predominantly rural and semi-urban regions. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to immediately direct the concerned Railway Divisions to undertake feasibility studies, approve DPRs, and sanction the construction of ROBs/Subways at the above locations at the earliest, in the interest of public safety and smooth transport connectivity.

(xviii) Need to review and rationalize the enhanced passport fee structure in the country

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD): I wish to raise a matter of urgent public importance regarding the steep increase in passport fees under the Passports (Amendment) Rules, 2026, which has imposed a significant financial burden on students, job seekers, migrant workers, senior citizens, Overseas Indians and middle-class families. Effective from 1 July 2026, passport charges have been substantially increased across various categories, including ordinary passports, Tatkal services, replacement of lost or damaged passports and services provided through Indian Missions abroad. Additional documentation and processing charges at authorised service centres have further increased the overall cost. While the Government cites enhanced security features and modernisation of passport services, a passport is an essential identity and travel document, not a luxury. The revised fees may discourage economically weaker sections and aspiring youth from pursuing

overseas employment, higher education and other opportunities. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs to review and rationalise the revised fee structure and consider concessional charges for students, first-time applicants, migrant workers, senior citizens, persons with disabilities and Overseas Indians, ensuring that passport services remain affordable, accessible and citizen-friendly for all.

(xix) Need to include Cuddalore city in Tamil Nadu under Smart Cities Mission

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD (CUDDALORE): I would like to bring it to the Notice of the Government that Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu, despite being a coastal, industrially significant and cyclone prone region has not been included in the Smart Cities Mission. The criteria and parameters adopted for selecting cities under the Smart Cities Mission is being met by Cuddalore. In this regard, I request the Government to include Cuddalore town in the Smart Cities Mission in the next phase or through any special package and kindly explore the timeline fixed for such inclusion alongwith facilities and funds are supposed to be sanctioned under this scheme for its development.

(xx) Need to run direct Rajhdhani/Shatabdi/Express Train from Lakhimpur Kheri district, Uttar Pradesh to Delhi, Haridwar and prominent cities of Punjab

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अतिमहत्वपूर्ण और लम्बे समय से लंबित मांग 'देश की राजधानी दिल्ली, हरिद्वार और पंजाब के प्रमुख शहरों के लिए सीधी (डाइरेक्ट) ट्रेन सेवा' की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि लखीमपुर खीरी जिला

क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा जिला है। लेकिन आजादी के इतने दशकों बाद भी यंहा के नागरिकों को देश की राजधानी दिल्ली, हरिद्वार और पंजाब के प्रमुख शहरों के लिए कोई सीधी ट्रेन सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। कहते है देश आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहा है, रेल नित्य नई बुलंदियों को छू रहा है पर लखीमपुर खीरी जनपद रेल के क्षेत्र में घोर कठिनाईयों का सामना कर रहा है। राजधानी, शताब्दी, बन्दे भारत और अब बुलेट ट्रेन उपलब्धियां बहुत सारी है पर खीरी जनपद से परे हैं। खीरी और उसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों (जैसे पलिया, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, मेलानी) में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में सिख समुदाय और पंजाबी मूल के लोग निवास करते हैं। यंहा के हजारों किसान, व्यापारी और युवा लोग अपने व्यापार, उच्च शिक्षा और अपने पवित्र धार्मिक स्थलों की यात्रा के लिए लगातार पंजाब और दिल्ली आते जाते हैं। वर्तमान में कोई सीधी ट्रेन न होने के कारण यहा के बुजुर्गों, मरीजों, महिलाओं, छात्र-छात्राओं और व्यापारियों को पहले लखनऊ, शाहजहापुर या बरेली जाना पड़ता है, जिससे उनका समय और पैसा दोनों बर्बाद होते हैं, तथा उन्हें भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। क्षेत्र में बड़ी लाइन का काम पूरा होने के बाद भी सीधी कनेक्टिविटी न मिलना अत्यंत निराशाजनक है। अतः मैं फिर से सरकार और रेल मंत्री जी से जनहित में निवेदन करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त वर्णित समस्याओं के सर्वकालिक निदान हेतु खीरी स्टेशन से होकर दिल्ली, हरिद्वार और पंजाब के प्रमुख शहरों के लिय यथाशीघ्र कम से कम एक राजधानी/शताब्दी/एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन की सीधी सेवा शुरू करायें।

(xxi) Need to establish a campus of Allahabad Central University and a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kaushambi district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के कौशाम्बी संसदीय क्षेत्र में उच्च शिक्षा के अपर्याप्त बुनियादी ढांचे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनपद की कुल साक्षरता दर मात्र 61 प्रतिशत है, और महिला साक्षरता केवल 48.5 प्रतिशत है। पूरे जिले में केवल एक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय संचालित है तथा एक भी केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित नहीं है। प्रयागराज के निकट स्थित होने के बावजूद कौशाम्बी में केंद्रीय स्तर के

शैक्षणिक संस्थानों का अभाव क्षेत्र के शैक्षिक विकास में बड़ी बाधा बना हुआ है। गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने तथा छात्रों के पलायन को रोकने के लिए केंद्र सरकार का विशेष हस्तक्षेप आवश्यक है । अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि: इलाहाबाद केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का एक उप-परिसर अथवा केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्तपोषित एक मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज कौशाम्बी में स्थापित किया जाए। कौशाम्बी में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना को शीघ्र प्रशासनिक एवं वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (NSDC) के अंतर्गत कौशाम्बी में एक आधुनिक डिजिटल एवं कृषि-तकनीकी कौशल विकास केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए, ताकि स्थानीय युवाओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण कौशल एवं रोजगार के बेहतर अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें।

(xxii) Regarding rising unemployment in the country

SHRI YUSUF PATHAN (BAHARAMPUR): I wish to raise the urgent issue of rising youth unemployment in our country. India has one of the world's youngest populations, yet millions of educated and skilled young people are struggling to find meaningful employment. Delays in recruitment to government vacancies, inadequate job creation in the manufacturing and MSME sectors, and the widening gap between education and industry requirements have aggravated the situation. Prolonged unemployment is causing financial hardship, frustration, migration, and social insecurity among our youth. There is an urgent need to accelerate recruitment against sanctioned government posts, strengthen skill development aligned with market demand, promote labour-intensive industries, support startups and MSMEs, and expand apprenticeship and employment-linked incentive schemes. I urge the

Government to formulate a comprehensive national employment strategy with measurable targets to generate quality jobs and ensure that the aspirations of India's youth are transformed into opportunities for productive employment and inclusive economic growth.

(xxiii) Need to sanction pit lines at Salem Junction in Tamil Nadu

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): Despite Salem Division being one of the highest revenue generating divisions under Southern Railway, upgradation and other facilities have not been provided. It requires major expansions, including laying of pit lines. It has been a long pending demand to have pit lines at Salem junction. In the absence of pitlines at Salem junction the passengers have to depend on passing trains with limited seat quotas, severely affecting travel convenience and regional connectivity as no new trains can originate from Salem Junction under Salem Division. If Salem had a pit line, new trains could start from here. The potential locations, including the Shevapet Market station, have been suggested to the railway authorities for setting up of a pit lines facility under Salem Junction. A proposal for the same is already pending with railways and the same is yet to be approved. The passenger and freight traffic have been increasing rapidly as Salem is an industrial hub having a large number of units of both State and Central governments, in addition to its traditional handlooms' activities, apart from agricultural activities in a big way. Therefore, I urge upon the honourable Railway Minister to sanction pit lines at Salem Junction at the earliest.

(xxiv) Need for effective implementation of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises Scheme in Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): I wish to raise a matter of urgent public importance regarding the expansion and effective implementation of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to improve access to collateral-free institutional credit for MSMEs in my constituency of Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh. Bapatla has 43,690 registered MSMEs, including 23,803 enterprises registered during the last five years, reflecting strong entrepreneurial potential. However, only about 1.7% of the workforce is employed in small and medium enterprises, indicating the need for greater financial support to help these enterprises expand, generate employment and strengthen the local economy. The Government of India has significantly strengthened the MSME sector through the Credit Guarantee Scheme, under which over 27.15 lakh guarantees amounting to more than ₹3.05 lakh crore have been approved during 2024–25. However, access to collateral-free institutional credit remains uneven in several regions, including Bapatla, where many eligible entrepreneurs continue to face challenges in obtaining timely finance. I, therefore, urge the Government to ensure wider implementation of the CGTMSE Scheme through Member Lending Institutions across Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Bapatla constituency, enabling MSMEs to access timely credit, create employment, and contribute to the vision of Viksit Bharat and "One Family – One Entrepreneur."

(xxv) Need to approve 28 new Anganwadis in Paithan city in Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

SHRI SANDIPANRAO ASARAM BHUMARE (AURANGABAD): I would like to draw the attention of the government to the city of Paithan, which falls under my historically and religiously important Aurangabad Lok Sabha constituency in Maharashtra. At present, only 7 Anganwadis are functioning here to provide nutrition and health care to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers due to the growing population. Due to this huge shortage of Anganwadis, services are not available in many wards, which makes the beneficiaries to travel long distances and the additional stress on the existing centers is seriously affecting the quality of nutrition distribution, health care as well as pre-primary education. Therefore, considering the geographical location and growing needs of Paithan city, it is very necessary to establish at least 28 new Anganwadis immediately to provide balanced facilities in all wards, which will reduce the problem of malnutrition and ensure transparent implementation of government schemes. I make a special request to the Union Minister of Women and Child Development to give priority to this important matter of public interest and approve 28 new Anganwadis in Paithan city at the earliest, so that thousands of children and mothers in the area can directly benefit from this.

(xxvi) Need to take comprehensive and stringent measures to prevent rampant adulteration of milk in the Country

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE (SHIRUR): I wish to draw attention of

Government to recent exposure of major interstate milk adulteration racket centred at Manchar in Pune district, Maharashtra. In joint operation, Pune Rural Police and Food Safety authorities arrested 13 persons and seized adulterated milk, chemicals and related material worth nearly ₹3 crore. The investigation has revealed a well-organised network supplying adulterated milk across several districts, posing a serious threat to public health. Milk is an essential source of nutrition, particularly for children, pregnant women, senior citizens and patients. Adulteration with harmful substances such as urea, detergents, starch and chemical preservatives can cause serious health problems, including food poisoning, kidney damage and other long-term illnesses. Such illegal practices also undermine consumer confidence, adversely affect honest dairy farmers and tarnish reputation of India's dairy sector. I urge Government to ensure speedy investigation and strict prosecution under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Preventive measures should include mandatory quality testing at all milk collection centres, GPS-enabled tamper-proof sealing of milk tankers, QR-based traceability from farmer to processing plant, regular inspections through mobile testing laboratories, and nationwide public complaint mechanism with whistle-blower incentives. Milk adulteration must be treated as a grave crime against public health, ensuring safe and wholesome milk for every household.

(xxvii) Need to strengthen infrastructure and digital learning facilities in PM SHRI Schools in Samastipur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : पीएम श्री विद्यालय योजना देश भर में उत्कृष्ट विद्यालय विकसित

करने की एक ऐतिहासिक पहल है। हालांकि, समस्तीपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत संचालित पीएम श्री विद्यालयों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण-अधिगम वातावरण के निर्माण हेतु अवसंरचनात्मक विकास एवं डिजिटल सुविधाओं को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है ।वर्तमान में हमारे अनेक विद्यालयों में स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, आईसीटी लैब, कंप्यूटर, उच्च गति इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी, डिजिटल शिक्षण सामग्री, आधुनिक विज्ञान व गणित प्रयोगशालाओं, उन्नत पुस्तकालयों, आवश्यक फर्नीचर तथा खेल सुविधाओं जैसे आधारभूत संसाधनों का तेजी से विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए। इससे विद्यार्थियों को आधुनिक व अनुकूल परिवेश मिल सकेगा। विशेषकर ग्रामीण और वंचित वर्ग से आने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए यह अत्यंत लाभकारी सिद्ध होगा, जिससे शहरी और ग्रामीण शिक्षा के बीच डिजिटल डिवाइड को पाटने में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी और उनकी प्रतिभा को नया मंच मिलेगा। मेरा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि समस्तीपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के पीएम श्री विद्यालयों के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति शीघ्र प्रदान करें ।विशेष प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अवसंरचनात्मक विकास तथा डिजिटल अधिगम सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जाए,ताकि क्षेत्र के हजारों विद्यार्थियों को विश्वस्तरीय व तकनीक-सक्षम शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके और इस जनहितकारी योजना के उद्देश्यों की शत-प्रतिशत पूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(xxviii) Need to expedite completion of all sanctioned National Highway Projects in Nashik, Maharashtra and ensure fair compensation and rehabilitation to affected farmers

SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK): I wish to draw the attention of Government to the urgent need for expediting the Nashik Outer Ring Road, National Highway widening works and Greenfield Highway projects in Nashik district. These projects are essential to reduce traffic congestion, improve road safety, strengthen industrial and agricultural connectivity, promote tourism and religious travel, and ensure smooth arrangements for

forthcoming Simhastha Kumbh Mela. I also urge Government to accord priority to early completion of all sanctioned National Highway projects, construction of grade separators, flyovers, bypasses and service roads at congestion-prone locations, widening of accident-prone highway stretches, and strengthening of road connectivity to Trimbakeshwar, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Nashik City and industrial estates. At the same time, I wish to emphasise that infrastructure development must not come at cost of farmers' livelihoods. Farmers of Nashik have always supported development, but they deserve justice, respect and fair treatment. Land acquisition should be carried out in a transparent and time-bound manner with fair market-linked compensation, prompt payment, restoration of irrigation channels, farm access roads, underpasses-overpasses for the movement of farmers, cattle and agricultural machinery, and proper rehabilitation and resettlement wherever required. Every grievance relating to land acquisition should be resolved through a dedicated district-level facilitation mechanism.

(xxix) Need to address arbitrary Administrative suspension of licensed Insurance Surveyors in Public Sector General Insurance Companies

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की सामान्य बीमा कंपनियों, विशेषकर नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड(NICL), में कार्यरत IRDAI द्वारा लाइसेंस प्राप्त बीमा सर्वेयरों के साथ हो रहे प्रशासनिक विलंब एवं अनिश्चितकालीन कार्य निलंबन के गंभीर विषय को सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ। यह अत्यंत चिंताजनक है कि कुछ वरिष्ठ एवं अनुभवी सर्वेयरों को बिना किसी औपचारिक आरोप-पत्र, अंतिम आदेश अथवा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किए लंबे समय से कार्य आवंटन से वंचित रखा गया है । कई मामलों में स्वतंत्र जांच पूर्ण होने के बावजूद जून

2025 से जून 2026 तक अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया। इनमें ऐसे पेशेवर भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बीमा कंपनियों के लिए 10,000 से अधिक सर्वे कार्य संपादित किए हैं। इस प्रकार की अनिश्चित एवं अनौपचारिक कार्य-निलंबन की व्यवस्था प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धांतों के विपरीत है तथा संबंधित व्यक्तियों के आजीविका के अधिकार को प्रभावित करती है। क्या ऐसी कार्रवाई के लिए कोई वैधानिक अथवा निदेशक मंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित नीति विद्यमान है ।मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस विषय की समयबद्ध समीक्षा कर दोषमुक्त मामलों में कार्य आवंटन पुनः प्रारंभ करने, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा भविष्य में ऐसी परिस्थितियों की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने हेतु स्पष्ट दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए जाएं।

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माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर - 14, लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आप अपनी बात रखना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

14.10 hrs

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पहले मैं एक मिनट इस विषय पर बोल लेता हूं।

माननीय सदस्यगण, आज का दिन हम सबके लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, जब सत्ता पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष, दोनों इस विधेयक पर चर्चा के लिए सहमत हुए हैं।

यह विधेयक लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024 में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव करता है। इसका उद्देश्य लोक परीक्षाओं की निष्पक्षता, पारदर्शिता तथा विश्वसनीयता को और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाना है तथा प्रश्न पत्र लीक, संगठित परीक्षा अपराधों एवं अनुचित साधनों पर प्रभावी अंकुश लगाने के लिए विधि व्यवस्था को और सशक्त बनाना है।

परीक्षा प्रणाली की विश्वसनीयता और पारदर्शिता राष्ट्रहित का महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस विषय पर व्यापक चर्चा और गंभीर विचार-विमर्श इस सदन में होना आवश्यक है। पूरा देश चाहता है कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इस विषय पर सार्थक विचार-विमर्श करें, अपने अनुभव साझा करें, अपने विचार रखें और रचनात्मक सुझाव रखें, ताकि हम एक बेहतर कानून बना सकें।

मेरा मानना है कि कानून जितना बेहतर होगा, उतना ही हम परीक्षा प्रणाली के अंदर विश्वसनीयता और प्रमाणिकता भी सुनिश्चित कर पाएंगे।

इसलिए मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि हम इस चर्चा को सकारात्मक रूप से संसदीय परंपराओं, नियमों और मर्यादाओं के अनुरूप रखें, ताकि एक अच्छा और सकारात्मक संदेश हमारे देश के युवा विद्यार्थियों के बीच में जाए।

14.13 hrs

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS (PREVENTION OF UNFAIR MEANS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2026*

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री महोदय।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

> "कि लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 22.07.2026

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इसके बारे में कुछ बता दें।

… (व्यवधान)

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Speaker Sir, this Bill, which was introduced yesterday, is, in fact, an amendment to the earlier Act, the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024, which was also brought in by this Government and not only brought in but also, perhaps, one of its kind in the history of Independent India.

The earlier Act and the amendment today are, in a way, a reaffirmation of this Government's deep commitment to safeguarding the welfare of the students and the youth of this country. At the same time, it is also a reiteration of Prime Minister Modiji's resolve not to allow anyone to compromise with the future of the children of Mother India. Therefore, this Bill can, in a way, be described as a milestone legislation in the history of the Indian Parliament.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एग्जामिनेशन्स को लेकर तरह-तरह की वारदातें होती रहीं हैं और पेपर लीक्स भी होते रहे हैं। यह केवल किसी एक प्रदेश या एक प्रांत तक सीमित नहीं रहा, ऐसा पहले भी होता था। अलग-अलग पार्टियों की सरकारें रहीं, अलग-अलग प्रदेश रहे। सूची लंबी है, लेकिन केवल याददाश्त ताजा करवाने के लिए, कुछ-एक ऐसे वारदात, जो बहुत ज्यादा समाचार-सुर्खियों में रहे, उनके बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 2009 में रेलवे रिक्रूटमेंट बोर्ड का एग्जामिनेशन हुआ। तब भी इन्हीं कारणों से ऐसा हुआ था, लेकिन शायद उस समय इस तरह की कार्रवाई नहीं की गई, जिस तरह की अब प्रस्तावित की जा रही है।

वर्ष 2011 में ऑल इंडिया इंजिनियरिंग एंट्रेंस एग्ज़ामिनेशन … (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2009 में रेलवे रिक्रूटमेंट बोर्ड एग्जामिनेशन … (व्यवधान) Venugopal ji, by changing figures or digits, you cannot change the record. … (*Interruptions*) So, it is on record: in

2009, Railway Recruitment Board. I will go on and on; the list is very long. Then, in 2011, All India Engineering Entrance Examination; in 2012, AIIMS New Delhi Entrance Paper Leak; in 2013, Maharashtra Secondary Certificate Examination. So, if I go on and on, then I will not be able to talk about the Bill as such. But the list is long. … (*Interruptions*) If that satisfies you, you are welcome. In 2010, B.Ed. Entrance Examination, Uttar Pradesh; in 2012, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. … (*Interruptions*) I can go on till you are satiated. In 2009, West Bengal Joint Entrance Examination. Therefore, it was realised by this Government that we need to have an exclusive legislation. … (*Interruptions*)

I am following a chronology. Unfortunately, the chronology starts from the earlier times. इसीलिए यह सोचा गया कि ओवरऑल पब्लिक एग्जामिनेशन के लिए एक व्यापक सामूहिक व्यवस्था विधेयक लाया जाए। भारत सरकार में चार प्रमुख रिक्रूटमेंट एजेंसीज हैं, जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं, यूपीएससी, स्टाफ सिलेक्शन कमीशन, रेलवे रिक्रूटमेंट बोर्ड और इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ बैंकिंग पर्सनल्स और इसी तरह से हायर एजुकेशन एडमिशन के लिए नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी का गठन भी वर्ष 2017 में इसी सरकार द्वारा किया गया था। आप कह रहे हैं कि डेट्स क्यों बता रहे हैं? That is because, in 1992, for the first time, a recommendation was made to the Government of India, then headed by the Congress Party, that there should be a common national testing agency. It was in 1992. Then, in 2010, during the UPA rule, there was again a committee which suggested this. I do not know why this was not given due consideration, for whatever reasons and for whatever interests. So, I think you must compliment Prime Minister Modi and this Government. It has finished an

unfinished task which you should have accomplished. That is why, for the first time, in 2024, this Bill was brought in. It was brought in during the month of January 2024, enacted in February 2024, implemented in June 2024, and notified in the same month.

Now, the main objectives of this Bill are to give more credibility and transparency to examinations in whatever form; to reassure students that they would be rewarded for their genuine and sincere efforts; and also to ensure that their future is safe. Before this, as I said, there was no comprehensive law available to deal with such cases. The Act brought in during 2024, was made applicable to all the agencies that I have just now mentioned. The offences under it were made non-bailable and non-compoundable. Such offences were made absolutely cognisable and also liable to invite stringent punishment. बिल की डिटेल में मैं नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि उत्तर देने के समय मैं वह कहूंगा। लेकिन आप इस बात से तो सहमत होंगे कि हालिया जो घटनाक्रम रहा है, उसका संज्ञान लेते हुए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वयं यह निर्णय किया कि हमें इस विधेयक को थोड़ा और मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

We learned from the experience of the 2024 Act and the subsequent sequence of events, like any responsible Government should do. Therefore, this Amendment is being brought in to make the law more stringent and to ensure speedy justice, so that the credibility of all these exams gets enhanced and gets reinstated. We have others to speak. Finally, I will come out with the reply.

जो सब-सेक्शन (1) ऑफ सब-सेक्शन (10) था, उसमें यह था कि any person or persons involved will be liable to a punishment not less than three to five years

and a fine up to Rs. 10 lakh. आज यह जो अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है, under this, the same duration of imprisonment has been made not less than five to ten years and a fine up to Rs. 50 lakh. The sub Section 2 of section 10, इसमें सर्विस प्रोवाइडर के बारे में जिक्र था। Who is service provider? We have tried to cover a wide range so that nobody goes scot-free. I will just read out the definition of service provider which has been provided in this Amendment. Service provider means any agency, any organisation, any body, any association of persons, any business entity, any company, any partnership or single proprietorship firm, including its associates, subcontractors and provider of support of any computer resource or any material by whatever name it may be called, which is engaged by the public examination authority for the conduct of public examination. सर्विस प्रोवाइडर के लिए पहले भी सजा काफी मजबूत थी। There was a fine up to Rs. 1 crore in the 2024 Act. उसको बढ़ाकर अब पांच करोड़ किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ, there is a recovery of the proportional cost of exam and सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि वर्ष 2024 के कानून में यह भी लिखा हुआ था कि the provider will be barred from conducting any exam for the next four years. आज इस संशोधन के तहत उस अवधि को बढ़ाकर आठ साल किया जा रहा है। So, any service provider, found guilty of indulging in any kind of misappropriation or malpractice, which has resulted in such consequences, will be debarred from conducting an exam for the next or the subsequent eight years.

इसी तरह से सब-सेक्शन (3) ऑफ सेक्शन -10 डायरेक्टर और सीनियर मैनेजमेंट, जो उसके इंचार्ज होंगे, even they will not be spared. कई बार कानून में ऐसा हो जाता है कि जो इमीडिएट हैंडलर होते हैं, उनको पनिशमेंट हो जाती है। This Act seeks to include all

involved directly, indirectly, one way or the other so that it sets a deterrent example for others also. For senior management persons and director, the imprisonment was from three to ten years in the earlier Act and now we are increasing it to five to ten years. The fine was up to Rs. 1 crore and now it has been increased to Rs. 5 crore. Finally, the organised crime committers, where there is a mafia gang found, a nexus found, as we have experienced, I am not accusing any Government not finding any fault, as I said right in the beginning, it is a malice, it is an issue which is being faced by almost every State and UT of this country, regardless of whichever party in power. It is happening in Punjab and Karnataka, whether we name those States or not. So, in the case of organised crime, that is examination authority or service provider institution, whatever, the imprisonment earlier was from five to ten years; now it has been increased to seven to ten years. Earlier the fine was up to 1 Rs. crore; it is now proposed to be increased to Rs. 10 crore.

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात, जिसके बारे में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वीडियो के माध्यम से जिक्र भी किया है — to ensure speedy justice, we will have special fast track courts established only for the cases dealing with unfair means in examinations, whether it is a special taskforce or central agency. This Bill and the earlier Act also entitles the Government or authorises the Government to pass this on to any central agency, or to special task force, or even where the police *per se* is conducting.

उनके लिए Section 12A has been added to the earlier Act, which provides for special Fast Track Courts. अब उसमें भी हमने एक समय सीमा तय कर दी है। The

investigation has to be completed within a span of two months regardless of whether it is a Central Agency or a Special Task Force. दो महीने के भीतर सारी जांच अर्थात इन्वेस्टिगेशन मुकम्मल की जाएगी। उसके बाद जो भी ट्रायल कोर्ट होगा, इस केस में it is going to be a Fast Track Special Court, उसमें यह तीन महीने हैं यानी जिस दिन वारदात रिपोर्ट हुई है, उस दिन से लेकर आखिरी निर्णय आने तक, पांच महीने से ज्यादा का अवधिकाल नहीं रहेगा । So, I think that this is one of the most important components incorporated in this Amendment. उसके बाद भी अगर कोई अपील करना चाहे, then appeal will not be less than Double Bench of a High Court and appeal within 30 days, that too, if there are justifiable grounds to satisfy the law. इसके साथ ही साथ इससे जुड़े जो और जुर्म या क्राइम्स होंगे, they will also not go unattended or scot-free. हमारी भारतीय न्याय संहिता के जो प्रावधान हैं, उनके अंतर्गत उनका भी निवारण करने का प्रावधान रहेगा।

इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हम एक बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक लेकर आए हैं। आप सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता का इसी बात से अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि इस विधेयक के लाने के साथ ही साथ हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब की ओर से भी एक प्रस्ताव जारी कर दिया गया है ताकि वक्त ज़ाया न हो कि ये जो स्पेशल फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स हैं, इन्हें स्थापित करने का क्रम भी साथ ही साथ प्रारंभ किया जाए। उनमें से दिल्ली, मुम्बई, कोलकाता, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तराखंड में इन्होंने ये पहले ही गठित कर दी हैं और आने वाले दिनों में ये बाकी स्थानों में भी गठित हो जाएंगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कल ही एक महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा करते हुए एक टास्क फोर्स का भी एलान किया है, to recommend reforms to make the exam system leak-proof. उसमें कुछेक बड़े वरिष्ठ लोग भी सम्मिलित किए गए हैं, who belong to the world of academics, the world of technology, and who are known to have expertise and experience in these domains – Mr. Nandan Nilekani, Co-founder of Infosys;

Mr. S. Somanath, former ISRO Chief; Mr. Tapan Deka, Ex-DIB; and Mr. V. Kamakoti, Director, IIT Madras, Chennai. इसी तरह से उसमें हमारे दो और मेंबर्स भी शामिल हैं, जिनमें से एक फॉर्मर एजुकेशन सेक्रेट्री और एक टेक्नोलॉजी एक्सपर्ट हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ 22 जून, 2024 को जो राधाकृष्णन कमेटी गठित की गई थी, उसमें से जो मोटी-मोटी 46 की-रिकमेंडेशन्स थीं, उनमें से भी लगभग 76 प्रतिशत अर्थात 35 इम्प्लीमेंट हो चुकी हैं। बहुत समय न लेते हुए कुल मिलाकर कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार की नीति बड़ी ईमानदार है और यह संशोधन भी एक बड़े ईमानदाराना प्रयास के तहत लाया जा रहा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि किसी भी दल के नेता को या किसी भी पार्टी के किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। यदि आपत्ति हुई, तो देश की जनता को उनसे आपत्ति होगी। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

"कि लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आपने कोई संशोधन दिया है?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I have given an Amendment to the Motion moved by the hon. Minister.

This is a very important Bill concerning the future generation of the country. The youth and students were on strike and the entire country is concerned about this subject matter. It is a very important issue on which the people of the country would like to make so many suggestions, and experts who would like to submit so many suggestions.

My Amendment to the Motion moved by the hon. Minister is that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by 1st December, 2026, so that the Bill can be made more fruitful.

I am moving the Amendment.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 1st December, 2026." (1)

HON. SPEAKER: Okay.

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर बोलने से पहले, मैं आपका ध्यान असम में आई बाढ़ की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जिसमें लगभग 70 व्यक्तियों की मौत हो गई है। मैं बड़ी ही पीड़ा और बड़े दुखी मन से इस सदन की ओर से केन्द्र सरकार से असम के लोगों के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज की गुजारिश करता हूं।

महोदय, अब मैं इस बिल के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं। अभी हम सबने आदरणीय मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य सुना है। इस संशोधन विधेयक का विवरण पढ़कर साफ-साफ पता चलता है कि यह सरकार शिक्षा विभाग को लेकर गंभीर नहीं है और उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं लाना चाहती है। यह सिर्फ एक दिखावे का बिल है, क्योंकि यह एक संशोधन बिल है।

आज से दो साल पहले "सार्वजनिक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 2024" नामक बिल लाया गया था। उस समय यूजीसी-नेट और नीट-यूजी की वर्ष 2024 की परीक्षाओं को लेकर देश भर के लोगों के मन में व्यापक चिंता थी। आज जैसा मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं, उस समय सरकार ने इस बिल का इंट्रोडक्शन करते हुए कहा था कि यह एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। इससे शिक्षा विभाग सुधरेगा और इससे जिन परीक्षाओं के पेपर्स लीक होते हैं, अब वे लीक नहीं होंगे। अब कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसा साहस नहीं कर पाएगा। उस समय सरकार ने कहा था कि वह वर्ष 2024 के बिल में बहुत कड़े दंडों का प्रावधान लेकर आई है।

वर्ष 2024 में नीट-यूजी पेपर्स लीक की जो तहकीकात या जांच हुई थी, मैं आज यहां पर उसकी स्थिति के बारे में पढ़ना चाहता हूं, ताकि सबको पता चल सके कि दो साल पहले नीट परीक्षा में जो व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार हुआ था, उसके बारे में यह सरकार कितनी गंभीर है। मैं बहुत दुख

के साथ यह बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2026 में एक अखबार में एक आर्टिकल छपा था। नीट-यूजी 2024 परीक्षा के पेपर लीक के मामले में जिन 45 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ चार्जशीट दाखिल हुई थी, उनमें से 44 व्यक्तियों को बेल मिल चुकी है। यह इनकी गंभीरता है। यह छात्रों के प्रति इनकी संवेदना है। जो मूल व्यक्ति है, जिसको मास्टर माइंड कहा जाता है, जो संजीव मुखिया है। वह 11 महीनों तक फरार था। सरकार उसको 11 महीनों तक पकड़ नहीं पाई थी।

वह अप्रैल, 2025 में गिरफ्तार हुआ था। फिर उस मामले में उसको बेल मिल गई थी। रंजीत कुमार बरुआ नामक एक व्यक्ति था, जो कैरियर एकेडमी एजुकेशन ट्रस्ट का चेयरमैन है, उसको 06 मई, 2025 को बेल मिल गई थी। अमित कुमार सिंह, जो पेपर सॉल्वर के गैंग में शामिल था, उसको 07 मई, 2025 को बेल मिल गई। पंकज कुमार, जो मोबाइल फोन के जरिए सारे पेपर्स लीक करके अभ्यर्थियों तक पहुंचाता था, उसको 15 मई, 2025 को बेल मिल गई। राकेश नाम के व्यक्ति पर यह आरोप था कि उसने प्रश्न-पत्रों की चोरी की थी, उसको बेल मिल गई। ऐसा ब्यौरा बहुत लंबा है। चाहे वह अमित प्रसाद महाराना हो या फिर धीरेन कुमार पांडा हो। यह कानून उस समय भी विफल था। आज सरकार जिस मंशा से यह कानून लेकर आई है, वह कानून आज भी विफल होगा। यह कानून आपकी विफलता की स्मारक है।

महोदय, वर्ष 2024 में भी एक ऐसा कानून लाया गया था, लेकिन वर्ष 2026 में कई पेपर्स लीक हुए हैं। अगर वह कानून इतना ही सशक्त था, तो आज दो साल के बाद ही इतना बड़ा और व्यापक लीक कैसे हो गया? अफसोस की बात है कि उस समय भी देश के शिक्षा मंत्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान थे। जब वर्ष 2024 के पेपर्स लीक का मामला पूरे देश के सामने उजागर हुआ था, तो क्या आपको पता है कि उस समय धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी ने क्या कहा था? उन्होंने कहा था कि कहां हुआ पेपर लीक? पेपर लीक नहीं हुआ है।

आज भी पहले ढाई महीने तक तो उनका रवैया यही था कि कहीं कोई धांधली नहीं हुई है, सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। सर, 21 बच्चों की जान गई और उन बच्चों ने आत्महत्या

कर ली। इस सरकार को ...* नहीं आती है। जिस मंत्री के कार्यकाल के दौरान 21 बच्चों ने अपनी जान गंवा दी और आत्महत्या कर ली, जब उसने मंत्री पद ने इस्तीफा दिया और कल जब वह सदन में आए तो उनको ऐसे माला पहनाई जैसे वह पाकिस्तान से जंग लड़कर आए हैं। आपने उनको ऐसे माला पहनाई और उनका वजूद ऐसे बड़ा किया, मानो वे पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जाकर जंग लड़कर आए हों। यही उनकी सच्चाई है। हमें दुख होता है।

सर, प्रधानमंत्री इंस्टाग्राम की रील पर आते हैं, लेकिन वह अलग बात है कि जब पहली कैबिनेट बैठक हुई, तो उस कैबिनेट बैठक में शिक्षा को कैसे सुधारा जाए, पेपर माफिया को कैसे खत्म किया जाए, पेपर सेटर के माफिया को कैसे खत्म किया जाए, पेपर सॉल्वर के माफिया को कैसे खत्म किया जाए, टेस्टिंग सेंटर के माफिया को कैसे खत्म किया जाए, प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के माफिया को कैसे खत्म किया जाए, कोचिंग सेंटर के माफिया को कैसे खत्म किया जाए, सिलेबस को स्कूल के सिलेबस के साथ कैसे मिलाया जाए, आउट ऑफ सिलेबस परीक्षा के पेपर्स न आएं, सीबीएसई के ओएमआर में धांधली न हो—इन सब विषयों पर व्यापक चर्चा करने के बजाय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी कहते हैं कि इंस्टाग्राम पर और ध्यान दो। जब प्रधानमंत्री आते हैं और हाई पावर कमेटी की बात करते हैं, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दो साल पहले डॉ. के. राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में जो हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उसका क्या हुआ? आपने दो साल पहले हाई कमेटी का गठन किया था। प्रधानमंत्री और केंद्र सरकार के निरीक्षण में पूर्व इसरो के चेयरमैन डॉ. के. राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी बनी थी। अगर वास्तविकता में उन्होंने इतना बढ़िया काम किया था, तो दो साल बाद आज फिर पेपर लीक क्यों हुआ?

सरकार यह दिखाना चाहती है कि यह बहुत गंभीर है। पिछले कुछ दिनों में पता चला कि एनटीए के लगभग 47 लोगों को बदल दिया गया। मैं इस सरकार से ब्यौरा चाहता हूं कि वे 47 लोग कौन हैं, जिनका आपने ट्रांसफर किया या उन्हें सस्पेंड किया? एनटीए की जो एक्चुअल सैंक्शन्ड

* Not recorded.

कैपेसिटी 34 है, लेकिन ये 47 लोग कौन हैं? इन 34 पदों में से 10-11 पद खाली हैं, लेकिन 24 पद ऐसे हैं, जहां पर लोग पोस्टेड हैं। ये 47 लोग कौन हैं? एनटीए में आउटसोर्स से अपने लोग रखे गए हैं, क्या वे लोग हैं? हमें उसका ब्यौरा मिलना चाहिए। आपने एनटीए के डीजी को तो बदल दिया, लेकिन एनटीए के चेयरमैन को बनाए रखा, ऐसा क्यों? आपको एनटीए के डीजी पर विश्वास नहीं था? आपने यह भी मान लिया है कि शिक्षा मंत्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान जी का इस्तीफ़ा होना चाहिए, तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि आपको एनटीए के चेयरमैन पर इतना विश्वास क्यों है? सर, सुनाई दे रहा होगा कि वह एक विशेष संगठन से जुड़े हुए हैं। आप एनटीए के चेयरमैन का पूरा ब्यौरा देख लीजिए। इससे पहले वे मध्य प्रदेश पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे और उस समय भी धांधली हुई थी। उससे पहले वह छत्तीसगढ़ पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे और उस समय भी धांधली हुई थी। ऐसी धांधलियों से जुड़े हुए व्यक्ति को इतने पेपर लीक होने के बाद भी आपकी सरकार बचा रही है। जिस एनटीए के कारण 21 बच्चों ने आत्महत्या की, आज भी वह चेयरमैन बचा हुआ है, क्यों? क्योंकि वह एक विशेष संघ के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। यही दर्शाता है कि आप शिक्षा विभाग में सुधार नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि आरएसएस के लिए शिक्षा विभाग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है।

मैंने कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं की। आरएसएस के लिए शिक्षा विभाग बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। इसलिए हम देखते हैं कि चाहे यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के वाइस चांसलर के अपॉइंटमेंट की बात हो, कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल के अपॉइंटमेंट की बात हो, जब फैकल्टी की बदली होती है तो उसकी बात हो, चाहे आउटसोर्सिंग की बात हो, हर चीज में हम देखते हैं कि जो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, पंडित नेहरू जी ने एक साइंटिफिक टेम्पर के द्वारा उन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का एक सपना देखा था, लेकिन आज उन्हीं यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में क्वालिटी पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

आप शिक्षा के माध्यम से इस पीढ़ी को आने वाली चुनौतियों के लिए तैयार नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप शिक्षा के माध्यम से इस पीढ़ी के लोग आने वाले समय में आपके दल के सदस्य बने, आपको वोट दे, उसके लिए आप एक माहौल बना रहे हो। आपके लिए शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह है। हमने देखा

कि वे संस्थाएं, चाहे आईआईटीज़ हों, चाई जेएनयू हो, चाहे डीयू हो, देश भर से माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को बोल रहे थे कि दिल्ली जाओ। अगर दिल्ली नहीं जा सकते तो मुम्बई जाओ, बिहार जाओ और धरना-प्रदर्शन करो। आज शिक्षा की बात है और आपको अपना भविष्य बचाना है। मैं वहां नहीं जा सकता हूं, लेकिन मेरा आशीर्वाद तुम्हारे साथ है। एक मां ने आशीर्वाद के साथ अपनी बेटी को भेजा। एक बाप ने अपने बेटे के पीठ पर थपथपा कर उसको जंतर-मंतर पर भेजा। डीयू, आईआईटी, जेएनयू कहती है कि आप मत जाओ। वह छात्रों को कहती है कि अगर आप जाओगे तो आपके करियर पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। ये शिक्षा की संस्थाएं हैं। हम ऐसे आने वाली चुनौतियों के लिए भारत का निर्माण करेंगे, हम अपने युवाओं को ताकत देंगे?

इस पूरे घटनाक्रम से जो एक बात निकलती है, वह यह है कि आज इस बिल से, जिसमें आपने पैनल्टी बढ़ा दी है, पनिशमेंट बढ़ा दिए हैं, इससे हमारा शिक्षा विभाग नहीं सुधरेगा। राहुल गांधी जी ने बार-बार कहा कि आपके शिक्षा विभाग का धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान सिर्फ एक मुखौटा है। आपकी शिक्षा के प्रति जो नीति है, उसका एक चिह्न है, एक सिम्बल है। उनके हटने से भी शिक्षा में सुधार आएगा, इस बात पर न बच्चों को विश्वास आता है और न हमें इस बात पर विश्वास है। लेकिन इसके पश्चात् भी आज शिक्षा पर बातचीत हो रही है। आज शिक्षा को लेकर धरना हो रहा है। आज शिक्षा को लेकर जंतर-मंतर पर हजारों की तादाद में लोग इकट्ठे हुए। आज शिक्षा के विषय पर सारे दल, संगठन ने अपने-अपने प्रदेशों में, चाहे महाराष्ट्र में हो, चाहे यूपी में हो, चाहे बिहार में हो, चाहे पश्चिम बंगाल में हो, चाहे असम में हो, सब जगह विभिन्न राजनीतिक दल, संगठन और सारे युवा सड़क पर आ गए, सब ने शिक्षा की मांग की। उन्होंने क्यों मांग की, उनके दु:ख को पहले हमें समझना चाहिए। हमें उनकी पीड़ा को समझना चाहिए। उनके अंदर जो नाराजगी है, उस बात को हमें समझना चाहिए, नहीं तो किसी में इतना साहस नहीं कि सड़क पर आकर गर्मी, बारिश में सड़क पर सोना, पुलिस की लाठी खाना, दिन भर भूख-हड़ताल पर रहना सह सके। सब में इतना साहस नहीं है। यह साहस कहां से आता है? यह साहस उस दर्द से आता है, जिस दर्द में वे अपने भविष्य को लेकर विवश हैं, जिस दर्द में वे अपने देश के भविष्य को लेकर विवश हैं, आज के समाज

में जिस दर्द को वे व्यक्त भी नहीं कर सकते, सरकार से सवाल भी नहीं पूछ सकते हैं। एक व्यक्ति ने इस दर्द के बारे में बात करते हुए गोपालदास "नीरज" के गीत की बात करता है। जिस व्यक्ति से राहुल गांधी जी मिलने गए, उसने हमें नीरज की वे पंक्तियां याद दिलायीं–

"स्वप्न झरे फूल से, मीत चुभे शूल से,
लुट गये सिंगार सभी बाग के बबूल से,
और हम खड़े-खड़े बहार देखते रहे
कारवां गुजर गया गुबार देखते रहे।"

यह बच्चों का दु:ख है। क्या करें? हमारे पास इतने पैसे नहीं है कि हम पेपर खरीद पाएं, 30-30 लाख रुपये में पेपर खरीदने के लिए हमारे पिताओं के पास इतना सामर्थ्य नहीं है। वे दु:खी हैं, नाराज हैं। जब वे दु:ख से लड़ नहीं पाते तो आत्महत्या पर आ जाते हैं। आज देश की असलियत यह है कि नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) ने यह कहा है कि आत्महत्या हुई, क्योंकि वह बच्चा एग्जाम में फेल हुआ।

ऐसा भी एक कारण आ गया है। बच्चों की, छात्रों की आत्महत्याओं की संख्या लगभग एक लाख से ऊपर बढ़ चुकी है, जिनमें से 2,400 ने साफ-साफ कहा है कि मैं फेल हो गया और इसीलिए मैं सुसाइड कर रहा हूँ। बहुत से बच्चों ने फैमिली रीजन से आत्महत्या की। इसके पश्चात भी वे युवा आए। वे चाहे गुजरात से हों, चाहे महाराष्ट्र से हों, चाहे विदेश से हों, चाहे दक्षिण भारत से हों, वे सब आए। जब वे आए और दिल्ली की गर्मी, दिल्ली के बारिश में उन्होंने जिस दर्द और संघर्ष को झेला, उस संघर्ष को झेलते हुए उन्होंने सावित्रीबाई फुले को याद किया। जो लड़कियां आई थीं, उनमें ऐसी बहुत लड़कियां थीं, जिन्होंने रील पर कहा कि मैं अपने माता-पिता को बिना बताए जा रही हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे लड़ना है। ऐसी भी लड़कियां थीं, जिन्होंने कहा कि मैं छात्र नहीं हूँ, मैं काम करती हूँ, लेकिन मैंने भी कुछ साल पहले नीट की परीक्षा दी थी। पहले अटेम्प्ट में मेरा पेपर लीक हो गया। मेरे ऊपर कितना मानसिक दबाव बना, उसे मैं खुद समझ सकती हूँ। उस समय मैं खड़ी नहीं हो पाई, मैं बाहर नहीं आ पाई, लेकिन आज अगली पीढ़ी के साथ मैं खड़ी होना चाहती

हूँ। मैं आज जाऊंगी। ये सब बच्चे वहां पर आए, क्योंकि उन्होंने इतिहास को याद किया कि चाहे सावित्रीबाई फुले हों या फातिमा शेख हों, जिस प्रकार से समाज ने उन पर उत्पीड़न किया, लेकिन वे कभी भी अपने मार्ग से नहीं हटीं।

युवा लोग आए, जिनमें हरी शर्ट में एक लड़का था। वह पुलिस को बोल रहा है कि आओ सर, मुझे मारो। उसमें भगत सिंह का जज्बा हमें दिखाई दिया। उसने हाथ नहीं उठाया। उसने केवल बोला कि मुझे मारो, क्योंकि यह उन लोगों की और युवाओं की ताकत थी। अब वह डर उनसे चला गया, डर खत्म हो गया, डर गायब हो गया। लाठी है, दर्द होगा, रात को सोने में मुश्किल होगी, लेकिन सब लोग कह रहे थे कि अगर शिक्षा के लिए, अपने भविष्य के लिए मुझे दो-तीन लाठियां भी खानी पड़ेंगी, तो मैं लाठी खाने जाऊंगा। ऐसे भी लोग थे, जो 20 जुलाई की रात को आए। वे 20 जुलाई की सुबह नहीं थे, सुबह सात बजे नहीं थे, दोपहर चार बजे नहीं थे। वे रात को दस बजे आए, क्योंकि उनको दुख हुआ, जब उन्होंने रील में देखा कि पुलिस वालों ने किस प्रकार से बच्चों पर हाथ उठाया। उन्होंने बोला कि चलो, मैं भी एक लाठी खाने जाऊंगा। यह है हमारी युवा शक्ति। मैं इस सदन से भारत के युवा समाज को नमन करता हूँ, आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने हमें दोबारा याद दिलाया कि लोकतंत्र का मतलब क्या है। आपने दोबारा हमें याद दिलाया कि सवाल पूछना आप सब का, हम सब का मौलिक अधिकार है।

हमने मध्य प्रदेश से आए हुए उस आदमी को भी देखा, जिसके सिर से खून निकल रहा था, क्योंकि कांटों से भरा हुआ एक डंडा उसके सिर पर पड़ा। वह तब भी पीछे नहीं हटा। खून से लथपथ उसका चेहरा उस समय भी पुलिस को ललकार रहा था कि देखो, यह लोकतंत्र है, लोकतंत्र में जनता जनार्दन है, प्रजा राजा होती है। यह प्रजा की ताकत है।

बहुत लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत से गलत शब्दों का इस्तेमाल भी उस सभा में, जंतर-मंतर में किया गया। मैं उन गलत शब्दों, जो मर्यादा से बहुत दूर हैं, अमर्यादित हैं, का समर्थन नहीं करता, लेकिन हमें उन शब्दों को भी याद करना चाहिए, जो बाकी बच्चों ने हमें याद दिलाए। किसी एक

बच्चे ने वसीम बरेलवी की एक कविता याद दिलाई, जिसमें लिखा है-

"उसूलों पर जहाँ आँच आए टकराना ज़रूरी है,

जो ज़िंदा हो तो फिर ज़िंदा नज़र आना ज़रूरी है।"

ये हैं वे बच्चे, जो अलग-अलग प्रदेशों से आए हैं। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने अपनी इंसानियत दिखाई। हर वह बेटी, जो वहां जाती थी, कहती थी कि जंतर-मंतर एक ऐसी जगह बन गई है, जहां पर मैं अपने आप को सुरक्षित महसूस करती हूँ। जब पुलिस की लाठी आती है, तो कोई अनजान व्यक्ति उसके सामने आकर उस लड़की को बचाता है और डंडा उस लड़के के शरीर पर पड़ता है। वह लड़का कहता है कि जिस उंगली से मैंने पिछली बार कमल पर वोट डाला, आज इसी उंगली को ... * की पुलिस ने तोड़ डाला।

यह है उनका साहस और आज मैं छात्रों के साथ पूरे समाज का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं। मैं गुरुद्वारे के संचालकों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने दरवाजा खोला और लोगों को शरण दी, यह है हमारे देश की खूबसूरती।

मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि देश भर से लोगों ने फोन किया कि हम यहां आ नहीं सकते लेकिन स्विगी द्वारा बच्चों को खाना तो पहुंचा सकते हैं। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं उन वकीलों का, चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बाहर हों या जंतर-मंतर पर आए हों, सबने बोला कि लोकतंत्र के साथ संविधान के पक्ष में हम सब खड़े हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन हमने जहां खूबसूरती देखी, इंसानियत देखी और लोकतंत्र की ताकत देखी, वहीं हमने इस सरकार की क्रूरता भी देखी। ... (व्यवधान) हमने देखा कि किस प्रकार से पैलेट गन का इस्तेमाल किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) हमने देखा कि किस प्रकार से इलैक्ट्रिक बैटन का इस्तेमाल किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) हमने वह नज़ारा भी देखा कि किस प्रकार से एक पुलिस कर्मचारी ने एक लड़की के गाल पर थप्पड़ मारा। ... (व्यवधान) हमें एसीपी का नाम भी याद है। ... (व्यवधान) उस पुलिस कांस्टेबल का चेहरा भी याद है जिसने

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अपने डंडे के साथ एक लड़की के प्राइवेट पार्ट पर आक्रमण किया। ... (व्यवधान)

हमें याद हैं वो लड़कियां, जिनके आंसू आंखों से निकल रहे थे और कह रही थीं कि पुलिस वाले उनको मां-बहन की गालियां दे रहे थे। हम उन बच्चियों को भूलेंगे नहीं, जिन्होंने कहा कि मेरी पीठ पर जो कपड़े थे, उन कपड़ों को इस पुलिस ने फाड़ दिया। ... (व्यवधान) यह है असलियत और इसीलिए हम बार-बार मांग कर रहे हैं कि किसने आदेश दिया? वह आदेश कहां से आया कि पैलेट गन का इस्तेमाल हो? किसने आदेश दिया कि आंसू गैस का इस्तेमाल हो? किसने आदेश दिया कि लाठी पैरों पर नहीं, लाठी सिर पर पड़नी चाहिए? किसने वह आदेश दिया? इसीलिए राहुल गांधी जी ने बार-बार चिट्ठी लिखी। ... (व्यवधान)

आज भी हम सारी बातें कर रहे हैं और आज इस सदन में, इस सत्र में इस विषय पर हम इसलिए भाग लेना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम सरकार से जवाब चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हम विशेष रूप से गृह मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान) हम गृह मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मेरा कहना है कि यह विधेयक जिस मंत्री का है, वह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदय, यह बिल क्यों आया है?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप अलग से नोटिस दें और अभी इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : महोदय, यह बिल क्यों आया है, समझना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) यह बिल इसलिए आया है क्योंकि गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा भेजी गई पुलिस लोगों को हौसले का कुचल नहीं पाई। ... (व्यवधान) इसीलिए यह बिल आया है। ... (व्यवधान)

हमने देखा कि न सिर्फ दिल्ली में बल्कि बिहार में आपने एके-47 का इस्तेमाल किया। अब यह नौबत आ गई है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और धरना-प्रदर्शनकारियों के साथ हूं, जिन्होंने दिनकर जी का बहुत ही खूबसूरत गीत याद दिलाया।

'अब जो सिर पर आ पड़े, नहीं डरना है,

जनमे हैं तो दो बार नहीं मरना है।'

लोगों ने संदेश दिया है, लोकतंत्र में दोबारा ऊर्जा दी है, इसके लिए सारे विपक्षी दल भारत के युवा समाज के साथ हैं, छात्र समाज के साथ हैं, जिन्होंने संघर्ष किया, हम उनके साथ हैं।

हम आज भी चाहते हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी आएं और सदन में बोलें कि क्यों आपने पुलिस द्वारा बच्चों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया, बच्चियों पर आक्रमण किया और हमें बच्चियों के आंसू निकलते हुए देखने पड़े।

इन सभी बातों के साथ मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूं।

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज (नई दिल्ली) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं 'द पब्लिक एग्जामिनेशन (प्रिवेंशन ऑफ अनफेयर मीन्स) अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2026' का सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं।

यह एक ट्रांसफोर्मेटिव अमेंडमेंट है। इसकी न केवल आवश्यकता है, बल्कि आज के समय की मांग भी है । इस अमेंडमेंट को लाना आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की संवदेनशीलता और उनकी जिम्मेदाराना सरकार का प्रमाण है।

अध्यक्ष जी, जब एक कॉम्पटीटिव एक्ज़ामिनेशन कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ होता है तो उसका असर केवल उस कैंडिडेट पर नहीं होता जिसका भाग्य दांव पर लग जाता है। इसका असर तो उस उनींदी मां पर भी होता है जो सुबह चार बजे गर्म दूध और भीगे हुए बादाम अपने बच्चे को खिलाती है।... (व्यवधान) उसका असर उस पिता पर भी होता है, जो अपनी इच्छाओं का त्याग करके उस बच्चे की फीस भरता है। ... (व्यवधान) स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कहा है कि पेपर लीक एक घोर अपराध है। इसीलिए मैं यहां कहना चाहूंगी और इस सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगी कि आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के लिए पेपर लीक को घोर पाप कहना केवल एक बयान नहीं है, यह उनकी सरकार की नीयत है। इसीलिए यह अमेंडमेंट आज यहां पर लाया गया है।

Speaker Sir, a law is a living instrument. It needs to evolve with the

challenges that it faces and in a democracy as complex as ours, in a democracy as large as ours, an examination is definitely the truest most meritocratic ritual because this is one ritual under the same clock where the son of a labourer and the daughter of a CEO sit down, answser the same set of questions and get judged by the same yardstick.

When such a ritual, such an examination is compromised, what gets diluted is a very holy covenant, a covenant that binds the most striving children of India, a quiet promise that in India effort and merit alone shall prevail.

अध्यक्ष जी, आज परीक्षा माफिया संगठित हो गया है। क्रॉस-स्टेट क्रिमिनल नेटवर्क बन गया है। यह बिल, यह जो संशोधन आज लाया गया है, यह ज्यूरिस्डिक्शन की उलझन को सुलझाता है। उसको समाप्त ही कर देता है। क्योंकि इस बिल में यह प्रावधान है कि केंद्र सरकार इन्वेस्टिगेशन के लिए एक स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स का गठन कर सकती है। एक बार जांच शुरू हुई तो घड़ी की गिनती न्याय के पक्ष में चलने लगती है। क्यों? क्योंकि यह बिल यह प्रावधान भी देता है कि हर स्टेट और हर यूनियन टेरिटरी में एक स्पेशल फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट का गठन हो। यही नहीं, इन्वेस्टिगेशन एजेंसीज को यह बिल यह कहता है कि आपको मात्र दो महीने के अंदर-अंदर पूरी की पूरी प्रक्रिया समाप्त करनी है और जो फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट है, उसको पूरा का पूरा ट्रायल तीन महीने के भीतर-भीतर खत्म करके अपना फैसला देना है। डे-टू-डे ट्रायल के साथ-साथ यह भी प्रावधान इस संशोधन में दिया गया है कि स्पेशल पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर्स अपॉइंट किए जाएंगे। केवल और केवल इस प्रकार के मुकदमों की पैरवी करना उनका एकमात्र काम होगा और किसी भी प्रकार की अननेसेसरी एडजर्नमेंट कोर्ट नहीं देगा।

अगर किसी भी प्रकार की एडजर्नमेंट कोई भी पक्ष अगर लेगा तो उसके रीजन्स जज राइटिंग में नोट करके देंगे। अगर किसी मुजरिम को यह लगता है कि अरे, अपील करके वहां पर अपील का टाइम लंबा खींच लूंगा, तो अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यह संशोधन उसकी यह

उम्मीद भी पूरी तरह समाप्त करता है, क्योंकि यह संशोधन यह कहता है कि अपील डायरेक्टली डिविजन बेंच ऑफ हाई कोर्ट को जाएगी। जहां पर दो जजेस न्यायपीठ पर बैठे हुए हैं। अपील पर भी मात्र तीन महीने के अंदर-अंदर समाप्त करके उसका फैसला सुनाया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं एक वकील हूं। हमें हमेशा एक लीगल मैक्सिम सिखाया गया, "Justice delayed is justice denied." यही आत्मा बन गई है इस संशोधन की और इसके लिए मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और एनडीए की सरकार को बधाई देती हूं। स्पीड के साथ-साथ यह संशोधन सज़ा को भी और कठोर करता है। आप यह देखिए कि अगर साधारण अपराधी है तो उसको अब 10 लाख रुपये नहीं, 50 लाख रुपये का जुर्माना देना पड़ेगा।

15.00 hrs

उसकी सजा भी अब 3 से 5 वर्ष की बजाए 5 से 10 वर्ष तक बढ़ा दी गई है। अगर कोई सर्विस प्रोवाइडर इसमें जुर्म करता है, तो उसका जुर्माना बढ़ाकर 5 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है और उसको 8 साल के लिए डिबार कर दिया जाएगा। इतना ही नहीं, अगर इसमें कोई क्रिमिनल ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है, इसमें कोई संगठित अपराध पाया जाता है, तो मिनिमम फाईन 10 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है और जेल का टर्म 7 वर्ष से 10 वर्ष कर दिया गया है।

Hon. Speaker, Sir, therefore, this amendment protects merits, preserves fairness, and safeguards the dreams of India's youth. It provides for expeditious investigation; it provides for timebound trial procedures, while reinforcing institutional accountability across the entire examination ecosystem. This amendment is the product of a responsive governance by a responsible Modi Government. However, this reform is not in isolation.

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ऐसे नेता हैं, जो विकसित भारत के संकल्प को सिद्ध करने के लिए यूथ लेड डेवलपमेंट का मूल मंत्र देते हैं, इसीलिए परीक्षा पर चर्चा करके उन्होंने इस देश के युवाओं के लिए अपने व्यक्तिगत समय का निवेश किया है। उन्होंने यह

सुनिश्चित किया है कि हमारे देश के बच्चे एग्जाम वरीयर से एग्जाम वॉरियर बनें।

पिछले 12 वर्षों में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मोदी सरकार के अथक प्रयासों से रिफॉर्म एक्सप्रेस चल रही है। आप देखें, 12 सालों में मेडिकल कॉलेजेज की संख्या और मेडिकल सीट्स की संख्या दोगुनी हो गई है। यही नहीं, अब आईआईटीज की संख्या 16 से बढ़कर 23 हो गई है, आईआईएमज़ की संख्या 13 से बढ़कर 21 हो गई है। फंक्शनिंग ऑल इंडिया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज की संख्या 7 से बढ़कर 20 हो गई है। मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में, भारत में यूनिवर्सिटीज की संख्या 60 परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ गई है।

Hon. Speaker, Sir, as far as higher education enrolment statistics are concerned, 91 लाख अतिरिक्त स्टूडेंट्स हायर एजुकेशन इंस्टिट्यूट्स में एन्रोल करते हैं, जिनमें से 50 लाख फीमेल स्टूडेंट्स हैं। एससी स्टूडेंट्स की एन्रोलमेंट तो 44 परसेंट हो गई है, एसटी स्टूडेंट्स की संख्या बढ़कर 65 परसेंट हो गई है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह विस्तार केवल अवसरों का ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह सामाजिक न्याय का भी विस्तार है। लेकिन मोदी सरकार ने रिफॉर्म्स को केवल इंस्टिट्यूशन्स तक ही सीमित नहीं रखा, उनको डिजिटाइज़ करके उन्होंने यह सुनिश्चित कर दिया कि "दीक्षा" के माध्यम से एजुकेशन हर बच्चे के मोबाइल फोन तक पहुँच जाए, अब ई-पाठशाला के माध्यम से पूरी की पूरी लाइब्रेरी बच्चों की हथेली में है। सीयूईटी के माध्यम से एडमिशन प्रॉसेस के लिए एग्जामिनेशन लाकर एडमिशन प्रॉसेस को और ज्यादा पारदर्शी यानी ट्रांसपेरेंट बना दिया। एनईपी-2020 में भारत के एजुकेशन सिस्टम को रिजिड स्ट्रीम से मुक्त कर दिया गया है।

यदि कोई स्टूडेंट बायोलॉजी के साथ म्यूजिक पढ़ना चाहता है, तो उसको अब अपनी प्रतिभा में किसी एक सब्जेक्ट का चयन करने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह सुनिश्चित कर दिया है कि प्रतिभा न परिस्थितियों की अधीन होनी चाहिए और न ही एजुकेशन स्ट्रीम्स की मोहताज।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जब अवसरों का विस्तार होता है, तो उसके साथ-साथ उन अवसरों

की निष्पक्षता भी सुनिश्चित करना अनिवार्य है, यह अमेंडमेंट बिल इसे ही सुनिश्चित करता है। पिछले दो वर्षों में, मैंने इस सदन में देखा है कि बहस तथ्यों पर होनी चाहिए, बहस नैरेटिव पर नहीं होनी चाहिए, बहस प्रमाणों पर होनी चाहिए, बहस पूर्वाग्रह पर नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से विपक्ष के साथियों को यह जरूर कहना चाहती हूं कि सबसे पहली बात कि बेल सरकार नहीं इस देश की कोर्ट देती है और लोकतंत्र में Judiciary is independent of the Executive and the Legislature.

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कांग्रेस के साथी और विपक्ष के कुछ साथी एक नैरेटिव बिल्ड करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जैसे कि पेपर लीक की समस्या और एग्जाम कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ होने की समस्या केवल और केवल 2014 के बाद पैदा हुई है।

अध्यक्ष जी, अगर हम मीडिया की रिपोर्ट्स को सच मानें, तो जहां-जहां पर विपक्षी दलों के शासित राज्य हैं और पिछले एक दशक में, 2014 से पहले जब कांग्रेस लेड यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब एक नहीं, दो नहीं, बल्कि कुल 22 बार पेपर लीक होने के कारण एग्जाम कैंसल करने पड़े। ... (व्यवधान) उनमें से कांग्रेस लेड यूपीए सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले 6 ऐसे एग्ज़ामिनेशन्स हैं जो सीधा केंद्र सरकार के नीचे आते थे।

अध्यक्ष जी, एम्स पीजी एग्ज़ामिनेशन 2006, आईसीएआई सीपीटी एग्ज़ामिनेशन 2007, क्लैट (CLAT) 2009, रेलवे रिक्रूटमेंट बोर्ड एग्ज़ामिनेशन 2009, एआई ट्रिप्पल ई 2011, एसएससी सीजीएल एग्ज़ामिनेशन 2013, ये सारी की सारी पेपर लीक तब हुई थीं, जब विपक्षी दल सत्ता में था। यानी कांग्रेस लेड यूपीए की सरकार थी।

अब मैं राज्यों के कुछ आंकड़े आपको देना चाहूंगी। राजस्थान में जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो रीट, आरपीएससी, सीनियर टीचर रिक्रूटमेंट, पुलिस कॉन्स्टेबल एग्ज़ामिनेशन रिक्रूटमेंट, फॉरेस्ट गार्ड रिक्रूटमेंट, सीएचएमओ रिक्रूटमेंट एग्ज़ाम्स के पेपर लीक हुए। पश्चिम बंगाल में जब टीएमसी की सरकार थी, तब टीचर रिक्रूटमेंट स्कैम में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 27,753 अपॉइंटमेंट्स को कैंसल किया था, क्योंकि उन्होंने उसमें फ्रॉड और मैनिपुलेशन पाया था। यही नहीं, जब तेलंगाना

में बीआरएस की सरकार थी तो टीएसपीएससी पेपर लीक हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब सपा की सरकार थी तो पुलिस कॉन्स्टेबल रिक्रूटमेंट पेपर लीक हुआ, तब तो सॉल्वर गैंग्स और ऑर्गनाइज्ड एग्ज़ाम फ्रॉड के गैंग्स वहां ऑपरेट करते थे। मैं इसी वर्ष की बात कर रही हूं, हाल ही में पंजाब में फार्मेसी ऑफिसर रिक्रूटमेंट एग्ज़ामिनेशन में तो हाई-टेक, यानी ब्लूटूथ डिवाइस का इस्तेमाल कर के उस पेपर को कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ किया गया। लेकिन, इससे पहले कि विपक्ष मुझ पर ये इल्जाम लगाए मैं पूछना चाहती हूं, that I am talking about whataboutery. This is not about whatabountery, but I am calling out the Opposition on its selective outrage. मैं विपक्ष से पूछना चाहती हूं कि अगर ये सिद्धांतों की लड़ाई है, तो सरकार देख कर सिद्धांत कैसे बदल जाती है? मैं पूछना चाहती हूं, अभी इन्होंने खड़े होकर तत्कालीन केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री की बात की। क्या माननीय गौरव गोगोई जी ने अभी तक पंजाब के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर का इस्तीफा मांगा है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष जी, यही बात नहीं है एक सिंगल प्रोफेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी की मांग पिछले 30 वर्षों से इस देश में पेंडिंग थी। वर्ष 1986 की जो एजुकेशन की नेशनल पॉलिसी थी, जब उसका प्रोग्राम ऑफ़ एक्शन वर्ष 1992 में आया, तब ये मांग उभर कर आई। इसको आईआईटी डायरेक्टर्स कमेटी ने वर्ष 2010 में रीइटरेट किया, इसे दोहराया। लेकिन, इस मांग को कांग्रेस पार्टी और यूपीए ने अनदेखा कर दिया। क्यों? क्योंकि उनको कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ रहा था कि इस देश के युवा का भविष्य कसौटी पर नहीं उतर रहा है। उनको कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ रहा था कि इस देश के युवा के भविष्य की बलि दी जा रही है। ये तो नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार आई, एनडीए की सरकार आई, तो वर्ष 2017 में एनटीए का गठन हुआ।

अध्यक्ष जी, जहां पर कांग्रेस शासित यूपीए ने पॉलिसी वैक्यूम किया था, वहीं पर अगर मैं जेन-जी की भाषा को बौरो करूं तो I will have to say Modiji clocked it and provided a legislative solution. But while Shri Narendra Modi provided an anti-paper leak law, a very robust law, which today is being even more formidable, all that the

Opposition did was chase political opportunism.

अध्यक्ष जी, फर्क साफ है। फर्क केवल सरकार का नहीं है बल्कि सोच का भी है। यूपीए का मंत्र है - "delay, deflect and deny". मोदी जी का मंत्र है - "detect, decide and deliver".

अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे इनका रवैया देख कर कवि दुष्यंत की दो पंक्तियां याद आती है।

तुम्हारे पाँवों के नीचे कोई ज़मीन नहीं,

कमाल ये है कि फिर भी तुम्हें यक़ीन नहीं।

अध्यक्ष जी, अपनी वाणी को विराम देने से पहले मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि बात राजनीति की नहीं है, बल्कि बात इस देश के युवाओं की है। इस देश के युवाओं का भविष्य किसी भी राजनैतिक विचारधारा या दल की डिफरेंसेज से ऊपर है। इसीलिए मैं यहां से, सदन के पटल से, हर प्रकार के एग्जामिनेशन माफिया को चेताना चाहूंगी कि आप इस सदन के संकल्प से बड़े नहीं हैं।

आज मैं आपके माध्यम से विपक्ष के साथियों और सदन के एक-एक माननीय सदस्य से अपील करना चाहूंगी कि सर्वसम्मति से इस संशोधन को पारित करिए।

अब न कोई पेपर बिकेगा, न किसी का सपना झुकेगा

जो युवाओं के भविष्य को लूटेगा, वह सलाखों के पीछे रहेगा।

जय जगन्नाथ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दे रहे हैं। मैं अपने साथी गौरव गोगोई जी की बातों से सहमत हूं। उन्होंने बहुत सारे महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु उठाए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझसे ज्यादा मेरे रिश्ते विपक्ष के लोग ज्यादा जान रहे हैं और जितना विपक्ष के लोग नजर रखेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि उतना ही रिश्ते और मजबूत हो जाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आंदोलन को बहुत दूर से देख रहा था। उस आंदोलन में जो जीत के बाद सरकार के खिलाफ नारा लगा कि सरकार को यह अहंकार था कि सरकार झुकती नहीं है,

लेकिन नई पीढ़ी के लोगों ने नारा दिया कि झुकाने वाला चाहिए, सरकार भी झुकती है। नौजवानों को सरकार को झुकाना भी आता है। सरकार झुकी और उन्होंने स्वीकार किया। करोड़ों नौजवान मांग कर रहे थे कि सबसे पहले मंत्री जी इस्तीफा दें। दूसरा बिन्दू अलग है। हम लोगों को जानकारी मिल रही है कि सरकार ने हर विषय को स्वीकार किया है लेकिन हमें यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि जिन पर सहमति बनी है, सरकार उन आश्वासनों को सदन में क्यों नहीं रख रही है? उसके बाद हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जब मंत्री जी लौटे, वे मंत्री नहीं रहें तो उनका सदन के बाहर स्वागत किया गया। हमें स्वागत के लिए कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों को कितनी बड़ी राहत मिली होगी कि उन्होंने कितने बड़े संकट से बचाया? आपने एक प्रधान जी को हटा कर प्रधान मंत्री जी को बचा लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा आंदोलन किसी ने नहीं देखा, जिस आंदोलन में नई पीढ़ी और कम उम्र के लोग निकल कर आ गए। जो नारे दिए गए, ये सरकार पिछले कई वर्षों से नकारात्मक प्रचार पर टिकी हुई थी, नकारात्मक राजनीति करती थी। इस सरकार ने नकारात्मक राजनीति के लिए न जाने कितने हजार-करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए होंगे, लेकिन मैं नई पीढ़ी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, उनके मनोबल और उनकी एकता को, उन्होंने जिस तरीके से प्रचार किया अंततोगत्वा सरकार को झुकना पड़ गया।

भाजपा वचन नहीं देती, जुमला देती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सभी युवा और नौजवानों ने जो मांग की है, उन सभी मांगों को सरकार स्वीकार करेगी। सरकार ने यह भी स्वीकार कर लिया होगा कि कोई दल मजाक-मजाक में बना, तो कितना बड़ा दल बन गया। कोई चीज मजाक से शुरू हुई, वह कितना सीरियस हो गई और इतना सीरियस हुई कि हमारी सरकार लोकतांत्रिक हो गई, जो उन्हें धरने पर बैठने दिया। सरकार लोकतांत्रिक थी कि उन्हें धरने पर बैठने दिया। हमने वह भी समय देखा जहां धरने पर बैठने नहीं दिया गया। लोग वर्षों-वर्ष धरने पर बैठे रहे, लेकिन उनकी सुनी नहीं गई। इसी दिल्ली को किसानों ने घेरा था। सरकार को लगा कि चुनाव आ गया, तो सरकार ने तीनों काले कानून वापस ले लिए। जब सरकार घबरा जाती है, डर जाती है, तो सरकार

स्वीकार कर लेती है। इसलिए मुझे अक्सर वह नारा याद आ जाता है कि 'झुकाने वाला चाहिए, सरकार भी झुकती है।'

जो विषय प्रिवेंशन ऑफ अनलॉफुल मीन्स एक्ट लाया गया है, सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए था कि जब वर्ष 2024 में यह लेकर आए थे, तो आज वर्ष 2026 में पेपर लीक कैसे हो गया? गिनती के केवल एक-दो पेपर लीक नहीं हुए हैं। ये ऐसा आंदोलन रहा है, जिसमें मां-बाप और नई पीढ़ी के सब लोग जुड़ गए। अगर यह मानें कि 20 लाख बच्चों ने परीक्षा दी थी और उसमें उनके घर-परिवार के सदस्यों को जोड़ दें, दादा-दादी और परिवार का अन्य कोई सदस्य, तो परिवार के पांच लोग प्रभावित थे और पांच गुणा बीस यानी एक करोड़ लोग सरकार से नाराज हुए।

हम पॉलिटिकल लोग हैं। हम लोग जानते हैं कि जब आंदोलन कराना पड़ता है, तो कितनी तैयारी करनी पड़ती है। गाड़ियों का इंतजाम, खाने का इंतजाम और भी इंतजाम करने पड़ते हैं। लेकिन यह पहला आंदोलन देखा जिसमें मां-बाप भी जुड़ गए और कहा कि जाओ बच्चों आंदोलन करो, हम आपके साथ हैं। यह ऐसा पहला आंदोलन देखने को मिला है। ... (व्यवधान) यह आंदोलन केवल दिल्ली में नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह बात गलत लग रही है, तो देश के होम मिनिस्टर साहब को ले आइए, वह सब एक्सप्लेन कर देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यह पहला आंदोलन है, जिसमें मां-बाप ने साथ दिया, क्योंकि ये जो परीक्षाएं लीक हुई हैं, उससे लोग कितने दुखी हैं। कई महीनों पहले यह किताब बना दी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग चढ़ावा चोरी नहीं बचा पाए, वो पेपर लीक कैसे बचा पाएंगे? ... (व्यवधान) जहां भगवान के दरबार से दान गायब हो गया, दान चला गया, वो लोग पेपर लीक बचाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) किस कानून में, जो कानून पहले बना, उसी में संशोधन करके लेकर आए हैं। आप किसकी आंखों में धूल झोंक रहे हैं? अगर कानून से पेपर लीक बच रहा होता, तो भाजपा की 10 साल की सरकार में 20 परीक्षाएं कैसे लीक हो गईं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 परीक्षाएं लीक हुई हैं, जिसमें कोर्ट तक जाना पड़ा, उसके बाद परीक्षाएं

रद्द हुई हैं। दरोगा भर्ती का पेपर लीक हो गया। जूनियर इंजीनियरिंग भर्ती का पेपर लीक हो गया। ग्रामीण विकास पंचायत अधिकारी का पर्चा लीक हो गया। नलकूप चालक भर्ती का, यूपी टीईटी भर्ती परीक्षा लीक हुई और यूपी टेट का पेपर एक बार नहीं तीन बार लीक हुआ। हाईस्कूल बोर्ड की परीक्षा लीक कर दी।

इंटरमीडिएट बोर्ड की परीक्षा लीक हुई। उसके बाद फिर से इंटरमीडिएट बोर्ड की परीक्षा लीक हुई। सिपाही भर्ती की परीक्षा लीक हुई। आप सोचिए कि ऐसे कितनी परीक्षाएं लीक हुई हैं? नीट परीक्षा कोई पहली बार लीक नहीं हुई है। यह कानून बनने के बाद दोबारा लीक हुई है। सहायक प्रोफेसर भर्ती परीक्षा लीक हो गई, लेखपाल भर्ती परीक्षा लीक हो गई। यूपी जैसा स्टेट, जो सबसे बड़ा स्टेट है, और जिस जगह से प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनकर आते हैं, वहां तक पेपर लीक हो रहे हैं। संस्थाएं, जो परीक्षा करवा रही हैं जैसे आपने एनटीए में भी आउटसोर्सिंग कर दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम विपक्ष वालों को तो यह डर लगता है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ये पूरी सरकार को ही आउटसोर्स कर दें। सबसे विश्वसनीय जो संस्था है, उसमें भी आपने आउटसोर्स के तहत कर्मचारियों को रखा है। आपकी किस बात की जवाबदेही है? क्या आपकी यही अकाउंटेबिलिटी है? क्या अकाउंटेबिलिटी यह तो नहीं है और कहीं आप अकाउंटेबिलिटी का मतलब यह तो नहीं समझ बैठे हैं कि अकाउंट को जो भर दे, वह एबिलिटी वाला ही हमें चाहिए? कहीं वह अकाउंटेबिलिटी तो नहीं है? आपने एनटीए को आउटसोर्स किया हुआ है। जिस संस्था की महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी परीक्षा करवाने की है, उसमें सब आउटसोर्स किया हुआ है। यह सच ही कहा है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने मांग भी की है कि हम लोगों को पता होना चाहिए कि वे कौन लोग थे, जो आउटसोर्स होकर परीक्षा में इस तरह का घोटाला कर रहे थे।

आखिरकार जवाबदेही किसकी थी? हम नीट परीक्षा के साथ और परीक्षाओं की भी बात करें तो जब से सरकार बनी है, तब से सरकार की कोशिश रही है कि शिक्षा, परीक्षा और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का तानाबाना पूरा ध्वस्त हो जाए। उसमें अंडरग्राउंड अनरजिस्टर्ड लोग शामिल हो जाएं। जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है, तब से ऐसा हो रहा है। आप नहीं चाहते हैं

कि देश के गरीब लोग पढ़े-लिखे और आगे बढ़े। सरकार ने सबसे पहले प्राइमरी स्कूल्स पर हमला किया। आपने कितने ही प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद किए हैं, जहां से बच्चे की शिक्षा की यात्रा शुरू होती है। एक गरीब परिवार के बच्चे कहां से पढ़कर निकलते हैं? वे सबसे पहले प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए सरकारी स्कूल्स से पढ़कर निकलते हैं। हमारे बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य होंगे, जो उन्हीं प्राथमिक विद्यालयों से पढ़कर इस सदन तक पहुंचे होंगे। आपने सबसे पहले स्कूल्स पर हमला किया और प्राइमरी स्कूल्स से लेकर नौकरी तक में हमला किया है। युवाओं के भविष्य पर आपने चोट पहुंचाने का काम किया है। आपने जो प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद किए हैं, वे इसीलिए बंद किए हैं, क्योंकि पिछड़े, दलित और गरीब वर्ग के परिवारों के बच्चे पढ़-लिख न जाएं। हम आज भी देखते हैं कि प्राइमरी स्कूल्स में कौन पढ़ने जा रहा है तो सबसे गरीब समाज के बच्चे वहां पर पढ़ने जा रहे हैं। आपने सबसे पहले हमला वहीं पर किया और इसीलिए किया, क्योंकि अगर नींव पर ही हमला हो जाएगा तो ये आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे।

सरकार के जो आँकड़े बताए गए हैं, उसके अनुसार सरकार ने एक लाख से ज्यादा प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद कर दिए हैं और अगर यह बात गलत है तो हमें उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस पर भी जवाब देगी। अगर हम आँकड़े निकालें तो जो आँकड़े दिखाई दे रहे हैं, उनके हिसाब से यूपी में सबसे ज्यादा प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद हुए हैं। ये सरकार के आँकड़े हैं कि सात लाख से ऊपर विद्यालय थे, जो अब छह लाख रह गए हैं। यूपी में तो सबसे ज्यादा प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 26 हजार 386 सरकारी प्राइमरी स्कूल्स सरकार ने बंद कर दिए हैं।

केवल प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद नहीं किए गए हैं, नौकरी पर भी हमला किया गया है। 69 हजार शिक्षक भर्ती को लेकर बड़े पैमाने पर घोटाला किया गया है। घोटाला इतना बड़ा है कि वे सभी कोर्टों में गए हैं और पिछले कई वर्षों से आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। कोई स्थान नहीं बचा, जहां शिक्षक भर्ती के लोग न गए हों। वे मंत्रियों के यहां गए, उन्होंने आंदोलन किया, वे हाई कोर्ट गए, वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट गए, लेकिन देखिए, यह सरकार भी कमाल की है। सरकार उनको नौकरी नहीं देना चाहती है, क्योंकि सरकार ने भर्ती गलत की है और भर्ती में जिन लोगों का अधिकार छीना है, वे सबसे ज्यादा

पिछड़े और दलित परिवार के हैं। अगर यह बात ठीक नहीं है, तो हमें उम्मीद है कि सरकार इसका भी जवाब देगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, माध्यमिक स्कूलों को भी बंद किया जा रहा है। बड़े पैमाने पर स्कूल्स बंद हुए हैं। बोर्ड की परीक्षाएं लीक हुई हैं। पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बोर्ड परीक्षाओं के पेपर्स लीक किए गए। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आखिरकार 10वीं और 12वीं परीक्षा के पेपर्स लीक क्यों हो रहे हैं? इसके लिए अगर सरकार के पास कोई जवाब हो, तो कृपया बताए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन बच्चों ने नीट परीक्षा का पेपर लीक होने पर अपनी जान दी, उनके लिए मैं, मेरी पार्टी तथा आप सभी की तरफ से उनको श्रद्धांजलि देना चाहता हूं। हमें उम्मीद है कि सरकार उन बच्चों की मांग मानेगी, जिन्होंने यह शर्त रखी है कि उनके परिवार के लोगों को एक करोड़ रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जाए। उच्च शिक्षा में किस तरीके से भर्ती हो रही है? उच्च शिक्षा में जो भर्ती हो रही है, उसमें जो अपॉइंटमेंट्स हो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में तो हम क्या ही चर्चा करें? जब संस्था में सबसे ऊपर बैठा व्यक्ति ही अन्याय करेगा, तो पूरी संस्था में अन्याय होगा। जब से यह सरकार आई है, तब से जो बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थाएं हैं, उन सभी संस्थाओं में एकरंगी लोगों को बैठाकर उन संस्थाओं को ध्वस्त करने का काम किया जा रहा है। सरकार न केवल उन संस्थाओं को ध्वस्त कर रही है, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के नाम पर मौलाना जौहर यूनिवर्सिटी बनी। यूनिवर्सिटी बनकर तैयार हो गई। इन्होंने कोई सरकारी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं बनाई और अगर कोई प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई भी गई है, तो उसको भी हथौड़ा लेकर तोड़ने की तैयारी ये लोग कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, यह नफरत की राजनीति हमे कहां ले जाकर पहुंचा देगी? जब से बीजेपी की सरकार आई है, तब से नफरत की राजनीति हो रही है और दूसरे लोगों के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। यह सरकार उन्हें कहीं भी न्याय नहीं दिला पा रही है। जब नौकरी की बात की जाए, तो मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि अग्निवीर भर्ती में भी हर साल कितनी भर्तियां हुआ करती थीं। कभी 80 हजार भर्तियां हुआ करती थीं, लेकिन अब केवल 10 हजार भर्तियां हो पा रही हैं।

आखिर सरकार नौजवानों की पढ़ाई और नौकरी पर हमला क्यों कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नौकरी पर हमला क्यों हो रहा है? जब आप यह कहते हैं कि हमारे नौजवान हमारे डेमोक्रेटिक डिविडेंड बनकर आए हैं, कहीं यही नौजवान आपकी आपदा न बन जाएं, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर शिक्षा अच्छी होगी, परीक्षा सच्ची होगी, तरक्की भी पक्की होगी। ये तरक्की नहीं चाहते हैं, इसीलिए शिक्षा पर व परीक्षा पर हमला कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूंकि आप जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, वही बिल आप वर्ष 2024 में भी लेकर आए थे। उस बिल को लाने के बाद नीट परीक्षा का पेपर लीक क्यों हो गया, यह मंत्री जी कृपया बता दें। आपको एक कानून बनाने के बाद दूसरा कानून बनाना पड़ रहा है, ऐसी क्या मजबूरी है? आपको पूर्व मंत्री जी का स्वागत इसलिए करना पड़ा, क्योंकि उन्होंने आपको कुछ संकट से तो बचा लिया।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : अखिलेश जी तो समाजवादी हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि छात्रों के आंदोलन के बाद सरकार उनकी बात सुनकर पॉर्लियामेंट में बिल लेकर आती है, यह अच्छा है या जब आंदोलन होता है, तो उसको कुचलने के लिए देश में इमर्जेंसी लगा देते हैं, वह अच्छा है? आप बता दीजिए।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इमर्जेंसी को तो नहीं देखा है, लेकिन इमर्जेंसी में क्या-क्या हुआ है, वह अभी राजधानी दिल्ली में भी देखने को मिल गया है। आंसू गैस के गोले, लकड़ी में लगी हुई कील और कांटे की चीजें, उस समय करंट नहीं लगाया जाता था, इस बार करंट लगाया गया है, तो इमर्जेंसी के बराबर ही यह हमला हुआ है। कम नहीं है, आप लोग इमर्जेंसी से कम अन्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं, याद कीजिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इन्हें इमर्जेंसी याद आ गयी है, तो इमर्जेंसी के बाद भी परिवर्तन हुआ था और हमें भरोसा है कि इसके बाद भी परिवर्तन होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखिर में कहना चाहता हूं कि कानून से नहीं, जब नीयत साफ होगी, तब नीट की परीक्षा साफ होगी। सवाल कानून का नहीं है। आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। जिस

समय आपकी नीयत साफ होगी, तो परीक्षा भी साफ हो जाएगी। हमारे साथी जो कुछ और बातें उठा रहे हैं, आज मौका नहीं है, लेकिन आपको भगवान भी माफ नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि आप चढावा चोरी में शामिल हुए हैं। चढावा ही नहीं जो गुप्त दान था वह भी चोरी हुआ है और यह पाप की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है, महापाप की श्रेणी में आता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अखिलेश जी, बिल पर बोलिए।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा की रक्षा के लिए जो आंदोलन हुआ है, वे आंदोलन हमेशा जीतेंगे।

मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

15.32 hrs (Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE (DIAMOND HARBOUR): Sir, I rise here today to speak on the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026. We support this Bill, but I want to make it very clear at the very beginning that just because we support this Bill does not mean that the Government should expect us to applaud those who set the world on fire because they turn up with a bucket of water. We support this Bill and the amendment because no responsible political party… (*Interruptions*)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): Sir, please put the House in order. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री अभिषेक बनर्जी : सर, वर्ष 2024 में बिल लाकर आज अमेंडमेंट लाना पड़ रहा है। …* ...(व्यवधान) सर, आप देख लीजिए चर्चा कौन चाहता है, कौन नहीं चाहता है।

माननीय सभापति : सभी से निवेदन है आप सब लोग बैठिए।

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* Not recorded.

श्री अभिषेक बनर्जी : सर, बिल पर चर्चा कौन चाहता है और कौन नहीं चाहता है, यह साफ है, यह दिख रहा है। Every student deserves the assurance that examinations would be fair. Every parent deserves the confidence that success is determined by hard work, talent and integrity, not by money, influence or organised criminal syndicates. But support for this Bill cannot be a substitute for accountability. A stronger law is necessary, yes, but by itself it is not sufficient. If examinations continue to be compromised by systematic failures, no amendment, however stringent, will restore the faith that millions of students have lost.

That is the question before this august House today. But let me also say this, the Bill that is being discussed is not a solution, rather this Bill is an admission. It is an admission that the NDA and the BJP Government have failed. It failed to protect examinations, it failed to protect the students, it failed to protect the merits. Today, after the failure exploded across the country, it wants the Parliament to believe that increasing punishment will erase 12 years of incompetence. Well, it will not. This Government has mastered one art. Whenever governance fails, they change the law. Whenever administration collapses, they increase punishment. Whenever institutions fail, they announce another Committee. But governance is not done by headlines. Governance is measured by outcomes. What is the outcome? … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the outcome is paper leak after paper leak, exam cancellation after exam cancellation, student pushed into depression, parents pushed into debt, dreams pushed into uncertainty. The BJP Government calls itself a Government of New India. … (*Interruptions*) Sir, Young India today asked only

one question. If this is new India, why do our examination paper leaks with such remarkable consistency? … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

सुश्री महुआ मोइत्रा : आप इनको बैठाइए। … (व्यवधान)

श्री अभिषेक बनर्जी : इनको हंगामा करना है, यही नहीं चाहते कि सदन चले। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : किसी अन्य सदस्य की बात रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रही है। केवल जो वक्ता हैं, उनकी बात ही रिकार्ड में जा रही है।

… (व्यवधान) …*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. Mahua ji, please be seated.

श्री अभिषेक बनर्जी : सर, वहां से ट्रेजरी बेंचेज़ के जो मेंबर्स चिल्ला रहे हैं, आप उनको भी बोलिए कि वे शांति बनाकर रखें। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपना विषय रखिए। आपकी बात रिकार्ड में जा रही है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अभिषेक बनर्जी : आप अपोजिशन से एक्सपेक्ट नहीं कर सकते कि हम लोग चुप रहें और ये लोग चिल्लायें। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: He is disturbing continuosly. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Do not disturb the speaker.

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Sir, they do not want a discussion. The

* Not recorded.

Treasury Benches do not want the House to run. They do not want discussion. … (*Interruptions*)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Those two are going on disturbing. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, you are not allowed to speak.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: No, Sir. You tell them. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, Mahua ji.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please sit.

… (*Interruptions*)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: No, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: They all are sitting. Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Every Member of this House has to be treated equally.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

You continue, please.

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA: Why is he disturbing so much? … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE: Sir, if this is our new India, why do our examination paper leaks with such remarkable consistency is the question I would like to ask. Every year, the Government promises a new system. Every year, students get the same old scandal. The names of examinations change. The names of victims change. The names of accused change. But somehow,

the crime in the Government never changes.

Sir, every time, there is a paper leak, the Government reacts as if they were seen as an unforeseen act of God, as though lightning has struck out of a clear sky. But that is not the reality. This is not lightning because lightning strikes once. Paper leaks in today's India has become a pattern. It has become a system. And when the same failure repeats itself year after year, it ceases to be an incident or an accident, it becomes a system. When a system repeatedly fails, the responsibility lies not only with the students, but with those who are entrusted to govern the country. The Government keeps saying, "We are the strongest Government, we are the most decisive Government, we are the most nationalist Government." I would like to ask the Government, if they are so competent, so efficient, so strong and so decisive, then why it cannot secure a sealed question paper. You say you can monitor satellites. The Government says it can track missiles. The Government says it can defend cyber space. Yet, somehow confidential examination papers seem to travel faster than the Government can detect them. What does it say about the state of affairs of the current Government? Then, comes the ultimate irony.

A Government that speaks tirelessly about national security has, in some instances, reportedly had to resort to extraordinary security arrangements including military logistics and helicopters of the Indian Armed Forces and Indian Air Force being used to transport examination papers. Think about it for a moment. If a question paper requires the level of protection normally reserved for matters of national security, what does that tell us about

the examination system? It tells us that the problem is no longer the paper. The problem is the Government's inability to protect it.

The youth of India did not ask for helicopters, they asked for honesty. They did not ask for empty slogans, they asked to secure their examinations. They did not ask for publicity, they asked for fairness. Let us remember what happened in the last two months. Lakhs of students in different parts of the country -- young boys, girls, everyone -- came on to the streets. Young boys, young girls, medical aspirants, engineering aspirants, students whose only cry was to ask the Government the right questions and who were believing in merit. Instead of listening to them, what did they receive? The Government offered them barricades, *danda*, police lathi-charged them, pellet guns were fired on them, and they were tear gassed. This Government seems to believe that every protest is a conspiracy, every student is an enemy, and every question is anti-national.

Let me ask the Treasury Benches, when students ask for justice, why do you first inflict brutality or your first instinct becomes force instead of a dialogue? Why are young Indians treated as a law and order problem instead of stakeholders?

History is witness. Let me give you some examples from the last 12 years. Let me give you a record of all the paper leaks that have taken place in the last 12 years. CBSE Class 12 paper was leaked in 2014, no conviction is on record. In 2015-2016, in CBSE pre-medical entrance paper there have been four instances of paper leak in three separate years, namely 2015, 2016,

and 2017. No conviction has taken place so far. In 2015-2016, again AIPMT -- All India Pre-Medical Test question papers were leaked across 10 States. What is the result? The Supreme Court scrapped the exam. No conviction has taken place, and no conviction is on record. In the SSC CGL 2017, CBI investigation was ordered on an alleged paper leak, and there is zero conviction in that case as CBI probe is happening till now. To date, there has been no development. Army Common Entrance exam paper leaked in 2017. CBI investigation ordered, zero conviction and CBI probe ongoing. CBSE Class 10 and Class 12 Economics papers leaked. There is no conviction so far. In 2021, irregularities found in JEE Main exam, CBI probe ordered and no conviction so far. In 2021 UPTET, CBI investigation ordered, zero conviction so far. In 2022, the REET recruitment exam paper leaked, and the case is currently under trial. Telangana Public Service Commission 2023 question papers were leaked which affected 25,000 candidates. There is zero conviction in it, and CBI probe is ongoing. In 2024, after the Government was voted to power, NEET UG and UGC-NET Patna leak took place. The Education Minister told the Parliament that there was no evidence of any leak in the last seven years. There is zero conviction in the last two years. In the UGC-NET, the exam was cancelled a day after nationwide protests were held. The CBI closure report found no evidence of leak.

Sir, let me give you another table. At least 17 exam related fraud investigations, including NEET-UG 2024, UGC-NET, SSC CGL, JEE Main, WBSSC, HP Police, are being probed by CBI, but there has been zero

conviction in the last 12 years. … (*Interruptions*) In at least 11 PMLA proceedings involving attachments worth crores of rupees in alleged proceeds of crime, there has been zero conviction by Enforcement Directorate in the last 12 years. … (*Interruptions*)

The BJP Government should remember, every generation eventually writes its own report card, and the report card this generation is preparing for the current incumbent, the NDA Government will have only one word on the top of the report card which will say ‘failed’. It failed to protect the examination, failed to protect merit, failed to protect trust, failed to protect one's dignity and honour.

The Government now say we have increased punishment, which is wonderful, but punishment for whom? If it is for criminals, good; if it is for organised syndicates, good, but where is the punishment for administrative negligence, where is the accountability of examination authorities, where is the accountability of Ministries, where is the accountability of the officials, where is the accountability of vendors who failed lakhs of students? The Bill is almost completely silent on this very pertinent question. This is the Government's model - privatised responsibility, nationalised credit and socialised failure.

The Government has informed Parliament that it does not maintain any data on paper leaks. Imagine, it says it does not maintain any data on paper leaks! The Government knows how many toilets it has built. They know how any bank accounts exist. They can conveniently use Pegasus to spy on Opposition Members to keep track of their phones and messages. They know

how many digital transactions happen every second, but they do not know how many examination papers were leaked.

Now, let us examine the performance. The fact that we are debating this amendment and discussing this amendment today, two years after the main Bill was brought in the House, is a testament to the fact that the Bill was a complete failure, and every two years or one year, Government needs a new amendment. Today, two years later, this Government itself is bringing an amendment because they also realised that the problem persists. If implementation fails, how does increasing the sentence solve the problem? A weaker investigation does not become strong because punishment becomes harsher. Young generation today, especially the young India is smarter than the BJP thinks. Generation Z or the millennials do not believe in every slogan. They ask for receipt; they ask for outcomes; they ask for accountability. They ask: if you promised secure examinations in 2024, why are we debating another emergency amendment in 2026? That is the question the Government cannot answer.

Young Indians today do not fear competition. They fear corruption. They do not fear merit. They fear manipulation. They do not fear examinations. They fear the system, and when young people stop trusting the system, democracy itself becomes weaker. Students are not asking for sympathy, they are asking for certainty. They are asking for one simple guarantee, if I study honestly for two years, let not somebody buy my future overnight. Is that too much to ask for?

The BJP constantly tell the young Indians, ‘be patriotic’. Let me say this today, the highest form of patriotism is protecting merit. When you ask someone to be patriotic, the highest form of patriotism is to protect the merit.

The highest form of nationalism is ensuring that a daughter of a farmer or a son of a daily wage earner gets equal opportunity with the son of a crony capitalist or a crony billionaire friend. That is nationalism. That is patriotism.

Today, we support this amendment because students deserve every possible protection. But we refuse to allow this Government to convert legislation into a certificate of innocence. This Bill cannot wash away twelve years of incompetence and failure. It cannot erase cancelled examinations. It cannot erase broken dreams. It cannot erase the humiliation faced by lakhs of young Indians and it certainly cannot erase the images of students who came seeking justice and were met with barricades and pellet guns instead of love and compassion.

Governments are not remembered by the speeches they make; they are remembered by the generation they leave behind. The Government promised *Amrit Kaal*. Instead, millions of students today have experienced ‘Anxiety Kaal’. They promised opportunity, but the students received uncertainty. They promised merit, but they delivered manipulation. They promised confidence, but what the students inherited is fear.

Young India will remember who stood with them today. Young India will also remember who questioned them. And young India will remember who tried to suppress their voice instead of protecting their dreams. Supporting this

Bill does not absolve the Government. But until this Government understands that accountability begins at the top, not at the bottom, the future of India's students will remain vulnerable.

Finally, let me expose the biggest contradiction of this Government. अभी दो दिन पहले इंस्टाग्राम पर प्रधानमंत्री जी का वीडियो आया, वहां पर उन्होंने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की चर्चा की। The Government proudly inaugurated the very first hearing of the so-called fast-track court in the NEET paper leak case. They have been telling the country that this amendment will ensure speedy justice through special courts and time-bound trials. But what happened on day one? सर, यह कल की बात है।

The Special Judge had to adjourn the hearing because no one appeared on behalf of the CBI till 10.45 a.m. to oppose the bail application of the accused. This is the truth of the BJP Government. On television, they promise fast-track justice. Inside the courtroom, they cannot even ensure the presence of their own lawyer. If the prosecution itself does not show up on the very first day, what confidence should India's students have in this Government's promise of speedy justice? This is the question I would like to ask the Treasury Benches.

Sir, this is exactly our objection to this Bill. The problem is not merely the law. The problem is the Government's capacity and the Government's intention to implement it. You can create ten fast-track courts. But if the investigating agency is absent, if the prosecution is unprepared, if accountability is missing, then justice continues to be delayed.

The youth of India are not asking for bigger headlines. They are asking

for better governance They are not asking for another amendment. They are asking for a Government that takes their future seriously. A Government that cannot ensure the presence of its own lawyer in the very first hearing of the country's biggest examination scam has no moral authority to lecture India's students about discipline and accountability. Accountability must begin with the Government itself.

The dreams of India's youth cannot be built on fear. They can only be built on fairness, transparency, and trust. अन्याय की नींव पर भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है। This will be my appeal to the Government.

Thank you.

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): *Vanakkam*, Sir. *Long live Tamil!*

At this moment, I would like to start my discussion by saying that enough is enough. Ban NEET; Abolish NEET. Till now in India, 107 students have committed suicide because of competitive examinations. Out of the 107, 93 students were specifically related to NEET examination. This year alone, nearly 14 students have committed suicide because of NEET.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, till date, at least 26 young children have committed suicide because they are not able to handle the peer pressure. All of them are from different segments, not only from the villages but also from the cities. I thought the Speaker would be here. In Kota – the constituency which the

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..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Speaker represents – 40 students have committed suicide till date. They are not only from Rajasthan but they are all from other places who are coming to the coaching centres to get trained, to compete in the competitive exams. The BJP Government came up with a fantastic idea of preventing the suicides that are taking place there. Do you know what they did? As the students hanged themselves through fans, they said that let us remove the rods in the fans and put a spring in place of the rods so that if a student tries to hang himself on the fan, it will not kill him and the fan will come down. The same thing this law, the Bill which they are bringing today, is doing. You are all not addressing the core issue.

The core issue is NEET. NEET is not necessary. NEET is not uniformity. NEET is against the students, the first-time students, who are coming from the class of first generation students, who want to become doctors. You may have not thought about it. We do not have a uniform education system in our country. What system is followed in Tamil Nadu is not being followed in Kolkata or West Bengal or in Nagaland. Each one is studying in their native language. People who have studied in Tamil-medium school have gone sky-high. We all talk very proudly of Shri Abdul Kalam. Where did he study? He studied in a Tamil-medium school and is now known as the 'Missile Man of India". Dr. Mylswamy Annadurai, the head of ISRO, who launched the mission to Mars also studied in a Tamil-medium school. The DMK and Tamil Nadu were the first two voices in opposition indeed. We said, it is not for misadministration, but for the fundamental design itself, where a single body

takes national test and determines access to medical education for every aspirant.

This debate is for poor students, who dream that they can become doctors, who dream that they can achieve what their parents, who were ordinary farmers, labourers, daily-wagers could not achieve. In Tamil Nadu, DMK has opposed it since the very beginning. They opposed it when it was proposed. We opposed it when it was imposed. We opposed it when the students lost their seats. We opposed it when students lost hope. We opposed it when students lost their lives. We warned the House that the NEET would become a coaching centre examination rather an aptitude test. Unfortunately, our warnings were never heard.

Sir, the late DMK leader, Muthuvel Kalaignar, as early as in February, 2016 protested against any form of technical education entrance exam. He reasoned that old grading created an unfair playing field where a section of students was pre-disposed to succeed and a majority of them were in fear. In 2016, the DMK voted against NEET in the Rajya Sabha. In 2017, the DMK fought tooth and nail against NEET. There are nine instances of it. Our resolution was included in DMK general body meeting seeking exemption for Tamil Nadu from NEET. We protested outside Union Government offices of Tamil Nadu. MPs from Tamil Nadu met the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on November 17th 2017, explaining him as to why we did not want NEET and why we were against it. Our students were affected by NEET. Our leader in July, 2017 launched State-wise human chain protest against NEET. In

September, 2017, a 17-year old Anitha from Ariyalur took her own life. She was a dalit girl. She was a first generation students, who was a topper in her class. All her teachers and parents appreciated her saying that “you will become a doctor, you are such a good student”.

16.00 hrs

NEET was introduced. At that time, the then Finance Minister Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman said, “NEET will not come for Tamil Nadu.” But NEET came. She could not go ahead because she never went to a coaching centre. She never had the financial strength to get trained because she was from a small village. She was the *Dalit* girl, who was the topper in her school. She failed miserably. She could not take the depression because she thought that she failed her entire society. She took her own life. We salute her sacrifice, and it has given us the urge to fight against it all alone.

Sir, the DMK has been organizing State-level conferences to abolish and ban NEET. In 2018, we moved it not just in our own Assembly but our leader Thiru M.K. Stalin also wrote to all the CMs to resist NEET. In 2019, in this House -- all the MPs -- we protested against NEET. In 2020, our leader, Thiru M.K. Stalin wrote to the Prime Minister warning him about the dangers of NEET. He again held an All-Party Meeting and urged the entire political conscience of Tamil Nadu to unite against NEET. In 2020, we approached the court seeking a relief from the entrance exam. Our Youth Wing Secretary and former Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Udhayanidhi Stalin, launched a State-wide protest against NEET, rallying the youth. In 2021, our

leader Thiru M.K. Stalin formed the A.K. Rajan Committee to study the effects of NEET on the students of Tamil Nadu. We passed a unanimous resolution to ban NEET in Tamil Nadu but the then Governor -- your Governor -- refused to give passage to the Bill. We -- MPs -- demanded action and protested once again in Parliament. And once again, our leader united all the Parties across Tamil Nadu in this fight against NEET. In 2022, our leader urged the Prime Minister again against the NEET. But it all fell on deaf ears and nothing happened.

Sir, our leader Thiru M.K. Stalin has been urging the Prime Minister to abolish NEET because we feel that it is against the poor people and because it is encouraging students not to study till 12th class as it is saying that whatever marks you get in your 12th class, it is not good enough. They now have to go to a coaching centre where they have to spend Rs. 5-10 lakh a year and study for it.

Sir, we had a campaign in Tamil Nadu and we secured 85 lakh signatures in our campaign against NEET and sent it to the President of India. In 2024, the report of the A.K. Rajan Committee was translated into nine languages and was distributed throughout the country.

But, Sir, can I ask you one thing? It is going to be a decade since the NEET has been introduced. Has the quality of doctors improved because of NEET? Has the infant mortality suddenly fallen because of NEET? Has the doctor-patient gap improved because of NEET? Has the rural healthcare improved because of NEET? Has India's doctor shortage disappeared

because of NEET? If the answer is ‘no’ to all of these, then, why do we need NEET?

Sir, as I have said earlier, from a State our Prime Minister comes – Gujarat, a young girl skipped her 11th and 12th classes and straightaway went for the coaching centre because she thought that that was all necessary. The fundamental of education system was taken differently. She scored 705 out of 720 centum in the NEET exam. But unfortunately, the young girl could not clear it; she failed, not once, but two times in her 12th exam. It is because the system itself is not correct.

Sir, if you have seen the television, you must be knowing the way the young children, of 16 or 17 years old, are being harassed before they enter the entrance exam. Literally, they are stripped and searched. By chance, if they wear any metal object, it is taken off. If they have a metal button, it is cut off. And the case of female candidates is worst. Their inner garments have to be removed.

Sir, is this how you want to run the examinations? Is this what you want? This has not brought anything to us. Do you really mean to say that those students, who studied for the NEET, have not done well? The Prime Minister, the President, the Vice President, you and me, are all getting treated by those doctors who never did NEET.

They are the best doctors in the world. They are the best doctors in India. Why do you want to give NEET? Is it just because you want the American system? This is because the advisors who are advising the

Government are dropouts from American society. Or who have come back, have now become the club that is going to decide our policy. You want to change the three-year undergraduate system to four years, and you want to bring in universal examinations. We cannot; it is not possible. We are a different society. We want our villages, students, and children from villages to come up. Everyone cannot afford a coaching centre; everyone will not be able to do that. If that is not possible, then the Government is going against them.

Let me tell you the statistics. Sir, 22 lakh students appear every year for the NEET examination. Out of that, 12 lakh students pass. Do you know how many medical UG seats there are? There are 1,39,000 seats. What happens to the remaining students? Imagine the trauma they go through. It entirely means that only if you do CBSE, you are okay. If you study under the State Board, you cannot be okay. Why are you discriminating? Let us look at it the other way around. How many new medical colleges has the Union Government built? We are still waiting for Madurai AIIMS in Tamil Nadu to be constructed. When there is so much demand for medical education, the number of colleges should have increased; they did not do that.

Just look at the irony. For PG, private colleges have so many seats, but there are no takers. So, what does the Government do? It is a shame - they reduce the eligibility criteria to zero percentile. If you get zero percentile, you can qualify and get yourself admitted through PG NEET. Still, there are no takers; nobody qualified. So, the Government comes up with an excellent idea. Why zero percentile? We will make it minus 10 percentile. So, minus 10

percentile is now enough for a student to go for PG NEET. What are we achieving here? Then, over and over again, we are trying to make sure that NEET is a killer.

Sir, five Ministers have changed till date in the last 12 years. Starting from Shrimati Smriti Irani, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, and, of course, now our good Minister, Shri Pralhad Joshi, has taken over. All of them are inheriting some kind of leak every year. In 2015, the All-India Pre-Medical Test paper leaked, requiring Supreme Court intervention. In 2018, CBSE question papers were leaked. In 2020, students across the country demanded the postponement of NEET due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2024, NEET UG was compromised by a paper leak, which led to a CBI investigation, and the result was that there was no proof of any leak. History is now repeating itself. In 2016, for the first time, when NEET was introduced, the examination itself had to be cancelled and conducted again because of a leaked guess paper. Reportedly, in the leaked guess paper, 120 questions matched out of the 180 questions.

The irony in all this is that our Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, who has been doing all the YouTube interactions, said, "Students came and met me. They said, we are quite happy that the papers got leaked. We got an opportunity to get more time to study more. I said, Score better." She is a Union Finance Minister of your Government. Is she supporting the leak of question papers? This is something which I really think; it only puts us in a poorer light. Once again, it makes us feel that enough is enough. If you are

not able to do it properly, NEET is not necessary. Do not go for “One India, One Nation”; do not go for “One India, One Examination”. We are all different. First, understand that there is unity in diversity. Please understand that we are Indians. We want to be part of India, but not the way you want us to be. Our strength comes from our diversity. India is made up of so many States. Indians speak so many languages.

I am proud of my mother tongue. I am sure you are proud of your mother tongue. No one wants their mother tongue to be destroyed. But I should thank the Union Minister for introducing the Bill. That is for only one reason. Do not mistake me. It is not in Hindi or in Sanskrit this time. It is continuation of English. Otherwise, probably you would have tried to push it in Sanskrit or Hindi. You know the aftermath clashes which will happen in the streets. And it has forced you to make sure that you follow the system, to follow the Constitution and bring it in English. … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, make it in all languages. We are for all the languages. I am not only for Tamil. I am for Malayalam. I am for Kannada. I am for Telugu. I am for Marathi and Bengali also.

The subject ‘Education’ is not in the Union List. It is in the Cocurrent List. You need States and States are opposing. When the DMK and the people of Tamil Nadu are saying that we do not want NEET, why are you not listening to us? Why is there that adamancy? We are not outsiders of this country. We are Indians. We are not anti-Indians or anti-nationals. We feel that you are making a mistake. This is against our young citizens. This is against our children. We

see our children. We see our children from Tamil Nadu, from West Bengal, from Maharashtra, from Madhya Pradesh and from Uttar Pradesh. Let us look at what is happening the other side. I am not trying to go against any particular State. When these exams take place in our Southern States, they happen in a more stricter way. In Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, they are more stricter and vigilant and even when a student comes a minute late, he is not allowed to enter the examination centre.

The same thing happens in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan or in other places. They are very accomodative. I should appreciate the State Governments because they ensure that parents come along with textbooks and ensure that students can copy without any disturbance. This is what is happening. This is the proof which has come in all the leading newspapers and television channels showing how malpractice is taking place in India. Why is this happening?

Sir, we need a strong India. That strong India is not only with us, the strong India is with the next generation. The next generations are feeling it. Today, I am happy that, the next generation, the younger generation, you call it whatever you want, they have made us sit here and discuss about NEET which you thought it can be pushed under the carpet. What did you do, Sir?

We, five of our DMK MPs went to RML Hospital to meet the students who are in ICU and also their parents. We are Members of Parliament. The RML Hospital is a Government hospital. We went to meet medical superintendent Dr. Prof. Vivek Dewan. He said, “Sorry, I cannot answer you

anything. If you want answers, go and get the answers from the Health Minister". We said, 'Can we quote this?' He said, "I do not like your tone". I said, "Can I quote that to the Minister? I am a Member of Parliament". We went to RML Hospital to meet the students. The superintendent said, "If you have anything to say, go to the Health Minister". I said, "Can I quote about you to him?". He said, "I do not like your tone". This is how the Government officials responded.

Sir, another shameful incident also happened. I do not know how many of you have noticed it. The first victim was my good friend Ms. Supriya Sule. She could not use Whatsapp for three days.

The reason for this is that, when the agitation by young students was taking place outside, a limit had been imposed on WhatsApp regarding the number of messages a person could forward. I thought it was happening only with Mrs. Supriya Sule. I have always made it a practice to broadcast my speeches and questions to my broadcast group. It said that I had crossed the forwarding limit and suggested that I switch to a WhatsApp Business account. I thought, okay, let me switch to a WhatsApp Business account and see whether I can do that. But even after paying, I was allowed to send the message to only 88 recipients.

Sir, today, by mistake, a Facebook post by our hon. Prime Minister was removed. The Government has called the Meta chief to come and explain. I would like to ask who is going to come and explain to us for our rights? If this is happening with the Members of Parliament - Sir, we are being restricted by the

IT Departments in various forms - I would like to know what would have happened to the students. The Meta glasses were used by the police to record the students. Immediately, their identities were traced and the same night, police went to their houses. Is this the way we treat our young population?

Sir, I would like to ask the BJP this. Did the BJP not grow through public agitations? The maximum agitation done in the country is by the BJP. You believed in agitation. Then, why are you against the agitation by the poor and young students. They are coming out to express in a non-violent manner. It is because non-violence is equal to Gandhi ji. Since non-violence represents Gandhi ji, you do not like the students.

Sir, the younger generation wants to express their view. Please listen to them. Again, passing such strict Bills is not going to solve the problem. The core of the issue is still there. NEET is not good. If the Congress had made a mistake by bringing the NEET, who is forcing you to follow them? Every time, you say that the Congress did it, we are undoing it. I accept, Sir, the Congress had done it. Please undo it. Please do not force NEET on our young children. Let us ban NEET. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on a very important amendment Bill.

Sir, everyone in this House, at one point of time, would have taken an entrance examination. If they have not taken the entrance examination, at least, they must have prepared their children to take up the entrance examination at some point of time.

Sir, I, too, have been through this system. However, I have a different perspective, a bird's-eye view of the entire entrance examination coaching ecosystem. My father was a teacher. Therefore, I saw thousands of students travelling from faraway places to be tutored by him. Many of them came from as far as 800 to 900 kilometres away, attended his classes, and prepared for the entrance examinations.

16.18 hrs (Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

Sir, while they were preparing, I saw how many hours they studied and how often they had to burn the midnight oil to succeed. They used to spend almost 16 to 17 hours every day. Also, I used to observe the parents of those young children. They used to bring those children to study and prepare for this. The fees they were supposed to pay, they used to borrow, but they wanted to make sure that their children get the best possible education available. The reason was that both the parents and the students believed that education was the only way to change their family's circumstances. With that belief, they have invested so much into their children's education. On top of that, if you have seen, most of the entrance examinations along with the NEET, they prepare for years together to appear for this one exam that happens once a year. On top of that, even if they fell ill or faced a family tragedy, such as the death of a loved one, they could not afford to take a break from their preparation. They have to come and attend the exam only on that day. Also, they cannot be late even for a minute. They have to be on time or before time to appear for this exam.

They did all this. They come and appear for this exam. They write this exam, and within two or three days, they come to know that paper has leaked, and again they have to repeat the whole exercise. Imagine, I can totally empathize with the students, and their frustration, what they are exhibiting. Not only me, everyone here will empathize with what the students are going through, and we do not want that to happen. I have to appreciate the Government for actually coming out, and putting the head down, and making sure that changes happen.

Sir, once the paper has leaked, what the Government has done? The Government has made sure those 15 people who are involved in that are arrested. The Government has come forward and conducted the re-examination. The Government has come forward and given the results in a record time also. This is what the Government has done with regards to NEET exam.

Not only that, with respect to NTA, the National Testing Agency, also they have changed the Secretary of Education. Also, the Government did not stop there, Prime Minister Narendra Modi did not stop there. He wanted to go further. He understands that the system needs to be fixed. So, he has appointed a High-Level Committee under Nandan Nilekani ji, to make sure that NEET can happen in a much more systematic manner. On top of that, this is the Bill that this Government has brought in, Sir.

There are only a few things that students have asked, but the Government has understood the core of this problem, and made most of these

changes, and brought this Bill also here. Sir, Ms. Swaraj has explained very thoroughly about this Bill. I do not want to go further into that. But, everyone – even I saw TMC members also – is supporting this Bill in this House. This will actually speed up the process. It will not only speed up the process, but also penalties have been increased as well as the Special Court provision has been provided for the State Governments to institute. So, all these provisions have been incorporated in the Bill.

Here, I have one or two suggestions for the two different Ministries. I have been in the Parliamentary Standing Committees. I was in the Education Committee from 2019 to 2024, and from 2024 till now, I am in the Finance Committee. In the Education Committee, when I was there, there was a Nirbhaya issue that was discussed in the Committee. I listened to those issues. They also have the fast-track courts, but the problem is that the speed at which they are being dealt with, there is still a lag. Of course, this is much better than the normal courts, but still there is a lag that is happening in these fast-track courts. So, I think, the Law Ministry can look into it.

We have been in the Finance Committee also, and various tribunals have also mentioned that too. It is with regard to the hon. Home Minister, Sir as the forensic sciences labs are under the Home Ministry. If you look at it across the States, 40 per cent of the forensic positions are still lying vacant. We can have courts, we can have the punishments, but unless you have the forensic people on ground to collect the evidence and bring the culprits to justice, nothing can happen. So, I request the hon. Home Minister to look at it

in a very serious manner.

Sir, I did not want to bring this up, but I am forced to bring this up.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, the hon. Minister is sitting here. He is taking down your suggestions seriously.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: Sir, what I am about to bring here, I did not want to bring it, but I am forced to bring it, because what is happening outside, at least, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, I have to put it here. There was a DSC Examination that has happened in Andhra Pradesh. It has happened in 2018, and then it has happened only after 2024. When it happened in 2018, those papers were corrected in 2022. At that time, those papers were not corrected in a proper manner, and because of that, the High Court has defuncted that exam. But, in 2024, when the NDA Government formed the Government there, and under our Education Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Nara Lokesh, the DSC exam had again been conducted.

The main reason being, we want to recruit as many teachers as possible. We want to make sure that teachers are there in every corner of Andhra Pradesh. That was the reason why we have done it. A lot of students have appeared. It was done in a very transparent manner. Almost 16,347 youths who have prepared for so many years have been selected and they have been allocated positions across Andhra Pradesh as teachers. But right now, in Andhra Pradesh, the opposition party, which is the YSRCP, is trying to create these rumours and a fake narrative to create confusion among the students or the teachers who have been selected. As you brought this Bill, I

request to bring an amendment to this Bill in the next iteration, wherein punishment is initiated not just when a paper is leaked, but also when this sort of rumour-mongering is done, there should be some sort of punishment that needs to be initiated. So, I request the Ministry to look into it at least in the next iteration of the Bill.

When we are talking about this whole coaching system and the entrance examinations, I do not want to limit myself only to NEET. There is a process to this whole thing. There is a coaching system that happens, there is pre-NEET and post-NEET. When you look at the coaching system, as I told you earlier, students used to prepare for only two or three months to write these entrance examinations. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, we used to have EAMCET examinations and they used to prepare for two or three months. But with NEET, they start preparing when they are in the seventh or eighth standard. So, it goes on for five to six years. When you look at these coaching institutes right now, their whole market is around Rs. 56,000 crore. In the next six to seven years, it is going to be almost Rs. 1 lakh crore. Mr. Suresh Gopi is here. There is one company from Kerala also, Byju's. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Lavu, kindly address the Chair.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: If you remember how much noise it has created. What has it preyed on? It has preyed on the aspirations of the people. It has preyed on the dreams of the students. So, I request that education in this country is not-for-profit. I request the Government to bring in a reform, at least for the coaching centres, by bringing a national coaching

regulation framework so that we keep education not-for-profit and available for every student across the country. So, I request the Government to look at it very seriously.

The second reform I suggest as a whole is with regards to the pre-NEET reforms or pre-examination. Right now, what is happening is that the NTA is the one which conducts the exam, but it outsources the exam to either TCS or another agency. There are almost 1,900 schools, either JNVs or KVs, that are available in this country. They can actually conduct this exam. All it needs is computer infrastructure, which is already there. It just needs a better broadband and better computer infrastructure. Definitely, this can be done. For every exam, the NTA is paying almost Rs. 1,000 for each student. There is not just NEET. It conducts JEE and UGC-NET. It conducts various examinations across the year. So, I request the Government, as it is looking at this holistically and not just making one or two changes, to make this change and make these exams happen in these JNVs and KVs.

Sir, another reform I am asking from you is to establish decentralised question-setting panels and a national question bank. As Mr. Dayanidhi Maran has said – he just touched upon that, but he did not go deep into it when he spoke about the State syllabus and everything. Eighty per cent of the students who appear for these entrance examinations are State syllabus students. So, for them, if the questions are coming from the Central syllabus and the question paper is set by the teachers from the Central syllabus, it is not a fair manner in which the question paper is being set. You can get the questions

from the State syllabus teachers also. Create a national question bank and keep it going that way. So, they are also given a fair chance.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): We will have our own exams.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: You want to ban everything in Tamil Nadu. That is the reason why we are getting all the industry from Tamil Nadu to Andhra Pradesh. Keep doing that. Thank you.

At the moment, this exam happens once a year. If the candidate is sick or someone dies in his or her family, the candidate still has to go and appear for the exam. It need not be this way. You can change the whole pattern. You can also consider the score of 10th and 12th standard for the NEET exam. There could also be an aptitude test with some weightage which can be conducted every year. The score in particular subjects can also be considered for NEET, and this NEET exam can also be conducted multiple times a year like SAT exam in the US.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: I request the Government to overhaul this exam and conduct it multiple times a year.

Sir, the Opposition is always talking about politics. *…(Interruptions).*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: Sir, regarding post-NEET reforms, Dayanidhi ji also touched upon this, there is a need to introduce the statutory counselling calendar. The number of days it takes is too long. In 2021, it took

almost 79 days from the date of NEET UG exam till the counselling started. It has come down in the last two years but it still needs to be reduced.

Regarding NEET PG exam, in 2022, from the day when the results were announced till the counselling started, it took almost 106 days. In 2023, it took 135 days. When we have such a huge mechanism, I do not know why it takes so much time. The students sit for the exam and the results come out but the counselling does not start.

The second suggestion is about NEET PG. The students prepare so much and appear for the exam, but in the last three years, the cut-off percentage has been revised. In 2023, it was zero percentage which means even if you scored zero in the exam, you still secured the seat. In 2024, the percentage was brought to 10. In 2025, for OBC, it was zero percentage and for others, it was five per cent. After all this, in 2025, 18,000 PG seats remained vacant. In 2023, 8000 seats remained vacant. So, I think we need some reforms. The students are preparing well. So, these seats need to be filled.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude. You have only one minute.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: Sir, the seats have increased and new colleges have been opened. Even in my constituency, I have a Central Government medical college. I thank the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, Modi ji. However, the seats which are there need to be filled. That is my only request. Sir, I will take only two minutes.

Sir, the student protests happened and there is a perception that it

happened only in India but it is a global phenomenon. It is happening even in the UK, China and the US. The reason why it is happening is that the students are not certain about their future and they are not seeing the relevance.

So, why are they not feeling certain about their future? … (*Interruptions*) One reason is that their parents' generation has done very well. They are very worried about what the future will be and whether they will be able to do as well as, or better than, their parents.

The second reason is with regard to relevance. They feel that with the advent of new technologies and everything else, how relevant they will remain in the society that is emerging. So, I do not think we should be startled by just this protest. This is a phenomenon that is happening across the globe. What the Government is doing is phenomenal. It listened to the students and brought about all these changes. … (*Interruptions*) We will definitely keep our ear to the ground and continue to make these changes. … (*Interruptions*) We support this Bill. Thank you very much. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, I have a point of order. In the morning, Shri Abhishek Banerjee was allowed to speak from his Party, considering that his Party strength remains the same. … (*Interruptions*) In our case also, the party strength remains the same. The order regarding the merger has not yet been issued. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आपने बात कह दी है और उसको स्पीकर साहब देखेंगे। आपकी बात हो

गई।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे जी।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have already given you the opportunity to raise your point of order. The hon. Speaker will look into the issue you have raised.

Now, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde.

… (Interruptions) …[*]

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) : महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

आज देश के करोड़ों युवाओं के भविष्य, उनकी आशाओं और उनकी मेहनत को सम्मान देने वाले अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण, ऐतिहासिक बिल 'The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026' पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद अदा करता हूं।

आज मैं अपने भाषण की शुरुआत उन 21 युवाओं को श्रद्धांजलि देते हुए करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने पेपर लीक से हताश होकर आत्महत्या कर ली। आज मैं यहां पर सिर्फ अपनी पार्टी की ओर से नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों छात्रों की उम्मीद के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हूं, जो रात-दिन एक करके एंट्रेस एग्जाम की तैयारी करते हैं। मैं उस मां के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हूं, जिस मां ने अपने बेटे-बेटी

[*] Not recorded.

की पढ़ाई के लिए अपने गहने तक बेच दिए। मैं उस पिता के लिए खड़ा हूं, जिसने साहूकार से भारी कर्जा लिया, ताकि उसका बेटा-बेटी आगे जाकर चाहे नीट का एग्जाम हो या दूसरा कोई एग्जाम हो, वह डॉक्टर बने, इंजीनियर बने । वह अवसर बनेगा और अपने परिवार को गरीबी से बाहर निकालेगा।

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक जनप्रतिनिधि नहीं हूं। मैं एक डॉक्टर भी हूं। बच्चों को नीट की तैयारी करने के लिए कितनी जद्दोजहद, संघर्ष करना पड़ता है और उसके बाद वे नीट के एग्जाम में पास होते हैं। नीट का एग्जाम पास होने के बाद डॉक्टर बनने के लिए उनको 10-10 साल, 12-12 साल पढ़ाई करनी पड़ती है। एक व्यक्ति संघर्ष करके डॉक्टर बनता है, इंजीनियर बनता है।

महोदय, जब पेपर लीक होता है, तो सिर्फ एक छात्र का सपना नहीं टूटता है, बल्कि उसके पूरे परिवार की हिम्मत टूटती है। आज इसी व्यवस्था का पक्के इलाज का काम इस ऐतिहासिक बिल के माध्यम से यहां पर होने जा रहा है। मैं यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद व्यक्त करूंगा कि आज यहां पर एक शक्तिशाली बिल लाने का काम सरकार के माध्यम से हुआ है। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं और वहां के इतिहास, साहित्य और संस्कृति में शिक्षा और न्याय का वास है।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र वह पुण्य भूमि है, जिसने पूरे देश को शिक्षा का मार्ग दिखाया। महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले हो या सावित्री बाई फुले हो, जिन्होंने समाज के तानों, पत्थरों के बीच मार खाकर वंचितों के लिए, लड़कियों के लिए पहला स्वदेशी विद्यालय शुरू किया । राजर्षि छत्रपति साहू महाराज ने कोल्हापुर में मुफ्त और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा लागू कर देश के सामने एक बड़ा आदर्श खड़ा किया।

मैं उस महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं, जहां पर डॉ. बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर जी ने हमें मूल मंत्र दिया था- शिक्षित बनो, संगठित रहो और संघर्ष करो। बाबा साहेब ने हमें सिखाया कि अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ना हमारा लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार है। आज जो युवा अपने भविष्य के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि शांतिपूर्वक तरीके से अपने हक की मांग करना और अपनी आवाज उठाना हमारी महान संस्कृति का हिस्सा रहा है। हमारी सरकार आपके इस संघर्ष में पूरी

ताकत से आपके साथ खड़ी है। हम युवाओं के इस आक्रोश को केवल आंदोलन नहीं मानते, बल्कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था में एक ऐतिहासिक बदलाव का अवसर मानते हैं। यह केवल एक विरोध नहीं है, बल्कि एक सुरक्षित और पारदर्शी व्यवस्था के निर्माण की शुरुआत है।

आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से अपने देश के हर एक युवा से बहुत ही भावुक अपील करना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी एक परीक्षा आपकी जिंदगी तय नहीं कर सकती। किसी एग्जाम में आप फेल हो जाएं, तो आप जो आत्महत्या जो करते हैं, मुझे लगता है कि उसके पहले आपका आपने परिवार, अपने देश के बारे में सोचना भी बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे लगता है कि युवाओं को छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज जी से प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए। जब महाराष्ट्र में और पूरे देश में मुगल साम्राज्य था, तब सिर्फ 16 साल की उम्र में उन्होंने तोरणा किला जीतकर स्वराज्य की पहली नींव रखने का काम महाराष्ट्र से ही किया। उसके बाद पूरे अटक से कटक तक मराठा साम्राज्य को स्थापित करने का काम किया।

मुझे आज यहां पर विक्रम बत्रा और मनोज पांडे जी की भी याद आती है। हमने दो दिन पहले ही यहां पर कारगिल विजय दिवस मनाया। उन्होंने महज 23-24 साल की उम्र में देश के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी। मुझे लगता है कि युवाओं को इन सभी से प्रेरणा लेना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और पूरी सरकार आपके साथ पूरी ताकत के साथ खड़ी है। पेपर लीक की घटनाओं के तुरंत बाद हमारी सरकार ने रिकॉर्ड समय में ऐसे कड़े कानून बनाए, निर्णय लिए, जिससे आने वाले समय में पेपर लीक जैसी घटनाएं न हों। हमने सिर्फ निंदा नहीं की, बल्कि सिस्टम की सफाई की। सीबीआई ने तुरंत एक्शन लिया, दिल्ली से लेकर पुणे तक 14 एक्यूज्ड को जेल में डालने का काम किया, एनटीए में 47 अधिकारियों को टर्मिनेट करने का काम किया, इसे कहते हैं नैतिकता। इस सरकार में नैतिकता है, इसीलिए हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान जी ने इस्तीफा दिया। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने आपकी वजह से इस्तीफा नहीं दिया। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने खुद जिम्मेदारी ली। उसी जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन

करने का काम सरकार के माध्यम से आज यहां पर हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) पेपर लीक एक्यूज्ड को जल्द से जल्द सजा दिलाने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बनाया गया। आज इस ऐतिहासिक बिल के जरिए हम शिक्षा माफियाओं को सिर्फ जेल की सलाखों के पीछे नहीं, बल्कि उन पर कठोर आर्थिक जुर्माना लगाने का काम भी कर रहे हैं। हमारा लक्ष्य सिर्फ अपराधियों को पकड़ना नहीं है, बल्कि बच्चों का कीमती साल बचाना भी है।

नीट का पेपर लीक होने के बाद बिना समय बर्बाद किए 37 दिनों में नीट का री-एग्जामिनेशन किया गया, 25 दिनों में रिजल्ट घोषित किया गया, जिससे किसी छात्र का एक भी साल बर्बाद न हो। ऐसे कड़े कदम सरकार ने यहां पर लिए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से युवाओं से सीधे बात करने का काम किया। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा कि एक ऐसी टास्क फोर्स बनेगी, नंदन नीलेकणि जी की अध्यक्ष में एक कमेटी बनाई जाएगी, जिससे आने वाले समय में कभी भी नीट की परीक्षा में या कोई और परीक्षा में पेपर लीक न हो।

आने वाले समय में यह सब हम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है यहां पर बैठे सभी लोगों को यह सोचना जरूरी है कि आज युवाओं के मन में क्या चल रहा है, उनकी क्या पीड़ा है। आज यहां पर आप नीट की बात कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था में भी सुधार की बहुत जरूरत है। नीट जो परीक्षा है, उसका सिस्टम क्या है? नीट एक ऐसी परीक्षा है, जहां पर हम हमारे युवाओं को एक दिन और एक मौका देते हैं।

महोदय, नीट का पेपर किस तारीख को होगा, यह सब डिसाइड करने का काम एजेंसी के माध्यम से किया जाता है। मुझे कहना है कि हम छात्रों की सालों की तपस्या, उनके परिवारों की उम्मीदें और उनका पूरा भविष्य सिर्फ तीन घंटे और एक दिन में कैसे तय कर सकते हैं? छात्र जिसने दो साल मेहनत की, पढ़ाई की और उस दिन वह बीमार हो गया, उसके घर में कोई बीमार हो गया या चल बसा, हो सकता है वह दूरदराज़ गांव में रहता हो और वहां बाढ़ आ गई हो, नीट या कोई और परीक्षा जिस प्रकार से होती है, अगर उस दिन उस छात्र ने परीक्षा नहीं दी तो उसका पूरा एक साल बर्बाद हो जाता है। मुझे यही कहना है कि इस सिस्टम को बदलना जरूरी है। हम क्यों

डिसाइड कर रहे हैं कि वह साल में एक ही बार परीक्षा दे? अगर हम अन्य देशों में देखें तो साल में कई बार परीक्षा दे सकते हैं। जी-मैट हो या जीआरई हो, आप अमेरिका में देखें, साल में कई बार परीक्षा दे सकते हैं। इस परीक्षा का रिजल्ट तुरंत आ जाता है लेकिन एडमिशन साल में एक बार ही होता है। मुझे लगता है कि हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था को अपनाना चाहिए। अब टेक्नोलॉजी आगे जा रही है, एआई के माध्यम से हम सब लोगों को मिलकर रिफॉर्म लाने की जरूरत है। जी-मैट हो या जीआरई हो, मल्टीपल अटैम्प्ट्स के चांसिस देना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, लावू श्रीकृष्णा जी ने कहा कि एक क्वैश्चन बैंक बनाना चाहिए। पेपर लीक क्यों होता है क्योंकि सबका पेपर सेम होता है। अगर हम जनरलाइज्ड क्वैश्चन बैंक बनाएं और एआई जेनरेटेड क्वैश्चन निकलें, जिनका वेटेज सेम है और परीक्षा में जाने से पहले परीक्षा सैंटर पर … (व्यवधान) राहुल कास्वां जी, क्यों चिल्ला रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : शिंदे जी, आप उधर ध्यान मत दें। केवल श्रीकांत शिंदे जी की स्पीच रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : महोदय, विभिन्न देशों में जो व्यवस्था अपनाई गई है, हम अपने देश में भी अपना सकते हैं। रैट रेस में जो परीक्षा का दबाव होता है, परिवार का दबाव होता है या परिवार ने जो कर्जा लिया है, उसका दबाव होता है, इन सब प्रैशर्स से विद्यार्थियों को बाहर निकालना बहुत जरूरी है।

लावू श्रीकृष्णा जी ने कहा कि कोचिंग क्लासिस का एक बड़ा साम्राज्य खड़ा हो चुका है। यह 50,000 करोड़ रुपये की इंडस्ट्री बन चुकी है और वर्ष 2030 तक एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की इंडस्ट्री बन जाएगी। कोचिंग क्लासिस शिक्षा दान जैसा पिवत्र काम करने के लिए खुले हैं, लेकिन आज आईपीओ लाए जा रहे हैं। मुझे लगता कि सरकार को इस सिस्टम के बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिए कि इन कोचिंग क्लासिस को किस तरीके से रैगुलेट किया जाए। तीन लाख से पांच लाख रुपये फीस ली जाती है और फीस चुकाने के लिए लोग लोन लेते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को

इस बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में जब शिंदे साहब मुख्यमंत्री थे, तब ईडब्ल्यूएस और ओबीसी में जिसकी आय आठ लाख रुपये से कम थी, ऐसी बेटियों के लिए पूरी तरह से मुफ्त शिक्षा देने का काम किया गया था। सरकार इसके बारे में सोच सकती है। मुझे कहने में आनंद महसूस होता है कि जिस तरह से जीएसटी कानून लाकर टैक्सेशन रिफॉर्म्स किए गए, आईबीसी कानून लाकर बैंकिंग रिफॉर्म्स किए गए, लेबर कानूनों के माध्यम से मजदूरों को सशक्त किया गया, उसी तरह से इस बिल से एजुकेशन रिफॉर्म्स और एकाउंटेबिलिटी लाने का काम किया जा रहा है।

आज यहां सब लोग चिल्ला रहे थे। गौरव जी ने भी दिनकर जी की कविता और अन्य कवियों की बात की। मैं उनको रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी की वर्ष 1962 की कविता सुनाना चाहता हूं, जब चीन का युद्ध हुआ था। उस युद्ध के बाद दिनकर जी ने किसके लिए यह कविता लिखी और इस कविता में क्या लिखा?

“घातक है जो देवता सदृश्य दिखता है,
लेकिन कमरे में गलत हुक्म लिखता है।
जिस पापी को गुण नहीं गोत्र प्यारा है
समझो उसने ही हमें यहां मारा है।”

गौरव जी, मैं इसके अंदर विश्लेषण में नहीं जाउंगा।... (व्यवधान) किसके लिए लिखा है, सबको पता है... (व्यवधान) किसके लिए लिखा था।... (व्यवधान) और उसी... (व्यवधान) सुनिए सुनिए... (व्यवधान) उसी दिनकर जी ने और भी लिखा है - ‘सिंहासन खाली करो कि जनता आती है’ और इसी के बाद में वर्ष 1975 में इमरजेंसी का स्ट्रगल शुरू हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) इमरजेंसी के खिलाफ आंदोलन इसी कविता के साथ शुरू हुआ।... (व्यवधान) आज यहां पर कह रहे हैं कि टियर गैस छोड़ा, लाठीचार्ज किया। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि बच्चों को भी, जिन बच्चों को ये भड़काने का काम यहां पर कर रहे हैं, उन बच्चों को भी इमरजेंसी की किताब पढ़नी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) अगर वह पढ़ लें तो उनको पता चल जाएगा कि डिक्टेटरशिप क्या है,

तानाशाही क्या है।... (व्यवधान)

तानाशाही... (व्यवधान) सर अभी टाइम है। ... (व्यवधान) तानाशाही किसे कहते हैं? अरे रुकिए, मेरी बात सुनिए ।... (व्यवधान) तानाशाही किसे कहते हैं?... (व्यवधान) इमरजेंसी में 1,11,000 लोगों को बिना ट्रायल जेल में ठूंसा गया, इसे तानाशाही कहते हैं।... (व्यवधान) अकेले 'मीसा' में 35,000 लोगों को डिटेन किया गया, जिनमें 13,000 राजनेता थे, इसे तानाशाही कहते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) शाह कमीशन ने साफ कहा इमरजेंसी का मकसद विपक्ष की आवाज कुचलना था, इसे तानाशाही कहते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) एमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल के अनुसार कस्टडी में कम से कम 22 लोगों की मौत हुई, इसे तानाशाही कहते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) और सुनो ।... (व्यवधान) सरकार ने तो बच्चों की बात सुनी, जो बच्चे आंदोलन कर रहे थे, उनको सुना, उनसे बात की। ... (व्यवधान) जितेंद्र सिंह जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, नड्डा जी हैं, वो गए उनसे बात की, उनको क्या चाहिए, उनके बारे में सुना।... (व्यवधान) और यहां तो रिफॉर्म्स लाने का काम किया... (व्यवधान) आज यहां पर बिल पारित हो रहा है ।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन इन्होंने क्या किया?... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने क्या किया? 38 वां संशोधन और 39 वां संशोधन लाकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ताकत जो है, उसे निकालने का काम, कम करने का काम इन्होंने किया ।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए इनको इमरजेंसी के बाद हारना पड़ा।... (व्यवधान)

यहां पर यह कह रहे हैं,... (व्यवधान) कंटीन्यूअसली यहां पर गौरव जी कह रहे थे कि हम युवाओं के साथ हैं, हम युवाओं के साथ हैं, हम विद्यार्थियों के साथ हैं ।... (व्यवधान) अरे विद्यार्थियों को तो पूछो कि वे आपके साथ हैं कि नहीं।... (व्यवधान) 37 दिन तक जंतर मंतर नहीं गए।... (व्यवधान) इनको, 37 दिन तक जंतर मंतर नहीं गए।... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि इनको डर था कि आप जैसी एक और पार्टी तो तैयार नहीं हो जाएगी।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त करें।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : सुनने की आदत रखो... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : मैं जेन ज़ी की भाषा में विपक्ष के आंदोलन को समराइज करना चाहूंगा। जब 37 दिन तक तो ये जंतर मंतर नहीं गए तो इनको एमआईए हो गया। एमआईए क्या है? एमआईए - मिसिंग इन एक्शन।... (व्यवधान) 37 दिन तक हमने कुछ नहीं किया तो कुछ तो करना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) जंतर मंतर तो नहीं जा सकते, तो हम जाते हैं प्रधानमंत्री जी के आवास के सामने और वहां पर जाकर आंदोलन करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) तो क्या हो गया फिर?... (व्यवधान) आंदोलन क्यों किया?... (व्यवधान) आंदोलन क्यों किया आपने?... (व्यवधान) उनको फोमो हुआ, फोमो - फियर आफॅ मिसिंग आउट... (व्यवधान) अरे बच्चे यहां पर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, हम क्या कर रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान) तो आप चले गए पीएम आवास पर।... (व्यवधान) आगे सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप समाप्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : फोमो होने के बाद, इनको डेलूलू हुआ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ श्रीकांत जी, कृपया आप समाप्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : डेलूलू - डेल्यूज़न हुआ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ श्रीकांत जी, आपका समय पूर्ण हो गया है।

… (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : इनको लगा छात्र हमारे साथ आएंगे, प्रधानमंत्री के घर जाने के बाद। … (व्यवधान) लेकिन छात्र तो कोई आया नहीं... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

… (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : यह अकेले वहां पर ढाई घंटे धरना देते बैठे... (व्यवधान) यह जेन ज़ी की भाषा में कहें।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*) ...*

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : इतनी इनसिक्योरिटी है कि लास्ट में सपा को फोन करके बोला कि बाबा मैं उधर जा रहा हूं ।... (व्यवधान) दो घंटे के बाद, ढाई घंटे के बाद सपा के लोग आए... (व्यवधान) और एक मिनट में पुलिस आई।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अब समाप्त करें।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : ऐसी परिस्थिति में,... (व्यवधान) सर, अभी तो हमारी ताकत बढ़ गई है। पहले मैं 20 मिनट बोलता था। अभी हमारे 13 लोग हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आपके 24 मिनट हो गए हैं।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे : अपोजिशन को लग रहा था कि इस आन्दोलन में एंटी सोशल एलिमेंट्स को डालकर लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सिचुएशन खड़ी कर दी जाए। लोगों को भड़काया गया। इनकी पार्टी के लोग भी वहां पर गये और भद्दी-भद्दी गालियां देने लगे। हमारे देश के युवा भद्दी गालियां नहीं देंगे, लेकिन वहां पर दी गईं। ये कहते हैं कि डिक्टेटरशिप है, तानाशाही है। जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय के विरोध में रील्स बनाये गये, उनको गालियां दी गईं, उनकी मां के ऊपर गालियां दीं, सीआरपीएफ को गाली दी, सेना को गाली दी, पुलिस को गाली दी, अगर डिक्टेटरशिप होती, तो कोई गाली देने की हिम्मत नहीं करता। आज यहां पर डेमोक्रेसी है, इसलिए हमने स्टूडेंट्स से बात की, स्टूडेंट्स को बुलाया, उनको क्या चाहिए, उसे सुना। आज तो हमने उनके ऊपर किये हुए मुकदमे भी वापस ले लिये हैं। इसे डेमोक्रेसी कहते हैं। डेमोक्रेसी को कुचलने का

* Not recorded.

काम इमरजेंसी के वक्त में हुआ। इसलिए मैं आज यहां पर इस बिल का पूरी ताकत के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं कहूंगा कि इनको थोड़ी बुद्धि आ जाए, इसके बारे में मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा (वायनाड) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

कुछ दिन पहले हम राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल गये थे। पुलिस-लाठी चार्ज में घायल दिल्ली की उस छात्रा की स्थिति जानने के लिए, जो आईसीयू में अपनी जिंदगी की सबसे बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ रही है। हम से कुछ ही समय पहले आदरणीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री जे. पी. नड्डा जी वहां गये थे और उनसे कुछ समय पहले अन्य नेता भी गये थे। जब तक हम वहां पहुंचे, उस लड़की की मां नेताओं के आने-जाने से गुस्से में थी।... (व्यवधान) आप सुन लीजिए।... (व्यवधान) किसी की पीड़ा का मजाक नहीं उड़ाते हैं। कोई भी हो, किसी की पीड़ा का मजाक नहीं उड़ाते हैं। आप संसद में बैठे हैं।

16.57 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

जब तक हम वहां पहुंचे, उस लड़की की मां नेताओं के आने-जाने से गुस्से में थी। किसलिए आये हो, उसने आईसीयू के दरवाजे के बाहर खड़े होकर हमसे पूछा। हमारे सामने कांपते हुए हाथ जोड़े और कहने लगी- धन्यवाद आप आई हैं, ठीक है। मगर मुझे किसी से नहीं मिलना, मुझे किसी से बात नहीं करनी। महोदय, उस मां की पीड़ा से उसका पूरा शरीर कांप रहा था। लेकिन उसने दृढ़ आवाज़ में कहा- सुबह से यहां बड़े-बड़े लोग आ रहे हैं, एक के बाद एक विडियो बना रहे हैं, वह भी आये, जिन्होंने हमारी बेटी का यह हाल किया है। किसलिए, उसने हमसे पूछा। मेरी बेटी की बलि तो अब चढ़ गई है, लेकिन उसे कुछ भी हो जाए, तो उसके लिए मैं अपने आप लड़ूँगी। मुझे किसी की मदद नहीं चाहिए, मैं अकेले लड़ लूँगी।

महोदय, शायद मुझे यहां खड़े होकर सबके सामने यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी, मगर

उस मां की गुहार ने मुझे शर्मिंदा किया। उसके दिल के टूटने की वह आवाज़, जो अस्पताल की दीवारों में गूंज रही थी, मेरे मन में वह अभी भी गूंज रही है। इसलिए उस मां की इजाज़त लिये बिना, मैं आपके द्वारा आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री महोदय जी और आदरणीय गृह मंत्री महोदय जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या जरूरत थी एक मासूम बच्ची पर इस दमन करने की?

17.00 hrs

क्या जरूरत थी उन छात्रों पर आंसू गैस चलवाने की? उन पर लाठियां बरसाने की, उन पर वॉटर कैनन्स चलवाने की? क्या जरूरत थी उन नौजवान लड़कियों को जलील करते हुए उनके कपड़े फाड़ने की, उनको बेरहमी से गंदी तरह पिटवाने की? देश के युवाओं पर पैलेट गन्स और एके-47 चलवाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? क्या वे आतंकवादी थे? क्या वे आतंकवादी हैं? टेररिस्ट हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा (पूर्वी दिल्ली) : ये कांग्रेस बोल रही है!

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : हां, कांग्रेस बोल रही है। कांग्रेस बोल रही है। जवाब मांग रही है। जवाब दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती संगीता कुमारी सिंह देव (बोलंगीर) : आप ...* बोल रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : कांग्रेस बोल रही है। जवाब मांग रही है।... (व्यवधान) जवाब दीजिए। कौन जवाब देगा? कौन जवाब देगा? कौन जवाब देगा? प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब देंगे। किसने ऑर्डर दिया? किसने ऑर्डर दिया पैलेट गन्स चलाने के लिए? किसने ऑर्डर दिया?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रियंका जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछती हूं किसने ऑर्डर दिया? क्या प्रधानमंत्री जी ने ऑर्डर दिया? क्या गृह मंत्री जी ने ऑर्डर दिया? क्या जवाब देंगे? पूरा देश पूछ रहा है, सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं पूछ रही है। पूरा देश यह पूछ रहा है। बच्चों के माता-पिता पूछ

* Not recorded.

रहे हैं, छात्र पूछ रहे हैं, अध्यापक पूछ रहे हैं। पूरा देश आज यह पूछ रहा है और आपकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि आप इस सवाल का जवाब दें। आप इस देश के नौजवानों से क्यों डरते हैं? आप इस देश की बुलंद आवाज से क्यों डरते हैं? उस आवाज को दबाने का हक आपको किसने दिया है?

महोदय, यह सदन यहां बैठे हुए सांसदों की जागीर नहीं है। यह इस देश की अमानत है। यहां बैठे हम सब इस देश की जनता, इस देश के युवाओं, बुजुर्गों, गरीबों, अमीरों और सब धर्मों, सब वर्गों के देशवासियों के सेवक हैं। हम उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं और यह सत्ता हमें उन्होंने ही दी है। इस देश का संविधान हमारी सर-आंखों पर है। इस देश का लोकतंत्र सर्वोपरि है। इसे ध्वस्त करना पाप है । यह करोड़ों जनता हमसे सिर्फ एक चीज मांगती है, जवाबदेही । इंग्लिश में इसे 'एकाउंटेबिलिटी' कहते हैं। हमें सत्ता देकर, हमें यहां तक लाकर सिर्फ उनकी एक गुहार है कि जो हम करें उसकी भलाई के लिए करें और अगर उनके साथ अन्याय हो, तो हम उनके प्रति जवाबदेह बनें और उन्हें न्याय दिलवाएं। पिछले दिनों हजारों बच्चे सड़क पर उतरे । उन्होंने अपनी पीड़ा व्यक्त की। गांधी जी के दिखाए हुए रास्ते पर अहिंसा और सत्य को अपने दिलों में रखते हुए, गाते हुए, मुस्कुराते हुए शांतिपूर्वक प्रदर्शन किया । लोकतंत्र के सबसे पवित्र सिद्धांत के तहत उन्होंने अपनी आवाज उठाने का अधिकार कायम किया। यह उस भारत के बच्चे हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, जो महानगरों में रहते हैं, जो छोटे कस्बों में, छोटे शहरों में रहते हैं। जहां मां अपने गहने बेच देती है, पिता अपनी जमीन गिरवी रख देता है। एक परिवार अपनी पूरी जिंदगी की कमाई बच्चे के सपने पर खर्च कर देता है। अब उन्हीं बच्चों को यह लगने लगा है कि आज इस देश में मेहनत से ज्यादा बेईमानी मायने रखती है। मेरिट से ज्यादा पैसा मायने रखता है। तब सिर्फ एक छात्र नहीं हारता, उम्मीद हारती है। इन परेशान बच्चों ने अपनी उम्मीदें आपसे साझा की हैं। उनकी मांगें क्या थीं? कि पेपर लीक करके उनके साथ जो बार-बार अन्याय किया जा रहा है, उस पर कार्रवाई की जाए। जो सिस्टम उनके भविष्य को कुचल रहा है उसे सुधारा जाए। जो माफिया उन्हें घेरे हुए हैं, उसे हटाया जाए। जिस मंत्री के कार्यकाल में यह सब हुआ, वह इस्तीफा दे। उन पर बर्बरता करने वालों पर कार्रवाई की जाए और उसके लिए माफी मांगी जाए। बस यही उनकी मांग थी कि जो शिक्षा

और स्वतंत्र अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार उन्हें संविधान ने दिया है, उसे कायम रखा जाए।

महोदय, हमारे एजुकेशन सिस्टम में कुछ समय से बहुत खामियां भर चुकी हैं। बच्चों पर जो प्रेशर डाला जाता है, उसकी वजह से सैकड़ों बच्चों ने आत्महत्या कर डाली है।

उससे भी ज्यादा बच्चे डिप्रेशन में डूब रहे हैं। परिवारों पर बच्चों को पढ़ाने-लिखाने के लिए घूस, कैपिटेशन फीस, ट्यूशन फीस, कोचिंग फीस आदि के घिनौने दबाव हैं। उनको लोन लेना पड़ता है, समान बेचना पड़ता है और उसके बावजूद कोई गारंटी नहीं है कि उनके बच्चों के भविष्य मजबूत बन पाएंगे क्योंकि बेरोजगारी चरम पर है। इस सरकार ने रोजगार पैदा करने वाले सभी सेक्टर्स को लगातार कमजोर किया है। एग्जामिनेशन सिस्टम खुद फेल हो गया है। पिछले दशक में 152 पेपर्स लीक हुए हैं, 750 करोड़ छात्र प्रभावित हुए, मगर एक भी दोषी, एक भी माफिया को सजा नहीं मिली है।

हमारे एजुकेशन में आरएसएस के प्रचारकों को भर-भर कर उसे खोखला बना दिया है। जबरदस्ती एनटीए बनवा कर सिस्टम का केन्द्रीकरण करके उसे और भी उलझा दिया। ... (व्यवधान) हां जी, जबरदस्ती। आपने अभी-अभी सुना है कि हमारे तमिलनाडु के साथी क्या कह रहे थे।

देश के कुल बजट में एजुकेशन बजट की हिस्सेदारी हर साल बढ़ने की बजाय घटती जा रही है। एजुकेशन का पूरा बजट 1.4 लाख करोड़ रुपये है और 1.32 लाख करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ नीट एग्जाम देने वाले 22 लाख बच्चों के परिवारों से हर साल खींचे जाते हैं।

एक और शर्मनाक आंकड़ा भी है। 1.4 लाख करोड़ रुपये का हमारा पूरा एजुकेशन बजट है और मौजूदा सरकार ने 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये, बड़े उद्योगपतियों के लोन माफ किए हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप सोचिए कि इस सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं क्या हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सच यह है कि जिस तरह से अस्पताल में उस छात्रा की मां का विश्वास पूरे सिस्टम से हट गया है, उसी तरह देश के युवाओं का भरोसा इस पूरे सिस्टम से टूट चुका है। जब इस तरह से देश के भविष्य, हमारे युवा निराश हो कर सरकार और सिस्टम से अपना भरोसा

हटा देते हैं, तो उस भरोसे को फिर से बनाने के लिए सिस्टम के अंदर से जवाब नहीं ढूंढा जाता है बल्कि उसके दायरे से बाहर निकलना पड़ता है। नए सिरे से ठोस प्रयास करने पड़ते हैं। अफसोस की बात यह है कि इतना हो जाने के बाद भी आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जी और उनके साथी इस सच्चाई को समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। वे अभी भी यह सोच रहे हैं कि पीआर, नरेटिव चेंज और पालतू मीडिया के सहारे एक बार फिर उनकी नैया पार हो जाएगी। परसों शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने शर्मनाक परिस्थितियों में अपना इस्तीफ। दिया और कल यहीं मक्कर द्वार पर मेरे सत्ता पक्ष के माननीय सांसदों चिल्लाते हुए जिंदाबाद के नारे लगाए।...(व्यवधान) उनका संसद में ऐसे स्वागत किया जैसे मानो कोई सुपरस्टार पहुंच गया है।

महोदय, विडम्बना देखिए जब भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री जी को मुकुट पहनाया जा रहा था, उनका स्वागत हो रहा था, तब महाराष्ट्र में एक परिवार, पेपर लीक पीड़ित अपनी बेटी की आत्महत्या का शोक मना रहा था। आपकी सरकार ने देश के करोड़ों छात्रों को क्या संदेश दिया? आपको किस बात का गौरव है, किस बात का अभिमान है, यह कौन-सा अहंकार है? जहां आंखों में शर्म होनी चाहिए, वहां बेशर्मी और स्वागत के नगाड़े बजाए जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ मातम है, दु:ख है लेकिन यहां फूल-माला डाले जा रहे हैं। कोई आप पर कैसे यकीन करे? प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जी ने नया शिक्षा मंत्री चुना है। उन्होंने एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को इस पद पर आसीन किया जिसने ...* अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की, खुशी जताई।... (व्यवधान) देश के करोड़ों लड़कियों को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इससे क्या संदेश दिया है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रियंका जी, एक मिनट।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सर, अखबारों में है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अखबार में नहीं।

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

… (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री; नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री तथा शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी) : कुछ भी बोल देते हैं, क्या? इनके पास क्या है?… (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा जी बोल रही थीं, तो बीच में उनके यहां से पहले भी टोकाटाकी हुई थी और हमारे यहां से भी हुई थी। अभी हम लोग शांति से सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी उन्होंने हमारे वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री पर टिप्पणी की, यह संसद में एक प्रकार से कैरेक्टर असासिनेशन है। … (व्यवधान) हम इस तरह की भाषा की उम्मीद नहीं करते हैं। … (व्यवधान) यह प्रहलाद जोशी जी ने भी खुद कहा है। एक तो प्रियंका जी ने जो गलत बात कही है, उसे रिकॉर्ड से हटा दिया जाए। … (व्यवधान)

दूसरा, वह इस तरह की भाषा का इस्तेमाल न करें। … (व्यवधान) आपने डिबेट से पहले अपील की थी कि संसद में डिबेट के स्तर को नहीं गिराना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) उनकी पार्टी की वह सीनियर लीडर हैं, वह पहली बार चुन कर आई हैं, मगर उनकी पार्टी में सीनियर हैं। उन्हें जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) अगर पूरा ऑथेंटिकेट नहीं कर सकती हैं, तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उन्हें सदन से क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेरा सदन के अंदर यह मत है कि यह सर्वोच्च लोकतांत्रिक संस्था का सदन है। इसका एक-एक शब्द हमेशा रिकॉर्ड में रहता है। मैं माननीय सदस्या से आग्रह करूंगा कि हमें बिना तथ्यों के इस तरीके से सदन के पटल पर बात नहीं रखनी चाहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Ask Nishikant Dubey also. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तो डिलीट कर दिया, लेकिन आगे भी ध्यान रखें।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सर, प्रहलाद जोशी जी ने बिलकिस बानो के बलात्कारियों की रिहाई पर जो बयान दिए, मैं आपको उसका प्रमाण दे दूंगी । … (व्यवधान) मैं ऑथेंटिकेट करूंगी । … (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सर, नियम-115 में स्पीकर का डायरेक्शन है, उन्हें पहले ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए कहिए। वह ऑथेंटिकेट करेंगी, उसके बाद आगे बढ़ेंगी। ऐसे नहीं होगा। … (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, उन्हें पहले ऑथेंटिकेट करने दें। … (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, उन्हें ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए कहिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप उन्हें बोलने दीजिए, डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। मैं स्पष्ट कर दूं कि नियम 353 में किसी भी सदस्य द्वारा किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध मानहानिकारक या अभियोगात्मक प्रकृति का कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया जाएगा, जब तक कि सदस्य ने अध्यक्ष और संबंधित मंत्री को पर्याप्त अग्रिम सूचना न दे दी हो, यह व्यवस्था है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल : सर, आपकी रूलिंग सही है । In the same House, what Shri Nishikant Dubey had said about Shrimati Indira Gandhi ji, is still on the record. … (*Interruptions*). You have not removed it. … (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी ने जो नाम लिया है और मैंने नहेरू जी के बारे में जो बात कही है, मैं उस पर कायम हूँ और मैं किताब को ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। … (व्यवधान) नहेरू ... * थे तो ...* थे। … (व्यवधान) मैं दोबारा रिपीट कर रहा हूँ। … (व्यवधान) I am again repeating it. … (*Interruptions*) यही फैक्ट है और मैं उस किताब को

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ऑथेंटिकेट करके दे रहा हूँ। I am authenticating that book. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: He is sitting in the Minister's seat. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Go back. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं जब आसन पर होता हूँ और मैं जो व्यवस्था देता हूँ, चाहे सत्ता पक्ष हो या प्रतिपक्ष हो, दोनों के लिए समान व्यवस्था देता हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप उनको बोलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, प्रियंका जी को ऑथेंटिकेट करना चाहिए नहीं तो इस मिस इंफॉर्मेशन के लिए कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए । … (व्यवधान) क्या ये कुछ भी बोलकर जा सकते हैं? 'Procedure for Ministers correcting a mistake' आपने जिस रूल 353 का जिक्र किया है, उसके जरिए मुझे कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया है, जबकि मैं यहां पर प्रेजेंट हूँ। … (व्यवधान) ये मुझे नोटिस दिए बिना और बिना ऑथेंटिकेशन के कैसे बोल सकते हैं? इसलिए मैं इसका खंडन करता हूँ। इसे एक्पंज करना चाहिए और उन्हें माफी मांगनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA: Sir, here is a newspaper article. … (*Interruptions*) It is written by a respected journalist. I will authenticate it using this.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज आप इसे छोड़ दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : सर, क्या जोशी जी अपने बयान का खंडन कर रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सिर्फ इस विधेयक पर ही चर्चा होगी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : क्या आप इस बयान का खंडन कर रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपसे फिर से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि इस सदन में इस विधेयक पर ही चर्चा होगी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह विधेयक का विषय नहीं है। नो, आप बोलें तो विधेयक पर बोलें, यह मेरी आपसे अपेक्षा है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रियंका गांधी वाड्रा : आज हम सदन पटल पर एक ऐसे विधेयक में संशोधन पर डिबेट कर रहे हैं, जो वर्ष 2024 में पारित हो चुका था और इसमें मुख्य संशोधन यही है कि पेपर लीक के अन्य अपराधों के लिए सजा बढ़ाई जाएगी, मगर जब से यह विधेयक पारित हुआ, तब से अब तक इस सरकार ने एक भी अपराधी को सजा नहीं दी। आपने देखा है कि कल और परसों से फेस रिकॉग्निशन द्वारा प्रदर्शन करने वाले बच्चों के नाम और पते सार्वजनिक किए जा रहे हैं। मगर यही काम पेपर लीक करने वाले अपराधियों के लिए अभी तक नहीं किया गया है और न इस विधेयक में पेपर लीक रोकने के कोई ठोस कदम हैं।

इससे देश के युवाओं का भरोसा कैसे बनेगा? मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि शायद उन्हें अपने सलाहकार बदलने चाहिए। वे असलियत से एकदम टूट चुके हैं। नई-नई कमेटियां बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, फिर चाहे उनका अध्यक्ष चाहे कोई भी हो। राधाकृष्णन कमेटी भी व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए बनी थी। आज तक उसकी एक भी सिफारिश लागू नहीं हुई है। इस नई कमेटी में तो एक एक्स आईबी चीफ, एक आईटी कंपनी के मालिक और एक गौमूत्र के विशेषज्ञ भी हैं। इन्हें शिक्षा के बारे में क्या पता? यह बात सच है। आप शायद फिर से नाराज़ हो रहे हैं। एक बार मुस्कुरा लीजिए। … (व्यवधान) फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट का

रिकॉर्ड पहले से ही बहुत खराब है। वैसे भी कल की सुनवाई में सीबीआई का वकील पेश ही नहीं हुआ। संसद में विपक्ष को दोषी ठहराने से, खोखले राजनीतिक खेल खेलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप जेन-ज़ी का भरोसा वापस जीतना चाहते हैं, तो नए-नए एंगल से अपने फोन से नए-नए वीडियोज़ बनाने से ऐसा नहीं होगा।... (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री जी को कैमरे का एंगल नहीं, दिल का एंगल बदलना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ये जेनरेशन जागरूक है, सब समझती है। झूठ पहचानने की इस जेनरेशन में अपार क्षमता है। इनका दिल और दिमाग जीतने के लिए आपको सच्चाई पर खरा उतरना पड़ेगा। आपके शासन के चलते इस नौजवान पीढ़ी के साथ घोर अन्याय हुआ है, बर्बरता हुई है। इस सच्चाई को आप स्वीकार करें। अपनी जिम्मेदारी से पीछे हटने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी, ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों को इकट्ठा कीजिए। छात्रों, अध्यापकों, सभी स्टेक होल्डर्स को साथ लेकर अन्य विचार-धाराओं के थॉट लीडर्स के साथ गहरी चर्चाएं करवाकर एक नई शिक्षा प्रणाली तैयार कीजिए। मौजूदा नैशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में 8 महीने तो परीक्षाएं चलती हैं, अध्यापकों को पढ़ाने का समय नहीं मिलता। केवल आरएसएस के लोगों से भरने के बजाय सिस्टम को एजुकेटेड, उन्नत और उदार दृष्टिकोण के लोगों से भी भरें, जिनकी योग्यता केवल उनकी विचारधारा न हो। रोज़गार पैदा करने के सख्त कदम उठाएं। इस पर फोकस करें। मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ की संख्या बढाइए, चिकित्सा शिक्षा का विस्तार कीजिए, ताकि ये बच्चे, जो मेहनत करके भी अपना भविष्य नहीं बना पा रहे हैं, एक उज्ज्वल भविष्य का सपना देख पाएं। छात्रों को सड़क से हटाया जा सकता है, लेकिन उनके सवालों को नहीं। हर लाठी, जो किसी लड़की पर, किसी लड़के पर चली है, वह बच्चों की पीठ से ज्यादा सरकार की साख पर पड़ी है। ... (व्यवधान) देश के नौजवान न्याय मांग रहे हैं, भीख नहीं। वे यहां सरकार गिराने नहीं, अपना भरोसा बचाने के लिए आए हैं। आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से कहना चाहती हूं कि वह अपनी साख बचाए, अपनी नीयत ठीक करे, अपनी अकड़ का इलाज करे, अपने वायदों पर अमल करे। आपके शासन में हमने बड़ी-बड़ी चोरियां देखी हैं। चुनाव में वोटों की चोरी, राम मंदिर में चंदे की चोरी, आपके उद्योगपति मित्रों द्वारा

देश की संपत्ति की चोरी। ... (व्यवधान) किसानों की जमीन की चोरी, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी चोरी तब हुई ... (व्यवधान) कहिए, कहिए, बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) शांति से सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)। आप जितनी भी चोरियों की बात करना चाहते हैं, कर लीजिएगा। अभी मेरा समय है।

सबसे बड़ी चोरी तब हुई जब देश के नौजवानों के भविष्य, उनके सपने चुराए गए। भविष्य की चोरी, सत्य की चोरी किसी भी चोरी से कहीं बड़ी होती है। महोदय, अगर देश का युवा निराश हो गया, उसकी उम्मीद टूट गयी, तो सबसे बड़ी हार भारत की हार होगी। हम कांग्रेस और विपक्ष के लोग जान दे देंगे, मगर भारत की हार नहीं होने देंगे। जय हिंद।

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सर, मुझे लगता है प्रियंका जी ने राहुल गांधी जी के स्पीच की चोरी कर ली है।

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या (बंगलौर दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और संवेदनशील विषय पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे मौका दिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश के युवा इस संसद की ओर, हम सबकी ओर देख रहे हैं कि इस बहस से इस चर्चा से क्या निकलकर आएगा? वह आम युवा जो घर से इस सदन को देख रहा है, उनको इस तू-तू, मैं-मैं से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। He is not concerned about किस सरकार में क्या हुआ? पिछले इतिहास में क्या हुआ? प्रदेशों में कब कौन राज कर रहा है, तब क्या हुआ? उनको इससे कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

The student who is preparing for the next examination is more concerned about who is going to fix the system for the future and he knows that this Government under the Prime Minister Modi's leadership is trying to fix the system once and for all for the better and for his future.

17.27 hrs (Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

सभापति जी, समाज में आगे बढ़ने, सक्सेस पाने के लिए शिक्षा इस देश में एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण लैडर है और आम परिवार, ऑर्डिनरी परिवार के पास शिक्षा के अलावा दूसरा रास्ता

होता ही नहीं है। बाकी जो परिवार होते हैं, जो बच्चे अमीर परिवार से आते हैं, उनके पास कई सारे रास्ते होते हैं। पापा का बिजनेस होता है, उनको लाइफ में ऑप्शन बी, ऑप्शन सी, कई सारे ऑप्शन होते हैं। आम परिवार से जो बच्चे होते हैं उनके पास ऑप्शन बी, ऑप्शन सी नहीं होते हैं। उनको एग्जाम की तैयारी करनी पड़ती है।

शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही उनको जीवन में आगे जाना पड़ता है। शिक्षा और एग्जामिनेशन देश में एकमात्र ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जहां न आपका सरनेम पूछा जाता है, जहां न आपके परिवार की परकैपिटा इनकम पूछी जाती है, आपकी कास्ट, आपका बैकग्राउंड, आपका फाइनेंशियल बैकग्राउंड कुछ नहीं पूछा जाता है। सिर्फ और सिर्फ आपकी मेहनत के आधार पर आपको वहां एक अपॉर्च्युनिटी मिलती है, इसीलिए जब शिक्षा और एग्जामिनेशन में मैल प्रैक्टिस होती है, जब पेपरलीक होता है, तब सिस्टम में वह सिर्फ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लैप्स नहीं होता है, वह एक विश्वासघात होता है। It is a breach of trust. इसलिए जब नीट का पेपरलीक हुआ, तब the hon. Prime Minister said that this is a crime, यह पाप है और तुरंत सरकार ने शॉर्ट टर्म में, लॉन्ग टर्म में इसमें सुधार करने के लिए प्रयास किए हैं।

What did we do right after the examination paper leak? Immediately, we took three steps, first to ensure justice, केसेज़ दर्ज हो गए, सीबीआई जांच हुई। पूरे देश में जो इसमें शामिल थे, उनका अरेस्ट हुआ।

This was to ensure justice. दूसरा, हमने री-नीट किया। And we did it in a record time. ताकि बच्चों का एक पूरा एकेडमिक साल खराब न हो। Re-NEET was conducted. This was the primary responsibility of the Government and we delivered on that.

The third and the most important step *Adhyaksh Ji* was bringing in reforms to strengthen the NTA and make sure that the next NEET whenever it happens will not fail the students.

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो बड़े कदम उठाए। The first one is, we have declared that the next examination will be a Computer Based Examination, the way IIT and JEE exams take place. It is a very big examination reform.

Secondly, the hon. Prime Minister has also set up a high-powered committee to make various reforms and recommendations in the whole of examination apparatus from setting up the question papers to the examination centre.

These all will be carried out in good faith. The third and the most important reform is also strenthening this law that we are discussing today. प्रियंका जी ने अभी बहुत विस्तार में अपनी बात कही।

I would like to ask her, in 2010, the UPA Government had introduced a similar Bill, that is, the Prevention of Malpractices Bill. … (*Interruptions*) Why did you not pass the Bill? Why did that Bill fail? … (*Interruptions*) If at all, you were so concerned about the future of young people, in the year 2010, you should have passed that Bill so that in the last 30 years, these paper leaks would not have taken place.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, in 75 years of India's independent history, कई पेपर्स लीक हो चुके हैं। मैं जब इस भाषण के लिए तैयारी कर रहा था, तो देखा कि in the last 20 years, more than 200 paper leaks have taken place केंद्र सरकार के स्तर पर, प्रदेश सरकार के स्तर पर। I can give a complete list of when and who was in power, but is that going to solve the problem? The student does not need politics; he does not want to slogans, he wants solutions. This Bill that the hon. Prime Minister Modi is bringing today is the solution. It is 30 years late. But for the first time in

the country's history, 70 सालों के बाद एक स्पेशल कानून एग्जामिनेशन के बारे में पारित हो रहा है।

All this while Priyanka ji asked a question why has been there no conviction.

प्रियंका जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि कनविक्शन इसलिए नहीं होता था, क्योंकि एक स्पेशल कानून इसके लिए नहीं था। आपने वर्ष 2010 में इसको इंट्रोड्यूस किया था, पास नहीं किया था। हम इस बार इसको पास कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) This is the reason. In 70 years of the country's history, first time, a special law to criminalise it was passed in 2024 and now, it is being strengthened in 2026.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to take this debate further. I would like to broaden the scope of this debate. आज की चर्चा में शिक्षा और एग्जामिनेशन के संबंध में कई सारे सुझाव आए। I would like to ask a question to myself that many students ask everyday. Why is our education system like this today? एग्जाम सिस्टम जो ब्रोकेन हो चुका है, एग्जाम सिस्टम में जो फॉल्ट्स हैं, this is only a symptom. The real problem is with the education system. जेन ज़ी की लैंगुएज में अगर बोलना है, "fixing the exam system is only fixing the bug. Fixing the education system is actually fixing the source code. And, fixing the source code is root and branch reform of our education system." How is our education system today?

सभापति जी, 16-17 साल के जो बच्चे होते हैं, what do they face? एक बार उसके ऊपर चर्चा करनी जरूरी है। जो नीट की तैयारी होती है, वह सिर्फ दो सालों में नहीं होती है। इसकी तैयारी सातवें, आठवें स्टैंडर्ड से शुरू होती है। रोज घर पर बोला जाता है कि 10वीं कक्षा लाइफ का टर्निंग पॉइंट है। बच्चे प्रेशर में होते हैं। गांव-गांव से बच्चे कोचिंग हब्स में, कोचिंग सिटीज़ में जाते हैं। कोटा हो या पुणे हो, छोटे डारमेटरी हॉस्टल्स में वे छोटे रूम बनवाते हैं और

वहां दो-तीन साल रहते हैं । उनको क्या पढ़ाया जाता है? No creative thinking, no first-principle thinking, and no problem solving skills. सुबह से रात तक सिर्फ रटना होता है । सुबह 4 बजे से पढ़ाई शुरू करते हैं और रात 10-11 बजे पढ़ाई करते हैं । न खेल, न दोस्ती, घर परिवार से बातचीत नहीं, बच्चे एक प्रकार से मशीन बन जाते हैं । बच्चों को वीकेंड या समर में 10-15 दिन की छुट्टी मिलती है । जब वे घर पर जाते हैं, तब सभी रिश्तेदार उनसे पूछते हैं?

क्या एग्जाम की ठीक तैयारी हो रही है? रैंक कितनी आएगी? क्या इस बार अच्छे मार्क्स आएंगे? इन सभी चीजों का कंपैरिजन होता है । जो पड़ोसी का बच्चा होता है, उसके साथ कंपैरिजन होता है, जो रिश्तेदार की बेटी होती है, उसके साथ कंपैरिजन होता है ।

सभापति जी, 16-17 साल के बच्चे के ऊपर what is the stress that we are putting? मैं आज प्रियंका जी से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं । प्रियंका जी, आपने एजुकेशन सिस्टम के बारे में इतनी टिप्पणी की हैं, यह एजुकेशन सिस्टम किसकी लेगसी है? इस एजुकेशन सिस्टम के लिए मैं बोलता हूं कि 34 साल से आप लोग जो नई शिक्षा नीति को नहीं लाए थे । This is the old education system, which is producing clerks, and which is producing no original thinking.

सभापति जी, आज देश में एक बड़ा प्रश्न उठ रहा है । Why is India not building great product companies? Why is India not producing original research? Why are Indian universities not in the top 100? It is because fundamentally, our education system promotes rote learning, memorization और रट्टा मार के एग्जाम पास करना This has become the structure.

सभापति जी, मैं आज बहुत गर्व के साथ कह रहा हूं । This education system is being transformed root and branch by the National Education Policy that our Government has brought in 2020. This is the biggest change. हम एजुकेशन सिस्टम को चेंज कर रहे हैं । It was pending from last 34 years. Our Government has

done this. अखिलेश जी से लेकर सभी लोगों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव एग्जामिनेशन के कंडक्शन के ऊपर दिये कि एग्जामिनेशन का कंडक्शन कैसा होना चाहिए? मैं दो मिनट आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं। They are all good suggestions. क्या आपने एक बार एनईपी पढ़ी है? Have you seen the NEP?

सभापति जी, मैं पिछले दो महीनों से लगातार अपनी कांस्टिट्युएंसी के युवाओं से बात कर रहा हूं और इन युवाओं ने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं, सरकार को सुझाव दिए हैं। क्या सुझाव हैं? पहला, आप अपने पूरे एजुकेशन सिस्टम को 8 साल या 10 साल की जो आपकी तैयारी है। You are deciding it on one day. एक दिन की तीन घंटे की एक परीक्षा में आपका पूरा भविष्य डिसाइड हो रहा है। अगर मुझे उस दिन वायरल फीवर आ गया, माइग्रेन हो गया या जैसे बैंगलोर में जब री-नीट का एग्जाम हो रहा है, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक बड़ा आंदोलन हो रहा था, जिससे ट्रैफिक जाम की वजह से कुछ बच्चे could not reach the examination centre on time. ऐसे कई सारी चीजें होती हैं। The question was, the reform that the students asked for was: "Please do not have one day, one examination that will decide our future." This was their demand. Their second demand was: "Please have a system where there is a different method of assessment."

सभापति जी, युवा ईजी एग्जाम नहीं मांग रहे हैं। एग्जाम ईजी कर दो, आसान कर दो यह युवाओं की मांग नहीं है। उनकी मांग है कि क्वैश्चन्स में थोड़ी ओरिजनलिटी ले आइए। अगर मैं नीट के लिए तैयारी कर रहा हूं, तो मुझे आप फिजिक्स और केमिस्ट्री से ज्यादा बायोलॉजी पर टेस्टिंग कीजिए, यह उनकी मांग है। बच्चों की तीसरी मांग है, जिसके लिए मैं खुद का एग्जांपल देता हूं। जब मैं कॉलेज में था। I was very interested in chemistry, I was interested in physics, but I was very bad at maths. I was sucked at maths. जिसके लिए मैं ऑप्शन चाह रहा था कि मैं फिजिक्स और केमिस्ट्री भी पढ़ूं और मैं हिस्ट्री और इकोनॉमिक्स भी पढ़ूं, लेकिन यह मल्टीडिसिप्लिनरी अप्रोच, जो कांग्रेस का एजुकेशन सिस्टम था और कुछ हद तक

अभी भी जारी है। That does not allow for this multi-disciplinary option. Now, what have we changed?

सभापति जी, आपकी अनुमति से मैं नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी के तीन वाक्य पढ़ना चाहता हूं। This is going to convince our young people that the whole root and branch reform of our education system is taking place, and therefore the examinations, as we know it today, will change in the coming years. पहला, बच्चों की मांग क्या थी? आज मेमोराइजेशन के आधार पर, रट्टा मारने के आधार पर पूरा एजुकेशन सिस्टम है। इसकी वजह से हम जो कॉलेज में पढ़ते हैं, उसका कुछ महत्व नहीं होता है। All that is tested is, whether you can recollect, memorize, and reproduce it in an exam of three hours. This is what is actually tested. Now, the first reform they have asked is, इसकी वजह से कोचिंग सेंटर बढ़ रहे हैं। The whole system is a problem.

The National Education Policy diagnoses the problem in these words. "The current nature of secondary school exams, including board exams and entrance exams, and the resulting coaching culture of today are doing much harm to students. These exams also force students to learn a very narrow band of material in a single stream rather than allowing the flexibility and choice that will be so important in the education system of the future." यह डायग्नोसिस मोदी सरकार की नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी पर है। This is not the old legacy of the education system of the Congress Party. This NEP is now being implemented. This is what is being implemented now.

महोदय, अब मैं दूसरी चीज बताना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में बोर्ड एग्जाम के लिए क्या कहा गया है। What is the fix for the board exam as per the National Education Policy? Please listen Shrimati Supriya ji. Board exams are to be

redesigned to test primarily core capacities, competencies and critical problem-solving ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: She is listening to you very patiently because after you, she will speak.

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA : "Board exams are to be redesigned to test primarily core capacities, competencies and critical thinking rather than months of coaching and memorisation with subject choice and up to two attempts a year; a main examination and one examination for improvement to reduce the high-stakes character of the exam." महोदय, मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत गर्व है कि इस साल सीबीएसई की दसवीं कक्षा की परीक्षा साल में एक बार नहीं हुई है, वह एनईपी के आधार पर दो बार हुई है। Students were given the choice to select the best of the scores. यह फ्लैक्सिबिलिटी सिस्टम में हो रही है। This is a new change we are bringing.

महोदय, अब मैं तीसरी चीज बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस बारे में अभी बताया है। जब मैं स्कूल में था तो मैं बहुत मुश्किल से मैथ्स में पास होता था। मैं डिबेट प्रतियोगिता, निबन्ध प्रतियोगिता, क्विज में हमेशा टॉप पर होता था। इन सबको एक्स्ट्रा करिकुलर एक्टिविटीज कहा जाता था। It was not even considered. The National Education Policy establishes a national assessment centre, PARAKH, as a standard-setting body that fulfils the basic objectives of setting norms, standards and guidance for a standardised assessment, which will be a continuous evaluation and a 360-degree assessment of the student. महोदय, यह सबसे बड़ा चेंज है। एक दिन की तीन घंटे की परीक्षा किसी का फ्यूचर आने वाले दिनों में डिसाइड नहीं करेगा। तीन साल से आप जब तक कॉलेज में यह बोर्ड एग्जाम देंगे तब तक 360 डिग्री असेसमेंट होगा। प्रोजेक्ट वर्क होगा, रिसर्च पेपर्स होगा, ओरिजिनल प्रॉब्लम सॉल्विंग एक्सपर्टीज होगा, अन्य करिकुलर एक्टिविटीज

होंगी । इस 360 डिग्री असेसमेंट के आधार पर एग्जामिनेशन की मार्किंग होगी । What this means in other words is this is going to fundamentally change the nature of examinations in the country. ऐसा नहीं है कि यह 20-25 साल के बाद जारी होगा । जैसा हमने कहा है 8वीं कक्षा तक नए करिकुलम के आधार पर नई पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करके सीबीएसई के बच्चों को दे दी गई हैं । इस साल 9वीं कक्षा के बच्चों को नया करिकुलम मिलेगा । आने वाले दो-तीन साल में 11वीं-12वीं के बच्चों को मिलेगा । जब इस पूरे सिस्टम में सुधार हो जायेगा तो आज की जो एंट्रेंस एग्जाम की व्यवस्था है, that is going to fundamentally change. मैं पुन: दोहराना चाहता हूँ, "a broken examination system is only a symptom and it is a symptom of a broken education system." That education system is what is being fixed today by the National Education Policy, 2020.

आने वाले दिनों में जो बच्चे, अगले तीन-चार वर्षों में इस नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी के जो बच्चे बाहर आएंगे, they will not face the kind of stress, the kind of pressure that the examination system is forcing on young children today.

महोदय, कृपया आप मुझे दो-तीन मिनट का समय और दीजिए और मैं अपनी बात पूरी करता हूँ । दो-तीन विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं । जब हम इन सब विषयों पर बात कर रहे हैं, we should also focus on one more important aspect.

महोदय, युवाओं के लिए मेंटल हैल्थ का पहलू है । आज कई बार उल्लेख हुआ that the students are under immense stress. Sometimes, they take the extreme step of taking their own life. मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है और नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में भी उल्लेख है कि देश के बच्चों की मेंटल हैल्थ को, स्ट्रेस को, प्रेशर को कैसे हैंडल करना है, इसके लिए भी एक काउंसलिंग का सिस्टम तैयार करने का उल्लेख नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में भी है । The Government will do it.

Sir, I have spoken about two things now: what we have done to

immediately fix NEET exam and what we have done to fix the system for good. मैंने अभी तक इन दो चीजों पर बात की है।

महोदय, अगर आप मुझे तीन मिनट और बोलने के लिए अनुमति देंगे, मैं आपसे तीन ही मिनट के लिए रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूं।

इन्होंने मुझसे कुछ पॉलिटिकल विषयों के बारे में रिक्वेस्ट की, जो पॉलिटिकल बातें आज आई हैं, मैं उन पॉलिटिकल बातों के बारे में जवाब देना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, पहली बात यह है कि जो अकाउंटेबिलिटी है, वह टू वे स्ट्रीट होती है। यह वन वे नहीं होती है। टू वे स्ट्रीट का मतलब होता है, if you are demanding accountability for a national-level examination, you should also be answerable for a State-level examination which is conducted in your State. जो बच्चे रीट लिखते हैं, वे भी उतने ही हकदार हैं, जितने कि बच्चे नीट लिख रहे हैं। दो यार्डस्टिक्स नहीं हो सकता है।

महोदय, जब बच्चों का यह पूरा प्रदर्शन हो रहा था, तब राहुल गांधी जी को पूरा पॉलिटिकल फोमो हो गया। राहुल गांधी जी सोचे कि मैं कहां जाऊं? इतना हाइलाइट, स्पॉटलाइट बाकी लोगों को मिल रहा है, तो राहुल गांधी जी सीधे प्रधानमंत्री जी के घर के सामने बैठ गए। मैं राहुल गांधी जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि राहुल जी, दो साल पहले जब राजस्थान में आपकी सरकार थी और वहां पर बार-बार 'रीट' के पेपर लीक हुए थे और उस रीट पेपर लीक में 40 से ज्यादा राजीव गांधी स्टडी सर्कल के वॉलंटियर्स का हाथ एलिगेशन्स पर आ रहा था, तब आप कहां गए थे? मैं राजस्थान में वहां पर था।

सभापति जी, मैं युवा मोर्चे के अपने साथियों के साथ राजस्थान में था। मैंने पानी की बौछारों का सामना किया। मैंने उस दिन बच्चों के साथ, मेरे युवा साथियों के साथ लाठी खायी, राहुल जी, तब आप कहां पर थे?... (व्यवधान) दूसरी बात मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, मैंने देखा अभिषेक बनर्जी का लंबा भाषण था। महोदय, अगर आज पश्चिम बंगाल में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, तो पश्चिम बंगाल के युवा, टीएमसी के दौरान जो पाप हुआ था, वहां एसएससी में, टीचर ट्रेनिंग

एग्जाम में वहां पर जो अन्याय हुआ था।

महोदय, वहां के टीचर्स एग्जाम के एस्पिरेंट्स ने दो साल तक लगातार प्रोटेस्ट किया था। अभिषेक जी, उसमें मैंने भाग लिया था। उनके लिए युवा मोर्चे के मेरे साथियों ने आवाज उठायी है। जब आपकी सरकार थी, हमने 'नबन्ना चलो' किया था, आपने क्या किया? आपने डंडे मारे, आपने हम सभी पर पानी की बौछारे फेंकी और आज आप यहां आकर बात कर रहे हैं, When we are assisting the system. … (*Interruptions*)

महोदय, प्लीज सुनिए। यहां राजनाथ जी बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने अखिलेश जी का भी भाषण सुना। अखिलेश जी आज शिक्षा व्यवस्था के प्रति कितने चिंतित लग रहे थे। जब वर्ष 1993 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी और जब राजनाथ जी मुख्यमंत्री थे। Rajnath ji had introduced an anti-copying law. नकल के विरोध में राजनाथ जी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार ने एक कानून पारित किया था। सपा ने क्या किया? क्या किया? … (व्यवधान) सपा ने नकल विरोधी कानून का विरोध किया और सपा चुनाव में लोगों के पास ऑफिशियली गई। As a manifesto promise, इलेक्शन प्रॉमिस कि आप हमें वोट दीजिए और सत्ता में ले आइए, हम इसको निकाल देंगे और जब उनकी सरकार आई, तो उन्होंने एंटी-कॉपिंग लॉ को उन्होंने निकाल दिया। उसका विरोध किया। They institutionalised malpractices. आप आज हमें बोल रहे हैं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have been given sufficient time. Kindly conclude.

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति जी, … * मुझे बस दो मिनट और बोलने का समय दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैं कर्नाटक से आता हूं और वहां के एक इश्यू को मैं आप सबके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आपकी अनुमति से मैं दो वाक्य कन्नड़ में बोलता हूं।… (व्यवधान)

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

#Our Chief Minister came to Delhi from Bengaluru and joined the protest against injustice meted out to NEET students. For the last three years there were mane scams in KPSC. Hundreds of youngsters have been protesting against the scams in KPSC (Karnataka Public Service Commission) in every nuke and corner of Karnataka and also in the Freedom Park. Hon'ble Chief Minister, can't you understand the agony and sufferings of those young protesters. None of you care for their pain and sufferings.

I would like to ask the Chief Minister that about ten days ago, the hon'ble Governor has suspended the KPSC Chairman. Why was he suspended? Two daughters of the KPSC Chairman were selected for KPSC posts through fake certificates. In another instance a few days ago, in the Veterinary Officer recruitment exam scam involves allegations that seats were auctioned off at Rs.80 lakh by the KPSC.

Hon'ble Chairman, sir just a minute—when my father came to Bengaluru from Chikkamagaluru, he had nothing in his hands except dreams. He cleared the KPSC exam joined as government officer. I am his son, now I came here as an MP. It is my duty to be the voice of the countless people who have meted out injustice and failed in the KPSC exams. That is why I am speaking about this today. I want ask the Chief Minister that the justice is a two-way street, Chief Minister! Having come to Delhi you are seeking justice for students of NEET examination, similarly you must also do justice to the young children, who are protesting against scams of KPSC exams.#

.....# English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Tejasvi Surya ji, you have already been given sufficient time. Kindly conclude now.

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति जी, मैं अपनी स्पीच कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: How much time will you take? Kindly conclude.

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA: Sir, I am concluding.

सभापति जी, जेन-ज़ी की भाषा में, मैं आज कांग्रेस से और विपक्ष से कहना चाहता हूं। Because of this issue, the Opposition thinks that the youth are with them. इससे बड़ा 'डेलुलु' दूसरा कुछ नहीं है।

सभापति जी, जो जेन-ज़ी है, यह मेरे मिलेनियल जेनरेशन से भी तेज़ है। यह स्वाभाविक है। उनकी शिक्षा और उनका जो एक्सपोज़र है, that is far, far greater. उनको पता चल जाता है कि कौन सच्ची नीयत का है, कौन कैसा है। They get to know about that.

सभापति जी, मैं बता रहा हूं, आज के ज़माने के जो युवा हैं, वे सबसे तेज़ हैं। वे जानते हैं कि अगर कोई उनके पक्ष में काम कर रहा है तो वह मोदी है और मोदी सरकार है।... (व्यवधान) आप मुझे बस दो मिनट का समय दीजिए। मैं हाथ जोड़कर विनती कर रहा हूं। यह पार्टी की बात नहीं है, यह देश के युवाओं की बात है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already taken more than 27 minutes. How much time do you want?

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति जी, आप मुझे दो मिनट का और समय दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... * पार्टी ने मुझे बीस मिनट का समय दिया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ... ** यह गलत बात है। यह कौन-सी बात हुई? आपके पास बीस मिनट का समय था।

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

… (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री; नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री तथा शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी) : सभापति जी, इन्हें बोलने दीजिए।… (व्यवधान)

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति जी, यह युवाओं का आक्रोश है । मेरा बोलना जरूरी है । … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रह्लाद जोशी जी, क्या वे इस तरह से कहेंगे …* बीस मिनट का समय था, इन्होंने 27 मिनट ले लिया।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have been given 27 minutes. Kindly conclude now.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति जी, प्रियंका जी ने मुफ्त में मोदी सरकार को एडवाइस भी दिया कि सीट्स बढ़ाइए, नए कॉलेजेज़ शुरू कीजिए । मैं बताता हूं कि मोदी सरकार ने क्या किया है । … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : दूसरे स्पीकर्स भी हैं, जो आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलेंगे।

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति जी, मुझे बस एक मिनट का समय दीजिए।

सभापति जी, कांग्रेस के पूरे ज़माने में 51,000 मेडिकल सीट्स थीं और आज देश में एमबीबीएस की सीट्स 1 लाख 40 हजार हैं। यह मोदी सरकार ने किया है। पहले एम्स 7 थे, अब 23 हैं। यह मोदी सरकार ने देश के युवाओं को दिया है।

देश में 16 आईआईटीज़ थीं, जो आज देश में 23 हैं । This expansion is the Narendra Modi Government's contribution. IIMs were 13; now they are 21. This

* Not recorded.

is Narendra Modi's contribution. The female workforce participation has increased.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

Shrimati Supriya Sule ji.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are the former Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : प्रह्लाद जोशी जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : महोदय, हम अपनी पार्टी को मिले हुए समय में इसे एडजस्ट करेंगे। तेजस्वी सूर्या जी ने बहुत इंपोर्टेंट पॉइंट उठाया है। कृपया पाँच मिनट का समय दीजिए।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): During his speech, hon. Member, Tejasvi Surya ji made some allegations against the Government of Karnataka. … * is not a Member of this House. *... (Interruptions)* This should be removed from the record. *... (Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have made your point. I will go through the record.

Shri Tejasvi Surya ji.

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति महोदय, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, वेणुगोपाल जी ने मुझे कर्नाटक के बारे में याद दिलाया। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसी साल एसएसएलसी का प्रिपेरेट्री पेपर लीक हुआ है, पीयूसी का प्रिपेरेट्री पेपर लीक हुआ

* Not recorded.

है ।... (व्यवधान) आप ...** का रेजिग्नेशन कब लेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) Justice is not a one-way street. Principle is not a one-way street. It is a two-way street. Mr. Venugopal ji, it is a two-way street. ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, आज देश में दो प्रकार के पॉलिटिकल मॉडल्स हैं । एक पॉलिटिकल मॉडल मोदी का है । यह एक प्रकार का मॉडल होप और रिफॉर्म का है । दूसरा मॉडल विपक्ष का है । वह है, सिनिसिज्म और एनार्किज्म, यह अपोजिशन का मॉडल है । What do I say when I say 'Hope and Reform'? This is governance. This is a nation-building. It is an exercise in continuum. ऐसा नहीं है कि देश में सब कुछ ठीक है । देश में सब कुछ ठीक नहीं है । उसमें बदलाव करने की और उसमें सुधार करने की जिम्मेदारी भी देश के युवा की होती है । देश के युवा यह जानते हैं । इसलिए वे मोदी जी के साथ हैं, Because they know, whenever there has been a crisis, Modi has used it to convert into an opportunity to system reform. जब कोविड आया, तब भारत में एक भी पीपीई किट बनाने की क्षमता नहीं थी । हमने आपदा को अवसर में बदल दिया । Today India is emerging as a manufacturing hub. This is the Modi model of transformation. देश में जब भी संकट आया है, उस आपदा को अवसर में परिवर्तित करना, to change a crisis into an opportunity is the fundamental model of Modi governance. मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के युवाओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि Yes, the NEET paper leak is a crisis. Nobody is denying it. It was a mistake. Nobody is running away from responsibility.

मैं आज आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि We are committed to converting this crisis into an opportunity to transform the education system of the country root and branch. This is the Modi model of hope and transformation. मैं लास्ट में बहुत

** Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

कोशिश करके हिंदी की लाइन्स लिखकर लाया हूँ। आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Tejasvi Surya, I have given you more than 30 minutes. Do not pass such remarks.

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : सभापति महोदय, युवा क्या चाह रहे हैं? आज युवा चाह रहे हैं-

'उड़ान परिंदों से नहीं,

हौसलों से होती है,

मंजिल उन्हीं को मिलती है,

जिनकी नीयत और मेहनत सच्ची होती है।

मंजिल उन्हीं को मिलती है,

जिनकी नीयत और मेहनत सच्ची होती है।'

सभापति महोदय, एक फुलप्रूफ सेक्रोसेंट एग्जामिनेशन सिस्टम को खड़ा करना, यह केवल सरकार की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं है, बल्कि यह सरकार की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है। We have said it, we have done it, and we are going to do this one hundred percent in the coming days. India's education system, India's examination system will be a model for the world. देश के आम युवाओं की बात रखने के लिए आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं अंत में देश के युवाओं से डायरेक्ट हार्ट टू हार्ट यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो अभी किया, सरकार को अकाउंटेबल कहना, सरकार से प्रश्न पूछना, you have done the right thing. This is a good thing for India's democracy. मैं देश के जेन-ज़ी को सेल्यूट करता हूँ। Keep going. Make this democracy stronger. Let us build a strong country.

भारत माता की जय। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

18.00 hrs

माननीय सभापति : इस विषय पर बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों की बहुत लंबी सूची है। अगर

आप सबकी सहमति हो, तो सदन का समय रात दस बजे तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Thank you, Sir, very much. Before I start my speech, I would like to make a small point and compliment Tejasvi Surya ji for his very eloquent and fiery speech. But I would like to make a small suggestion to him, with full humility. Maybe he is not aware, or maybe he is aware and it missed out. It is possible. He said that this Public Examinations Amendment Bill has been brought by them to make a claim, to make a change. This is not a Bill that the Government has brought. It is an amendment; it is not a Bill. The Bill first came in 2016, then it came in 2024. This is an amendment coming in 2026. Let us just put the record straight.

18.02 hrs (Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

After everything that I have heard, this Bill is full of a lot of internal contradictions and external inconsistencies, because of which there is going to be confusion across the nation regarding this policy and institutional chaos. This is something that is alarming me in this Bill. The reason being there are three technical points. I have today seen the Education Minister with so much energy after a long time – the way a Cabinet Minister of India was demanding of the Speaker, "Give five minutes to the Member of my Party." I have been in Parliament for 20 years, लेकिन ऐसा सीन मैंने कभी नहीं देखा। श्री राज नाथ सिंह जी तो

यहां बहुत सालों से हैं, हम सबसे बड़े और वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। स्पीकर से लड़ते हुए किसी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर का ऐसा बर्ताव मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि मेरी पार्टी के स्पीकर को पांच मिनट दे दीजिए। He is a Cabinet Minister; he is the Education Minister of India. If he is the Education Minister of India, he has to have the dignity to show what he is, to lead by education. This is not some * of BJP *karyakarta* working. He is the Education Minister of India. And we are very proud about education. The equality that that child was talking about, that is the equality education brings. It is a very serious topic. This is not some* where *hasi-mazaak* is going on. This is a question of children's lives. Twenty-one children have killed themselves, and they are talking about this! क्या आप एजिटेशन को हल्के में लेंगे?

चेयरमैन सर, मैं यहां टीका-टिप्पणी करने नहीं आई थी। मुझे लगा था कि बहुत अच्छी डिबेट होगी। हम चार अच्छी बातें बोलेंगे और उधर से कुछ अच्छी बातें आएंगी, जिनसे देश को एक मैसेज जाएगा कि इस पूरे मामले में हम एक आवाज में बोल रहे हैं। जैसे पहलगाम पर अटैक के जवाब में ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के रूप में हम सब एक साथ लड़े थे, मेरी अपेक्षा थी कि शिक्षा के विषय पर भी इनका वैसा ही बर्ताव होगा। लेकिन इनसे हम क्या उम्मीद करें? एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा बर्ताव कर रहे हैं?

सर, ये जेन-ज़ी का जो लिंगो यूज़ कर रहे हैं, मैं इनको बताना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि बीजेपी के इन सब लोगों ने इंस्टाग्राम नहीं देखा। यदि देखा भी होगा, तो ये बोलेंगे नहीं, क्योंकि इन्हें पता है कि सबके बच्चे हमारी साइड हैं, उनकी साइड किसी के बच्चे नहीं हैं। … (व्यवधान) इनकी अगली जनरेशन इनके साथ नहीं है, शायद हमारे साथ भी नहीं है, लेकिन हम जिस डिलुलू के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, आप भी उस डिलुलू में न रहना कि वे आपके साथ हैं। आज

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

की जनरेशन किसके साथ है, यह वर्ष 2029 में पता चलेगा, तब देखा जाएगा। We are not fighting. Why are we getting into the lingo of Gen Z? That is not what we are. यह ऑक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी के सवाल की चर्चा नहीं है कि आप कितने शब्द जानते हैं और मैं कितने शब्द जानती हूं। We are here for a very serious issue.

Sir, I was sitting in the Lok Sabha canteen. The House was not functional. We have all heard the loud sounds outside. वह किस चीज की आवाज़ थी? वह टियर गैस की आवाज थी, पैलेट्स चल रहे थे। हम इसलिए नहीं डरे, क्योंकि हम इस सिक्योर वातावरण में बैठे थे। लेकिन उस मां के बारे में आप सोचिए, जिस मां का बच्चा वहां जंतर-मंतर पर था। उस मां पर क्या गुज़र रही होगी? We are sitting in this VIP area with so many police personnel, जिनमें से कोई पार्लियामेंट का दरवाजा बंद कर रहा था और कोई बाकी सुरक्षा देख रहा था। हम तो सिक्योर्ड थे, न आपके बच्चे चिंता में थे, न मेरे बच्चे चिंता में थे। बस उन मां-बाप का सोचिए, जिनके बच्चों का कैरियर है।

सर, मैं भी एक मां हूं। जब बच्चों का रिज़ल्ट आता है, तो एक दिन पहले से नींद नहीं आती है।

मेरे बच्चे तो बड़े हो गए हैं। सीबीएसई के एग्ज़ाम चल रहे हैं, ऐसा सोचकर पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन जिनके बच्चों का के.जी. में एडमिशन होना है और उसमें जो प्रॉब्लम आती है, उस समय उसके माता-पिता और फैमिली पर क्या गुजरती है? उनके पास कुछ नहीं होता है। एक रोटी खाते हैं, शायद आधी खाते होंगे तभी वह पैसा भर पाते होंगे। पेट की भूख काट-काट कर पढ़ाते हैं कि जो मेरा हुआ, वैसा मेरे बच्चों का न हो। What is the degree? It is a recognition. No caste, nothing can stop you. Once you have a good degree on your forehead, your life is made. What was Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar? How did he get recognition? It is purely on merit and his education. This is what I was expecting from this Government and I am hugely disappointed as a

parliamentarian, as a parent because I expected more from them. I really did and I am saying this. Think of all. I will tell you the measures this Government has taken. I will tell you three points. The hon. Minister, I do not know what has happened to him today, is quite a serious man. He has done three things.

वर्ष 2016 की इसी सरकार की एक रिपोर्ट है । In that, the Government said that when the first Bill was introduced, we have a Report of the Standing Committee, we are working on it. बिल आ गया है, उसके बाद यह वर्किंग की बात कर रहे हैं । We will take all of you into confidence and move in this direction. What has happened? This is in 2016. Then comes 2024, hon. Nadda ji's reply. Hon. Nadda ji said in a reply that the Supreme Court at that point had intervened but the intention of the Government is to bring NEET. It is not the Supreme Court that has brought NEET. It is the Government that has brought NEET. I am not saying that. This is the reply of Nadda ji. The paper is right here. What is in the Bill? That is very interesting.

The point number six in the 2016 Bill says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, "In the view of the judgment of the hon. Supreme Court, NEET became mandatory for all undergraduate and postgraduate admissions with immediate effect." Has the Supreme Court done this? Has this Government done it? Can they clarify? Both of these documents are Parliament documents, not my creations. One is a reply and one is a Bill. Can this Government get out of this jingoism and get serious and tell us why this Bill has really come out?

The third thing is this. There is an excellent drafting of the 2024 Bill.

Even if I am in Opposition, I will say that because this is not about तू-तू, मैं-मैं। यह बच्चों के बारे में है और इसमें तू-तू, मैं-मैं नहीं करेंगे। अगर पॉलिटिकल होगा तो उसके लिए आपसे लड़ेंगे। लेकिन हम यहां सिर्फ लड़ने के लिए नहीं आते हैं। What has this Bill done in 2024? Unfair means is an objective. Every objective has been achieved. अगर यह वर्ष 2024 में इम्प्लीमेंट हो जाता तो वर्ष 2026 में हमें जंतर-मंतर के दिन नहीं देखने पड़ते। Why has the Government not followed this? What are they talking about? What is written in this? This is also interesting. This is again 2025 replying to the Government. On 21st June, 2024, the Bill has become an Act. On 22nd June, a Committee has been formed which is doing recommendations. Have you heard such a thing, Sir? I repeat, I reiterate, what I say. On 21st June, 2024, a Bill has come, the Act is made. On 22nd, they have started a Committee which is doing recommendation. इसका मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है। Then, did you not take the Committee's recommendations before? Why did you not have a Committee? Then, what is the rush for the Bill? What is the logic? Can somebody tell me?

Now, this is the approach of this Government, even today. I mean, I have a lot of regard for hon. Jitendra Singh ji. He is a learned man but I wish, all the BJP people spoke with some empathy, some compassion, some humility and some sensitivity when it is about children. How many children we have lost? There is this girl. My friend Thiru Dayanidhi Maran spoke about Anitha. There is a girl from Maharashtra. Priyanka ji spoke about Ankita Sangle just yesterday. She unfortunately killed herself. Now, can you tell me why this has happened. Why is this divide? Why is the DMK against NEET? I asked

them what the problem is. Has the Government ever consulted them? It is the difference between the haves and the have nots. Who is regulating the coaching classes in this country? Can the hon. Minister reply to this?

It is a huge business. I think Dr. Shinde or Shri Krishna said that they are going for IPOs and all that. Coaching classes going for IPOs! How many lakhs and lakhs of rupees do people give them? What will this girl Anitha and this girl from Maharashtra, Ankita do? They cannot afford coaching classes. What is this Government talking about? This is a collapse of trust. This is what they are not understanding.

I come from the State of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule. We have great pride in gender equality and education. Now, I would like to quote one of their allies. They seem to have forgotten what people have said. Sir, with your permission, I would like to read it in Marathi what he had said, which nobody from that side has said. I wish that somebody had said it from that side just on human angles. I think that Shri Tejasvi Surya finally said something nice, which I welcome from him. But I wish that came from the Minister. What is this gentleman saying? Well, my ex-colleague, Mr. Chhagan Bhujbal, what is he saying? I will say it in Marathi. I will read it verbatim.

This agitation would not have erupted, if Dharmendra Pradhan had resigned 15 days ago.

अगर उन्होंने 15 दिन पहले इस्तीफा दिया होता तो यह उद्रेक नहीं होता । यह सिर्फ मैं

..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Marathi.

नहीं कह रही हूं। हम तो कह ही रहे हैं। आपके एलाइज भी कह रहे हैं, लेकिन आप नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

The entire world has witnessed the brutal police lathicharge and the wave of anger over the situation in the country. This is not limited to Jantar Mantar in Delhi only but this agitation could be a warning to Nasik, Maharashtra and the whole country.

He is your ally, and he is telling you कि यह इशारा है। This is Mr. Chhagan Bhujbal's statement. I hope that the Government is listening.

आप एलाइज की बात मत सुनिए, लेकिन मुरली मनोहर जोशी सर की बात तो सुनिए। What has he said? He said, "It is painful to see young girls being mishandled". This is such a senior leader of this country, who was an Education Minister of India. Why has he not said it?

This is not about UPA *versus* NDA. This is about system *versus* aspirations. There is a system we unitedly want to change for the aspirations of these children. Why are we not doing this? What has the Government done for the Kothari Aayog, Yashpal Samiti, Rashtriya Gyan Aayog, Radhakrishna Aayog? … (*Interruptions*)

मैं मानती हूं कि हमने किया। आपके स्पीकर कह रहे हैं कि सारी गलती हमारी है, लेकिन उस गलती में मैंने तो ठीक से पढ़ाई कर ली। जब मैं पढ़ाई कर रही थी तब अंधेरा नहीं था। उस समय बिजली थी, गाड़ी थी, ट्रेन थी,सब चीजें थीं। मैं बुलक कार्ट से नहीं जाती थी। उस समय रास्ते भी थे। शायद आपने चौड़े किए होंगे। उसमें आपने बेचारे किसान की जमीन भी ले ली। वह

..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Marathi.

एक अलग बात है। मैं आज उसके बारे में नहीं बोलूंगी।

What are the three points that your own Government's Secretaries are saying? This is a co-founder of Radhakrishna Commission Member saying, "The NTA does not have too many psychometric or deep experts to set question papers. The educational testing service, which conducts GRE and TOEFL, has 600 researchers". What is Mr. Subramaniam, former Secretary, Department of Education saying? He says, "The NTA is meant to be a very lean organization, but in the pen and paper exam you need tens thousands of them to run".

Sir, I am coming to my last two points. This is the hardest one to hit. The Secretary of the Department of Higher Education says, "Each time one loophole is fixed, another appears. That is why institutions need people with memory, expertise, and ability to learn from the failure. Those trying to rig the system are experienced too". Are you trying to tell me that you cannot fix a system? There is a law exam in this country which is taken countrywide.

आज तक पब्लिक सर्विस, सर, आप खुद पुलिस ऑफिसर थे, how come Government exams do not get fixed? And you are trying to tell me that crooks are better than the Government system in this country. आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? This is an Education Secretary talking.

After Jantar Mantar, have you all not seen the pain of the mothers, and the children. I request the Government. आप एन्क्वायरी कराइए। Why do you not make an SIT and find out who really gave the orders, and what went wrong that day? Let there be an inquiry, and let it be transparent and fair. I am not

saying who did it and who gave the orders. यह मैं नहीं कह रही हूं। यह फिर इस देश में न हो, इसलिए we have to do it. Those sights were horrific. It is not just about INDIA. I am talking as a parent. Every child that I know wanted to come to Delhi and support Jantar Mantar. Children were sleeping on the streets. कोई यहां से कह रहा है कि इसमें फॉरेन का हाथ है। Children are making memes. यह समोसा चाइना के पैसे से आया है। यह चाय पाकिस्तान के पैसे से आयी है। यह सब नहीं चलने वाला है। Those days are over. Like Tejasvi Surya said, these kids are very smart.

There is a meme that is also going on. I have so many memes. There is one beautiful girl from Maharashtra called Ahire.

She was standing in front of the police alone. Look at the courage of that girl! She was standing alone in front of the bus to stop the bus. It is an iconic photograph. It makes you feel so proud that जिस लड़की को हमने पढ़ाया है, उसमें 'न' बोलने की ताकत थी। ... (व्यवधान) पुलिस उससे बोल रही थी कि बस को जाने दो। ... (व्यवधान)

I will tell you another small incident about what the police has done which has disturbed me as a parent. The children were all arrested and were taken to the police station, and the policeman is telling the children कि तुम ज्यादा मत बोलना। अगर ज्यादा बोलेगे, तो तुम्हारी जेब में 50 ग्राम पाउडर डाल दूंगा और तुम्हारी लाइफ बर्बाद हो जाएगी। What is this, Sir? ... (*Interruptions*) There are parents on that side. These are parents. यह किसी के भी बच्चे के साथ हो सकता है। सिर्फ मेरे ही बच्चे नहीं हैं, हम सब के घर में बच्चे हैं।

So, we really need to put our minds to it and find out how can we fix this issue. I repeat, it is not about UPA versus NDA; it is system versus aspiration.

So, I request this Government to take this matter seriously.

Our Party has two demands. If you really want to see this system, form a JPC, let us all put our minds together, call every stakeholder, and come up with a Bill which is leak-proof completely. That is one suggestion. Let them call an all-Party meeting. सबका सुझाव लिया जाए। We are on the same side as you. Why are you looking at us as enemies when it comes to education? In a democratic system, we are not your enemies. We are friends. We are on the same side in the larger interest.

Our second demand is to ask for a detailed inquiry about what happened all over India from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, wherever any child is hit. We want answers for it. Rajnath Singh is one of the tallest leaders in Indian politics today. I am blessed that he was here. With folded hands, I request him.

राजनाथ जी, प्लीज़ कुछ करिए।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री श्री राज नाथ सिंह जी, आपका नाम लिया गया है। क्या आप कुछ कहना चाहेंगे?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री राज नाथ सिंह) : नहीं।

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन जी।

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे 'लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026' पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

महोदय, आज मैं केवल एक कानून या केवल एक परीक्षा व्यवस्था पर चर्चा करने के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ देश के उन करोड़ों युवाओं की आवाज सदन में रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो वर्षों तक कठिन परिश्रम करते हैं, अपने परिवार की आर्थिक परिस्थितियों से

संघर्ष करते हैं, दिन-रात पढ़ाई करते हैं और एक सरकारी नौकरी पाने या उच्च शिक्षा हेतु प्रवेश के अपने सपने को साकार करने के लिए पूरी ईमानदारी से प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी करते हैं।

महोदय, हमारे देश में एक गरीब का बेटा, एक किसान का बेटा, एक मजदूर का बेटा, एक छोटे व्यापारी का बेटा और ग्रामीण भारत का कोई युवा जब एक प्रतियोगी परीक्षा की तैयारी करता है, तो वह न केवल नौकरी के लिए लड़ रहा होता है, बल्कि वह अपने परिवार की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति बदलने के लिए भी संघर्ष कर रहा होता है। कई युवा वर्षों तक परीक्षा की तैयारी करते हैं। कोचिंग, किताबें, यात्रा और रहने के खर्च से सीमित आय के कारण उनके परिवारों पर भारी बोझ पड़ता है। ऐसे में यदि परीक्षा का प्रश्न पत्र लीक हो जाता है या किसी संगठित गिरोह के द्वारा अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करने के कारण तथा परीक्षा केन्द्र में गंभीर लापरवाही के कारण परीक्षा रद्द हो जाती है, तो सबसे बड़ा बोझ उस ईमानदार अभ्यर्थी पर पड़ता है, जिसने कोई गलती नहीं की है। उस समय उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति, उसकी मानसिक स्थिति और उसकी सामाजिक स्थिति पर असर पड़ता है। ऐसी परीक्षा व्यवस्था से युवाओं के विश्वास पर चोट पहुंचती है।

इसलिए मेरी स्पष्ट मान्यता है कि जिस विद्यार्थी ने परीक्षा में धोखा नहीं किया, उसके साथ हमारी व्यवस्था को हमेशा खड़े रहना चाहिए। इसलिए कानून की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है – संगठित गिरोहों पर कठोर कार्रवाई। इसी आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए 'लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) अधिनियम, 2024' लाया गया था। यह कानून 12 फरवरी, 2024 को अधिनियमित हुआ और 21 जून, 2024 को लागू हुआ।

इसके दायरे में यूपीएससी, एसएससी, रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड, एनटीए, बैंकिंग कार्मिक चयन संस्थान तथा केन्द्र सरकार के भर्ती संबंधी और उनके विभाग और सम्मत कार्यालयों द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाएं शामिल हैं।

महोदय, हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 में समानता का अधिकार वर्णित है और अनुच्छेद 16 में लिखा है कि सरकारी सेवाओं में समान अवसर प्रदान करना है। अतः आज यह विधेयक "सार्वजनिक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 2024" का संशोधित रूप है,

जिसमें सेक्शन 10 के सब-सेक्शन (1) में पेपर लीक या नकल गिरोह में शामिल व्यक्तियों को तीन से पांच वर्ष कारावास एवं 10,00,000 रुपये जुर्माने की जगह पांच से 10 वर्ष कारावास और 50,00,000 रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

महोदय, सब-सेक्शन (2) में परीक्षा आयोजित करने वाली बाहरी कंपनियां या सर्विस प्रोवाइडर्स की संलिप्तता होने पर चार वर्ष कारावास और एक करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने की जगह आठ वर्ष कारावास और पांच करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान है। सब-सेक्शन (3) में तीन वर्ष कारावास और एक करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने की जगह पांच वर्ष कारावास और पांच करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान है। सेक्शन 11 के सब-सेक्शन (1) में लिखा है कि यदि कोई संगठित गिरोह, सिंडिकेट या कोचिंग संस्थान शामिल पाए जाते हैं, तो पांच वर्ष कारावास और एक करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने की जगह सात वर्ष कारावास और 10 करोड़ रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान है।

महोदय, नई धारा 12 में उप-धारा 'ए' और 'बी' जोड़ी गई है, जिसके तहत फास्ट इन्वेस्टीगेशन और फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें जांच एजेन्सी को दो माह के भीतर जांच पूरी करनी है और चार्जशीट दाखिल करनी है। फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को प्रतिदिन सुनवाई करके तीन महीने के भीतर पूरी सुनवाई कर लेनी है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पेपर लीक पर श्री नंदन नीलेकणी जी की अध्यक्षता में छः सदस्यीय हाई पावर टास्क फोर्स गठित करने का ऐलान किया है, जो प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित परीक्षा प्रणाली और संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर काम करेगी।

महोदय, संदेश स्पष्ट है कि मेहनत बिकेगी नहीं, योग्यता दबेगी नहीं और पेपर लीक माफिया बचेगा नहीं। सरकार और समाज के समन्वय के बिना सामाजिक बुराइयां खत्म नहीं होंगी। पर्चा लीक और नकल भी सामाजिक बुराइयां हैं। प्रश्न पत्र सार्वजनिक करने वाले और नकल के धंधेबाज भले ही कानून की नज़र में मुज़रिम हों, पर उन्हें खरीदता कौन हैं? वे कैसे मां-बाप हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को नकल करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं और इसके लिए पैसे भी खर्च करते हैं? इन सवालों के जवाब के लिए हमें अपने अंदर भी झांकना होगा। इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि व्यंग्य से शुरू हुआ काकरोच आंदोलन सत्ता और समाज के सामने एक गहरी छाप छोड़कर विदा हुआ है।

अतः मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि प्रश्न पत्र तैयार करने वाले विशेषज्ञों की पहचान और उनकी गोपनीयता सुरक्षित हो। प्रश्न-पत्र के डिजिटल ढांचा की सुरक्षा के लिए आधुनिक एन्क्रिप्शन और मल्टी-लेयर साइबर सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो। प्रश्न पत्रों के सुरक्षित भंडारण के लिए सीसीटीवी एक्सेस कंट्रोल और टेम्पर एविडेंट की व्यवस्था हो। परीक्षा संचालन में लगे सभी सेवा प्रदाताओं, कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही स्पष्ट हो। हमें एआई जेनरेटेड चीटिंग, डीप फेक, रिमोट कम्युनिकेशन डिवाइसेज़, साइबर इंटूजन और डिजिटल मैनीपुलेशन जैसी उभरती चुनौतियों के लिए भी तैयार रहना होगा। देश को एक व्यापक नेशनल एग्जामिनेशन इंटीग्रेटिव फेर्मवर्क की आवश्यकता है, जिससे सुरक्षा, पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, तकनीकी और अभ्यर्थी केन्द्रित व्यवस्था बने।

महोदय, मैं अंत में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत के युवाओं की मेहनत भारत की सबसे बड़ी पूंजी है। उनकी मेहनत को किसी भी कीमत पर परीक्षा माफियाओं की कमाई का साधन नहीं बनने देना चाहिए। भारत में सफलता का रास्ता केवल योग्यता, मेहनत और ईमानदारी से ही होकर गुजरेगा। अतः मैं इस बिल की मूल भावना का स्वागत और समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV (MAINPURI): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026. जैसा सुप्रिया जी ने कहा कि वर्ष 2024 में यह बिल संसद में आ चुका है और आज यहां पर अमेंडमेंट हो रहा है। जब वर्ष 2024 में एनटीए द्वारा परीक्षाएं करवाई गईं तो यह देखा गया कि जब एक दिन बाद परीक्षा की गई, तो यूजीसी नीट कैंसिल हुआ। सीएसआईआर नीट, एनईईटी पीजी, सीयूईटी एग्जाम डिले हुए और कैंसिल हुए। इसके बाद सीबीआई इन्वेस्टीगेशन बैठी, लेकिन आज तक उस इन्वेस्टीगेशन का क्या परिणाम निकला है, यह नहीं पता है। हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री जी बताएं कि इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और इसमें कौन-कौन लोग कन्विक्ट हुए? The Government appointed an expert panel, made

101 recommendations and the Centre assured the court on 2nd January, 2025 that it would implement all of them. इसके बावजूद 3 मई, 2026 को नीट की परीक्षाएं हुई और 12 मई को परीक्षाएं रद्द हो गईं। उसके बाद सरकार ने 21 जून को री-एग्जाम करवाया। सवाल इस बात का है कि जब वर्ष 2024 में बिल पास हो गया था, उसके बावजूद यह लीक क्यों हुआ? वर्ष 2024 के बाद जो लीकेज हुआ है, कहीं यह सरकार का कोई षड्यंत्र तो नहीं है? यह या तो षड्यंत्र है या सरकार के सिस्टम में परमानेंट लीकेज है।

सर, वर्ष 2021 से वर्ष 2026 तक लगभग 90 स्टूडेंट्स ने आत्महत्या की है और पिछले 40 दिनों में 20 स्टूडेंट्स ने आत्महत्या की है। मैं उन सभी का नाम यहां पर लेना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि ये आंकड़ें नहीं हैं, बल्कि ये हमारे बच्चे हैं, जिन्होंने इस शिक्षा सिस्टम प्रणाली की वजह से अपनी जान गंवाई है। जो हमारे बीच में बच्चे नहीं रहे हैं, उनके नाम चंचल भारती, ऋतिक मिश्रा, प्रदीप कुमार, आकांक्षा चतुर्वेदी, शेख सना, एस. गोपिका, सी. विद्यानंद, सिमरन, आर. रोशनी, सुशील धांगे, सिद्धार्थ हेगड़े, अनुकीर्तना, भाग्यश्री, अनुष्का पाण्डे, उमेश माली, रेनू मीणा, रिया कुमारी थापा, शिवानी यादव, रीमा बेगम, मैथली अशोक सोनवाने हैं। इसी के साथ आज हम सब हमारे युवाओं, छात्रों, जेन-जी के हौंसले और हिम्मत को सलाम करते हैं, सराहना करते हैं, प्रशंसा करते हैं, जो इस शासन और प्रशासन से डरे नहीं। उन्होंने अहंकारी सरकार का मुकाबला किया है। जंतर-मंतर का आंदोलन पिछले एक महीने से चल रहा था और बहुत ही शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चल रहा था। वहां हर स्टेट से बच्चे आ रहे थे और जा रहे थे। इस आंदोलन में 16 तारीख को अनशन भी हुआ और लगभग 37 स्टूडेंट्स अनशन पर बैठे थे। वहां पर सोनम वांगचुक जी भी इस अनशन में बैठे थे। यह पूरा आंदोलन बहुत ही शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चल रहा था। इस आंदोलन को समाजवादी पार्टी का पूरा समर्थन था।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे समाजवादी पार्टी के सभी युवा सांसद इस आंदोलन में शरीक होने गए थे। हमारे युवा सांसद और एमएलए वहां कोई पॉलिटिक्स करने नहीं गए थे। हम इस देश के युवा के लिए, उनके हक के लिए, उनके अधिकार के लिए साथ खड़े होना चाहते थे, इसलिए हम

सभी जंतर-मंतर पहुंचे। मैं भी 18 जून को जंतर-मंतर पर गई थी और वहां पर सोनम वांगचुक जी से मिली थी, जो आंदोलन में बैठे थे तथा बिना कुछ खाए-पीए उनको 16 दिन हो गए थे। वहां पर सभी बच्चे और सोनम वांगचुक जी अनशन पर बैठे हुए थे। सवाल इस बात का है कि 18 जुलाई को सरकार ने क्या किया?

जो लोग अहिंसा के साथ बैठे हुए थे, जो लोग गांधी जी के विचारों के साथ सत्य और अहिंसा की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, आप लोगों ने 18 तारीख को उनको सफेद कफ़न पहनाने का काम किया। गांधी के विचारों को आप लोगों ने कहीं न कहीं कफ़न पहनाने का काम किया। इस देश में लोकतंत्र तो है, लेकिन वाकई में क्या स्वतंत्रता है? आज सवाल इस बात का है। 20 जुलाई को जिस तरह बच्चे आए, बच्चे कहां से नहीं आए, हर प्रदेश से बच्चे आएं, चाहे यूपी हो, बिहार हो, तमिलनाडु हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो, मुम्बई हो, सभी स्टेट्स, प्रदेशों से बच्चे आए, क्योंकि वे सब अपनी एकता दिखाना चाहते थे। पेपर्स लगातार लीक हो रहे हैं, आज लगातार जिस तरह का दौर चल रहा है, सरकार जिस तरह से आंखें मूंदकर बैठी हुई है, जो सुन नहीं रही है, वे सरकार के सामने अपनी बात रखने आए थे। वे अपनी भावनाओं को सरकार के सामने रखने आए थे। वे चाहते थे कि जो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हैं, उनका रेजिग्नेशन हो, और तो कोई बात नहीं थी। सब अपनी एकता, अखंडता दिखाने आए थे। They had come to Jantar Mantar for a purpose, लेकिन सरकार ने उनके साथ क्या बर्ताव किया? सवाल इस बात का है। हम लोग भी उस आंदोलन में शामिल हुए और हम लोग क्यों शामिल हुए? क्योंकि बच्चे आंदोलन में बैठे हुए थे। हमारे देश के बच्चे आंदोलन में बैठे हुए थे। हो सकता है कि हमारे किसी के भी बच्चे नहीं बैठे हों, लेकिन बच्चे तो देश के थे, हमारे बच्चे थे। हम इसी भावना के साथ उस आंदोलन में गए कि हमको साथ देना है, नहीं तो हम अपना मुंह कैसे दिखाएंगे? हमारी अंतरात्मा क्या जवाब देगी? हम आत्मा का जवाब दूसरों को नहीं देना चाहते थे, हमें खुद को जवाब देना था, इसलिए हम सब आंदोलन में गए। लेकिन सड़कों पर जो बर्बरता देखी गई, उसको बयान नहीं किया जा सकता है। आपने 100-100 मीटर पर बैरिकेडिंग लगा दी गई, आपने बच्चों को वहां पर ट्रेप कर दिया और फिर आपने

वहां बच्चों पर लाठियां बजाईं। उनके सिर फोड़े गए, बेटियों के कपड़े जान-बूझ कर फाड़े गए। यह सरकार जो बेटियों की बात करती है, आपने बेटियों के कपड़े फाड़े। आपने कील लगे हुए डंडों से बच्चों के सिर फोड़े। आपने पैलेट गन चलाई। आपने बिहार में ए-47 का प्रयोग किया। हम वहां पर थे कि वहां क्या स्थिति थी? किस फियरलैसनैस के साथ, बिना डरे बच्चों ने इस प्रशासन, शासन और सरकार का सामना किया? बहुत बच्चे बेहोश हो गए, बहुत बच्चों के सिर से खून निकल रहा था। They were feeling humiliated. I could feel their pain because I was there.

मैं समझती हूं कि जितने भी लोगों ने, जितनी भी माताओं ने, पुरुषों ने इंस्टाग्राम पर, सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से यह रील देखी है, जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग अपनी ...* मीडिया के द्वारा छिपा नहीं पाए, सब का दिल कहीं न कहीं आहत हुआ है। इस आंदोलन को लेकर सब को चोट पहुंचाने का काम भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने किया है। जिस तरह से बेटियां इस ट्रॉमा से गुजरी हैं, वे ठीक से बोल नहीं पा रही थीं, वे ठीक से सांस नहीं ले पा रही थीं, आपने जिस तरह से बच्चों की छातियों पर वार किया है, मैं समझती हूं कि कहीं न कहीं आप सब के आगे तो आएगा ही। कोई भूलने वाला है नहीं।

यहां पर लोग इमरजेंसी की बात करते हैं, 50 साल पहले इमरजेंसी लगी थी और आज भी इमरजेंसी की बात होती है। अगर आपको वाकई इमरजेंसी देखनी थी तो आप सड़कों पर आते और देखते कि इमरजेंसी क्या होती है? सड़कों पर जहां बच्चे खून-पसीना बहा रहे थे, वहां पर आप सब लोग संसद के अंदर बहुत ही महफ़ूज तरीके से बैठे हुए थे।

यहां पर बहुत सारे सांसद बच्चों के लिए पता नहीं क्या-क्या बयान दे रहे थे? अभद्र भाषा का प्रयोग कर रहे थे। एक सांसद आए थे और कह रहे थे कि बहुत ही अराजक तत्व थे। क्या आप हमारे बच्चों को अराजक तत्व कहेंगे? यहां पर जो सांसद हैं, वे तो डर के मारे इधर से उधर हो रहे हैं। सरकार को डिलिमिटेशन बिल पास कराना है इसलिए सब पर दबाव बनाया जा रहा है कि आप

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

इधर हो जाइये, आप उधर हो जाइये, लेकिन आप बच्चों पर कोई दबाव नहीं बना पाए। हमें इस बात का बहुत फख्र है कि हमारे बच्चे आपके आगे नहीं झुके। इस सरकार के आगे नतमस्तक नहीं हुए। आप लोग तो अमरीका वालों के सामने नतमस्तक होकर आ गए। लेकिन हमें फख्र है कि हमारे बच्चे लड़े और इस लड़ाई को जीत गए। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि समाजवादी पार्टी पूरी तरह से यूथ के साथ, छात्रों के साथ खड़ी रही और आगे भी हमेशा खड़ी दिखाई देगी।

अगर कोई रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस लाने ही हैं, तो संसद में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के जो सांसद इधर से उधर भटक रहे हैं, इनके लिए लेकर आइए। कहीं न कहीं ये लोकतंत्र को क्षति पहुंचाने का काम कर रहे हैं।

आज जिन बच्चों का खून बहा है, जो बच्चे आहत हुए हैं, जिन बच्चों के साथ सरकार द्वारा बहुत ही गंदा व्यवहार किया गया है, चाहे वे बीजेपी के सभी सांसद हों या उनके एलायंस पार्टनर्स हों, सारे लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करते हुए आप सभी को कहना चाहूंगी कि you have ripped the youth of this country of their dignity, respect, and rights. I also salute the youth of this country, for they did not let go off anything. They stayed, stood, and fought together. I have immense love and respect for the children of my country. इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगी कि with sincerity and with resolve, transformation is imminent. ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं, अगर आपके अंदर यह सिंसियरिटी और रेजोल्यूशन है, लेकिन आपके अंदर क्या है, यह तो आप ही जानते हैं। मैं चाहूंगी कि हमारे जिन बच्चों के साथ बर्बरता की गई, होम मिनिस्टर आकर उसका जवाब दें। आज आप भारत को डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री कहते हैं, लेकिन आपने उनको मारा-पीटा। आज भी आप उनको चिन्हित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगी कि होम मिनिस्टर आएं और इस बात का जवाब दें कि आखिरकार दिल्ली की सड़कों पर इतने बड़े आंदोलन में, जहां सभी बच्चे थे, निहत्थे थे, अहिंसा के भाव के साथ बिना किसी अस्त्र और शस्त्र के आए थे, उन पर आप लोगों ने

इतनी हिंसा का प्रयोग क्यों किया? इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करती हूं।

श्री अरुण भारती (जमुई) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे मेरी पार्टी, लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास) और हमारे नेता चिराग पासवान जी की तरफ से पार्टी का पक्ष रखने का जो समय दिया है, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

सभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी की जड़ एक छात्र आंदोलन से जुड़ी है। वर्ष 1974 में जो आंदोलन हुआ था, वह छात्रों ने शुरू किया था। बाद में लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने आकर उसका नेतृत्व संभाला। उस समय सरकार ने छात्र आंदोलन का उत्तर बातचीत से नहीं दिया था, बल्कि आपातकाल से दिया था। हमारी पार्टी के संस्थापक स्वर्गीय रामविलास पासवान जी उसी आंदोलन की उपज थे। जिस पार्टी का जन्म ही छात्र आंदोलन से हुआ हो, उसे पता है कि छात्रों का गुस्सा क्या होता है।

सभापति जी, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी यह जानता हूं, क्योंकि मैं स्वयं दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के श्रीराम कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स के छात्र संघ में संसदीय सचिव था। छात्रों की क्या मांग होती है, छात्र सड़क पर क्यों आते हैं, यह मैंने किताब में नहीं पढ़ा है, बल्कि इसको मैंने जिया है। आज जब मैं अपनी बात रख रहा हूं, तो मैं सिर्फ एक सांसद के रूप में नहीं रख रहा हूं, मैं एक पिता के रूप में भी रख रहा हूं, जिसकी बेटी आज एनटीए के द्वारा कराई गई सीयूईटी की परीक्षा के बाद दाखिले की प्रक्रिया में है। इसलिए इस सदन में छात्रों को लेकर जो चिंता रखी जा रही है, वह किसी फाइल से नहीं, मेरे घर से भी आ रही है।

छात्र आंदोलन को लेकर छात्रों की जो मांगें थीं, छात्रों की जो चिंताएं थीं, उनके जो कंसर्न्स थे, उसका हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष चिराग पासवान जी और हमारी पार्टी के सभी लोगों ने समर्थन किया और कहा कि छात्रों की जो भी मांगें हैं, उनको अवश्य माना जाए।

सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक क्यों जरूरी है, मैं आपको इसका आधार संविधान के माध्यम से देना चाहूंगा। बाबा साहेब भीमराव आंबेडकर ने संविधान की प्रस्तावना में लिखा था कि "Equality of status and of opportunity", यानी प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर में हमेशा समानता रहनी

चाहिए। आज के भारत में हर बच्चे के लिए, गरीब बच्चों के लिए भी अगर अवसर की समानता का ठोस रूप है, तो वह एक निष्पक्ष परीक्षा है।

यह परीक्षा व्यवस्था सिर्फ एक प्रशासनिक ढांचा नहीं है बल्कि संविधान के उस वादे को उस बच्चे की दहलीज़ तक पहुंचाने का माध्यम है। मैं मानता हूं कि पेपर लीक है तो कोई आंकड़ा इसे ज़ायज़ नहीं ठहराता और इसलिए सवाल संस्था को गिराने का नहीं है बल्कि संस्था और व्यवस्था को ठीक करने का है।

महोदय, हम लोग यहां उन छात्रों की बात कर रहे हैं जो अनशन में आए थे। अभी भी बहुत छात्र ऐसे हैं जो इस विमर्श से गायब थे या गैरहाजिर थे और मैं उन सब छात्रों की बात करना चाहूंगा। पिछले एक महीने से लगातार पेपर लीक पर चर्चा होती रही, बिल्कुल ठीक है होनी भी चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे देश में उस वक्त एक कहानी और चल रही थी और उसका जिक्र किसी मंच से नहीं हुआ। वे बच्चे, जो परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए, काउंसलिंग की लाइन में खड़े थे, दस्तावेज सत्यापन की लाइन में खड़े थे, दाखिले की प्रक्रिया से गुजर रहे थे और उनके साथ उनका पूरा परिवार खड़ा था। यही नहीं, जिस संस्था ने नीट कराई, उसी ने सीयूईटी कराकर लाखों बच्चों को दाखिले की कतार में खड़ा कर दिया, लेकिन उन लाखों बच्चों की चिंताओं को आवाज़ देने के लिए कोई मंच नहीं था। उनके लिए किसी मंच पर कोई मांग नहीं थी। धरने में कहीं उनके लिए एक तख्ती तक नहीं थी क्योंकि वे शिकायत नहीं कर रहे थे, वे कतार में खड़े थे और कतार में खड़े व्यक्ति के पास कैमरा नहीं पहुंचता है।

महोदय, इस देश का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा गांवों में रहता है और परीक्षा में बैठने वाले बच्चे भी हैं छोटे गांवों, कस्बों से आते हैं, जहां कच्ची सड़कें हैं और ऐसी जगहों से आते हैं जहां पहली पीढ़ी पढ़ने जा रही है। उनकी अपनी चिंताएं हैं, उनके अपने सवाल हैं, लेकिन उनके पास न मंच है और न ही माइक है। यहां चर्चा सिर्फ उन्हीं की हो रही है, जो अपने खर्चे पर आकर बात कर रहे हैं, उनकी चर्चा नहीं हो रही है, जिनके पास खर्चा नहीं है। यह कहकर मैं किसी की आवाज़ को छोटा नहीं कर रहा हूं, जो दिल्ली आए, उनकी तकलीफ सच्ची थी, उनकी आवाज़ सुनी जानी चाहिए थी

और सुनी भी गई। मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूं कि जो नहीं आ सके, गांव के जो लड़के नहीं आ सके, गांव की जो बेटियां नहीं आ सकीं, वे सिर्फ गैरहाजिर हैं और लोकतंत्र में गैरहाजिर के बारे में सवाल उठाना, उनकी बात उठाना ही हमारा कर्म है।

महोदय, मैं उन बच्चों की बात करूंगा जो इस पूरी बहस में सबसे ज्यादा गैरहाजिर रहे हैं। मैं उस आरक्षित वर्ग से हूं और मैंने उन घरों को देखा है। जब उन घरों में कोई बच्चा प्रतियोगी परीक्षा की तैयारी करता है तो सिर्फ तैयारी बच्चा ही नहीं करता है बल्कि पूरा परिवार करता है। पूरा परिवार फैसला करता है कि फार्म की फीस कहां से आएगी, किताबें कहां से आएंगी, परीक्षा देने के लिए शहर कैसे जाएंगे और रात में ठिकाना कहां होगा। इन सब चीजों को जोड़ने के लिए उन घरों का कुछ न कुछ गिरवी रखा जाता है या पैसा उधार लिया जाता है। अक्सर ऐसे परिवारों में किसी न किसी एक बच्चे की पढ़ाई एक साल के लिए रोक दी जाती है। इन परिवारों के लिए परीक्षा केवल परीक्षा ही नहीं बल्कि सब कुछ होता है। उन बच्चों के बारे में सोचिए जिसकी परीक्षा रद्द हो गई और जिस घर में सब कुछ एक बार दांव पर लग चुका है, वे बच्चे शायद दोबारा परीक्षा में न बैठ सकें। उनके लिए अगर परीक्षा रद्द होती है तो देरी नहीं होती बल्कि उनके लिए दरवाजा बंद हो जाता है। यही वह सच्चाई है जिसे पूरे महीने शब्दों में नहीं ढाला गया। परीक्षा रद्द होने की कीमत सब पर बराबर नहीं पड़ती और यहीं बाबा साहेब की बात पूरी होती है। उन्होंने संविधान में अवसर की समानता की बात लिखी। अवसर की समानता का अर्थ सिर्फ इतना नहीं है कि उसे परीक्षा में बैठने दिया जाए बल्कि उसका अर्थ है कि जब व्यवस्था की चूक से परीक्षा रद्द हो तो उस बच्चे में दोबारा परीक्षा में बैठने का सामर्थ्य बचा हो क्योंकि उस बच्चे पास न तो कोई सिफारिश होती है, न कोई पहचान होती है और न ही पिता का रसूख होता है।

उसके पास सिर्फ एक अंक पत्र होता है और एक निष्पक्ष राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा नीति उसकी एक मात्र सीढ़ी है जो उसे आगे ले जाने का मादा रखती है। इसीलिए इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और इसमें उस बच्चे की तरफ से इस सरकार के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखता हूँ।

पहला सुझाव, इस बार बच्चों को दोबारा शुल्क नहीं देना पड़ा, दोबारा पंजीकरण नहीं

करना पड़ा और उनका शैक्षणिक वर्ष बच गया, क्योंकि यह सरकार की सद्भावना थी, लेकिन कानूनी बाध्यता नहीं थी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको अधिकार के रूप में इसमें डाला जाए ताकि कोई भी सरकारी चूक से अगर परीक्षा रद्द हो तो उस दिन से निःशुल्क परीक्षा, आयु अवधि की सुरक्षा, दाखिला कैलेंडर की सुरक्षा और छात्र का यह कानूनी हक बने। अध्यक्ष महोदय, साथ ही साथ रेलवे से उसको आने-जाने के लिए रियायत मिले या निःशुल्क हो।

दूसरा सुझाव, सभापति महोदय, महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव है। यह विधेयक माफिया को पकड़ता है, मगर पर्चा किसी चोर ने चोरी से तिजोरी तोड़ कर नहीं निकाला है। यह पर्चा वहीं से निकला, जहाँ वह बनता है, जहाँ वह छापा गया था, जहाँ वह रखा गया था। ऐसे में संस्थागत लापरवाही को भी दंडनीय किया जाए। सिर्फ उसे केवल आपराधिक साजिश नहीं, दंडनीय अपराध हो और मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि हर छोटी चूक पर अधिकारी को जेल भेजिए। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जहाँ सुरक्षा प्रक्रिया का पालन नहीं हुआ, वहाँ जिम्मेदारी तय होनी चाहिए।

मेरे दो सुझाव और हैं। तीसरा सुझाव, जो व्यक्ति लीक की सूचना देता है उसे संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि सूचना देने वाला खुद अगर जाँच का विषय बनेगा तो सच आने में देरी होगी।

चौथा सुझाव, सभापति महोदय, हर रद्द परीक्षा की जाँच सार्वजनिक होनी चाहिए। इस सदन के पटल पर रखी जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि भरोसा घोषणाओं से नहीं लौटता, घोषणा दस्तावेज़ से लौटता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं उन तमाम नौजवानों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने पूरी शिद्दत के साथ लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से अपने भविष्य के लिए आवाज़ उठाई। उनकी आवाज़ सड़क से उठी थी और उसका आज उत्तर भारत का संसद दे रहा है, इसे ही लोकतंत्र कहते हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर अपने नेता चिराग पासवान जी का विशेष उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा जिनकी राजनीति हमेशा इस देश के नौजवान की आकांक्षा, उनके रोजगार और उनके सम्मान के इर्द-गिर्द रही है। मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्ण समर्थन करते हुए आप सभी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इसका

सर्वसम्मति से इसका समर्थन करें। धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate of an important piece of legislation.

Sir, this is not merely a discussion on a piece of legislation, but this discussion has become an emotional messaging to this nation and the youth of this country. Especially, the speakers from the Opposition benches have conveyed a clear sentiment which the nation carries now-a-days.

Sir, today, I rise to speak not merely about the examinations or paper leaks, I rise to speak about the dreams of India's youth. I rise to speak about the mothers who sell their jewellery to pay the coaching centre fees. I rise to speak about the fathers who work day and night so that their children can study. I rise to speak about the students who spend years preparing for one examination only to discover that the question paper has been leaked. I rise to speak about the young people who scored extraordinary marks, but are denied opportunities because they cannot afford coaching. And, most painfully, Sir, I rise to speak about those young people who have reached such a state of despair that they have taken their own lives. This is not merely an educational crisis; it is a crisis of hope.

When a Government destroys the hope of its youth, it is not merely failing its education system, but it is failing the future of the country. Let me begin with the word of a young woman. She wrote: "You gave me so much love, but I could not fulfil even one of your wishes. Mom, you supported me like

a friend in every difficulty. Dada, you have also supported me a lot. You loved me even more than mom and dad. You are not responsible for my suicide." And then she wrote: "Even when I was studying for NEET, you sacrificed everything for me and I failed, unable to fulfil your wishes." These are the final words of Ankita Sangale, a resident of Jalalpur village in Maharashtra, who committed suicide last Saturday. Think about these words, the daughter who believed that she had failed her mother.

Ankita's story is not an isolated story. We have seen this tragedy before also. We still remember the smiling face of S. Anitha from Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu. In 2017, S. Anitha scored 176 out of 200 marks in her class 12th State Board Examinations. She was a brilliant student. She had worked hard, she had talent, but she could not qualify for the MBBS admissoins because of her poor score in NEET. Her story should have been enough to make us stop and think. But, we did not. A year later, we are still asking, how many more Anithas, how many more Ankitas do you need? Sir, this is the question put forward by the students of this country.

Sir, according to the latest Accidental Death and Suicide in India, ADSI, Report of the National Crime Records Bureau, student suicides increased approximately 80 per cent from 8,068 in 2014 to 14,488 in 2026 per year. ADSI Report captured "failure in examination" as a distinct category of reason for suicide now-a-days. This is the reward given by the Modi Government. Suicides happened in this country. Now, one special category has been made, "failure in examination". Sir, when all are taken together, 21 per cent of the

students' suicide are only due to the failure in examination in this country. Is this not a worrisome point? This is not a statistic, but this is an emergency.

The Ministry of Education itself has recognized the psychological crisis faced by our students. Sir, Manodarpan helpline was launched by the Education Ministry in July 2020 to provide psychological support to students. It has received more than 3.32 lakh calls from different regions as of March 2026. These students are asking for psychological support. Can you see the situation in this country?

In May 2020, this NEET (UG) paper leaked. You are now talking about big things of the new legislation. You people want to give credit to Narendra Modi ji for bringing this legislation. How many students have shed their blood for this legislation? How many students have faced lathi charge? How many students have faced AK-47? ...*

He is the person who ruled the Delhi State. Delhi is a Union Territory controlled by the Home Ministry directly. He is not here. Yesterday, he was not here. Last week also, he was not here. These people are telling us they are brave enough. They have 56-inch chest. Sir, it is not even five-inch.

Actually, 22.8 lakh students were competing in that NEET (UG) paper. The paper leaked. The leak was later traced to the paper-setting stage itself. The leak happened at the paper-setting stage itself. Then the CBI enquired. The CBI, ED, Income Tax – all these agencies were powerful once upon a

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

time. They completely misused all these agencies. …* They did not have any system to control all these types of malpractices. That is what happened.

In 2024, you brought the legislation. After two years, you are bringing a legislation again. We are ready to pass the legislation. But I still believe that if you do not have any sincerity to address the concerns of the students of this country, the concerns of addressing the examination failures, this legislation is not going to serve any purpose. You are not the persons who are implementing the legislation. We brought the Right to Information. What has happened to the RTI now? What happened to the Right to Education? We had brought that. You killed all the legislations. You never implemented them. Now, the Right to Information has become a memory. Now, it is going to happen to the Right to Employment also. MGNREGA is also going to be a memory. Therefore, if you do not have any sincerity to implement the legislation, there is no purpose in bringing this legislation. We are very sure that you cannot do these things because this is not an issue of legislation. This is an issue of system failure. Why is the system a failure? Shrimati Priyanka ji already told us today correctly. You have cut the education budget in a big way. There is a 50 per cent cut in the national budget. You abolished one lakh public schools in this country. Those are Government schools. Then, you have given more than 46,000 private schools. Who is running more than 50 per cent of these 46,000 private schools? It is Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and their associates. By

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

giving responsibility and giving a major portion to the RSS, you are weakening the public education system. Where will the poor students go? Who can afford this coaching system? Can an SC boy, an ST boy or an OBC boy afford this? You are talking about a big thing. But the situation in this country is that the poor people, those who are coming from a labourer background, those who are coming from a farming background and those who are in a poor economic situation, cannot afford this coaching system at all. You do not want to encourage the public education system. You want to weaken the education system. The RSS is completely hijacking it. Now, they are planning the new higher education Bill. What is that? Sir, you and the Andhra Pradesh Government also know about that new higher education Bill, which is completely hijacking the State Government's educational capacity and educational input.

Sir, my point is very clear. In the NEET system, you need to thoroughly examine what the exact things are. OMR sheets uploaded against the roll numbers did not belong to them. That is one point. They reflected fewer attempted questions than they had actually marked or had been interchanged. And once again, who paid the price? The price is paid by the students only.

19.00 hrs

Following the cancellation of the NEET exam, at least, 21 students across India died by suicide. What did the Government do? Did it listen? Did it accept the responsibility? Did it reassure the students? Did it rebuild confidence? Instead, students and their parents were left with anger, anxiety

and hopelessness.

Sir, the Government cannot continue to say that these are all only isolated things. The credibility of Indian examination system has deteriorated because of 152 cases of paper leak. 152 paper leaks! I do not know how Tejasvi Surya ji said that. For the past 12 years, they have been in power. He is saying that only Modi Government brought this legislation. How can we bring the legislation?

Basically, what does this law say? Penal provision says that imprisonment will be from three years to five years and the fine will be of Rs. 10 lakh. This is the crux of this legislation. Okay, something is better than nothing. We are welcoming that. But where is the accountability? Now, Gaurav ji told me that you suspended 46 staff. After the students got enough from the police, you are bringing this law.

Priyanka ji has already spoken about it. I do not want to repeat that. The total amount of budgeting for exam is equal to the total amount of students' spending for the coaching centres nowadays. What a terrible situation in our country! Sir, we need to have very much control on Indian coaching system also. I thought about that. People of Tamil Nadu have been talking about these things for so long. What is the necessity of the NEET? We need to think about that. We need to have a clear policy on it. Whether centralisation or decentralisation is good, we need to think about that. It is high time we thought about it.

Sir, the second fundamental issue is regarding India's public

examination system. In CBSE also, the same thing happened. Corruption happened there too. It was identified by none other than two students. CBSE scam was identified by two students. We have to salute them. Our generation is completely dynamic, wise and informative. The system has undergone three dangerous situations. First is centralisation, second is privatisation, and third is politicalisation. These three challenges are faced by our education system.

Universities and States conduct examination according to their own educational requirement and unique context. This was the system in our country. But now the entire thing is centralised. The centralised examinations are conducted by the National Testing Agency. Examinations such as CUET are also part of the central examination. But NTA itself is a chronically understaffed organisation that relies heavily on private contractors to conduct examinations. Questions have been raised about the quality and independence of those involved in paper setting, translation and examination management. The result has been catastrophic. Paper leaks, retesting, cancelled examinations, delayed results are causing students to lose years of their life and, in the worst case, students are losing their lives. Sir, this is very, very dangerous.

I spoke about the CBSE crisis. Coempt Edu Tech Private Limited is the company which has done a great mischief in the CBSE examination. No action has been taken.

When our students raised the alarm, the Government was not ready to correct it. Now they are saying that they are correcting it. They did nothing. But

now they are saying that they are doing everything. This is completely bogus.

There is another statistic that should concern every Member of this House. An analysis of UDISE+ and AISHE suggests that out of every 100 students who enrol in Grade 1, only around 23 complete Grade 12, and only around 18 enter higher education. Why is this happening? Even before the paper leaks, the education pipeline itself is leaking. Now we are talking about paper leaks, but the education pipeline itself is leaking. Students are dropping out. Students are being pushed into expensive coaching systems. Seats are limited. Examinations are being compromised. And after all this, even a degree does not guarantee employment. The 'State of Working India' Report shows that among graduates and above, only 48 per cent had any employment. Further, only 6.7 per cent of graduates had permanent salaried employment. So, a young person faces obstacles at every stage. She may not complete school. If she does, she may not enter higher education. If she enters higher education, she may face an expensive coaching system. If she clears the examination, she may still face unemployment. And if the examination itself is leaked or cancelled, she may lose another year of her life. When young people protest against this, what does the Government do? Does it listen? Does it engage? Does it apologise? Or does it do only one thing? It sends the police. Is this the answer?

Sir, there have been disturbing videos concerning the treatment of student protesters in Delhi, including baton charges, assaults on women, pellet injuries, and attacks by unidentified individuals. In the name of police, so many

people were present. The violence included persons in uniform and in civilian clothes using force against protesters, including women protesters, and people carrying sticks. These allegations demand an independent and transparent investigation. The Home Minister should come to the House and announce an inquiry. Nothing less is sufficient. The country needs that. The Home Minister should come to the House and announce an impartial inquiry into what has happened to the students. We need that very much. Anyone responsible, whether unauthorised police personnel or vigilantes who attacked the protesters, must be identified and held accountable. The students doing peaceful protest are not enemies of the State. They are citizens of India. The Government must answer for the treatment of its own young citizens.

We ourselves have undergone this brutality by the police. I think a Shiv Sena Member mentioned it. When the Leader of the Opposition went to the Prime Minister's residence, Dr. Jitendra Singh came to meet us. The way in which the police handled the Leader of the Opposition of this country was witnessed by the entire world. The entire world witnessed it. We were not concerned about that. The Leader of the Opposition said very clearly, "I am not bothered about the police beating me. But I am bothered about the police beating students." That is what the Leader of the Opposition said. We all feel the same.

Sir, so many students approached him after that. They narrated the agony and pain they had suffered and the atrocities committed by the police. The Government must understand that you cannot solve a crisis of trust with

lathi. You cannot solve unemployment with police barricades. You cannot solve paper leaks through repression. You cannot silence the aspirations of an entire generation by force. This is the lesson that India has taught you during this agitation.

From the very first day of the NEET paper leak, Shri Rahul Gandhi has fought for justice for India's youth. In this House itself, two years ago, in 2024, Rahul Gandhi urged the Prime Minister of India to hold at least a discussion on the NEET examination. There were so many complaints coming in.

Did the Prime Minister listen to Rahul Gandhi? He gave a very concrete proposal. We are ready to give a positive proposal. In 2024, Rahul Gandhi, the Leader of the Opposition, told the Prime Minister. We, the Congress Party and other Opposition parties, with Rahul Gandhi himself, have been consistently raising this issue. In the last three years, nobody was ready to listen because you were in a different ego. You were not going to listen to any Opposition voice. You wanted to suppress the Opposition voice. This is the clear lesson. In a democracy, you need to listen to everybody's voice. That is what he wanted. But you were not ready to listen to the Leader of the Opposition. You were not ready to listen to Opposition leaders. You were not even allowing half a minute to speak. If you had at least heard the alarm given by the Leader of the Opposition and other Opposition parties, you could have been saved from this situation. Unfortunately, your ego is not allowing this.

The demands of India's youth have been raised on every platform. From the streets, from Parliament, from universities, from examination centres and

from the families of students, we will continue to raise them, because this fight is not about one examination. This fight is to repair the Indian education system. Dharmendra Pradhan ji is only a symbol of an abysmal education system, unemployment, corruption in the education department, police brutality and Government insensitivity.

There is no doubt that India's Gen Z youth, with their courage and bravery, have challenged the arrogance of a powerful Government. First, they were ridiculed. Then, they were silenced. But the youth did not give up. They continued to question. They continued to protest because even against a thousand sticks of oppression, a single voice of courage is enough, and the young generation of this country has proved it. Rahul Gandhi told you the other day that Narendra Modi is the past, and this fight is for the future. Our Prime Minister is the past.

I am concluding my remarks. In this legislation which we are bringing in, are we going to continue with a system where coaching becomes a necessity? Are we going to continue with a system where public schools disappear, and private education expands? Are we going to continue with a system where the NTA is repeatedly questioned? Are we going to continue with a system where students have to fight in court simply to get justice? Are we going to continue with a system where students protest and face police violence? Are we going to continue with a system where a degree does not guarantee a job? Or are we going to build a new system, a system where education is affordable; a system where public schools are strong; a system where public universities are

accessible; a system where examinations are transparent; and a system where paper leaks are impossible?

The Congress Party stands for India's youth. The Opposition parties stand for India's youth. We stand with students who studied for years. We stand with the girl whose father is a daily wage labourer. We stand with the family that spent its savings on coaching. We stand with the student who travelled hundreds of kilometres to sit for an examination. We stand with the young person who has been unemployed despite having a degree. We stand with the student whose examination was cancelled. We stand with the student whose paper was leaked. We stand with those demanding justice. We stand with the parents who have lost their children because education is not a privilege. Education is a right.

Thank you.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे लोक परीक्षा (अनुचित साधन निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2026 जैसे महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का भी आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने खुले मन से युवाओं की बात को सुना भी और वर्ष 2024 में जो बिल लाया गया था, उसमें व्यापक सुधार करने के लिए उचित कदम भी उठाए हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनका बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। वर्ष 2014 से लेकर वर्ष 2026 के इस लंबे समय में हर बार प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी युवाओं से संवाद करते रहे। उन्होंने सीधा संवाद किया है। चाहे देश के युवाओं के साथ परीक्षा पर चर्चा की बात हो, ई-पाठशाला की बात हो या चाहे युवाओं के लिए नई शिक्षा नीति की बात हो। मेरे से पूर्व मेरे दो साथी सांसदों ने, बाँसुरी स्वराज जी और तेजस्वी सूर्या जी ने बहुत शानदार ढंग से पूरी बात को रखा है। इसके लिए मैं दोनों को बहुत बधाई भी देता हूँ।

लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी आज युवाओं से सीधे जुड़े हुए हैं, इसीलिए आज युवा उनकी बात को सुनते भी हैं। रात को बारह बजे वे अगर वीडियो रिकॉर्ड करके अपना संदेश किसी सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर डालते हैं, तो शायद ही दुनिया के किसी नेता के किसी मैसेज को इतनी बार देखा गया होगा। 400 मिलियन व्यूज़ एक वीडियो मैसेज को देखने के लिए मिले। यह दिखाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी युवाओं में कितने लोकप्रिय हैं। उन्होंने जब दूसरा वीडियो डाला, तो उस पर भी ढाई सौ मिलियन से ज्यादा व्यूज़ मिले। आपके कहने से उनकी लोकप्रियता खत्म नहीं होगी। उनकी लोकप्रियता है, तभी तीसरी बार उनको देश का प्रधान मंत्री देश की जनता ने बनाया है।

सभापति महोदय, सवाल यह खड़ा होता है कि आज हम सभी लोग इस बात पर चर्चा क्यों कर रहे हैं? परीक्षा में धांधली, पेपर लीक आतंकवाद और माओवाद से कम खतरनाक नहीं हैं। इसका सबसे पहला शिकार हमारा युवा होता है। अपने देश के युवाओं से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पेपर लीक की बीमारी का इलाज हम करेंगे, इसे मुकम्मल करेंगे, क्योंकि हर बीमारी का इलाज, हर मर्ज की दवा हमें मोदी सरकार से ही मिली है। इस बार भी हम इसका निवारण करने जा रहे हैं, इलाज करने जा रहे हैं। इस देश में आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद ने दशकों तक हमें बहुत जख्म दिए और इन गहरे जख्मों से निजात दिलाने का काम भी मोदी सरकार ने किया। आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद को जड़ से हमने ही खत्म किया है। पेपर लीक की समस्या को भी हम जड़ से खत्म करने का काम करेंगे, इसीलिए आज जब हम सब यहां एकत्र हुए हैं, तो देश के युवाओं से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह देश के युवाओं के भविष्य की बात है। हमारी सरकार युवाओं के साथ है। युवाओं व मोदी सरकार ने मिलकर यह तय किया है, एक प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़े होकर तय किया है कि एक ऐसा कानून लाएंगे, जो आतंकवाद के खिलाफ बने कानून से भी ज्यादा सख्त होगा और दोषियों पर कड़ी कार्रवाई करने के काम आएगा।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2024 में जो कानून हम लाए थे, उसमें संशोधन करने के लिए हम यह कानून पुन: लाए हैं। अभी वेणुगोपाल जी कह रहे थे, फिर प्रियंका जी ने कहा कि कानून में

आप बदलाव क्यों करना चाहते हैं? मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि हम सिस्टम को और अधिक फुलप्रूफ करना चाहते हैं। हमारे युवाओं के भविष्य के साथ कोई न खेले, उसके लिए हम सिस्टम बनाना चाहते हैं। तारीख पर तारीख न मिले, डिले पर डिले न हो, एग्ज़ाम से लेकर ज्यूडीशियल सिस्टम को समयबद्ध तरीके से करने के लिए हम यह नया सिस्टम बनाने जा रहे हैं। आप तो समय पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं थे। आप हाउस चलने नहीं दे रहे थे। राहुल गांधी जी को लगा कि देश के युवाओं ने उनको पूछा ही नहीं और न अखिलेश जी को पूछा, न किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी को पूछा, तो अब क्या करें? उन्होंने वह किया जो किसी नेता प्रतिपक्ष को नहीं करना चाहिए था। वह प्रधान मंत्री निवास के बाहर जाकर लेट गए। अरे, राहुल जी, आपकी तड़प, जलन मैं समझ सकता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री निवास में जाने का मौका आपको नहीं मिल पा रहा है, लेकिन आपने बाहर लेटने का मौका ले लिया। आपको कभी अंदर जाने का मौका नहीं मिलने वाला है। आप देखिए कि उनकी हालत क्या थी? हर तरह के प्रयास उन्होंने करके देख लिए। युवा उनकी आवाज सुनने को तैयार नहीं थे, लेकिन हमारे देश के युवा यह जानते हैं कि जब 3 मई को नीट परीक्षा हुई और उसके तीन-चार दिनों के भीतर खबर आ गई कि पेपर लीक हो गया, तो हमारी सरकार ने 12 मई को उसे निरस्त कर दिया। मात्र 3 दिनों के भीतर 15 मई को री-एग्जामिनेशन कराने का निर्णय हमारी सरकार ने लिया, ताकि युवाओं का एक साल बर्बाद न हो। यह निर्णय हमारी सरकार ने लिया।

सभापति महोदय, यही नहीं, हमने देश भर में 5 हजार 40 से ज्यादा सेंटर्स में नीट परीक्षा करवाई।

दुनियाभर के देशों में 14 सेंटर्स पर करवाया, 13 भाषाओं में करवाया। 21 जून को एग्जाम करवा भी दिया और मात्र 45 दिनों के अंदर सारी प्रोसेस पूरी करके रिजल्ट भी निकाल दिया। यह युवाओं के प्रति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता थी। हम इनकी तरह दिखावा नहीं करते हैं। मोदी जी ने युवाओं के हित में हर कदम उठाया है, आगे भी उठाएंगे। हमारे खिलाड़ी अगर देश के लिए खेलने के लिए किसी दूसरे देश में जा रहे हों, तो देश के प्रधानमंत्री उनसे संवाद भी करते हैं और वापस आने के

बाद उनका अभिनंदन, स्वागत भी करते हैं। आज से पहले किसी प्रधानमंत्री ने ऐसा नहीं किया। खेलों के लिए इनके समय मात्र 800 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था और हमारे समय चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट हो गया है। इनके समय शिक्षा का बजट मात्र 65 हजार करोड़ रुपये था और आज इनसे दोगुने से ज्यादा एक लाख चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट हमने करके दिया है। प्रियंका जी, मैं इसके बाद आपका उत्तर दूंगा। किस तरह से कितनी भोली-सी शक्ल बनाकर गुमराह करती हैं, मंद-मंद मुस्कुराती हैं, स्पीकर साहब को भी मुस्कुराने के लिए बोलती हैं। गंभीर विषय पर भी अपने पुराने, जो इनकी सरकार के कुकर्म थे, जो खराब काम थे, उन पर ऐसा पर्दा डालने का प्रयास करती हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि देश के एक बहुत बड़े वैज्ञानिक, आईआईटी मद्रास के एक बहुत बड़े प्रोफेसर वी. कामकोटि जी के बारे में उन्होंने टिप्पणी की, प्रोफेसर वी. कामकोटि जी कौन हैं? हमारे आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस टास्क फोर्स के फॉर्मर चेयरमैन हैं। ...(व्यवधान) आरएसएस से होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है, अगर होंगे भी तो उनको इस बात का गर्व होना चाहिए कि वे आरएसएस के हैं। आप भी ज्वाइन कर लीजिए, थोड़े संस्कार आ जाएंगे। अगर आप आरएसएस के हो जाएंगे, तो देश के बारे में सोचना शुरू कर देंगे। वर्ष 2001 से 2022 तक आईआईटी, मद्रास की फैकल्टी थी, इंजीनियरिंग और कंप्यूटर साइंस में पीएचडी डिग्री है। आपके पूरे परिवार की डिग्रियां भी जोड़ लें, तो इनके बराबर नहीं हो पाएंगी। मैं एक बात और कह दूं, मुझे तो लगता था प्रियंका गांधी जी कुछ अच्छा कहेंगी, उन्होंने कहा ये गोमूत्र के विशेषज्ञ हैं, तो गांधी परिवार की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि वे भारत की परंपराओं को न तो समझते हैं और न ही समझने का प्रयास करते हैं बल्कि उनका उपहास उड़ाते हैं। जिन पर दुनिया शोध कर रही है, कांग्रेस उन पर तंज कस रही है। देश के प्रतिष्ठित साइंटिस्ट, जो भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का अध्ययन करना चाह रहे हैं, कांग्रेस उनका मजाक उड़ाती है। हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे समाज और हमारे साइंटिस्ट के साथ कांग्रेस सदा यही करती रही है, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक होने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप अपनी सभ्यता और समाज से कट जाएं, आप अपनी परंपराओं को न जानें। डॉक्टर कामकोटि जी आधुनिक विज्ञान के शिखर पर हैं। एक तरफ आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के एक्सपर्ट

हो सकते हैं, तो दूसरी ओर गोमूत्र पर भी अध्ययन कर सकते हैं। इस पर रोक नहीं है। अपनी जड़ों से जुड़ने पर कांग्रेस को परेशानी है, मुझे तो लगता था कि प्रियंका गांधी जी राहुल गांधी जी से थोड़ी बेहतर होंगी, बहन भाई से थोड़ी बेहतर लगती थीं, कम से कम हंस तो लेती थीं, लेकिन आज आईआईटी, मद्रास के डायरेक्टर पर उन्होंने जो तंज कसा, मैं यही कहूंगा कि भाई-बहन एक जैसे ही लगते हैं, एक ही वनस्पति पर हैं, जिसके इस्तेमाल के बाद कई बार दिमाग सही तरह से फंक्शन नहीं करता है और हो सकता है गोमूत्र इसको क्यौर करे। डॉक्टर साहब हो सकता है एक ही गोमूत्र उनको क्यौर करे, इसलिए मैं फिर एक बार कहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान) अभी तो उस इलाज पर भी आते, लेकिन आनंद जी पहले पेपरलीक का इलाज कर लें? भदौरिया जी, सुनने में आनंद आएगा। सर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि ये कहीं रोक नहीं है कि आप कोई बिल लाए हो, तो उस पर अमेंडमेंट नहीं ला सकते।

यह मोदी सरकार की सोच को बताता है कि जिस तरह के रिफॉर्म्स की आवश्कता है, हमारी सरकार उसे करेगी। यह युवाओं के हित में होगा। आप कागज, पेन निकालकर लिख लीजिए कि हम जो नया बिल लेकर आए हैं, यह बिल, यह कानून एक नजीर होगा। This will set an example. मैं इसके लाभों का उल्लेख बाद में करूंगा। हमने अब तक क्या-क्या किया? हमने जल्द रीएग्जामिनेशन कराया। प्रियंका जी फेस रिकग्निशन की बात कह रही थीं। फेस रिकग्निशन की बात छोड़िए, हमारी सरकार ने पेपर लीक में शामिल 13 लोगों की गिरफ्तारी करा दी। वे जेल में सड़ रहे हैं और उनके खिलाफ फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट में कार्रवाई हो रही है। हमने नंदन नीलेकणि जी की अध्यक्षता में हाई पॉवर टास्क फोर्स भी बना दी, जो एग्जाम रिफॉर्म्स करेगी और देश के युवाओं का बेहतर भविष्य बनाने का काम करेगी।

कांग्रेस और प्रदर्शन करने वालों में से एक-दो लोगों ने यह बात कही कि प्रदर्शन में कुछ गुंडे आ गए थे। इन्होंने कहा कि फेस रिकग्निशन करनी चाहिए। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि ऐसे लोग जो गुंडे थे, असामाजिक तत्व थे, जो उस आंदोलन को खराब करना चाहते थे, उनके ऊपर कड़ी कानूनी कार्रवाई होनी ही चाहिए। देश का युवा पेपर लीक की बात करने आया था,

बेहतर सिस्टम की मांग करने आया था। वह पुलिस की गाड़ियां जलाने, पुलिस को पीटने नहीं आया था। देश का युवा ऐसा नहीं कर सकता। समाजवादी पार्टी के सांसद ही यह कह रहे थे। हम गए तो हमें भी उन्होंने भगा दिया कि आप क्यों आए हैं? ... (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा कि आपका ट्रैक रिकार्ड ही ऐसा है, तो आपको वहां कौन लेता? ...(व्यवधान)

आपके नेता अखिलेश यादव जी पर मैं आऊंगा, जरा ठहरो। मैं बताता हूं कि वे क्या बोलते थे। ... (व्यवधान) उन युवाओं ने भी इनका मजाक उड़ाया। राहुल जी उस आंदोलन में जाने की हिम्मत ही नहीं कर पाए। वे प्रधान मंत्री निवास के बाहर बैठ गए। सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह हुई कि खुद चले गए, लेकिन समाजवादी पार्टी और बाकी इंडी गठबंधन वालों को नहीं बुलाया। वे महफिल अकेले ही लूटना चाहते थे। ट्रस्ट की कमी आपके गठबंधन में है। न नेता है, न नीति है और नीयत में तो खोट पहले दिन से नजर आता है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जो लोग पेपर लीक के अंदर कसूरवार हैं, माफिया हैं, उनको मिट्टी में मिलाने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार करेगी। मैं देश के युवाओं को आश्वस्त कराना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) ट्रैक रिकार्ड बताता है कि क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान) देश में पहला एंटी चीटिंग लॉ कौन लेकर आया? ... (व्यवधान) इस देश में इसे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार वर्ष 2024 में लेकर आई। आज उसमें संशोधन करने का काम भी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ही कर रही है। राज्य में कल्याण सिंह जी की सरकार थी, राजनाथ सिंह जी तब शिक्षा मंत्री थे। उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में बेहतर शिक्षा लाने के लिए राजनाथ सिंह जी ने शानदार काम किया। हम वहां एंटी चीटिंग लॉ लाए। उस समय मुलायम सिंह जी थे, वे क्या भाषण देते थे? ... * ... (व्यवधान) सर, ये कुछ कहना चाह रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : ये सदन को...** कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर जी, आप कांटिन्यु कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, यह बता दें कि श्री अखिलेश जी ने कहा या श्री मुलायम जी ने

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

कहा ।... (व्यवधान) ये कहते हैं कि बेईमानों को आगे आने दो, चीटिंग करने वालों को आगे आने दो ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : ये सदन को ... ** कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, श्री राहुल जी और अखिलेश जी के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि 'खुद मियां फजीहत, दूसरों को नसीहत ।'... (व्यवधान) यही नहीं 50-60 साल... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सर, इसको कार्यवाही से निकालिए, यह गलत बात है । ... (व्यवधान) आज तक अखिलेश जी ने कभी नहीं कहा ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, यह बता सकते हैं कि श्री अखिलेश जी ने कहा या श्री मुलायम सिंह जी ने कहा, सपा के किस नेता ने कहा?... (व्यवधान)

19.30 hrs

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

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सर, इसको कार्यवाही से निकाला जाए, जो असत्य बात बोले हैं । ... (व्यवधान) आप इसको कार्यवाही से निकालिए, ये गलत बात बोले हैं ।... (व्यवधान) इसको कार्यवाही का भाग न माना जाए ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम इस बात को एग्जामिन करेंगे, रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, उसके बाद निर्णय लेंगे । यह स्पीच स्पीकर साहब के पास जाएगी ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सर, आप यह कह दीजिए कि इसके बाद अगर असत्य होगा, तो इसे कार्यवाही से निकालेंगे ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिए । हमें जो कहना है, हमने कह दिया है ।

श्री अनुराग ठाकुर जी, अब आप बोलिए।

19.31 hrs

At this stage, Shri Anand Bhadauria and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं कभी श्री राहुल गांधी जी, कभी श्री अखिलेश जो को देखता हूं और मुझे एक मुहावरा याद आता है - 'संगत में गुण आवत है, संगत में गुण जात।' अब कौन किसको क्या गुण दे रहा है, क्या ले रहा है, गुण है, नहीं है, अवगुण है, मैं यह नहीं जानता हूं, लेकिन मैं रिकॉर्ड जरूर बताऊंगा कि इनके समय में कितने-कितने लीकेज हुए और क्या-क्या हुआ? एंटी कॉपिंग एक्ट को समाजवादी पार्टी ने खत्म किया था या नहीं?

आनंद भदौरिया जी, एंटी कॉपिंग एक्ट को समाजवादी पार्टी ने खत्म किया था या नहीं?… (व्यवधान) किया था या नहीं किया था?… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : एक मिनट रुक जाइए।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया जी, आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए।

माननीय अनुराग ठाकुर जी, कृपया चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, सच कड़वा होता है, समाजवादी पार्टी को थोड़ा ज्यादा जोर से लगा, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि वर्ष 2012 में यूपी पुलिस रिक्रूटमेंट एग्जाम पेपर किसने लीक किया?… (व्यवधान) इनकी सरकार सपा में हुआ। वर्ष 2014 में सीपीएमटी एग्जाम पेपर लीक किसकी सरकार में हुआ?… (व्यवधान) सपा की सरकार में हुआ।… (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2015 में यूपी सिविल सर्विसेज़ एग्जाम पेपर लीक किसकी सरकार में हुआ?… (व्यवधान) सपा की सरकार में हुआ।… (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2015 में यूपीटीयू बीटेक एग्जाम पेपर लीक किसकी सरकार में हुआ?… (व्यवधान) सपा की सरकार में हुआ?… (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2016 में उत्तर प्रदेश एसएससी

सीपीओ एग्जाम पेपर लीक किसकी सरकार में हुआ?... (व्यवधान) सपा की सरकार में हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2016 गवर्नमेंट पॉलिटेक्निक एग्जाम पेपर लीक किसकी सरकार में हुआ?... (व्यवधान) सपा की सरकार में हुआ।... (व्यवधान)

सर, हर लीक के पीछे सपा का माइंड था।... (व्यवधान) यूपी को नकल प्रदेश और पेपर लीक प्रदेश इनकी सरकार ने बना दिया था, समाजवादी पार्टी ने।... (व्यवधान)

सर, यही नहीं उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग का अध्यक्ष किसे बनाया गया?... (व्यवधान) डॉ. अनिल यादव जी को बनाया गया।... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : तो क्या हो गया?... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, आनंद भदौरिया जी पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या हो गया?... (व्यवधान)

सर, अब देश को बताना पड़ेगा कि क्या हो गया?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : उससे यह हुआ कि उस आयोग में लोक सेवा आयोग में भर्ती के लिए कम, विवादों के लिए ज्यादा जाना गया, यह हो गया। आपने खराब आंसर्स को सही माना गया, यह हो गया।... (व्यवधान) जो लायक नहीं थे, आपने उनको लायक बना दिया, यह हो गया और लोक सेवा चयन आयोग को ...* बना दिया गया।... (व्यवधान)

सर, यह गेट के बाहर लग गया, ...* (व्यवधान) एसडीएम और बाकी सभी जो चुने गए। ... (व्यवधान) यह क्या तरीका है? मैं अथेंटिकेट करता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

19.34 hrs

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

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : उन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : इन्होंने प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं की चिंता नहीं की। … (व्यवधान) इनके ऊपर जाति विशेष का होने का धब्बा लगा।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि आप अपनी सीट पर वापस जाइए। आप अपनी सीट पर जाएंगे तो मैं आपसे कुछ कहूँगा।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, आज ये युवाओं की बात कर रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान) ये वहां पर जाति के आधार पर बांटने का काम करते हैं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : इन्होंने ईमानदारी के साथ छात्रों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया। … (व्यवधान) उनका हक छीनने का काम अखिलेश यादव और उनकी सरकार ने किया है। … (व्यवधान) सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया गया।… (व्यवधान) कोर्ट ने उस चेयरमैन डॉ. अनिल यादव को हटाया या नहीं हटाया।… (व्यवधान) समाजवादी पार्टी इसका जवाब दे।… (व्यवधान)

सर, उनको हटाया गया।… (व्यवधान) ये आज युवाओं के हित की बात करते हैं, उस समय युवाओं के हित कहां थे? आप बताइए कि तब युवाओं के हित कहां थे?… (व्यवधान) ये वापस आने की बात कर रहे हैं तो क्या ये फिर नकल करवाएंगे, फिर पेपर लीक करवाएंगे?… (व्यवधान) ये फिर से राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग को एक जाति का आयोग बना देंगे। … (व्यवधान)

सर, ऐसा कैसे चलेगा?... (व्यवधान) यह तरीका गलत है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं जो बोल रहा हूँ, उसे आप सुनिए। आप अपनी सीट पर वापस जाइए, मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। आप जाइए, मैं आपको कुछ बता रहा हूँ। मैं आपकी ही बात बता रहा हूँ। आप वापस जाइए। आप वापस जाइए, मैं आपके विषय में कुछ बोल रहा हूँ। आप अपनी सीट पर वापस जाइए, मैं बोल रहा हूँ, अदरवाइज मैं आपको उत्तर नहीं दे पाऊँगा। आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए।

19.36 hrs

At this stage, Shri Anand Bhadauria and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सर, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

माननीय सभापति : एक सेकेंड आप रूकिए।

जो उन्होंने कोट किया है, हम उनसे उसका ऑथेंटिफिकेशन पूछेंगे या रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, उसके बाद उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही होगी। आप अपनी सीट पर बैठिएगा।

निशिकान्त जी, अब आप बताइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मेरी रूलिंग हो गई है। आपने जो ऑब्जेक्शन रेज किया है, उसके ऊपर मेरी रूलिंग हो गई है। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

उनको पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बताने दीजिए।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, रूल 350 यह कहता है कि स्पीकर ने जिस वक्ता को बोलने की इजाजत दी है, वही वक्ता बोलेगा और कोई दूसरा उसे डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर सकता है। यदि कोई दूसरा उसे डिस्टर्ब करेगा तो यह हाउस के नियम के खिलाफ है। यह हाउस का नियम सभी ने मिलकर बनाया है और समाजवादी पार्टी उसे तोड़ रही है। वह केवल ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए कह सकती है और ये उसे ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए तैयार हैं।... (व्यवधान) अनुराग जी, आप

बोलिए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आनंद भदौरिया जी, मैं आपको मौका दे रहा हूँ। मैंने ऑलरेडी रूलिंग दे दी है कि वे ऑथेंटिकेट करेंगे। ऑथेंटिकेट करने के बाद हम रिकॉर्ड वेरीफाई करेंगे। अगर आप कोई पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रेज करना चाहते हैं तो आप पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रेज कर सकते हैं। क्या आपका कोई पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है? क्या आपका कोई पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है? आप पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रेज कर रहे हैं। आप रूल नंबर बताइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : जी, हमें समय दीजिए। ये असत्य बोल रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : अगर कोई पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है तो मैंने अपना जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : जी, हमें समय दीजिए। हमारा भी पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

माननीय सभापति : आप रूल नंबर बताइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं तो ठीक है। अनुराग ठाकुर जी आप बोलिए। आप बैठिएगा। अब कुछ नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : महोदय, यह समाजवादी पार्टी है, ये न वहां पर रूल मानते थे और न ही यहां पर रूल मानते हैं। ये रूल तोड़ने वालों में से हैं।... (व्यवधान)

19.39 hrs

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

संजय जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, मेरा सारा टाइम जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान) चार मौके ऐसे आये, जब आयोग को अपने फैसले बदलने पड़े। आयोग की ओर से गलत को सही उत्तर मान लिया गया।... (व्यवधान) ऐसे-ऐसे आरोप हैं।... (व्यवधान) राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग ने वर्ष 2012

की परीक्षा की सारी कॉपियाँ जला दीं ।... (व्यवधान) सारी कॉपियाँ जला दीं । वेणुगोपाल जी आरटीआई के बारे में कह रहे थे । सपा से पूछिए कि आरटीआई कहां गयी थी?... (व्यवधान) वहां पर सारी कॉपियां जला दी गई थीं ।... (व्यवधान) यही नहीं, फाइनल रिजल्ट आने पर भी विवादों में रहे ।... (व्यवधान) आयोग को जाति विशेष आयोग बना दिया गया, इस तरह के आरोप लगे । ... (व्यवधान) ये लाठियों की बात करते हैं । इलाहाबाद लोक सेवा आयोग के बाहर जितने युवा गए थे, उनके सिर फटे, उनकी टांगें टूटीं, उन पर मुकदमे किये गए ।... (व्यवधान) आज मैं पूछता हूँ कि वे कहां पर हैं ।... (व्यवधान) इन्हीं की सरकार ने लाठियां चलायी थीं ।

सर, इनकी हालत तो वह है, 'सौ चूहे खाकर, बिल्ली हज को चली' । ... (व्यवधान) सौ पेपर लीक करवाकर, राहुल गांधी और अखिलेश यादव आंदोलन करने चले । सर, जिन्होंने गुलशन को उजाड़ा, वे गुलशन में बहार लाने की दुहाई दे रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ऐसी आपकी हालत है । आप पर कौन विश्वास करेगा? ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं आपसे अगली बात करता हूं । मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी पर आता हूं । ... (व्यवधान) सर, ये हमें कहते हैं कि यह बिल क्यों लाए? वर्ष 1986 में राजीव गांधी जी एजुकेशन पॉलिसी लेकर आए, लेकिन उस एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में था कि एक सेंट्रल एग्जामिनेशन करवाया जाएगा । ... (व्यवधान)

सर, सेंट्रल एग्जामिनेशन की सोच राजीव गांधी जी की थी, लेकिन उसको राहुल गांधी जी और सोनिया गांधी जी ने भी पूरी नहीं की । ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक समान परीक्षा करवाने की जो इनकी सोच थी, वह एक समान परीक्षा करवाने की बात वर्ष 1986 में सोची थी । उसके बाद राज्यों के साथ उसका पर्याप्त समन्वय स्थापित नहीं हो पाया । ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1992 में नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार आयी, जो कांग्रेस ने और सोनिया गांधी जी ने कभी अपनी मानी ही नहीं । उसके ऊपर भी उन्होंने एक्शन प्रोग्राम लाया, लेकिन वह भी पूरी तरह से कागजों पर रह गया, कभी लागू नहीं हुआ । ... (व्यवधान) फिर एक रिमोट कंट्रोल की सरकार आयी । याद है? वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक एक रिमोट कंट्रोल की सरकार थी । वह सात नंबर से नहीं, 10 नंबर से चलती थी, क्योंकि राजीव गांधी जी ने सोचा था कि सेंट्रलाइल्ड टेस्ट हो,

लेकिन उस सरकार ने उसको पूरा नहीं होने दिया। ... (व्यवधान) जब कपिल सिब्बल जी 'वन नेशन वन टेस्ट' की सोच लेकर आए, तो उस समय इन्होंने वह भी नहीं होने दिया। ढाई साल से अधिक समय तक उसमें खींचतान चली और योजना अस्तित्व में नहीं आयी, मूल प्रस्ताव कहीं और ज्यादा कमजोर हो गया। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, इन्होंने केवल नीतियां घोषित कीं, परंतु राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति नहीं दिखायी और न ही संस्थागत सहमति बनाई। चार दशकों तक युवाओं को बिखरी हुई असुरक्षित परीक्षा व्यवस्था इन लोगों ने दी। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, अब मैं पेपर लीक पर आता हूं। सर, इनको बिठाइए, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : एक मिनट, एक मिनट सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी पार्टी से श्री पुष्पेन्द्र सरोज जी का नाम जब हम लेंगे, तब आप बता सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी पार्टी से श्री पुष्पेन्द्र सरोज जी का नाम जब बुलाया जाएगा, तब वे अपनी बात रख सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please stop this cross-talk.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Anand Bhadauria ji and Nishikant ji, please do not talk across.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : आपके अपने नेता के आगे नंबर बन गए हैं, अब आप वापस चले जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : भदौरिया जी, भदौरिया जी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए तैयार हूं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : भदौरिया जी, पुष्पेन्द्र सरोज जी का जब हम नाम बुलाएंगे, तब आप बता सकते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैंने फोटो दिखाया है। यह कैसा संयोग है कि 86 में से 54 यादव हैं। इसे … * बना दिया है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह पेपर में आया है। … (व्यवधान)

सर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि क्या लाठियां आज ही चलीं या पहले भी चलीं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हमने बताया है। पहले इन्हें खत्म करने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

19.43 hrs

At this stage, Shri Anand Bhadauria and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, जब-जब आवाज उठायी, मैं भी छह-सात साल युवा मोर्चा का अध्यक्ष रहा। सर, वर्ष 2006 में यहीं पर कांग्रेस की सरकार के खिलाफ जब प्रदर्शन किया, तो इतनी लाठियां मारी कि आज तक सभी को दर्द होता है।… (व्यवधान)

सर, वर्ष 2011 में रामलीला मैदान से यहां तक पैदल संसद घेराव करने आए, तब यहीं पर आंसू गैस के गोले चले, यहीं पर लाठियां चलीं। मैंने वर्ष 2011 से लेकर वर्ष 2023 के अंत तक

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

मुकदमा झेला है। ... (व्यवधान) उस मुकदमे में कौन-कौन थे? उसमें राजस्थान से दिलीप जैन, मध्य प्रदेश से कालू भाई, गुरप्रीत संधु पंजाब से, मदन कुमार बिहार से, सुनील कुमार दलित बिहार से, बबलू पंडित हिमाचल से, संजीव बिहार से, सुशांत शुक्ला छत्तीसगढ़ से, रतनेश आयंगर मध्य प्रदेश से थे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिए। हमने आपको बताया कि आपको मौका दिया जाएगा। ऐसे बीच में नहीं होगा। उनको खत्म करने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, यहां पर एक बात आयी। हमने पेपर लीक, भ्रष्टाचार और तिरंगे के सम्मान के लिए सभी पर आंदोलन भी किए और यात्राएं भी कीं। हमें अपने ही देश में तिरंगा झंडा फहराने के लिए हमें गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया। लाठियां चलाई गईं।

सर, 26 जनवरी, 2011 को लाल चौक पर झंडा फहराने के लिए जहां एक ओर मुझे कठुआ की जेल में डाल दिया गया, वहीं स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी, स्वर्गीय सुषमा स्वराज जी को हमारे साथ जेल में डाल दिया गया। पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री शांता कुमार जी को जेल में डाल दिया गया। अनंत कुमार जी को जेल में डाल दिया गया। युवा मोर्चा ने केवल यह कहा था कि तिरंगे का अपमान नहीं होने देंगे, इसको जलाने नहीं देंगे, फाड़ने नहीं देंगे, तिरंगे का सम्मान करेंगे, लाल चौक पर तिरंगा फहराएंगे, उसके खिलाफ इन्होंने जेल में डाला।

आज गुजरात के जो डिप्टी सी.एम. श्री हर्ष संघवी हैं, उनको जेल में डाल दिया गया। उनके साथ प्रदीप संघवी, शशिकांत पांडया, अल्पेश लिम्बाचिया, इनको कश्मीर के जिस जेल में डाला गया, उसी जेल में इनके सामने वाले कमरे में यासीन मलिक था। उसको सिगरेट पीने की, कॉफी पीने की, बाकी जाने की छूट मिली थी और हमें भद्दी-भद्दी गालियां निकाल कर पिटाई की जाती थी। उन लोगों के हाथ-पैर तोड़ दिए गए थे। यह इनकी सरकार थी, ये आज युवाओं की बात करते हैं।

सर, यही नहीं, जब यहां पर बाहर आंदोलन हुआ तो मेरे हमीरपुर के ही नरेन्द्र अत्री, राकेश

कुमार, कॉन्सिलर के हाथ-पैर तोड़ दिए गए। वे आज भी मुकदमे झेल रहे हैं। उस समय हमारे साथ हरीश द्विवेदी, पूर्व सांसद थे। आर.पी. सिंह, शिखा राय, ये सभी उस समय हमारे साथ थे। … (व्यवधान) उस समय तो एनकाउंटर होने वाला था।

सर, कांग्रेस के समय जो पेपर लीक हुए, उसके ऊपर मैं थोड़ा-सा प्रकाश जरूर डालना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 2004 में सीबीएसई ऑल इंडिया पीएमटी परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2006 में सीबीएसई क्लास 12 एकाउंटैंसी परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2006 में एम्स पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट एमबीबीएस परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2007 में ऑल इंडिया इंजीनियरिंग (ए.आई.ई.ई.ई.) परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2007 में सीबीएसई क्लास 12 एकाउंटैंसी परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2007 में आईसीएआई सीपीटी परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2008 में पीएमटी परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2009 में कॉमन लॉ एडमिशन टेस्ट परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2009 में रेलवे रिक्रूटमेंट बोर्ड परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2009 में हरियाणा टीचर्स एग्ज़ाम परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2011 में ए.आई.ई.ई.ई. परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2012 में एम्स एमबीबीएस परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2012 में जे. एण्ड के. मेडिकल एन्ट्रेंस एग्ज़ाम का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2012 में मुम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी एग्ज़ाम का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2012 में रेलवे ग्रुप-डी एग्ज़ाम का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2013 में महाराष्ट्र हाई सेकण्डरी सर्टिफिकेट एग्ज़ाम का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की।

वर्ष 2013 में राजस्थान एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसेज एग्ज़ाम का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2013 में कर्नाटक पीयूसी एग्ज़ाम का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2013 में एसएससी सीजीएल एग्ज़ाम का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2014 में सीबीएसई क्लास-12 परीक्षा में इकोनॉमिक्स का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2014 में सीबीएसई क्लास-10 परीक्षा में मैथ्स का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2021 में सीबीएसई क्लास-12 परीक्षा में इकोनॉमिक्स का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2014 में सीबीएसई क्लास-10 परीक्षा में मैथ्स का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2021 में 'रीट' परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की। वर्ष 2022 में जेएसएससी सीजीएल परीक्षा का पेपर लीक हुआ। उस समय सरकार किसकी थी - कांग्रेस की।

माननीय सभापति : अगर आपकी लिस्ट बड़ी है तो आप उसे 'ले' कर दीजिए। आप कितने पन्ने पढ़ेंगे? आप 'ले' कर दीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, अभी तो मैं केन्द्र का बता रहा हूं। अगर मैं राजस्थान की बात करूं तो वहां 5 सालों में 19 एग्ज़ाम्स हुए, जिनमें से 17 के पेपर्स लीक हुए।

सर, क्या मैं उसे पढ़ दूं, गिनवा दूं?

माननीय सभापति : नहीं, प्लीज़, आप अपना भाषण कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, उसे गिनवाना तो पड़ेगा ही, जिससे वह रिकॉर्ड में आ जाए।

माननीय सभापति : आप संख्या बोल दीजिए और आगे बढ़िए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, she wants to say something. … (*Interruptions*) You do not believe it. … (*Interruptions*) I am authenticating it. … (*Interruptions*)

सर, मैं बहुत क्लियर हं। आज केरल पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन एग्ज़ाम्स की बात करें। वहां पर पानी डाल रहे हैं। वहां लाठी चल रही है। राहुल जी और प्रियंका जी को वह नज़र नहीं आता है।

सर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कैम्स के बाद स्कैम्स हो रहे हैं, स्कूल्स बंद कर दिए जा रहे हैं। क्या इनको हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्कूल्स नज़र नहीं आते हैं? वहां इन्होंने कहा था कि 5 लाख युवाओं को नौकरी देंगे। वहां सरकार को पांच साल होने को आए, पर वहां इन्होंने वह नहीं दी। हिमाचल प्रदेश में तनख्वाह देनी बंद कर दी। वहां अधिकारियों को तनख्वाह काट कर दी जाती है। इन्होंने उस प्रदेश को कर्ज में डूबा दिया। ये घोटालों की बात करते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : अब आप बिल पर आ जाइए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं बिल पर ही आ रहा हूं, वैसे यह बिल का ही हिस्सा है।

सर, यह क्यों करना पड़ा, वह बता रहा हूं। एग्ज़ाम्स रिफॉर्म्स क्यों चाहिए, वह मैं बता रहा हूं। मैं सभी सांसदों से कहता हूं कि थोड़ा ध्यान से सुनिए।

सर, 12 सालों से हम सरकार में हैं। आज 18 साल का जो बच्चा होगा, उसको यह नहीं पता होगा कि कितनी ज्यादतियां, कितना भ्रष्टाचार, कितने देश विरोधी कार्य कांग्रेस ने वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक किए हैं।

मैं तो अभी वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक गिनवा रहा हूँ। अगर वर्ष 1947 से शुरू करूँगा, तो बड़ी लम्बी लिस्ट हो जाएगी। मैं इसलिए गिनवा रहा हूँ क्योंकि 18 साल वाले को आज सिर्फ 12 साल नजर आते हैं। उससे पिछले वाले भी होंगे। … (व्यवधान)

महोदय, एक प्रश्न सबके सामने है। आज हम फेलियर की बात करते हैं। मेरा एक सवाल यह भी है कि क्या हमने शिक्षा व्यवस्था में कुछ ऐसे बदलाव किए, जिनसे बच्चों को इस एग्जाम के आने से पहले कभी फेलियर नजर नहीं आता है? पहले उनको पाँचवीं, आठवीं और दसवीं में जिस तरह से एग्जाम का प्रैशर आता था, उनको बोला जाता था कि ये कमियाँ हैं, इनको ठीक कर लो, अब एग्जाम से पहले वह प्रैशर नहीं आता है। … (व्यवधान) यह एक सोचने वाली बात है। हम उसे

12वीं तक जाने देते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि अब सोचो कि क्या होगा? क्या उससे पहले जो चैक-बैलेंस थे, वे बेहतर थे या नहीं थे, आज इस बारे में एक बार जरूर सोचना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, एक बात जो आपने कही, एनटीए क्या है? पहले वर्ष 1980 से लेकर वर्ष 2017 तक सीबीएसई एग्जाम कराता था और उसे देश भर में सरकारी कोटे की 15 पर्सेंट सीटें मिलती थीं। बाकी राज्य अपने एग्जाम कराते थे। ये तमिलनाडु के कुछ लोग, हमारे मित्र सांसद कहते हैं कि सेंट्रल एग्जाम मत करवाइए। हमें पता है कि सबके इंटरेस्ट क्या-क्या हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैनेजमेंट कोटा, जिसके बारे में संजय जी ने कहा। हमें मैनेजमेंट कोटे में इंटरेस्ट है या यूथ के, युवाओं के कोटे में इंटरेस्ट है? हमें उनके भविष्य में इंटरेस्ट है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने आपके मैनेजमेंट कोटे में इंटरेस्ट नहीं रखा, बल्कि युवाओं के भविष्य का इंटरेस्ट देखा है।

महोदय, पहले अलग-अलग राज्यों में जाकर टेस्ट देने पड़ते थे और अलग-अलग तरीकों से देने पड़ते थे। एनटीए को बनाया गया और उसकी क्षमता को भी बढ़ाया गया। वर्ष 2024 में जब 22 जून को इसरो के चेयरमैन डॉ. राधाकृष्णन जी की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी बनी, तो उसने क्या कहा? उसने 21 अक्टूबर को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। हमने शहरों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 154 से 550 तक कर दी।... (व्यवधान) आज 154 से बढ़कर 550 शहरों में टेस्ट होते हैं। हमने सेंटर्स दोगुने से ज्यादा 2,546 से बढ़ाकर 5,440 कर दिए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आज सरकारी संस्थानों में 99 पर्सेंट परीक्षण केंद्र हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यही नहीं हमने जो रीएग्जामिनेशन किया, ये फुलप्रूफ कैसे था? ... (व्यवधान) जयप्रकाश जी जरा ध्यान से सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, दोनों सांसद हरियाणा से हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं दोनों सांसदों से पूछता हूँ। आप अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर बोलना। ... (व्यवधान) दस साल जब आपकी सरकार थी, खर्ची और पर्ची की सरकार थी। ... (व्यवधान) यह खर्चा करो, यह पर्ची पर लिखकर आता था। ये चाहते थे कि हरियाणा की काँग्रेस सरकार का लाऊँ। ... (व्यवधान) जयप्रकाश जी, खर्ची और पर्ची की सरकार हरियाणा में चलती थी। वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक युवाओं ने आपको बाहर रखा है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, इनको बिठाइए, मेरे तीन मिनट और हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका जब मौका आएगा, उस समय आप बोलिएगा। अभी नहीं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपको जब मौका दिया जाएगा। उस समय बोलिएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप प्लीज बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, इससे बड़ी …* की बात क्या होगी और …* क्या होगी? … (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस के सांसद जो जिस राज्य से आते हैं, हरियाणा की खर्ची और पर्ची की सरकार की मैंने बात की, वे आरोप आपकी सरकार पर प्रदेश के युवाओं ने लगाए और आप …* के साथ यहाँ खड़े होकर कहते हैं। … (व्यवधान) अरे, आपने ध्यान दिया होता, तो ऐसा नहीं हुआ होता। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Anurag Thakur ji, kindly address the Chair. You have only two minutes.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, ये जो रीएग्जामिनेशन हुआ, इसके लिए व्यापक स्तर पर अब तक की सबसे व्यापक और बहुस्तरीय सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई।

सर, युद्ध स्तर पर काम किया गया है। … (व्यवधान) दो महीने से कम में किसी ने नीट का रीएग्जामिनेशन करवाया, तो वह सफलता के साथ श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने करवाया है। … (व्यवधान) इसे 2,500 केंद्रों से बढ़ाकर 5,440 केंद्रों पर करवाया गया, दुनिया के देशों के 14 शहरों में करवाया और 13 भाषाओं में करवाया। … (व्यवधान)

सर, यही नहीं, 1,38,000 सीसीटीवी कैमराज़ लगाए गए। … (व्यवधान) 48,448 बायोमैट्रिक वैरिफिकेशन पर्सनल्स की तैनाती की गई। … (व्यवधान) 38,795 फ्रिस्किंग स्टाफ

* Not recorded.

की नियुक्ति की गई, 51,311 सिग्नल जैमर्स स्थापित किए गए, 6,700 फिजिकल ऑब्जर्वर्स की तैनाती की गई, 100 से अधिक वर्च्युअल ऑब्जर्वर्स केंद्रीय स्तर पर लाइव सीसीटीवी कवरेज को देख रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मॉक ड्रिल्स की गईं। जिला स्तर पर और राज्य स्तर पर कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी से मीटिंग्स की गईं। पेयजल, ओआरएस, एम्बुलेंस की सुविधा की गई। शैड बनाए गए, ताकि धूप में खड़ा न होना पड़े। एक-एक बात की चिंता, माता-पिता से लेकर विद्यार्थी तक की, अगर किसी ने की, तो श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने की। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, रिज़ल्ट भी मात्र 25-27 दिनों में ले आए। क्या रिज़ल्ट आया? अंडरग्रैजुएट के रिकॉर्ड 11,21,000 स्टूडेंट्स मेडिकल, डेंटल और आयुष जैसी सेवाओं के लिए उत्तीर्ण हुए, क्वालिफाई हुए। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, हमने कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया, पुराना शुल्क भी वापस कर दिया। ओएमआर शीट को ढंग से भरने के लिए 15 मिनट फालतू भी दिए और रफ शीट्स भी उपलब्ध करवाई गईं। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude, Sir.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I will take three minutes but please tell them not to disturb me.

Sir, I will take one and a half minute on the Bill. I will speak about the provisions of the Bill and also the education reforms under the Modi Government. आप इनसे बोलिए कि मुझे टोके नहीं।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister, would you like to make any announcement?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य

मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा निवेदन है कि फर्स्ट फ्लोर पर स्थित एमपी डाइनिंग हॉल में भोजन की व्यवस्था की गई है। ... (व्यवधान) जिस-जिस को भूख लगी है, अगर आपको भूख नहीं लगी है, तो आप न करें, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) अपनी पाचन क्रिया के हिसाब से आप तय कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी तरफ से, चूंकि एक ऐसा सुझाव आया था कि देर तक बैठना है, इसलिए विभाग की ओर से फर्स्ट फ्लोर पर भोजन की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Anurag Thakur Ji, kindly address the Chair. You have only two minutes.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपराधी है, तो इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि उसकी सजा बढ़ाकर पांच से दस साल कर दी गई है और जुर्माना दस लाख रुपए से बढ़ाकर 50 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।

सर, सर्विस प्रोवाइडर के ऊपर पांच करोड़ रुपये का जुर्माना और आठ साल तक के डिबार्मेंट का प्रावधान कर दिया गया है। यदि कोई ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम में होगा, तो उस पर दस करोड़ रुपये का जुर्माना लगेगा और उसको सात साल की सजा होगी। इस बिल में स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स के गठन का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। जांच को मात्र दो महीने में पूरा करना होगा। स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स, स्पेशल कोर्ट्स भी बनाए जाएंगे। चार्जशीट के तीन महीने के अंदर मामला निपटाया जाएगा। हाई कोर्ट में भी डबल बेंच होगी और तीन महीने में मामले को निपटाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

सर, यह सब दिखाता है कि कैसे अब 'तारीख पर तारीख' नहीं होगी और जल्द न्याय मिल पाएगा। नकल का नेटवर्क टूटेगा, मेहनत का भारत जीतेगा, दलालों का खेल रुकेगा, प्रतिभा का भविष्य बनेगा।

सर, पंजाब में आम आदमी पार्टी की जो सरकार है, आप वहां हुए पांच घोटाले देखिए।

PPSC Naib Tehsil Recruitment Scam, Punjab State Teacher Eligibility scam, PSC English Examination Scam, PPSC Agriculture Development Officers Scam, PPSC Group B Officers Combined Exam, high-tech cheating in Pharmacy Officer Exam.

सर, इतने घोटालों से पंजाब में सीधे पांच लाख लोगों को नुकसान हुआ। पंजाब में ये स्कैम्स, चीटिंग के मामले, पेपर लीक्स के मामले सामने आए हैं और ये ...* के साथ उनके साथ जाकर बैठे थे।

सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। आप देखिए कि प्रियंका जी कह रही थीं कि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए। कांग्रेस की 60 सालों की सरकार में 387 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ बने, आज वे दोगुने से ज्यादा बढ़कर 844 हो गए हैं। एमबीबीएस की 51,348 सीटें थीं, वे आज 1,39,490 हो गई हैं।

20.00 hrs

मेडिकल पीजी की सीटें 31190 थीं, आज वे बढ़कर 86360 हो गयी हैं। 16 आईआईटी थे, जो बढ़कर 23 हो गए हैं। आईआईएम 13 से बढ़कर 21 हो गए हैं। आईआईआईटी 9 से बढ़कर 25 हो गए हैं। एम्स 7 से बढ़कर 21 हो गए हैं। हायर एजुकेशन इंस्टिट्यूशन 51000 से बढ़कर 70000 हो गए हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी 760 से बढ़कर 1338 हो गयी हैं। टोटल एनरोलमेंट बढ़कर 4 करोड़ 50 लाख हो गया है। इसमें 31 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। ग्रॉस एनरोलमेंट रेश्यो 30 परसेंट हो गया है और महिलाओं का 31.2 परसेंट हो गया है। सर, एससी-एसटी 70 परसेंट और 100 परसेंट हो गया है।

सर, मैं कुल-मिलाकर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मोदी सरकार एजुकेशन रिफॉर्म्स भी लाए, एग्जाम रिफॉर्म्स भी किए। युवाओं का भविष्य सुरक्षित और सुनहरा करने के लिए पेपर लीक रोकने

* Not recorded.

के लिए यह विधेयक लाए हैं। इससे हम पेपर लीक पर प्रहार करेंगे। माफियाओं को हम दबाएंगे और युवाओं का भविष्य उज्ज्वल बनाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप कौन सा रूल नंबर बोल रहे हैं, वह बताइए।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सर, जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे नेता आदरणीय राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी के प्रति मिथ्या आरोप लगाया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप कृपया रूल को पढ़िए।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सभापति जी, रूल 352(2) के अनुसार सभा के किसी अन्य सदस्य पर कोई हेतु का लांछन लगाते हुए अभिकथन नहीं करेगा या उसकी सद्भावना पर आपत्ति करके उसका वैयक्तिक निर्देश नहीं करेगा... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : किसी पर लांछन नहीं लगाया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सभापति जी, लांछन लगाया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : किसी पर लांछन नहीं लगाया गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : सभापति जी, एक तो गलत आरोप लगाया है, दूसरा, यादव समाज को अपमानित करने का काम किया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं ऑलरेडी इस पर रूलिंग दे चुका हूं।

... (व्यवधान)

20.03 hrs

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

... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):** Sir, we can see the impact of Cockroaches in every aspect of this Bill as they were created as a result of an unacceptable thought process of a Judge and atrocious thought of the ruling dispensation. After four hours of watching the World Cup Football match during the midnight of 19 July 2026, the students and youth of this country started their match at Jantar Mantar.

This extraordinary match started by them was against Shri Modi and Shri Amit Shah. During the last 12 years of his rule, is it not strange to see Shri Modi who bowed down to Donald Trump had to once again bow down in the history due to impact of the protest at Jantar Mantar. Hon. Prime Minister Sir, we have been requesting you to come to this august House and give us a reply. But you did not pay heed to our requests. But what happened today? Eight-year-old children have created one lakh Memes against you and created this destruction. Without any way to escape, hon. Prime Minister was forced to post a selfie video during the midnight after 12 am. Besides that, he was advising all his ministerial colleagues to learn the art of posting reels. What a decline of the system it is? The impact of this protest is more powerful than that of their demands and leaders. … (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Chairman, kindly put the House in order. Sir, bring the House in order. … (*Interruptions*)

20.06 hrs (Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Sir, it is irony that when we look at the impact of this protest, the demands and the power of the students and their leaders were extremely small. Even we can say that the resignation tendered by Shri Dharmendra Pradhan was also too small.

He in a way has safeguarded hon. Prime Minister. That's all. He assured to resign from his post keeping the sentiments of the students intact. The question paper leak was on 3rd May 2026. Where was the Minister for almost 83 days?

During the last 10 years, almost there were approximately 152 paper leaks. But no one was punished for all these crimes. Without any guilty feeling, the Minister has submitted his resignation now. While introducing this Bill, Hon Minister said that this was brought to conduct NEET without malpractices. We have only one question. If an ant falls on a cup of milk we can remove it and drink milk. But what is the situation if the same ant falls on a cup of poison?

NEET itself is a mistake. How will it matter whether we conduct NEET in a fairly or unfairly manner? I urge that the NEET should be completely banned. NEET is not a mere examination. This is an industry. Its market value is around 1 lakh Crore rupees. National Testing Agency has become the solace of Coaching Mafias. You created NTA. You created the 2024 Act. This present amendment Bill is also brought by you. But what is the use of creating all these? Will you not correct your mistakes? This was the question asked by the hon. Judges of hon. Supreme Court pointing at this Government in this case. The very same question we are asking. You should answer. Will that be

sufficient to increase the period of imprisonment and fine amount or to create fast track courts? Will there be a solution to this problem?

Paper-leak case started during the period of Shri Vajpayee still continues. We are MPs from Tamil Nadu. We are asking here in Parliament. Ms. Anitha of Ariyalur, Ms. Jothi Durga of Madurai, Ms. Gopika of Coimbatore and several other girls committed suicide and lost their lives due to NEET. With that unbearable pain at heart, we say that NEET only supports the coaching system and spoiling the teaching pattern. NEET takes away the rights of the State Governments. It spoils the confidence of our youth and forces them to commit suicides. So, I urge that ban NEET. Give up NEP. Please do not uphold the education system which is totally corporate-driven. Even I would say a Bill should be brought here to shift Education from Concurrent list to State list.

20.09 hrs

At this stage, Shri Anand Bhadauria and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

This Bill is just an eye-wash and nothing will happen. Justice Rajan Committee, set up by the Tamil Nadu government issued some important data. We want that data to be presented in this august House. We want that their Report should be presented in this House. Before introduction of NEET in 2010, 2330 students from the State Board got medical admission. Only 14 CBSE students secured admission in medical colleges. But after the introduction of NEET, 1604 CBSE students got admission in medical colleges.

Before introduction of NEET almost 65 percent rural students secured admission in medical colleges which has been reduced to 49 percent now.

Friends, this demonstration staged by students has sought our attention in a big way. It is not the administrative defect that is there in front of them. But this is a political question. That's why I consider this demonstration as an important one. You wanted to destroy this agitation by calling it a conspiracy of foreign hands or of urban naxals. As mentioned by student leader Abhijit Dipke, if his name was Khalid and if he was a Muslim, he would have been in jail. That is true. This was the statement made by the student leader who took you to task. This is evident from the fact that how you treat any protest with an iron hand.

This House congratulates every student who participated in this demonstration. We also congratulate SFI and other left wing student organisations which connected all the educational institutions and their students with that of Jantar Mantar protest.

We protested against Modi Government for the last 12 years. We protested against NRC. We protested against CAA and SIR. We also stood against snatching away the rights of Kashmir. We staged protests against snatching the rights of farmers. These protests were held for weeks, months and even for years. But within 39 days, these students have created this historical win. This is not only about the resignation tendered by a particular Minister. But it was a blow on this Government.

Hon. Union Minister of Home Affairs should answer in this House for the

atrocities faced by the students during this peaceful protest. I urge that he should seek apology in this House and to this entire nation. You cannot run away without answering these questions. You can only go to your residence. There again these questions will follow. With this I conclude.

Thank you. Vanakkam.

DR. SHARMILA SARKAR (BARDHAMAN PURBA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

Sir, with a heavy heart, I rise to draw the attention of this House to the grave menace of examination paper leaks and to support the Bill which is coming to strengthen the existing Act, that is, the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024.

A paper leak is not merely an administrative failure. It is an assault on merit. It is a breach of public trust and a betrayal of the aspirations of India's youth. Every year, millions of students devote years of hard work, sacrifice scarce family resources to prepare for competitive examinations. They study with the hope that talent and hard work will be the determinant factor for their future. But when a paper leak, it is not just a question paper that is compromised. It is the faith of an entire generation. That is the fairness of our institutions which is compromised.

We have witnessed this repeatedly irrespective of political party, ruling the Central or State Government from national examinations such as NEET UG, UGC-NET, AIIMS-PG 2016, UG-2012, AIEEE, 2011 to recruitment test including the WBSSC, 2016, Rajasthan REET-TSP and so on and so forth

conducted by various States. Every cancelled examination carries an enormous human cost. A student from a rural family must once again spend money on travel and accommodation. Parents exhaust their savings, while organised criminal syndicates profit from dishonesty. Tragically, the honest candidate suffers the most.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I speak today not only as a Parliamentarian but also as a psychiatrist and a teacher of psychiatry. I urge this House to recognise that examination fraud is not merely an issue of governance, it is also a public mental health issue. It is heartbreaking to hear that 21 students died by suicide after the cancellation of NEET (UG), 2026. I have seen young people struggling with severe anxiety, sleeplessness, helplessness, worthlessness and major depression. Often, they commit suicide out of frustration and depression. Many begin to ask a painful question. What is the value of hard work if the system itself is unfair?

We witnessed the protest and demonstration at Jantar Mantar initiated by CJP and joined by students across India. Peaceful protest is a democratic right and everyone has the freedom to raise their voice against issues they believe in.

But, attempts made by hooligans to create anarchy and the abusive remarks directed at our hon. Prime Minister are entirely unacceptable and condemnable. At the same time, I also condemn lathicharge by the police on students and youth. We must be much more tolerant.

Today, examination fraud has evolved from classroom cheating to an

organised technology-driven crime. So, our response must be equally modern, coordinated and uncompromising.

I acknowledge that the NDA Government took an important step by enacting the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024. The Act criminalised paper leaks, impersonation, tampering with computer resources and organised cheating, prescribed stringent punishments and made these offences cognisable, non-bailable and non-compoundable. The proposed Amendment Bill, 2026, strengthens this framework further. Under section 10, it increases punishment for individual offenders from existing three to five years jail to five to seven years of imprisonment and fine from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh. It proposed fine for service providers from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crore. It also proposed no assignment for conducting exams for long eight years which was four years. For organised crime, the proposed Bill prescribes a minimum of seven years of imprisonment and a fine of up to Rs. 10 crore. In all cases the maximum imprisonment term would be 10 years.

The Bill also mandates fast-track trials. It empowers States to establish Fast Track Special Courts in consultation with the Chief Justice of the respective High Court. The Bill also empowers the Central Government to constitute a Special Task Force and entrust investigations to a Central agency, with investigations to be completed within two months. These are all welcome steps. However, stronger laws alone cannot guarantee justice as we have seen with the POCSO (Amendment) Act, 2019. Even after prescribing the capital punishment, the incidents of child sexual abuse have not reduced. So,

stronger enforcement and systemic reforms are equally essential.

There are fews points to mention: CBT (Computer Based examination), cybersecurity and examination. The examination must be conducted in regional languages. These are some measures that should be taken. The next NEET-UG should be a Computer Based Examination.

Regarding accoutability, every examining authority must be held accountable through regular security audits and transparent operating standards.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

DR. SHARMILA SARKAR: Sir, there are no party lines in the tears of a heartbroken student. The integrity of our examination system is a national asset, and protecting it is our collective duty. The concerns of our youth must not be exploited for political gain or reduced to empty rhetoric. This House must rise above partisan divide and unite to deliver lasting and credible solutions.

As a psychiatrist, I have seen how hope sustains human life through its darkest hours. As a Member of Parliament, I pledge that we must never allow that hope to be extinguished by preventable failures.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill and believe that it will not remain merely on paper, but will be implemented effectively everywhere. Any irregularities should be addressed promptly.

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The proposed amendments are meant to increase penalty and duration of

imprisonment for offences. For individuals, it is five to 10 years of imprisonment. The penalty is Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakh. For service providers, there is debarment of four to eight years. There is fine of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crore. For senior management or directors, the imprisonment is from three to five years and the fine is from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crore.

In Section 11(1), for organised crime, there is imprisonment for five to ten years and a fine of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crore. In this Bill, the constitution of a Special Task Force, a two-month time-bound investigation, and Special Fast Track Courts are positive aspects.

I have some concerns about this Bill. This Bill does not provide for a leak-proof mechanism. Clause 2(1)(K) defines a public examination as any examination conducted or notified by the Central Government. Clause 2(1)(L) defines a public examination authority as an authority specified by the Central Government. However, Clauses 2(1)(K) and 2(1)(L) do not include State Government examination boards or recruitment boards, thereby keeping them completely outside the purview of this Act. For example, between 2005 and 2026, we witnessed several paper leaks across 21 States, affecting crores of students. How do this Act and its amendments address this problem in the future?

Secondly, Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 states that the accused State's consent is required for an investigation by the Central Government. Forget about the consent of the State Government. In my State, even an FIR cannot be registered without the permission of higher

officials or representatives of the Ruling Party. For example, in my State of Andhra Pradesh, the Government conducted the DSC examination for 16,347 teacher posts, in which nearly 3.5 lakh students appeared. During this process, the relevant rule disappeared when the recruitment process started and reappeared only after the recruitment process had concluded. That was not an accident. For the previous 12 years, G.O. Ms. No. 74, dated 09.08.2012, remained in force, and the hon. Supreme Court clearly held that every sports quota candidate must qualify in the prescribed examination. But on the day the Mega DSC recruitment process commenced, on 19 April 2025, the Government removed this mandatory qualifying examination for sports quota candidates through G.O. Ms. No. 4 and G.O. Ms. No. 47. After all appointments had already been made, the Government restored the requirement by issuing G.O. Ms. No. 25 and G.O. Ms. No. 56 on 15.05.2026. During this period, 384 appointments were made under the sports quota. Those candidates had neither written any qualifying examination nor attended any interview.

Secondly, a contractual employee at SCRT, the office that prepared the DSC question papers, who typed the question paper, secured Rank No. 1 in the same examination by scoring 89.74 marks. However, in the subsequent selection list, his name was removed. The matter is now pending before the hon. High Court. I only want to ask you a question. How can the person, who typed the question paper, secure Rank No. 1 in the same examination and then disappear from the selection list? This proves that the paper was leaked.

Sir, one FIR, No. 75 of 2025, dated 25.08.2025, was filed regarding an audio recording in which teacher posts were allegedly being sold. The accused has been mentioned only as a suspect, even though his phone number was known. The reason for the delay is mentioned in the file itself – "Consult it with higher officials".

Here, the police personnel had calls from the ruling party. They told them, "Do not move forward in this case."

In my State, even an FIR needs permission. So, I demand three things. First, bring all State Recruitment Boards under this Act through just one notification, not a new law. Second, order a CBI enquiry into the mega teacher recruitment test, called DSC, in Andhra Pradesh. A State cannot investigate itself. Third, owning moral responsibility, the Education Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Nara Lokesh, must resign. I remember one number. Under Shri Jaganmohan Reddy's regime, we gave 1,84,264 government jobs; not a single complaint, not any phone call. The sons or daughters of poor families should secure government jobs because of hard work and merit, not because someone made a phone call or because of a paper leak. Thank you.

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की तरफ से इस बिल का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूं। साथ ही नीट पेपर लीक से आघात 21 बच्चों ने और सरकार की गलत शिक्षा नीति की विफलता के कारण देश भर में जितने भी छात्र-छात्राओं ने अपनी जान गंवाई हैं, सबसे पहले मैं उनको विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं देश के सभी छात्र, छात्राओं, युवाओं के जज्बे और हिम्मत को सलाम करता हूं। साथ ही साथ मैं सोनम वांगचुक जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने सरकार की

गलत शिक्षा नीतियों के विरुद्ध अपने हक और अधिकार के लिए जंतर-मंतर से आंदोलन प्रारंभ किया, जो देश के कोने-कोने में फैला। देश के छात्र, छात्राओं, युवाओं की मांगों को सरकार ने भी सत्य मानते हुए छात्रों और सरकार में सहमति बनी तथा शिक्षा मंत्री जी का इस्तीफा हुआ। लोकतंत्र में सब का अधिकार है कि जब सरकार गूंगी-बहरी हो जाए तो धरना-प्रदर्शन के माध्यम से सोई सरकार को जगाने का काम करे। जंतर-मंतर से लेकर पूरे देश में छात्र, छात्राएं और युवा सरकार को नींद से जगाने के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे थे। लेकिन बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि जिस तरह का दमनकारी व्यवहार सरकार और पुलिस प्रशासन के द्वारा उन असहाय छात्र-छात्राओं पर किया गया, यहां तक कि बिहार के सिवान में छात्रों पर ए-47 से गोली चलाई गई। यह किस तरह का दमनकारी व्यवहार सरकार ने उन छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ किया।

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं करूंगा, मेरे औरंगाबाद जिले में देखिये। 26 तारीख को 12 नामजद और एक हजार अज्ञात पर एफआईआर की गई। यह बड़ा ही दुर्भाग्य है। सरकार और छात्रों के बीच जो सहमति बनी थी, उसमें दो सहमति और थी। उसमें यह था कि इस आंदोलन में देश के किसी भी कोने में एफआईआर हुई है, तो उसे अविलंब वापस लिया जाएगा। सरकार ने आदेश तो दे दिया और बोल दिया कि एफआईआर वापस होंगी। कल हमारे बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर जी ने भी कहा कि एफआईआर वापस होंगी और जब जिले के पुलिस प्रशासन से बात करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास तो कोई आदेश ही नहीं आया है। एक बात और हुई थी, उस पर सहमति बनी थी कि नीट पेपर लीक से जो 21 छात्रों ने अपनी जान गंवाई थी, उनके परिवार को एक करोड़ रुपये का मुआवजा सरकार अविलंब देगी। उस मुआवजे को सरकार कब देगी?

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक की धारा दो की बात करता हूं, जिसमें केवल सजा और जुर्माने को कई गुना बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। क्या सरकार मानती है कि कठोर दंड से पेपर लीक रुक जाएगा? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या पेपर लीक इसलिए हो रहे हैं कि सजा कम थी या इस सरकार की शिक्षा व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से ध्वस्त थी? अपराध रोकने के बजाय सरकार यह प्रावधान ला रही है। पेपर लीक जैसे अपराध पहले रोकने के बजाय यह लीक होने के

बाद की कारवाई पर ज्यादा जोर दे रही है। इस विधेयक में परीक्षा एजेंसियों की जवाबदेही तय करने का कोई ठोस प्रावधान नहीं है।

महोदय, यह संकट केवल पेपर लीक का ही नहीं है। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि वर्ष 2013-14 में बजट का 4.77 प्रतिशत हिस्सा शिक्षा के लिए था, जो 2024-25 में घटकर 2.5 प्रतिशत हो गया। वहीं स्कूली शिक्षा में यह 3.16 प्रतिशत था, जो 1.53 प्रतिशत हो गया। सबसे चौंकाने वाली बात यह है कि देश के केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में, आईआईटी में, आईआईएम में, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय जैसी संस्थाओं में, देशभर में लगभग 10 लाख शिक्षण पद खाली हैं। स्कूलों में शिक्षक नहीं होंगे, विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रोफेसर नहीं होंगे, शिक्षा में सरकार का बजट घटता रहेगा और यह सरकार कहती रहेगी कि भारत विश्वगुरु बनेगा? भारत किस आधार पर विश्वगुरु बनेगा?

महोदय, मैं एक-दो बातों का जिक्र करते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम दे दूंगा। मैं अकेला वक्ता हूं। अब समय केवल चेहरे बदलने का नहीं है, बल्कि व्यवस्था बदलने के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक पर जेपीसी का गठन करना चाहिए और गठन करते हुए सभी से सुझाव लेकर पुनः इस विधेयक को लाने का काम करें, ताकि छात्रों पर जो शोषण करने का काम होता है, उस शोषण से छात्र-छात्राएं मुक्त हों।

आपने हमें समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। एक अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। एक अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है। वह बिल है- “The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026”. इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनके ऊपर बोलने से पहले मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल क्यों आया।

सर, एक चिंगारी गिरी। वह चिंगारी इस देश में हमारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दी। हमारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायमूर्ति ने कहा कि इस देश के युवा कॉकरोच हैं। अब जब युवाओं को 'कॉकरोच' कहा गया, तो वह चिंगारी आगे जाकर इतनी बड़ी ज्वाला बनी, जिसे हमने दिल्ली में

जंतर-मंतर पर महसूस किया। यह सब क्या था? पहले तो मुझे उन बच्चों की सराहना करनी पड़ेगी, मैं सैल्यूट करता हूं। वह अभिजीत दिपके हों, वह सौरभ दास हों या नेहा बोरा हों, उनके जो सारे युवा नेतागण थे और सारे युवा थे, उनको सैल्यूट करना पड़ेगा।

सर, पिछले 10-15 वर्ष में मैंने ऐसा आंदोलन नहीं देखा। इतने अत्याचार होने के बावजूद भी कॉकरोच नहीं हटा रहा था, कॉकरोच वहीं डट के खड़ा है। वे सब वहां क्यों आए? क्या मांग लेकर आए? नीट की परीक्षा की जो बात आती है, उसमें आपने सबसे बड़ी बात क्या देखी? यह जो आंदोलन हुआ, वह आंदोलन किसी राजनीतिक दलों ने नहीं किया, कॉकरोचों ने किया।

महोदय, अभिजीत होस्टल में पढ़ रहा था, उसने इंस्टा पर लोगों को आह्वान किया और सारे युवा इकट्ठे हुए। वहां कौन था? वहां जात नहीं, पात नहीं, प्रांत नहीं, धर्म नहीं था, सिर्फ एक धर्म था, एक ही धर्मग्रंथ था और युवा देश का संविधान लेकर खड़े हुए थे, तिरंगा लेकर खड़े हुए थे। वे एक ही मांग कर रहे थे, नीट परीक्षा को लेकर मांग कर रहे थे। वहां बुजुर्ग आए, बच्चे तो आए ही लेकिन मां-बाप भी आए, हमें उनकी सराहना करनी पड़ेगी। यह आंदोलन आगे बढ़ा और पूरे देश में होने लगा। मुम्बई में भी आंदोलन हुआ। उद्धव जी ठाकरे साहब ने पहले दिन समर्थन किया। देश में सबसे पहले समर्थन करने वाले उद्धव ठाकरे साहब हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि युवाओं को कॉकरोच कहना गलत है और आप युवाओं को कॉकरोच कहते हैं। वे आगे जाकर मार्गदर्शन करते रहे। आदित्य ठाकरे जी आए, राज साहब आए और अमित जी आए, सब लोग आ गए। युवा पीढ़ी ने मुम्बई में बहुत बड़ा प्रदर्शन किया। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि इस देश के शहरों में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में इस बात को लेकर प्रदर्शन हुआ।

20.36 hrs (Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair)*

इसी राष्ट्र में ही नहीं हुआ, यूके में हुआ, यूएसए में हुआ, नीदरलैंड में हुआ, आयरलैंड में हुआ और हर जगह होने की संभावना बनी।

महोदया, सबसे पहली बात है कि यह क्यों हो रहा है क्योंकि हमारी नींव कमजोर है, नींव पक्की नहीं है। हमारे एजुकेशन सिस्टम में सबसे बड़ी बात है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा में डिस्पेरिटी है,

डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। यहां बहुत बोर्ड हैं, स्टेट का बोर्ड है, सीबीएसई बोर्ड है, आईसीएसई बोर्ड है, सबकी फीस अलग है और सिलेबस अलग है। समानता कहां है? Where is the equality? There is no equality in education system itself. डिस्पेरिटी इतनी है कि टीचर्स ही नहीं हैं। मेरे पास सारे आंकड़ें हैं कि स्कूल तो हैं लेकिन टीचर्स नहीं हैं। There are 1,04,125 single-teacher schools with a total of 33.77 lakh students. Among these, 7,993 schools have zero enrolment and 20,817 teachers are posted in zero enrolment schools. यह प्राथमिक शिक्षा की हालत है। अगर आप प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो आगे चलकर बच्चे कैसे बनेंगे? यहां सब बैठे हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं। मुझे तूं-तूं और मैं-मैं में नहीं जाना है। मुझे बुरा इस बात का लगता है कि आप आलोचना करते हैं। जितने बड़े लोग हैं, सबके बच्चे कहां पढ़ रहे हैं? इनको क्या किसी की वेदना समझ आएगी? क्या इनको गरीब और वंचित की वेदना समझ आएगी? सबके बच्चे विदेश में पढ़ते हैं। मैं एक-एक का नाम लेकर बोल सकता हूं कि इनके बच्चे कहां पढ़ते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि नीट की परीक्षा के प्रति आपकी संवेदना है? किस ढंग से है? वहां हम तीन बार गए। आदरणीय उद्धव जी ठाकरे वहां आए थे और मेरे साथ अनिल देसाई जी थे और वहां जख्मी युवा पीढ़ी खड़ी थी। लड़कियों ने बताया कि ब्लैक कलर का जो पहना था, फाड़कर हाथ में दे दिया। लड़कियों के साथ जो बर्बरता की गई है, क्या हिंदू संस्कृति और हिन्दुस्तान के लिए सही है? मैंने मणिपुर के बाद अब इतना बुरा व्यवहार देखा। एक ... * नाम का अधिकारी महिला को तमाचा मारता है और दूसरा पुलिस वाला लट्ठ लेकर जिस तरह से उसके पिछवाड़े में घुसा रहे था,... ** के मारे मन बहुत विचलित हुआ। क्या किसी को कुछ नहीं लगा? इतनी ही मांग थी, तुमने यह किया, इन्होंने गलती की तभी तो तुम वहां जाकर बैठे हो, इनकी गलतियों के कारण बैठे हो। इसका मतलब है कि उनकी गलती है तो क्या आपको डबल करने का अधिकार दिया है? आप बच्चों को मारते हो, उनके हाथ-पैर तोड़ते हो। रिया अहीर नाम

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

की लड़की ने पुलिस की गाड़ी रोकी क्योंकि पुलिस जबरदस्ती एक-एक को लेकर जा रही थी। अब युवा पीढ़ी खड़ी हुई है।

महोदया, ये छात्रों के अत्याचार की बात करते हैं। 18 इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज बंद हो गए क्योंकि सिस्टम सही नहीं है। आप सिस्टम की बात करते हैं तो मैं आपको पूछता हूं कि जब नीट की परीक्षा दोबारा हुई, तब क्या हुआ, डिफेंस के हवाई जहाज से पेपर लेकर आए। इसका मतलब क्या है? इसका मतलब है कि आपका सिस्टम करप्ट है और आपने इसे एक्सेप्ट किया है। अब आप देखिए कि बिल में क्या किया? The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the objective of the said Act is to bring greater transparency, fairness, credibility and inspire confidence in the public examination system.

पहले वाला डिफेक्टिव था, यह आप खुद मान लेते हो। इसलिए सभापति महोदया, मैं यह बात कहता हूँ। लातूर में इनके एक बड़े नेता हैं। उनके दो बच्चे हैं, एक लड़का एक लड़की है। हाल ही में एक बच्चे को एग्जाम में 54 प्रतिशत मिले और एक को 56 प्रतिशत मिले। सीईटी के एग्जाम में दोनों बच्चों को 99 प्रतिशत मिले। 99.97 प्रतिशत? चमत्कार, बिल लाते हो, तुम्हारे लोग क्या करते हैं, मालूम है? वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता के बच्चे आए थे। बच्चों ने कहा कि हम आपके साथ हैं। बस एक मिनट सुनिए, आखिर का शेर बोलकर ख़त्म करता हूँ। … (व्यवधान) जब बच्चों के माँ-बाप आकर मिलते थे, तो क्या आपको मालूम है कि वे क्या कहते थे? हमारी गलती हुई, हमने इनको वोट दिया। इसलिए आपको आज यहाँ बैठना पड़ता है। यह गलती हम दोबारा नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए जाते-जाते भी इतनी ही अपेक्षा करता हूँ, यह जो सारे आपने बताए हैं, वह करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे, मुझे नहीं पता, लेकिन आपको राहत इंदौरी का एक शेर सुनाता हूँ और आप लोग कैसा बर्ताव करते हैं, यह बता देता हूँ।

“मेरा ज़मीर मेरा एतबार बोलता है,

मेरी ज़ुबाँ से परवरदिगार बोलता है।

साहब, सब कुछ और काम तो जैसे उसे आता ही नहीं,

मगर वो झूठ बहुत शानदार बोलता है।"

झूठ बोलने में ये लोग माहिर हैं और आज तक झूठ बोलते आए हैं और बच्चों के साथ दोबारा झूठ बोल रहे हैं। यह जो कागज़ पर लाए ना बिल? अब परिवर्तन करके बताओ और फिर बताना, आप लोगों से मैंने एक ही बात की थी कि इनके बच्चे बाहर पढ़ रहे हैं। इनमें से कितने लोग हैं जिनकी संस्थाएँ खुद की हैं? सब बड़े-बड़े कॉलेज के मालिक लोग वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। यह धंधा चल रहा है। शिक्षा का धंधा न करो, बाज़ार न करो। यह मेरी प्रार्थना है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Madam, thank you very much.

This Bill is confined only to certain small things such as increasing penalties, investigation deadlines, constitution of a fast-track system, etc. In fact, I am really sorry to say that you have not addressed the seriousness and depth of the issue. In light of recent development on the NEET controversy, I wish to say about the crux of the issue.

The biggest lesson is that trust once lost cannot be regained. We have to be very careful about it. With regard to the NEET incident, we have to realize that the NEET crisis is not merely an examination crisis. It is a crisis of public trust. Similarly, we have to learn many lessons, especially from the budding generation. What is it? India needs an examination system that is secure, transparent, accountable and, above all, fair to every student. This piece of legislation is far away from this truth and need.

I salute the budding generation who made a glorifying victory in India. We are also gratified to say that the wholehearted support that they gained from the public is also another aspect of it. We supported that movement under

the dynamic leadership of Shri Rahul Gandhi. We are proud to say that also.

In fact, these boys and girls have made a record in the history of youngsters' movement around the world. It is also a prestigious thing. But what did you do? You under-estimated them and you fooled them. You levelled all kinds of allegations against them during their movement.

Finally, I recall a memory of myself as a student. During my school days, there was a short story written by Leo Tolstoy. Its title was - 'Little Children are Wiser than the Elders'. This was the title. It has been proven as a fact. Now, what is happening? They are showing the model; they are showing the way; and they are showing the method. All these things are there. So, we have to realise it.

Government's role is exactly this. It is quite unfortunate that the Government was taking a totally negative stand about this agitation. Whatever may be your position, whatever may be your strength, whatever may be your other plus points, one thing you have to realize is that there is a limit and one should not be imprudent. You should not have adopted this kind of a cruel method. That is what is happening here. What really happened? You have played with fire and you got a reward for that. I would like to ask what kind of cruelty you are doing. You have to realise one thing. In Malayalam there is a phrase, which means that if you miss a step, even an elephant will fall. That is what is happening here in this situation. So, we have to think in that way.

I pay my tribute to those students who lost their lives due to these kinds of things. There is no word to explain the sorrow of how terrible it was and how

cruel it was. That is to be discussed. In fact, your police was …*. That is what has happened. The entire country is worried about that. Still that sorrow remains, and that sorrow will remain in the history. That also is there. What is happening? Why is it happening? There were so many discussions.

As far as this Government is concerned, I would like to say that they are on the wrong path. From tip to top, the system is collapsing. What is their ultimate motive? I would like to say this, and kindly excuse me for saying this, that they have got only one agenda. What is that? Instead of moving on the fast track, what they are doing is they are doing regressive kinds of activities. That is what is happening. They are having their own agenda. They are driving in the vehicle of political ideology.

As far as the education system in India is concerned, it is the best time for us. It is a knowledge-driven society. At the same time, they are taking these kinds of negative steps. … (*Interruptions*) Madam, I will take two or three more minutes.

Now, what is happening? The entire education system is polluted and poisoned. I would like to ask what is happening. These kinds of things are happening. I will tell you a classic example. There is a historical university in India named after Maulana Mohammad Ali. It is in UP. What happened? They have been given notice to demolish those buildings. There were 40 buildings there, only three are remaining. It is there. But in between that, court gave a

* Not recorded.

stay order. In that way, it is working. So, what I am saying is, if they take this kind of attitude in India, India will get spoiled. They have to correct their agenda. The entire country should probably think about that.

There are other two, three things. Priyanka ji was also saying about the Radhakrishnan Commission report. Radhakrishnan Commission report has stated a clear-cut programme of action for purifying the entire system. Considering the paucity of time, I do not want to narrate much about it. The report focuses on strong institutional capacity, better staffing and improved internal system, so that NTA can conduct examinations more effectively and responsibly. That is one thing.

A major recommendation was to make the examination process more secure through better data protection, digital system, and safer transmission of question papers and all such things. The Committee also stressed on greater coordination between Centre and States and examination stakeholders to reduce failure points and improve trust in the system. These kinds of things are necessary. … (*Interruptions*) I am concluding.

So what I am saying is that there are many methodologies. We have to think harder about how to improve the system and how to revamp the system. Destructive methods should not be there. That is what is happening there. Constructive methods are not there. They are not allowing constructive system. They are not interested in that kind of thing. Unfortunately, that is the thing we are now suffering from. I would like to say that, if that is not corrected, if education is on the wrong path, the entire country also will be on the wrong

path. They have to realise that.

With this few words, Madam, I conclude my speech. Thank you very

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ़्फ़रनगर) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया । छात्रों का लगातार शोषण हुआ । लगातार पेपर लीक हुए और नौजवान गुस्से में जंतर-मंतर पर आकर बैठे । जंतर-मंतर पर जो घटना हुई, उसे लेकर आज हम सभी लोग चिंतित हैं । बच्चे उधर के भी पढ़ते हैं और इधर के भी पढ़ते हैं । जिसकी आत्मा जिंदा है, वह अत्याचार के खिलाफ लड़ा करता है और कहा यह जाता है कि :-

"जिंदा वही है, जो धारा के प्रतिकूल तैरता है ।

लाश तो पानी के साथ बह जाती है ।"

लोगों ने आंदोलन को नजदीक से देखा । हमने भी देखा, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि जब आज हम यहां बैठे हैं, तो चर्चा करने के अलावा हम लोग यह बात कहते हैं कि पहले भी पेपर लीक हुए हैं । अगर पहले पेपर लीक हुए हैं, तो क्या अब भी पेपर लीक होंगे? कहीं तो सुधार करना पड़ेगा? कहीं तो समस्या का समाधान करना पड़ेगा । अफसोस इस बात का है कि इस मामले को ट्विस्ट करने के लिए नेताओं के नाम लेकर, जिन नेताओं के पैर की धूल के बराबर हम खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं, उन नेताओं का नाम लेकर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप करने का काम किया जाता है । मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने श्री अखिलेश यादव जी की बात की । उनकी सरकार में जितना साफ-सुथरा शासन हुआ है, बदमाशों की तो हिम्मत नहीं थी कि पुलिस पर फायर कर दें । आज यू.पी. पुलिस पर रोज फायरिंग होती है । यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह क्राइम ब्यूरो का रिकॉर्ड कह रहा है । इतना साफ-सुथरा काम हुआ, उन्होंने कभी भी नकल की हिमायत नहीं की थी । आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी का नाम लेते हैं! बॉर्डर पर खड़ा हुआ जवान कहता है- "अगर मुलायम सिंह इस देश के रक्षा मंत्री न बनते तो हमारा जनाजा, हमारा ताबूत हमारे घर न जा पाता ।" यह काम किसने किया? आप ज्योग्रफी पढ़िए । आप अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में जायेंगे, तो गन्ने का किसान किल्ली मार-मार कर कहता है कि अगर मुलायम सिंह यादव न होते, तो खड़े

कोल्हू का प्रतिबंध कभी न हटता। हम जानते हैं, उन्होंने खांडसार उद्योग को जिंदा करने का काम किया था। वे आज इस बात को कह रहे हैं। यह मेरी समझ से परे हैं। हमें चर्चा करनी चाहिए कि क्या छात्रों पर गोली चली थी? क्या बहन-बेटियों के प्राइवेट पार्ट पर डंडा लगाया गया था? उसकी वीडियो चल रही है। मैं 20 तारीख को वहां गया था। मैं पांच बार उस आंदोलन में गया। मेरी तीन पीढ़ी उस आंदोलन में गयी थी। मेरा बेटा पंकज मलिक, जो एमएलए है, वह भी गया था और मेरा ग्रैंडसन भी गया था। सब लोग वहां गए हैं। जिस प्रकार का मंजर हमने देखा, ऐसा मंजर हमने नहीं देखा था। डिम्पल यादव जी के नेतृत्व में जब हम वहां गए तो लगा कि भारत में नारी शक्ति जिंदा है। अदम्य साहस और निडरता के साथ बेहोश बच्चों को अगर वह पानी न पिलाती, तो शायद वे दो जवान बच्चे तो वहीं दम तोड़ देते। एक लड़की रो कर कह रही थी कि आप लोगों के सामने अगर वह मंजर दिखा दूं, तो आप लोग मुंह फेर कर चल दोगे। यह तो मैं 20 तारीख की बात कह रहा हूं। आपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी का इस्तीफा लिया। बहुत देर कर दी हुजूर आते-आते। लाठी चलाने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? यह बताने में क्या ... * है कि आदेश किसने दिया था? छात्रों पर गोली चलाने का आदेश किसने दिया था और पैलेट गन क्या होती है? यह क्या है? बिहार में एके-47 दिखायी जाती है। आप नौजवान शक्ति को दबा नहीं सकते हैं। केवल यह कहने मात्र से काम नहीं चलता कि पहले भी हुआ है। पहले छात्र आंदोलन हुआ था, उसके बाद सरकार बदली गयी थी और मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि अब भी सरकार बदली जाएगी।

दोस्तों, सरकार समाधान के स्थान पर बहाने ढूंढ रही है। हम सभी माननीय सदस्य, चाहे इधर के हों या उधर के हों, कहते हैं कि सरकारी यूनिवर्सिटी बननी चाहिए। आप जौहर विश्वविद्यालय को ध्वस्त करने का काम कर रहे हैं? ...* आती है यह देख कर। मैं गया था रामपुर। हमने बात की है। विश्वविद्यालय के निर्माण का कार्य वर्ष 2016 में पूर्ण हो चुका था और नोटिफिकेशन वर्ष 2024 में हुआ। मैंने डीएम से पूछा कि क्या नोटिफिकेशन पिछली डेट से लागू

* Not recorded.

करने का प्रावधान था? उसने कहा- नहीं। उसके बाद भी उसे डिमोलिस करने की कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। …* आनी चाहिए। शिक्षा के मंदिर को ध्वस्त करने का काम बंद कीजिए। शिक्षा को बचाने का काम कीजिए।

"जिस ओर जवानी चलती है, उस ओर जमाना चलता है।"

माननीय सभापति जी, अभी तो मैं शुरु भी नहीं हुआ। आप अभी ही बटन पर हाथ रख रही हैं। देखिए इस तरह का काम सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता है। इस तरह के मामलों की कितनी सीबीबाई जांच हो चुकी है, आज तक तो कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट की बात है, उसमें आपने आज तक सुधार का तो कोई प्रावधान किया नहीं है।

गरीबों के बच्चे प्राइमरी स्कूल्स में पढ़ते थे। आप उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ देखिए। गांधी जी के देश में वहां स्कूल्स बंद करके शराब के ठेके खोले गए, चूंकि, वहां गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं। सरकार की मंशा है। अभी एक सज्जन उपलब्धियां गिनवा रहे थे। मैं सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने एमबीबीएस की सीट्स गिनवा दी और आप यह भी बता दें कि फीस कितनी गुना बढ़ा दी गई है। इसके कारण गरीब किसान के बच्चे पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। एक सपना चौधरी चरण सिंह जी, लोहिया जी और नेता जी ने देखा था। जब हम शहर से गुजरते थे तो देखते थे कि गांव के बेटों का नाम बोर्ड लिखा रहता था कि फलां डॉक्टर। इन्होंने एमबीबीएस की फीस दो लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 18 लाख पर-एनम कर दी है। हमें यह देख कर दु:ख होता है। हम आसन का बहुत सम्मान करते हैं। फीस 20 लाख रुपये और 50 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है। एमबीबीएस की फीस बढ़ गई है। यह देख कर दु:ख होता है। एक सज्जन इधर से आपको निर्देश दे रहे हैं कि इन्हें बोलने से रोकिए। हम सच बोलते हैं तो आपको पीड़ा होती है। हम चाटुकार **न**हीं हैं। हम चाटुकारिता से यहां नहीं आए हैं। हम जनता के बल पर यहां आए हैं। मैं छठा चुनाव जीत कर यहां आया हूं। मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

महोदया, मेरा सराकर से अनुरोध है कि इस व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी बनाया जाए। हमारे यहां

प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बंद किए गए हैं। आप जौहर विश्वविद्यालय को बचाइए। आदरणीय नेता जी और आदरणीय अखिलेश जी के बारे में जो शब्द कहे गए हैं, एक जाति का नाम लेकर जाति सूचक शब्द कहा गया है, उन्हें कार्यवाही से निकालिए। वे हमारे संसद के इतिहास के मुताबिक रहें, संसदीय रहें। निश्चित रूप से ऐसे लोगों को ऐसा करने से रोकिए। यह सदन सबका है। किसी विशेष व्यक्ति का यहां विशेष अधिकार नहीं है कि जब चाहें तब गाली दें। अगर आप 750 किसानों की शहादत के बाद भी नहीं बोलेंगे तो आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए। मेरा अनुरोध कि जिन 21 बच्चों ने आत्महत्या की है और जिन 750 किसानों ने शहादत दी है, उनके परिवारों को एक-एक करोड़ रुपये मुआवजा और सरकारी नौकरी दें। आप किसान, नौजवान और गरीब विरोधी हैं। आप हर उस व्यक्ति के विरोधी जो कमजोरों का वकील है। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : महोदया, इससे पहले कि मैं बिल पर अपनी कुछ बात रखूं, उसके पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल किन परिस्थितियों में आया है, उस पर भी मंथन होना चाहिए।

जिन परिस्थितियों में बिल आया है, वे साबित करते हैं कि सरकार यह बिल न मन से लाई है, न दिल से लाई और न ही दिमाग से लाई है। क्योंकि सरकार का मन युवाओं की आवाज को दबाने का था, छात्रों की आवाज को कुचलने का मन था, लेकिन जब पानी नाक तक पहुंच गया, जब सरकार को यह समझ में आया कि अब सिंहासन डोल रहा है। यह नैरेटिव की सरकार है। जब नैरेटिव आपके नियंत्रण से बाहर हो गया, तब जाकर सरकार ने आनन-फानन में इस बिल की घोषणा की है और नंदन नीलेकणि जी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी की भी घोषणा की है, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इंस्टाग्राम पर आए और इस्तीफा भी हुआ। सरकार मन से यह बिल नहीं लाई है। सरकार सोचकर भी यह बिल नहीं लाई है, क्योंकि इसमें जितने प्रावधान हैं, हमारे मायने में उनका कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

कानून वर्ष 2024 में भी बना था। वह इसी तरह का कानून था। इसमें आपने सजा का

प्रावधान थोड़ा बढ़ा दिया है। डॉ. राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी वर्ष 2024 में भी बनी थी, जिसकी आपने परवाह नहीं की और अब आपने नंदन नीलेकणि की अध्यक्षता में हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बना दी है। आपने इसमें क्या किया है, इसमें क्या फर्क है? आपने इसमें थोड़ा सजा बढ़ा दिया है। दूसरा फर्क यह है कि एक फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट होगा। यह भी बिजेपी का एक नया जुमला है। अब देश में 800 फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स चल रहे हैं, जिनमें ढाई लाख केसेज पेंडिंग हैं। पेपल लीक के मामले में भी दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने राउज एवेन्यू कोर्ट को फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बना दिया है, जिसमें आपने सरकारी वकील भी पहुंचाने का काम नहीं किया है। फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट जुमला है।

आपने कहा है कि अब हम जांच 60 दिनों में करेंगे। आपने इसमें यह नया प्रावधान कर दिया है। आप यह कैसे करेंगे? यह सीबीआई करेगी। वह सीबीआई, जिसने वर्ष 2024 के पेपर लीक के मुख्य आरोपी के खिलाफ दो सालों में एक भी सबूत अर्जित नहीं कर पाई और अब उनकी बेल हो गई है। मुख्य आरोपी संजीव मुखीया है।

21.00 hrs

…* उस सीबीआई से आप कह रहे हैं कि वह जांच करेगी। अगर कानून बनाना ही था, तो तीन से पांच साल, पांच साल से सात साल नहीं। कानून बनाना था, तो पहली पंक्ति होनी चाहिए थी कि अगली बार नीट का पेपर लीक होगा, तो शिक्षा मंत्री का पहले इस्तीफा होगा, यह कानून बनाना चाहिए था। इस कानून का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। मगर यह इन परिस्थितियों में आया, जिस परिस्थिति में आपका सिंहासन डोल रहा था। जब आपको यह बात समझ में आई कि अब शिक्षा मंत्री से ही नहीं, देश का युवा सरकार से जवाबदेही मांग रहा है और अगला नंबर किसी का भी लग सकता है।

वहां पर नारे चले। वहां के नारे आपको सुनने की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर नारे चले कि शिक्षा मंत्री तो झांकी है, प्रधान मंत्री बाकी है। जब वहां से ये बातें आईं, उस समय इन परिस्थितियों

* Not recorded.

में यह बिल आपकी हार का सबूत है और देश के छात्रों और युवाओं की जीत का यह सबूत है। मैं देश के छात्रों और युवाओं को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश में दिखा दिया कि वे देश के भविष्य नहीं हैं, मगर वर्तमान में भी एक समझदार देश की एक ऐसी आवाज हैं, जिन्होंने बिना हिंसा या ऐसा कोई रास्ता लिए, अहिंसा के रास्ते रचनात्मक रूप से देश के गंभीर मुद्दों को आपके कान तक पहुंचाने का काम किया।

आपने देखा कि उनके हाथ में पत्थर नहीं थे, उनके हाथ में संविधान था। उनके हाथ में टेलीफोन था, जिससे किसी ने रील बनाई, किसी ने मीम बनाया, किसी ने गीत गाया। उन्होंने दिखा दिया कि हमारे प्रजातंत्र में सवाल पूछने वाले देशद्रोही नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रजातंत्र के प्रहरी हैं। उन्होंने यह बता दिया, यह दिखा दिया और आज यह चर्चा इस बात का सबूत है कि देश की युवा पीढ़ी ने, जेन-जी ने दिखा दिया कि देश में, प्रजातंत्र में असली मालिक जनता है, प्रजा है, राजा नहीं है। असली राजा प्रजा ही है, यह दिखा दिया।

यह जेन-जी, जिनकी जुबान पर शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह का इंकलाब जिंदाबाद का नारा था। जब वह कभी आपसे टकराते थे, तो वह दूसरा नारा 'वास्ते गुना हुईया' देते थे। आपको इसे समझना है, तो आप घर जाकर गूगल पर सर्च कर लेना कि यह क्या नारा है? वह 'वास्ते गुना हुईया' नारा देते थे और वो इतने प्यार से, इतने खूबसूरत तरीके से इस्तीफा मांगते थे, तो कहते थे कि कुचु-पुचु इस्तीफा दे दो, आज हमारा जन्मदिन है।

ऐसी हमारी अगली पीढ़ी है। हमें हमारी अगली पीढ़ी पर गौरव है, लेकिन आपकी 12 साल की सरकार के बाद हमारा भविष्य, देश का भविष्य और अगली पीढ़ी चौराहे पर आ गई है। यह आपकी सरकार के 12 साल का रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। अगली पीढ़ी के जुबान पर, जब वह चौराहे पर आई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस सरकार में हमारा भविष्य चौपट हो गया। यह आपका रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस सरकार में हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था चौपट हो गई, यह आपका रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। उन्होंने कहा कि परीक्षा व्यवस्था चौपट हो गई, यह आपका रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस सरकार में रोजगार व्यवस्था चौपट हो गई, यह आपका रिपोर्ट कार्ड है। आपका रिपोर्ट कार्ड

यह है कि इन 12 साल के बाद लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था भी चौपट हो गई, इसीलिए देश के भविष्य को चौराहे पर आना पड़ा।

आपके समय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था चौपट हो गई, जिस व्यवस्था में संवाद का स्थान होना चाहिए, एकाउंटेबिलिटी की बात होनी चाहिए। संवाद का कोई स्थान नहीं बचा। जहां बातचीत की बात होनी चाहिए थी, जब कोई भी वर्ग अपनी बात उठाता है, तो वहां बेरिकैड्स । जब एकाउंटेबिलिटी की बात होती है, तो आपके मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार में इस्तीफे नहीं होते हैं। कोई कितनी बड़ी गलती करे, लेकिन इस्तीफे नहीं होते हैं। बिना एकाउंटेबिलिटी के लोकतंत्र नहीं चल सकता। आपने कैसे हैंडल किया, वैसे ही हैंडल किया, जैसे आपने किसान आंदोलन में और हमारी पहलवान बेटियां बैठी थीं और बाकी हर आंदोलन में आपने उसी रूप से इस आंदोलन को भी जब हमारे देश का युवा निकला, तो आपने क्या किया, उनके ऊपर बीजेपी की वही टूलकिट। पहले इनको नोएडा में बैठी मीडिया ने देशद्रोही बताया। बीजेपी की आईटी सेल ने इनको विदेशी ताकतों से प्रेरित बताया। उनको यूनिवर्सिटीज … (व्यवधान)

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : मैडम, रूल नंबर 352(iv) कहता है कि A Member while speaking shall not reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it. … (*Interruptions*) ये एक वर्ड भी इस बिल के बारे में नहीं बोल रहे हैं, बाकी पूरी दुनिया की बातें बोल रहे हैं । इनको मना किया जाए कि ये बिल पर बोलें । … (व्यवधान)

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : सभापति महोदया, उसके बाद बात वहीं तक नहीं रुकी। उसके बाद पुलिस की बर्बरता हुई, जिसे पूरे देश और दुनिया ने देखा। वे कौन क्रूर व्यक्ति थे, जिन्होंने एके-47, पैलेट गन्स, टीयर गैस और लाठियों में कीलें लगाकर हमारे देश के नौजवानों पर लाठियां बरसाने का काम किया? … (व्यवधान) ये बोल रहे हैं। अभी भी ये चुप नहीं हुए हैं। अरविंद सावंत जी अभी रिया अहीर की बात कर रहे थे, जो मुम्बई पुलिस की बस के सामने आई थी। उसको पुलिस थाने में दोबारा जाना पड़ा और उसने शिकायत दर्ज करवाई कि बीजेपी से संबंधित लोग उन पर

अपमानित शब्दावली का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, ये देश के बच्चे प्रोटेस्ट में क्यों आए थे? ये शिक्षा और परीक्षा व्यवस्था में संपूर्ण बदलाव चाहते थे। ये बिल की बात कर रहे हैं तो मैं बिल पर दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आज यह स्थिति है कि आज देश की शिक्षा में हमारे जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं, वे दुनिया में सबसे स्ट्रेसफुल लाइफ जीने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इस पर हमें राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सोचना पड़ेगा।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, हमने दो बजे से यह डिबेट शुरू की थी। यह बिल बहुत गंभीर विषय के ऊपर है और विपक्ष के इतने माननीय सांसदों ने इस विषय पर चर्चा की, लेकिन एक भी वक्ता ने अभी तक बिल की गंभीरता पर, बिल के विषय पर एक भी शब्द नहीं बोला है। सब के सब पूरी तरह से विषयहीन है। ... (व्यवधान) यह भी नहीं पता कि इन्होंने यह बिल पढ़ा भी है या नहीं पढ़ा है? ... (व्यवधान) ये बिल का विषय समझते भी हैं या नहीं समझते हैं? एक भी वक्ता ने बिल के ऊपर एक शब्द नहीं बोला है। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे लगता है कि इनको बिल पढ़ना चाहिए। बिल युवाओं के लिए, उनके भविष्य के लिए नए और अच्छे प्रावधान लेकर आया है। सख्त कार्रवाई करने के प्रावधान लाया है, जिससे आगे पेपर लीक को रोका जा सके। उसके ऊपर एक भी वक्ता के पास बोलने के लिए एक शब्द भी नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति : श्री गुरमीत सिंह जी।

श्री गुरमीत सिंह मीत हायेर (संगरूर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले देश की युवा शक्ति को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी वजह से आज इस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं जंतर-मंतर पर गया था। मैंने वहां का खूबसूरत नजारा देखा था।

वहां पर क्रांतिकारी गाने गाए जा रहे थे। इंकलाब जिंदाबाद के नारे लग रहे थे। नारे लगाने वालों में पगड़ी पहने सरदार भी थे, हिन्दू भी थे, मुसलमान भी थे और ईसाई भी थे।

सभापति महोदया, बीजेपी ने इस पर एक नेरेटिव बनाया। 12 सालों में लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये

खर्च किए और सारे देश की मीडिया को लगाया। मैं देश की युवा शक्ति को इस बात की बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके एक आंदोलन ने सारा नेरेटिव तहस-नहस कर दिया। पिछले 12 सालों से केवल देश के लोगों को बांटने का काम बीजेपी के लोगों ने किया है।

हिंदू-मुस्लिम में बांट कर रखो, लोगों को जाति और धर्म के नाम पर बांटकर रखो और राजनीति करो। इसलिए इससे पहले जितने भी धरने लगे, जब सीएए का धरना हुआ तो आपने कहा कि ये पाकिस्तान के लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान) किसानों का धरना हुआ तो आपने कहा कि ये खालिस्तानी हैं, लेकिन मैं देश की युवा शक्ति को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने पहली बार शिक्षा को मुद्दा बनाकर, जिन्होंने पहली बार देश के भविष्य को मुद्दा बनाकर इनकी हिंदू-मुस्लिम राजनीति को तहस-नहस कर दिया। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं देश की युवा शक्ति को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने पहली बार शिक्षा को मुद्दा बनाकर, जिन्होंने पहली बार देश के भविष्य को मुद्दा बनाकर इनकी हिंदू-मुस्लिम राजनीति को तहस-नहस कर दिया। इनको आज यह डर नहीं है कि एक मंत्री का रेजिग्नेशन हो गया, बल्कि आज इनको डर यह है कि इनका हिंदू-मुस्लिम का नैरेटिव टूट गया।

इनको पता है कि देश का नौजवान जाग गया है और वह शिक्षा, बेरोज़गारी पर बात करेगा। इनको पता है कि अगर यूपी में शिक्षा पर बात हुई, तो इनकी सरकार बिल्कुल नहीं बनने वाली है। इनको पता है कि अगर पंजाब में शिक्षा और बेरोज़गारी पर बात हुई, तो ये कहीं नहीं टिक पाएंगे। इनकी यही परेशानी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान जी के चेहरे पर क्या आपने इससे पहले कभी इतनी स्ट्रेस देखी है, इतना परेशान देखा है।

जो प्रधान मंत्री जी चार-चार कैमरे लगवाकर वीडियो बनवाते हैं, वही रात को 12 बजे खुद वीडियो बना रहे थे, क्योंकि उनको यही डर है कि नैरेटिव टूट गया। देश के नौजवान जाग गए हैं। आज डेवलपमेंट, शिक्षा पर चुनाव होगा, तो आपको पता है कि आप कहीं नहीं टिक पाएंगे।

महोदया, पिछले दिनों इनके प्रवक्ता बैठ-बैठकर कहते थे कि हम चेंजेस ला रहे हैं। जब पेपर लीक हो गया, तो इन्होंने कहा कि हम एयरफोर्स का इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि एयरफोर्स का इस्तेमाल हमसे पहले केन्या, अल्जीरिया, इंडोनेशिया, फिलीपींस कर रहे हैं। आप एक भी विकसित देश जैसे कि आस्ट्रेलिया, अमेरिका, कनाडा आदि का नाम बता दें, जो एयरफोर्स का इस्तेमाल कर रहा हो। आप इनको विश्वगुरु कह रहे हैं।

महोदया, इन्होंने कहा कि हम टेलीग्राम व दूसरी ऐप्स को ब्लॉक कर देंगे। इसमें भी एक बड़ी इंट्रेस्टिंग बात है। इनका इस्तेमाल अल्जीरिया, जॉर्डन, इराक, सूडान, इथोपिया, सीरिया जैसे देश कर रहे हैं। आप खुद देखें कि आप देश को कहां ले जाकर खड़ा कर रहे हैं।

ये सारे के सारे वही देश हैं, जहां धर्म, जाति की राजनीति चल रही है। आज हमें सोचना होगा कि हमें किस तरफ बढ़ना है, डेवलपमेंट की तरफ या इन देशों की तरफ ?

महोदया, इन्होंने कहा कि हम सजा को बढ़ाकर 3 साल से 5 साल कर देंगे। इससे पहले भी सजा का प्रावधान था। दिक्कत इस बात की है कि इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। किसी को सजा नहीं हो रही है।

आज कत्ल की सजा 20 साल है। अगर आप अपराधी को सजा नहीं देंगे, तो चाहे उसकी सजा 100 साल कर दीजिए, उससे क्या फायदा होगा? 1 साल से 5 साल सजा करने में क्या फायदा?

वर्ष 2024 के नीट पेपर लीक में एक भी आदमी को अभी तक सजा नहीं मिली। मुझे लगता है कि अब हमें प्रिवेंटिव एक्शन लेने चाहिए। आज देश का एजुकेशन सिस्टम, टेस्टिंग सिस्टम चेंज होना चाहिए, जिससे मुझे लगता है कि देश की शिक्षा में सुधार आ सकता है। ये जो कर रहे हैं और जो इन्होंने किया है वह केवल और केवल युवा शक्ति के प्रेशर की वजह से किया है।

मैं फिर से युवा शक्ति को सलाम करना चाहता हूं, जिसने सरकार को झुकाने का काम किया और नए मुद्दे-शिक्षा, बेरोज़गारी जैसे मुद्दों पर भारत के लोगों को फिर से लाकर खड़ा कर दिया। धन्यवाद।

श्री शशांक मणि (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर

बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद । नि:संदेह नीट परीक्षा पत्र लीक के बाद हमारे युवाओं में चिंता है, जिस पर हम सभी को गंभीरता से विश्लेषण करना होगा । मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूं कि वे त्वरित गति से इस विधेयक को इस सदन में लाए, ताकि हमारे युवाओं को भविष्य में इस प्रकार के पेपर लीक पर चिंता न जतानी पड़े । उसी के साथ-साथ इस चर्चा में हमें अपने युवाओं के भविष्य के बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा । उनकी महत्वाकांक्षा, उनके बल व सकारात्मक सोच पर भी हमें प्रकाश डालना पड़ेगा । मेरा मानना है कि इस बिल में हमें दो-पक्षीय डिबेट करनी पड़ेगी । मेरा सौभाग्य रहा है कि पिछले 18 सालों में मैंने युवाओं के साथ काफी काम किया है । मैंने अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के साथ पूरे देश भर में काम किया है । मेरे द्वारा स्थापित जागृति रेल यात्रा, जो पिछले 18 सालों से 500 युवाओं को 8 हजार किलो मीटर तक पूरे देश में भ्रमण कराती है ।

मैंने बड़ी नजदीक से देखा है, 28 प्रांतों से ये बच्चे आते हैं और इनके साथ मैंने रेलवे स्टेशन पर खाना खाया है । इनके साथ चलकर बसों में मैंने इनके साथ वाद-विवाद किया है और उससे मुझे मालूम हुआ कि इनकी आकांक्षाएं क्या हैं, इनकी प्रतियां क्या हैं? मैंने देखा है कि पिछले 18 साल से और खासकर के पिछले 12 सालों से इनमें कितना परिवर्तन आया है । किस प्रकार की सकारात्मक सोच आज दिख रही है और इसके लिए आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को मैं साधुवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उनके प्रयास से रिस्पांसिबिलिटी की ओर जो दिशा बंधी है और उससे ही आज की तारीख में हमारा युवा विकसित भारत के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है । शायद इसी कारणवश आज हमारा देश सबसे तेज अर्थव्यवस्था में शामिल हो रहा है और इसके लिए मैं समझता हूं कि कई ऐसी शक्तियां चिंतित हैं जो इसको रोकने का भी प्रयास कर रही है ।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आज दो विषयों पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूं । एक नीट पेपर लीक कैसे हुआ और उसके बाद हमारी सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की और पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों में इस पर क्या किया गया है? इसी के साथ-साथ दूसरा विषय यह है कि आज की तारीख में सबके प्रयास से हमारे युवाओं में क्या शक्ति है, उसका हम लोग कैसे प्रयोग करें, ताकि इनको भी नई आकांक्षाएं

मिलें। पहले तो मैं कहूंगा कि बहुत सालों पहले मैंने भी ज्वाइंट इंटरेंस एग्जामिनेशन, आईआईटी दिया था मेरी भी 317 रैंक आयी थी और उसके बाद मैंने आईआईटी, दिल्ली से बीटेक किया था। मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से पता है कि किस प्रकार की व्यथा होती है यदि कोई इस प्रकार का पेपर लीक हो जाए या कैंसिल हो जाए। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूं और अपने देश के युवाओं को आश्वस्त कराना चाहता हूं कि यदि किसी सरकार ने इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचा है, तो आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार है। जब वर्ष 2014 में हमारी सरकार आई उसके तीन साल बाद हमने एनटीए का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम किया, नेशनल टेस्टिंग अकेडमी, उसके साथ-साथ हमने एक नई शिक्षा प्रणाली एनईपी पर भी काम किया। इन दोनों के होते-होते आज की तारीख में जो पुरानी व्यवस्था थी, जो पुरानी शिक्षा व्यवस्था थी, कांग्रेस सरकारों ने सालों-साल उसको अपनाया कि हम लोग अपने अपने बच्चों को सिर्फ बाबू और क्लर्क बनाए, उसके विपरीत एनईपी ने एक बहुत बड़ा दर्शन दिया और मैं समझता हूं कि एनटीए के अंदर 6.6 करोड़ लोगों ने आज तक शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, मतलब कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम की पूरी आबादी जैसे लोगों ने पूरी तरह निष्पक्ष रूप से शिक्षा की है और पिछले साल ही 95 लाख लोगों ने शिक्षा दी है। मैं ये समझता हूं कि इससे हमें प्रेरणा लेनी पड़ेगी, इसी के साथ हमारे कई अन्य वक्ताओं ने और सदन में मेरे सहयोगी अनुराग जी ने बड़ी मशक्कत से इस बात का वर्णन किया कि पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने किस प्रकार से इस प्रकार का काेई भी काम हमारे बच्चों के भविष्य के लिए नहीं किया। अगर आप देखें एनटीए के पहले सीबीएससी इन इम्तिहानों को कराती थी, तो वर्ष 2004 में ऑल इंडिया प्री मेडिकल टेस्ट में पर्चा लीक हुआ, उस समय केंद्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, सीबीएससी में वर्ष 2006 में 12वीं का अकाउंटिंग का पर्चा लीक हुआ, उस समय भी कांग्रेस की सरकार थी वर्ष 2007 में ऑल इंडिया इंजीनियरिंग एग्जामिनेशन का पर्चा लीक हुआ, उस समय भी कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। वर्ष 2008 में पीएमटी का पर्चा लीक हुआ, उस समय भी कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। वर्ष 2011 एवं 2012 में एम्स का पर्चा लीक हुआ, वर्ष 2014 में 10वीं एवं 12वीं का पर्चा लीक हुआ।

सभापति महोदया, मैं अन्य राज्यों की बात नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन राजस्थान पर हम लोगों

को कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिए, क्योंकि राजस्थान में कांग्रेस सरकार के बीच में एक पूरा गिराेह बन गया था, आज के नीट एग्जाम के लीक की जड़ें भी राजस्थान तक जाती हैं। रही बात मेरे प्रदेश की, रही बात उत्तर प्रदेश की, इसका व्याख्यान भोला जी इस भाषण के बाद करेंगे, लेकिन मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूं कि पहली बार वर्ष 1992 में हमारी सरकार आयी, तो हम एंटी चीटिंग ऑर्डिनेंस लाए। इस देश और मेरे प्रदेश का दुर्भाग्य है कि वर्ष 1993 में जब सपा की सरकार आई, तो उसने ऑर्डिनेंस को रद्द कर दिया। ऐसी सरकार जो कि देशद्रोही है, जो कि युवाओं की द्रोही है, यह बताइए कि एक पूरा जनरेशन वहां तबाह हो गया, क्योंकि सपा की सरकार ने वहां पर एंटी चीटिंग लॉ को उलटा दिया। यह कांग्रेस और सपा के नेता घड़ियाली आंसू बहा रहे हैं। परीक्षा के ऊपर इनका जो ट्रैक रेकॉर्ड है, वह निंदनीय है। मैं समझता हूं उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे। इस प्रकार से इन लोगों ने अपना काम किया है। ये संघर्ष की बात करते हैं, इनका तो सोने की थाली पर राजनीतिक भविष्य है, लेकिन ये परिवारवादी संस्थाएं संघर्ष की बात करती हैं कि हम लोगों ने संघर्ष किया। यह बात सही है कि 3 मई को जब हमारा नीट का पेपर लीक हुआ, तो उसके बाद हम लोग को कड़ी कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी। मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूं, एक एग्जामिनेशन जिसको करवाने में चार से पांच महीने लगते हैं, उसको 45 दिन में करवा दिया। 45 दिन में 5400 सेंटरों पर करवाया गया। 14 राज्यों और 13 भाषाओं में करवाया गया, उसमें 1.4 लाख सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाए, 50 हजार जैमर लगाए गए। इस प्रकार का होल ऑफ सोसाइटी अप्रोच किया गया, तब जाकर 45 दिन में नीट की परीक्षा देने वाले विद्यार्थी आज मेडिकल कॉलेज में एडमिशन ले रहे हैं।

आज की तारीख में जो 13 लोग गिरफ्तार हैं, यह कानून उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देगा। मैं इस कानून पर दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। इस कानून में जो प्रावधान हैं, उनमें हर राज्य को यह छूट है कि वह स्पेशल कोर्ट्स लगाए, जिसमें 90 दिन के अंदर उसको त्वरित गति से काम करना पड़ेगा। स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स सेंटर को दी गई है, जिसमें 60 दिन के अंदर काम करना पड़ेगा। इसमें कई ऐसे प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जिसमें कड़ाई है। कोई भी व्यक्ति आज की तारीख में चीटिंग करने

का प्रयास करेगा, तो उसको 3 वर्ष के स्थान पर 5 वर्ष की सजा दी जाएगी। इसमें जुर्माने की राशि को 50 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 10 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है और कॉरपोरेट संस्थाओं के लिए जुर्माना 5 करोड़ रुपये तक निर्धारित किया गया है। उन्हें 8 वर्ष तक सार्वजनिक परीक्षाओं के संचालन में प्रतिबंधता रहेगी। संगठनात्मक अपराधों के मामलों में न्यूनतम सजा 7 वर्ष जुर्माना और 10 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाई गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त विशेष न्यायालयों के निर्णय के विरुद्ध अपील सीधे उच्च न्यायालय में ही जाएगी। हाल ही में नंदन नीलेकणि जी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई गई है। उसके माध्यम से कई ऐसी चीजें होंगी, जिनके संबंध में मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकारी उसे आगे बढ़ाएगी।

महोदया, मैं इस सदन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या पर्चे पहले लीक नहीं हुए थे? आज जिस प्रकार का वातावरण इस समय बनाया जा रहा है, उसके पीछे एक अलग सोच है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके मन में हमारे युवाओं के लिए कोई सोच नहीं है। ये डर गए हैं। ये पिछले 4-5 महीनों से देख रहे हैं। हमारे देश की जनता ने लगातार इनको ठुकराया है। इनके 26 सांसद लोक सभा में हमारा समर्थन कर रहे हैं, 6 सांसद राज्य सभा में हमारा समर्थन कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि ये राजनीति करना ही नहीं जानते हैं। ये इस सदन में नहीं आना चाहते हैं, इसीलिए अपना आंदोलन सड़कों पर ले जा रहे हैं। यह सदन, जो विश्व का सबसे बड़ा सदन है, उसकी मर्यादा कब रहेगी? ये आंदोलनकर्ता छात्रों को अपना निशाना बनाकर राजनीति को सड़कों पर ला रहे हैं। इस प्रकार का बर्ताव जनता देख रही है। इनके साथ विदेशी ताकतें भी जुड़ गई हैं। मैं इसकी निंदा करता हूं।

Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I would like to now turn to my second point, which is around the appeal for a nation which is built with youth energies and aspirations. This is a nation which has been ignored because previous Left-leaning Governments have had a structural flaw. That structural flaw was that they always depended on *Naukri*. They always depended on examination. No

doubt that is required. We are here to debate that. We are here to make sure the examinations are right, but the Left-leaning Governments have had an over-dependence either on *Sarkari Naukri* or on companies with big budgets. Both of these are under threat.

Let us look at this nation. We are the largest nation on the planet, but we have the largest youth population. We have something like 38 crore people who are below the age of 29, which means that the whole population of the United States of America is less than our youth population. This is not just a game of numbers. This is also about new energies, new aspirations, new thinking and innovation. That is absolutely the essence of youth energy. For that, the narrative which our Government has set is that youth cannot just be job seekers; they have to be job creators. This is where we must focus our energies as to how do we make sure that our youth are job creators. This is where I believe, we must examine that if you look at the number of engineering colleges – I was a product of one – all medical colleges, all civil services, all lawyers, all doctors, may I say, all Army personnel, then you will find that the ability for us to make the aspirations of youth fulfilled just by jobs is minimal. If you look at NEET, only five per cent students clear the exam. If you look at IITs, only two per cent candidates clear the exam. If you look at civil services, only 2 per cent candidates clear the exams. What about the remaining 20 people for every successful person? This is the viewpoint of the Left-leaning Governments and this is something that the British left us with. The British wanted us to be *Naukars*, and *Naukri* is what Congress has always proposed

to this nation. This is against what we believe. We believe every person who fails an exam is not a failed person. He has his own options. He has his own abilities and we must respect those abilities. I will give you my example. I have two daughters. One of them is a very good artist and she is pursuing a performing arts career. She is flourishing in that. The other daughter is in the corporate sector because she was inclined in that fashion. So, two individuals from the same family have different *pratibha*. This *pratibha* has to be recognised. This flourishing has to be made possible. Every person is not suited to fight a JEE examination or NEET examination. This is what our Government has done.

We have a two-pronged strategy since we have come into power. We have increased the number of seats in all the medical examinations. We have gone from 306 to 730 medical colleges. Look at engineering colleges; IITs have gone up from 16 to 23. There are many other such things, but we have also focussed – especially I would thank the Prime Minister for focussing the energies of this nation – on the other opportunities, which are through *swavalamban*, through *swadeshi*.

This is where the Prime Minister has changed the narrative of this country. He has exercised what I call positive freedom. Positive freedom is not about working against somebody. Positive freedom is about working for something. This is where young people are now uniting. I have seen this during my *Yatra*. They are uniting to build a great nation through positive freedom. Positive freedom is not the absence of restrictions. It is about

embracing change to take society forward.

In the inspiring words of Tom Keller, "Freedom is not the absence of restrictions but finding the right ones." This is precisely what the Prime Minister is emphasising through his vision of *Sabka Prayas*. This is where we must take the debate for our youth. Of course, we must create more colleges. Of course, we must ensure that examinations are conducted properly. However, for the first time, our Government created a Ministry dedicated to enterprise after 2014. No previous Government had done that. Earlier, there was only a Ministry focused on skilling. Alongside education, we have now established a Ministry dedicated to enterprise. The start-up ecosystem and the Stand-Up ecosystem of our nation are the beauty of our country. We are the third-largest economy on this planet. पहले किसी ने ऐसा नहीं किया। अगर आप अटल इनोवेशन लैब्स, अटल टिंकरिंग लैब्स देखें, आजकल हर स्कूल में इनोवेशन है। आप जाइए, कहीं भी जाइए, तो आज की तारीख में प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ इनोवेटर्स खड़े हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के संयोग से आज की तारीख में हमारा भारतवर्ष आगे बढ़ेगा।

This is extremely important for us to consider in the context that I have just described and what our Government is proposing.

I would say that these institutions are creating a new India. When we talk about *Swaraj*, it stands for *Swavalamban*. It stands for *Swadeshi*. It stands for *Sthaniya Rozgar*. *Swaraj* represents a new India.

This is where the Government plays the role of *Jambavan*. I would like to recite one of my favourite lines from the *Ramayana*.

"कहइ रीछपति सुनु हनुमाना। का चुप साधि रहेहु बलवाना॥"

"पवन तनय बल पवन समाना। बुधि बिबेक बिग्यान निधाना॥"

हमारे युवाओं में सभी शक्तियां हैं, उस शक्ति को उजागर करने के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, हमारी सरकार खड़ी है, ताकि हम लोग जामवंत का किरदार खड़ा करें और मैं अपोजिशन से बोलना चाहता हूं, if anyone wishes to see this in action, they should visit my Lok Sabha constituency and the 10 districts around it.

Through the *Swavalambi Bharat Abhiyan*, we have created a movement of enterprise that is generating employment. Young people are flourishing there in their own different ways. I am not suggesting only one path. They are progressing in their own different ways.

To the Opposition, especially the Congress, I would say this, “Be committed to democracy, not to mobocracy”. It was an absolutely desperate act to seek shelter outside the Prime Minister's residence when your own record on examination paper leaks has been so abysmal.

Everyone was laughing at it. We all know that you were competing in an entirely different political space merely to display sympathy. There was no genuine sympathy. If you are not successful at the hustings, do not use the youth as a battering ram for your failed aspirations.

Instead, examine why you have not been successful at the hustings. You need to examine that. You cannot take this debate outside Parliament and believe that you can achieve your political objectives in that manner. Not only are you acting against the future of our youth, but you are also playing into the hands of forces that are trying to slow our country down.

I would say that the East India Companies of the internet are once again

surrounding our nation. They are looking to divide us. This is where I would say that, in the new Battle of Plassey, you are, perhaps unwittingly, becoming the new Mir Jafars. I say "unwittingly".

Please remember what happened to Mir Jafar. We must remain united so that we are never divided. I was watching some international news channels last week, and I could see them gloating over the difficulties we were facing. Let us not fall into that trap. It happened once before in 1757. Let us ensure that we remain a united country. This is not about us and them.

As Supriya ji rightly said, “these are all our children”. हम दोनों के बच्चे यहां पर इसमें हैं, इसमें कोई हमारा तुम्हारा नहीं है । आइये हम लोग मिल-जुल कर उनके साथ आगे बढ़ें । मैं यही कहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ सत्ता पक्ष का व्यवहार नहीं है, यह सिर्फ ट्रेजरी का व्यवहार नहीं है, इसमें हर सांसद को घुसना पड़ेगा, यह पक्ष-विपक्ष की बात नहीं है । हर युवा को, हर परिवार को, हर माता को, हर पिता को, हर किसान को, हर महिला को यह कहना पड़ेगा कि हमारे युवाओं के लिए हम ऐसी परिपक्व व्यवस्था बनाएं, ताकि उनको चिंता न करनी पड़े ।

इसी के साथ-साथ दोस्तों हम लोगों को यह भी निश्चित करना पड़ेगा कि कैसे हम लोग अपने युवाओं को शक्ति दें, ताकि वे भारतीय राष्ट्र को बनाने के लिए आगे बढ़ें । अभी आगे 15 अगस्त आ रहा है और उसी उपलक्ष्य में अपनी वाणी को विराम देते हुए मैं श्री अटल जी की एक बहुत प्रिय कविता आपको बताता हूं –

“15 अगस्त का दिन कहता आज़ादी अभी अधूरी है,
15 अगस्त का दिन कहता आज़ादी अभी अधूरी है,
सपने सच होने बाकी हैं, रावी की शपथ न पूरी है ।”

आइये दोस्तों, मिल-जुल कर अपने छात्रों के साथ चलें, उनकी आकांक्षाओं को पूर्ण करें और जो शपथ हमारे पूर्वजों ने ली थी, जब हमें स्वतंत्रता मिली थी और आने वाले समय में हमारे

युवाओं को लेनी है, उसके लिए प्रतिबद्धता से आगे बढ़ें।

आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक (राजमहल) : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदया।

मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, जो कि इस देश के बच्चों के भविष्य से संबंधित है। उसमें सभी साथ होने चाहिए। जिस तरह से लगातार आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि इस सब्जेक्ट की सीरियसनेस कुछ लोग नहीं समझ पाए हैं, क्योंकि अभी भी सरकार की जो मंशा है, उस पर कहीं न कहीं सवाल जरूर खड़ा होता है।

इस आंदोलन या विरोध को जिस तरह से दबाने का प्रयास किया गया, वह सरकार की हठधर्मिता को दिखा रहा है। जिस तरह से ब्रूट फोर्स का इस्तेमाल किया गया, यह सरकार की मानसिकता को दर्शा रहा था।

यह किस तरह की मानसिकता है कि बच्चों के खिलाफ एके47 का इस्तेमाल हो, बच्चों के खिलाफ पैलेट गन का इस्तेमाल हो, बच्चों के खिलाफ आंसू गैस का इस्तेमाल हो और ऐसे भी दृश्य दिखे, जहां पर हाइवा खड़े थे, उस रिस्ट्रिक्टेड जोन में, जिसमें पत्थर भरे पड़े थे।

बच्चों पर पत्थर इस्तेमाल करने की सोच रखने वाली सरकार को हम किस तरह से देखना चाहेंगे? आज जिस तरह से नीट की फेलियर पर पूरे देश के बच्चे हों, बुजुर्ग हों या महिलाएं हों, सब लोग एकजुट होकर के जो उस जगह पर बैठे थे, वहां पर थे और जो बाहर से भी इसका समर्थन कर रहे थे, मैं सभी को बधाई देता हूं।

आज सरकार के उस माइंडसेट का जनता ने विरोध किया। जिम्मेदारी पर लगातार सवाल इसलिए खड़ा हो रहा है, क्योंकि सरकार से संबंधित मंत्री सदन में भी कई बार असत्य बात बोल चुके हैं। सदन को भ्रमित कर चुके हैं। गलत नीतियों के खिलाफ जब भी बोला गया, चाहे वह केंद्र सरकार की एजेंसी ईडी हो, सीबीआई हो, इनकम टैक्स हो और संस्थानों को भी प्रभावित करने का काम इस सरकार ने लगातार प्रयास किया।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सिर्फ एक एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर के इस्तीफे से वहां पर बात समाप्त नहीं होती है, क्योंकि वह तो नीट फेलियर के ऊपर बात खत्म हुई थी, लेकिन बच्चों पर जिस तरह से बर्बरता हुई, आज मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर कोई संवैधानिक तरीके से विरोध करता है, उस पर पैलेट गन इस्तेमाल होनी बैन होनी चाहिए।

आज अगर आरएएफ का इस्तेमाल हुआ, पैलेट गन का इस्तेमाल हुआ, आंसू गैस का इस्तेमाल हुआ, तो इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है? इतने लंबे समय तक आपका जो विरोध खिंचा और उस पर लगातार बर्बरता हुई, इसकी जिम्मेदारी कहीं न कहीं होम मिनिस्ट्री और सीधे-सीधे तौर पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ऊपर जाती है। ... (व्यवधान)

दादा, अगर आप आज भी विरोध करना चाहेंगे, तो इसका मतलब आप आज भी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। ... (व्यवधान) पढ़ाई, शिक्षा कभी इस सरकार की प्राथमिकता नहीं रही। लगातार फेलियर होने के बाद भी आप दोषारोपण करने से नहीं चुक रहे हैं।

हम लोग सुधार के लिए बिल्कुल साथ में हैं, लेकिन अगर आप अपनी गलतियों को सुधारना नहीं चाहेंगे, आज यही बात हुई कि यहां पर कोई विपक्ष के एमपी, एमएलए नहीं थे कि आप उसे बांग्लादेशी या कुछ और बोल दें।

अगर यही चीज सांसद और विधायक रहे होते, तो आप बहुत सारी एजेंसीज़ लगा चुके होते। यहां तो देश के बच्चे मैदान में उतरे हुए थे, वहां पर आपके हाथ मजबूर हो गए, लेकिन आप लोगों ने वहां पर भी पैलेट गन चलाने से, आंसू गैस चलाने से अपने आपको रोका नहीं। यह पूरा देश कहीं न कहीं आपकी असत्य बातों को देख चुका है। आपकी सरकार जो जुमलाबाजी लगातार करते चली आयी है।

मैडम, मुझे बोलने के लिए थोड़ा-सा समय और दीजिए, मैंने बहुत समय तक बोलने के लिए इंतज़ार किया है।... (व्यवधान)

आपकी जुमलेबाजी को पहले भी इस देश की जनता देख चुकी है, यहां के बच्चे तक इसको

देख चुके हैं। सरकार या सरकार में जो लोग बैठे हैं, पहले उनसे कहा जाता था कि माई-बाप, आपके पास ताकत है, आप कीजिए। लेकिन, आज वे देख चुके हैं कि यहां 'माई-बाप' जैसे लोग नहीं बैठे हैं, बल्कि शोषण करने वाले लोग आकर बैठ गए हैं, जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

विश्व गुरू बनने के चक्कर में हमारी जो फजीहत पूरे विश्व के पटल पर हो रही है, मुझे लगता है कि आज भी अगर आप झोला उठा कर निकल जाते हैं तो इस देश का भविष्य सँवर सकता है। इतनी ही बातें कह कर मैं अपनी बातों को विराम दूंगा।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*__SHRI SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):__ Madam Chairperson, Vanakkam. This Bill is brought with amendments to the Act of 2024. This legislation is aimed to regulate the examination system and to prevent paper leaks and malpractices affecting these exams in our country. Penal provisions are also amended. A Committee has been constituted to recommend reforms in the National Testing Agency and in the Examination System. Department of Education cannot be streamlined by these two measures alone as there is a systemic defect in intent and content in an unprecedented manner. Without treating the actual inherent disease, they are just putting bandage on the outer skin which is injured. No recommendation can be a solution to these issues. Even if you change the persons appointed there, there will not be any pertinent change in the system.

I urge that there should be complete transformation. From elementary education to higher education, everything should be nationalised. As long as

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

there is privatisation in education, these ill effects will continue. I urge that privatisation should come to an end in the field of education. This privatisation will cause indefinite loss to the people and this nation at large. Crores of students are unable to get education in rural and urban areas. Privatisation should be abolished in order to give educational opportunities to these deprived students. Government should take over everything.

This is what I want to say in the first instance. This Government lacks the political will to bring this transformation. They will never bring this transformation. This situation will continue in any case.

I want to say something about NEET. Ten years ago NEET was introduced in Tamil Nadu. There was no NEET prior to that. Many good doctors are in Tamil Nadu providing best health care facilities. Many people from all parts of the country and abroad come to Tamil Nadu for the best medical treatment. We have world class doctors in Tamil Nadu. They did not become Doctors through NEET. Without NEET we could provide world class Doctors and world class medical treatment. You should not force NEET on us. Tamil Nadu should get exemption from NEET. If other States wish, they can have NEET. But as regards Tamil Nadu, we want to categorically stress that it should be given exemption from NEET. Why this Bill was brought? What forced them to bring this Bill? It is all due to the student protest. Democracy was at stake during the BJP Government's rule here all these years. Democracy was in disorder.

This protest was staged to save democracy. This Government has come

down a little bit because of the strong protest by students and its impact. They were forced to hear those voices. That's why they paid heed to those voices. This student protest will not end for sure. They have themselves said this. I want to reiterate here. They asked 12 questions seeking answers from the Hon Union Minister for Home Affairs. We witnessed those atrocities faced by our students. Students were lathi charged and those lathis were fitted with nails. How inhuman they were. This police continue to remain as police of the colonial era. Colonial police will never treat people in a humanitarian manner.

They will beat the people portraying them as enemies. They are trained to beat. If they are trained to beat the people, they will continue to do so. New Training should be imparted to police personnel making them to act in a democratic manner. They should not behave like policemen of colonial era. Only then they will learn to respect people. Otherwise custodial deaths and other atrocities will continue to take place. They should be given training ti be humane by trying new ways and means. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी पार्टी राष्ट्रीय लोक दल और मेरे नेता आदरणीय श्री जयंत चौधरी जी की तरफ से the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026 के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के करोड़ों युवाओं, विद्यार्थियों और उनके माता-पिता को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी मेहनत, उनके सपने और उनका भविष्य प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी और एनडीए सरकार के लिए सर्वोपरि है। बच्चों के भविष्य की रक्षा करना किसी एक पार्टी का कार्य नहीं है।

बच्चे किसी राजनीतिक दल के सदस्य नहीं हैं, बल्कि इस भारत देश की अमानत हैं। बहुत से ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जिनमें किसान अपनी जमीन बेचकर अपने बेटे-बेटियों को कोचिंग में पढ़ाते हैं। मजदूर दिन-रात मेहनत करके फीस भरते हैं। जब कभी पेपर लीक जैसी अव्यवस्था आती है, तो पूरी परीक्षा ही नहीं टूटती, बल्कि लाखों परिवारों का विश्वास टूटता है।

कुछ लोगों ने नीट-यूजी 2026 की घटना के आधार पर यह भ्रम फैलाने का प्रयास किया कि सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठी रही, लेकिन सच्चाई इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। जैसे ही पेपर लीक के प्रमाण सामने आए, सरकार बिना हिचकिचाहट कड़ा निर्णय लेते हुए पूरी परीक्षा को रद्द कर दोबारा परीक्षा लेने की तैयारी में जुट गई।

महोदया, सरकार ने केवल परीक्षा दोबारा कराने तक स्वयं को सीमित नहीं रखा, बल्कि दोषियों के विरुद्ध निर्णायक कार्रवाई भी की। सीबीआई को जाँच सौंपी गई। मुख्य साजिशकर्ता की पहचान कर उसे गिरफ्तार किया गया और अब तक इस पूरे संगठित गिरोह से जुड़े 13 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है।

सरकार ने स्पष्ट संदेश दिया कि जो भी युवाओं के भविष्य से खिलवाड़ करेगा, चाहे वह कितना भी मजबूत हो, कितना भी प्रभावशाली हो, चाहे देश के किसी भी कोने में छिपा हो, सरकार उसे ढूँढकर कानून के कठघरे तक लाने का काम करेगी। इस संशोधन विधेयक के माध्यम से विशेष टास्क फोर्स, समयबद्ध जाँच होना एवं विशेष फास्ट ट्रैक न्यायालयों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। दण्ड के प्रावधानों में अभूतपूर्व सख्ती की गई है।

महोदया, राष्ट्रीय लोक दल की विचारधारा हमेशा ईमानदारी, शिक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय की रही है। हमारे प्रेरणास्रोत पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री भारत रत्न चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने हमेशा कहा कि देश का भविष्य ग्रामीण छात्रों और खेत-खलिहानों से तैयार होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री रहते हुए उन्होंने वर्ष 1970 में एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया कि सरकार ऐसे शिक्षण संस्थानों की सहायता बंद करेगी, जहाँ जाति या समुदाय के आधार पर नाम रखे गए थे। उनका मानना था कि शिक्षा का मंदिर किसी जाति, वर्ग या परिवार की पहचान से नहीं, बल्कि ज्ञान और प्रतिभा से होना

चाहिए।

उन्होंने शिक्षा व्यवस्था से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर रखने का प्रयास किया। आज यह संशोधन विधेयक भी उन्हीं की भावना को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करता है।

मान्यवर, आज तक पूर्व की खराब और दूषित व्यवस्था के कारण जितने बच्चे हमारे बीच नहीं रहे, मैं उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

सभापति महोदया, इसके अलावा मैं हमारे युवा छात्रों और उम्मीदवारों से कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हालांकि जीवन की हर परीक्षा महत्वपूर्ण होती है, लेकिन ज़िंदगी कभी भी किसी एक परीक्षा के नतीजे से तय नहीं होती। सरकार का विज़न सफलता के नए रास्ते बनाना है। एनईपी - नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी के तहत अप्रेंटिसशिप-एम्बेडेड डिग्री प्रोग्राम्स, स्किलिंग के ज़्यादा मौके और इंटरप्रेन्योरशिप और एक नए सिरे से ध्यान देने जैसी पहलों के जरिए हम युवाओं को न सिर्फ़ नौकरी पाने के लिए, बल्कि नौकरी पैदा करने के लिए भी तैयार करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदया, स्काईरूट एयरोस्पेस एक शानदार सफ़र है। हम सबके लिए एक बड़ा उदाहरण है, जिसे युवा भारतीय इंजीनियरों ने शुरू किया है और इनोवेशन को भारत में पहले प्राइवेट तौर पर विकसित रॉकेट लॉन्च में बदला है। यह हमें याद दिलाता है कि सफलता हुनर, लगन और कल्पना से मिलती है, न कि किसी एक परीक्षा के नतीजे से।

हर युवा भारतीय के लिए हमारा संदेश साफ है - सीखते रहिए, कुछ नया बनाते रहिए और कभी भी किसी एक असफलता को अपने भविष्य का फैसला न करने दें। आदरणीय श्री राज नाथ सिंह जी यहां बैठे थे। वर्ष 1990 के दौरान उन्होंने नकल माफियाओं के खिलाफ बड़ी मुहिम चलाई। लेकिन वह संगठित गिरोह किसी न किसी स्वरूप में सफल रहा और जो उस समय होना चाहिए था, वह पूर्ण लक्ष्य उस समय प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका।

सभापति महोदया, युवाओं का सशक्तिकरण केवल एक व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित नहीं करती। सभी व्यवस्थाओं के अंदर युवाओं की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित होनी चाहिए। मुझे अपने नेता आदरणीय श्री जयंत चौधरी जी पर गर्व है। वे हमें भी प्रेरित करते हैं और उनकी प्रेरणा से मैं भी प्राइवेट मेंबर

बिल लेकर आया कि सदन का सदस्य बनने की उम्र 25 साल से घटाकर 21 साल की जाए। यह प्रावधान भी हमारे नेता की सोच है, मैं इस बात के लिए उन्हें बड़ा धन्यवाद देता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, लोक सभा में युवाओं के लिए व्यवस्थाओं को समझा जा सकता है। अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। विश्व में अन्य देश भी हैं, जहां यह समस्या आई है। पेपर लीक की समस्या केवल भारत देश में ही नहीं है। चाइना और यूएस जैसी विकसित इकोनॉमीज़ ने भी इसके लिए रास्ता निकाला है। हम और आप भी अगर चाहेंगे, तो यहां बैठकर एक बेहतर व्यवस्था के साथ रास्ता निकालने का काम करेंगे।

सभापति महोदया, एनडीए सरकार माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में केवल पेपर लीक ही नहीं, बल्कि हर प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए निरंतर कार्यरत है। पहले भ्रष्टाचार को व्यवस्था का हिस्सा मान लिया गया था, लेकिन आज भ्रष्टाचार पर प्रहार सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। चाहे डिजिटल गवर्नेंस हो, डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर हो, विद्यार्थियों को डीबीटी के माध्यम से सीधे बैंक खाते में दी जाने वाली स्कॉलरशिप हो, पारदर्शी भर्ती प्रक्रिया हो या सार्वजनिक परीक्षाओं को सुरक्षित बनाना हो, हर क्षेत्र में एनडीए सरकार ने ईमानदारी और पारदर्शिता को सर्वोच्च स्थान देने का काम किया है।

सभापति महोदया, मात्र 37 दिनों के रिकॉर्ड समय में 5,440 परीक्षा केंद्रों तथा विदेशों के 14 केंद्रों पर 20 लाख से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों की पुन: परीक्षा आयोजित की गई। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह रही कि पूरी प्रक्रिया भी समय पर शुरू हुई, जिससे लाखों विद्यार्थियों का एक शैक्षणिक वर्ष बर्बाद होने से बच गया। सरकार ने अपनी उत्कृष्ट संस्थाओं, एजेंसियों, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों की क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया। हम सुरक्षा एजेंसियों का भी धन्यवाद करना चाहेंगे कि उन्होंने असंभव लगने वाले कार्य को संभव करके दिखाने का काम किया।

सभापति महोदया, आज हम यहां बैठे हैं। आज भारतीय युवा हमारी तरफ देख रहा है। सदन की पूरी कार्यवाही को आप एक रात चाहे 12 बजे तक चलाएं या तीन बजे तक चलाएं, हमारे बच्चे सदन की इस कार्यवाही को घर-घर देखने का काम कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन से यही अपील करना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल पर हम सबको एकजुट होकर एक बड़ा मैसेज देने का काम करना चाहिए।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : सभापति जी, शिक्षा का बाजारीकरण और भगवाकरण के उद्देश्य से लायी गयी नयी शिक्षा नीति प्राइवेट एजेंसी, एनटीए का निर्माण और पेपर लीक एक ही पैकेज के विभिन्न हिस्से हैं। पेपर लीक के जरिए उच्च शिक्षा से गरीबों, दलितों और पिछड़ों को शिक्षा से वंचित करने की नई शिक्षा नीति एक साजिश है और एनटीए उसको अमल में लाता है। उससे ऊपर की शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है। इसी का नतीजा है कि इस बार लड़के इस पूरी परियोजना को समझ गए हैं। जो गरीब लड़के उच्च शिक्षा में नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं, उनमें गुस्सा है। समाज के गरीब वर्ग में जागरुकता फैली है कि हमें शिक्षित होना है और बाल-बच्चों को भी शिक्षित करना है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बात को समझें और यह जो बिल लाया गया है यह उसी तरह का है कि हार्ट अटैक का इलाज मरहम-पट्टी से किया जाए। इस पूरे सिस्टम से अनास्था फैली है और आप कुछ मामूली अमेंडमेंट लाकर, जो कि अधूरा है। उस अमेंडमेंट में जो बातें आयी हैं, उसमें कोई रिस्पोंसिबिलिटी और एकाउंटिबिलिटी नहीं है। लोकल ऑफिसर्स पर जिम्मेदारी डालकर पॉलिटिकल एग्जिक्यूटिव को अनटच छोड़ने का काम यह बिल करता है। उसी तरह से स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स, 11 महीने तक अपील की अवधि बढ़ाना डिले टेक्टिस के रूप में सामने आया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल कहीं से भी सीधा और ठीक करने वाला नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो दमन किया गया, लड़के-लड़कियों को पीटना, लड़कियों के कपड़े फाड़ना और गिरफ्तार छात्रों को गिरफ्तारी के बाद पीटना, 40-40 स्टूडेंट्स को पटना की बेउर जेल में पीटा गया। मुस्लिम छात्र प्रोटेस्टर्स को यह धमकी देना कि तुम्हारा एनकाउंटर कर दिया जाएगा, तुम क्यों इस तरह के प्रदर्शन में जाते हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह क्या है? एके-47 से गोली चलाना। क्या आप यही पुलिस को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं? यह आजाद देश की पुलिस है या औपनिवेशिक काल की पुलिस है। यह आपको सोचना चाहिए और विचार करना चाहिए। जौहर यूनिवर्सिटी को

बुलडोजर से ध्वस्त करने की बात हो या बिहार में टीईटी शिक्षकों को, जो बूढ़े हो रहे हैं उनको भी कहा जा रहा है कि आपको परीक्षा देनी होगी। एक तरफ कॉलेजों में केवल मास्टर डिग्री और पीएचडी की पढ़ाई होगी और ग्रेजुएशन वगैरह स्कूलों में जाएगा। स्कूलों में जाने से प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा कमजोर होगी और उस तरह के स्तरीय ग्रेजुएट भी नहीं मिलेंगे। इस बार 22 जुलाई को पटना में जो प्रदर्शन था, वह इन्हीं मुख्य मुद्दों पर था। उसमें कॉलेज के टीचर्स भी शामिल थे और गांवों के टीचर्स और स्टूडेंट्स भी शामिल थे। वह राजभवन मार्च तक गया और जिसका बर्बर दमन किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस दमन की नीति से बाज आइए और नौजवानों ने इस सरकार के खिलाफ जो आस्था खोई है, आप उसको बचाइए, नहीं तो वह लड़ाई केवल शिक्षा मंत्री के इस्तीफे तक सीमित नहीं रहेगी। आपके खिलाफ वह घंटी बज चुकी है और आप अपनी पीठ मत ठोकते रहिए कि आप बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं, जैसा उत्तर प्रदेश के सांसद बोल रहे थे कि हमारे चारों ओर बहुत अच्छा-अच्छा हो रहा है, ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। आपने अमेरिका के सामने घुटने टेके हैं। किसान आंदोलन में भी आप तब पीछे हटे जब आपको लगा कि किसान आंदोलन अब पीछे हटने वाला नहीं है और तीन कृषि कानूनों को वापस लेना पड़ेगा। अभी युवा आंदोलन में भी आप उसी जगह पर पीछे जाकर हटे। आप इन नीतियों से बाज आइए और सच्चे मन से अपनी गलतियों को स्वीकार कीजिए और उसको दूर करने का कष्ट कीजिए।

***DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** Hon Chairperson Madam, Vanakkam. This Bill has been introduced as a result of the recent student protest. This Bill will not provide solution to the problems created by NEET and its impact at the national level.

On behalf of Viduthalai Siruthaigal Party we demand that NEET should be completely banned. CJP and non-political student and youth organisations

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

have demanded for prompt and corrective measures to streamline the exam system and prevent paper-leak. They demanded the resignation of the Minister concerned Shri Dharmendra Pradhan. But the main intention of this protest I must say is to prove that the present BJP Government has become anti-people and a corrupt one. To say it precisely, this BJP Government is heading towards its decline.

Protest at Jantar Mantar is just a beginning to set this decline of BJP. This protest by Gen Z is a revolutionary one. BJP Government took it lightly in the beginning and as it grew up as an uncontrollable people's revolutionary movement, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan was forced to quit his Minister post. I must remind you that BJP has bowed won. It has surrendered. I strongly condemn the violence and atrocities against the students and youth who protested peacefully. All cases registered against them by Police should be withdrawn and made null and void.

All the demands put-forth by these students and youth should be considered for implementation and fulfilled. A law seeking exemption from NEET for Tamil Nadu was legislated in the Tamil Nadu legislative assembly and sent to Hon President of India which was later rejected. Tamil Nadu remains a pioneering State in every field. Similarly the people of Tamil Nadu demand that NEET should be abolished as it is making a negative impact in the progress of student community. We once again stress that NEET should be abolished. No need of NEET.

There is no use of bring reforms in NEET as well. It is just betraying the

people by claiming that crimes would be controlled by way of stricter punishments and strengthening of the laws. It is just a betrayal faced by the marginalised people of this country. Mere setting up a National Testing Agency for conduct of exams will not serve the purpose.

I urge that this National Testing Agency should be abolished. I urge that the States should be permitted to conduct entrance exams of their choice and as per the ways suited to them. Not only the Union Government snatches away the rights of the State Governments but the poor people would not get benefits through these exams. You have kept eligibility marks as a criterion.

Those who have not secured the eligibility marks or just passed with minimum marks have to approach and get admission in the private medical colleges by paying exorbitant money. The Gates are open for such malpractices. You have not at all reduced the fee for getting medical education. They exploited in the name of Capitation fee. You permitted them to collect the same fees legally. This has not provided benefits to the people belonging to the marginalised sections of the society.

Students studying in Government educational institutions are not also benefitted by this NEET and hence I urge that this NEET should be abolished at any cost. Only solution to this problem is to abolish NEET at the national level. All the States including Tamil Nadu should be permitted to conduct Entrance Exams on their own suited to the specific needs of every State. Take Education out of the Concurrent list and add to the State list. This is the only solution. Thank you for this opportunity to speak. Vanakkam.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, यदि आप सभी की सहमति हो, तो सदन की कार्यवाही रात 11 बजे तक के लिए बढ़ा दी जाए।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : हां।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री एम. मल्लेश बाबू जी।

22.00 hrs

SHRI M. MALLESH BABU (KOLAR): Hon. Madam Chairperson, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026. I rise to support the Amendment Bill wholeheartedly.

Madam, public examinations are not merely recruitment tests; they are instruments of social justice and equal opportunity. For the son of a farmer in Kolar or the daughter of a daily wage labourer, success in examinations such as UPSC, SSC, Banking, Railways, or NEET is often the pathway for a better future. Every deserving candidate must compete on merit, and not become a victim of organized examination fraud.

The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 laid the foundation for tackling paper leaks. This Amendment strengthens that framework by prescribing tougher penalties, enhancing accountability of service providers, empowering specialized investigations and ensuring faster disposal of cases. These measures send a strong message that the integrity of public examinations will not be compromised.

Madam, this Amendment also reflects the Government's unwavering commitment under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi *ji*

to building a transparent, technology-driven and merit-based governance system.

While supporting the Bill, I wish to make three constructive suggestions. Firstly, the Government should establish a National Examination Security Technology Centre to develop indigenous cybersecurity solutions and AI-based threat detection systems, secure encryption protocols for question paper transmission to prevent paper leaks and cyber-enabled examination fraud. Secondly, secured Computer Based Test Centres should be established at the district level so that the aspirants from districts like Kolar are not forced to travel long distances to appear for examinations. Thirdly, all examination agencies and technology service providers should undergo mandatory annual cyber security audits and security certification to strengthen public confidence and prevent systemic vulnerabilities.

Hon. Madam Chairperson, our youth seek neither favour nor sympathy; they seek only a fair opportunity where honesty, hard work, and merit determine success. Let merit prevail. Let honesty triumph. And let our youth lead the journey towards the Viksit Bharat.

Hon. Madam Chairperson, former Prime Minister, Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had said, “The new century is a century of the youth. I have full faith in India’s youth.” This Amendment Bill gives a practical expression to that faith by protecting the sanctity of public examinations. We are protecting the dreams of millions of honest and hardworking young Indians. And let our youth lead the journey towards a Viksit Bharat.

With these words, on behalf of Janata Dal (Secular) and my leader H.D. Kumaraswamy *ji*, and the people of Kolar Parliamentary Constituency, I wholeheartedly support the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026, and urge this august House to pass it unanimously.

Jai Hind. Jai Karnataka.

Thank you, Madam.

श्री मियां अल्ताफ अहमद (अनन्तनाग-राजौरी) : महोदया, मेरा जो हल्क़ा-ए-इंतिख़ाब है, उसमें हालिया सैलाब से 24 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है और हजारों-करोड़ रुपये के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं मरकज़ी हुकूमत और रियासती हुकूमत दोनों से मुतालबा करता हूं कि उन परिवारों को उपयुक्त रिलीफ दिया जाए, जिनकी इस सैलाब में जानें चली गई हैं। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बहुत बड़ी तबाही हुई है, रोड्स, हॉस्पिटल्स, स्कूल्स इत्यादि के लिए भी उपयुक्त क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाए।

महोदया, आज सुबह से इस सदन में जिस विधेयक के संशोधन पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं इतना कह सकता हूं –

"सब कुछ लुटाकर होश में आए, तो क्या हुआ,
बहुत देर कर दी, मेहरबान तुमने आते-आते।"

आज यहां जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, यहां पर जिन सदस्यों ने भाषण दिए हैं, उससे यही लगता है कि हमारी हुकूमत व हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय एग्जाम के बारे में गंभीर नहीं रहा है। मैं एक मिनट में अपनी तकरीर में कुछ बताना चाहूंगा। श्रीनगर में जो नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी है, वहां पिछले तीन साल से कोई निदेशक के पद पर नहीं है। मंत्री जी, यदि आप सदन में बैठते, तो अच्छा होता। चूंकि आप कश्मीर से आते हैं, इसलिए आपको यह बात सुननी चाहिए। वहां पर पिछले तीन साल से निदेशक का पद खाली है। वहां पर बोर्ड ऑफ डॉयरेक्टर्स भी नहीं हैं।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी शिक्षा मंत्री जी थे। मैं इस सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि मैं उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिला था। मैंने संसद में सवाल किए, मैंने प्रेस स्टेटमेंट्स भी दिए। मैंने उनको पत्र भी लिखे थे। मैं उनकी सीट पर भी गया था। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप खुद न तो कुछ समझते हैं और न ही मुझे समझा सकते हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि एक संस्थान तबाह और बर्बाद हो रहा है। आप उसकी तरफ तवज्जो दीजिए, लेकिन उन्होंने उसकी तरफ कोई तवज्जो नहीं दी थी। यदि एक संस्थान के प्रति उनकी ऐसी हालत थी, तो वे महकमा-ए-तालीम को कैसे चलाते? वे इतने बड़े मुल्क के शिक्षा मंत्रालय को कैसे चलाते? यह प्रश्न चिन्ह है। मुझे इसका तजुर्बा हुआ है।

हमारे देश का जो केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल है, उनको यह लगता है कि वे मोदी साहब के नाम पर चुनाव जीतकर यहां आते हैं। आप जरूर उनके नाम पर चुनाव जीतकर आते हैं, लेकिन उनको यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि उनकी पर्फार्मेंस को भी देखने वाले लोग यहां मौजूद हैं।

मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस विधेयक में संशोधन जरूर लाया जा रहा है, लेकिन पहले कानून भी बन चुका है। कानून भी बनते रहेंगे, उनमें संशोधन भी होता रहेगा, लेकिन नीयत साफ होनी चाहिए। इसमें एक्शन होना चाहिए। इससे पहले का जो भी रिकॉर्ड है, उसके अनुसार आज तक किसी को भी सजा नहीं मिली है। आपने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट के बारे में कहा है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। जब तक यह रिजल्ट ओरिएंटेड न हो, जब तक इसके बारे में लोगों के सामने सही बात न आए, क्योंकि तीन साल पहले भी नीट का पेपर लीक हुआ था। अगर तीन साल पहले उस पर एक्शन हुआ होता, तो आज यह मामला न आता तथा 20 जानें जाया न होतीं।

महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ कानून बनाना और उसमें संशोधन करने से बात नहीं बनेगी, जब तक इन कानूनों पर सख्ती से अमल नहीं किया जाएगा और इसको कठोरता से ऑब्जर्व नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक सुधार मुमकिन नहीं है।

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): Hon. Chairperson Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in support of the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026.

I rise today not merely to support a piece of Legislation, but to support a vision – a vision of the hon. Prime Minister, who has, for over a decade deter the future of India's youth not as a file on the desk, but as a mission.

Madam, for decades after Independence, this country had no dedicated law to protect the sanctity of the public examination. Crores of honest, hardworking students suffered silently through paper leak after paper leak, while successive Governments offered sympathy, but never got a solution. It was only under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi ji that India got its first-ever comprehensive anti-paper-leak law, the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024. Today’s Bill takes that foundation and builds it with higher sharper penalties, time-bound investigation, Special Fast Track Courts, and a streamlined appeal process. This is not incremental reform. This is the natural next step of a Government that treats examination integrity as a matter of national duty.

Madam, let us see what the present Government has done for education since Modi ji took over. The National Education Policy, 2020 has completely transformed the structure of education in India. The National Testing Agency was established, which professionalised all entrance examinations that were not present before 2018. The Central Budget for Education has been increased from Rs. 66,000 crore in 2014 to Rs. 1.4 lakh crore this year. The number of universities has increased from 760 to more than 1,300, IITs from 16 to 23, IIMs from 13 to 21, and AIIMS from 7 to 20. The number of students in MBBS has also increased drastically. In the higher education section, the

rise in the population of women is about 70 lakhs. All interviews regarding Group C and Group D recruitment have been scrapped now. This is what is known as a visionary Government.

When there was a supposed leak in this year's NEET examination, did this Government think even once about delaying its action? No. The exam was cancelled in a couple of hours, retesting was ordered for all the candidates and the CBI took over the investigation, arresting all key culprits in just 48 hours after the incident. The sealed question papers used in the retest were transported *via* Indian Air Force aircraft to prevent any chance of interception while in transit. At over 5400 examination centres, live feed from more than 1.38 lakh CCTV cameras was transmitted through AI monitoring systems to central command centres, assisted by more than 51,000 signal jammers and nearly 48,500 biometric personnel trained in facial recognition.

This Bill before us today enhances imprisonment for unfair means from 3-5 years to 5-10 years, and raises fines up to fifty lakh rupees for individuals and five crore rupees for service providers. For organised crime, the minimum fine rises to ten crore rupees. It empowers the Central Government to constitute a dedicated Special Task Force, mandates that investigations conclude within two months, and requires every State to set up Special Fast Track Courts for day-to-day trial within three months of the chargesheet. Appeals will go directly to a Division Bench of the High Court, to be resolved within three months. This is deterrence with discipline, and discipline with a deadline.

Madam, as I draw to a close, let me take a moment to mention my Constituency Raigad in Maharashtra. Raigad is more than just a district in Konkan. It is also home to Raigad Fort, the fort from which Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj established Swarajya on the principles of justice, discipline and self-rule. The children of our fishermen, farmers and workers from across Alibag, Pen, Mhasala, Shrivardhan, Mahad, Guhaghar, Khed work with the same intensity and this Bill is a promise to them that their hard work will be protected by law, not stolen by a leaked paper.

Madam, above everything, I want this Government to stand with our students not only after they have been let down, but before that. That has been this Government's approach, and this Bill carries that spirit forward into law.

Young aspirants preparing for an examination tonight in a village or city, sitting on borrowed books or coaching centre benches – this Parliament is with you under the leadership of Narendra Modi ji. Your hard work will not go waste by the leak of a paper and your dreams will not be sold for a bribe in a printing press.

I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House. I thank you, Madam. Jai Hind! Jai Maharasthra!

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : मोहतरमा मैडम साहिबा, मैं इस मसविदे कानून के खिलाफ बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मुझे किसी एक नौजवान ने कहा, जब आप इस मसविदे कानून पर बोलेंगे तो हमारी तरफ से शेर के जरिये इस ऐवान को पैगाम दीजिए–

डरा रहे हो भंवर से तुम इन दीवानों को,
जो अपनी नाव में तूफान लेकर चलते हैं।

Madam, as our Generation Z may say somewehre between 'mitron' to 'hello friends', we all grew up. वर्ष 2024 में नीट और यूजीसी नेट पेपर लीक हुआ। वज़ीरे आज़म ने राधाकृष्णन हाई लेवल कमेटी बनाई। उसकी रिपोर्ट कहां गई, हमें नहीं मालूम और अवाम को यह दस्तियाब नहीं है। अब वज़ीरे आज़म ने नीलेकणि हाई पावर टास्क फोर्स बनाई। यही मौसूफ थे, जिन्होंने यूआईडीएआई आधार प्रोजेक्ट बनाया। वर्ष 2018 में आधार के 100 करोड़ लोगों के नाम 500 रुपये में बिक रहे थे और आपने ऐसे व्यक्ति को यह जिम्मेदारी दी। अब इस बिल में एक चीज की कमी है। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि जब कभी पेपर लीक होगा तो बिल में लिखा जाना चाहिए कि जहां कहीं नौजवान मिले लाठीचार्ज होना चाहिए। उस बिल में यह भी होना चाहिए कि वज़ीरे आज़म को अपना सेल्फ वीडियो बना कर डाल दें।

मैडम, मैं उन नौजवानों के लिए इजहार-ए-येगांगी के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो आज तालीम के ताल्लुक से पूरी उम्मीद खो चुके हैं, जो नौकरी के ताल्लुक से उम्मीद खो चुके हैं, जो ट्रेनिंग के ताल्लुक से उम्मीद खो चुके हैं। वे इसलिए अपनी उम्मीद खो चुके हैं, क्योंकि यह ना एहल और नाखलफ एक हुकूमत है, जो सिर्फ उनको दो नौकरी दे सकती है– एक या तो तुम पकौड़ा बनाओ या तुम किसी रक्षादार या सेना का हिस्सा बन जाओ। मैं उन नौजवानों के लिए यक-जेहती के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, जिनकी जिंदगियां बर्बाद हो चुकी हैं, पेपर लीक की वजह से मुसीबत और तकलीफ में हैं।

मैडम, मैं 19 साल की उस लड़की के लिए खड़ा हूं, जिसका नाम शेख सना है, जिसने नीट के रीएग्जाम से पहले खुदकुशी करके अपनी जान खो दी। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कानून बदलने से, सेल्फी वीडियो बनाने से, इस्तीफा लेने से, स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स और स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाने से क्या सना अपने मां-बाप के पास वापस आ जाएगी? इसके बारे में सरकार को जवाब देना है। यह सरकार इतनी बेहिसी और बेरहमी के साथ उन नौजवानों से बर्ताव कर रही है। यह सरकार नौजवानों से बिल्कुल दूर हो चुकी है। इनकी तकलीफ को समझना छोड़िये, एहसास भी खत्म हो चुका है। यह मसविदे कानून क्या है, जो वर्ष 2024 के कानून में नहीं था। यूजीसी नेट,

यूजीसी सीएसआईआर नेट, नीट का दो मर्तबा पेपर लीक हो गया। आप जुर्माना बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप सजाएं बढ़ा रहे हैं। आखिर बताइये कि क्या इसे बढ़ाने से कुछ होने वाला है? असली गलती कहां पर है? आपने एकाउंटबिलिटी को खत्म कर दिया। इनवेस्टिगेटिंग एजेंसी को कोई ताकत नहीं दी। आप इनवेस्टिगेटिंग एजेंसी को यह अख्तियार भी नहीं देते कि जो पेपर लीक करते हैं, उनको सजा दी जाए।

मैडम, यह कितने अफसोस की बात है कि इंडियन एयर फोर्स का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। वज़ीरे आज़म 130 करोड़ अवाम के हैं। वे सिर्फ एक एग्जाम की निगरानी कर रहे हैं और यह सरकार बड़े फख्र से कहती है कि वज़ीरे आज़म देख रहे हैं। एयर फोर्स का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। क्या एयर फोर्स का जम्हूरियत मुल्क में एक सिविलियन काम के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा? इससे बड़ी शर्मिंदगी और शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती है। यह क्या बताता है कि न वज़ीरों पर भरोसा है, न वज़ीरे आज़म पर भरोसा है इसलिए हम इंडियन एयर फोर्स का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

मैडम, मुझे आपसे यह बोलना है कि स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स क्या है, हाई लेवल कमेटी क्या है? पूरा सिस्टम खराब हो चुका है। पूरे सिस्टम को बदलने की जरूरत है। वर्ष 2019 से अब तक फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट पर 1100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं और दो लाख 45 हजार केसेज़ चल रहे हैं। फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट कोई जादू की छड़ी तो नहीं है, जो आप जनता के सामने आकर बेच रहे हैं।

Madam, the number of exam leaks from 2002 to 2025 with candidate count above 1 lakh in each is 45. The number of cases that led to convictions is 2.

इनमें सिर्फ दो लोगों को सजा हुई है। एनटीए क्या है? एनटीए पर आरटीआई नहीं लगता है। एनटीए एक सोसायटी है, जो न कैबिनेट ऑर्डिनेंस से बनाया गया और न कानून से बना। मैं हुकूमत से सवाल कर रहा हूं कि नीट का एग्जाम पेपर सेट हो गया था। अब नए चीफ ने आकर उसको क्यों चेंज किया? इसका जवाब दें। यह डॉ. सरधना पराशर का क्या इनवॉल्वमेंट है? पुणे लिंक क्या है? यह इनोवेटिव व्यू टेक्नोलॉजीज को बगैर टेंडर के 2018 से क्यों कॉन्ट्रैक्ट दिया जा

रहा है? गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के जीएफआर, सीवीसी रूल्स हैं। इस इनोवेटिव टेक्नोलॉजीज का फॉरेंसिक ऑडिट होना चाहिए। एक कंपनी को सब दिया जा रहा है। मेरी सरकार को रिकमेंडेशन यह है कि एआई का क्वेश्चन बैंक बनाया जाए, जो एक लाख सवालात पर मुश्तमिल होगा। इसमें कोई ह्यूमन इंटरफेस नहीं होना चाहिए। एनटीए का चेयरमैन, डीजी, सेक्रेटरी, एग्जाम कंट्रोलर सर्विस आईएस क्यों नहीं होता है? एग्जामिनेशन सेंटर पर बायोमेट्रिक क्यों फेल होता है? जब बायोमेट्रिक फेल होता है, तभी जाकर यह पेपर लीक होता है।

मैडम, मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर रहा हूं। इसमें विजिल ब्लोअर्स का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। जैसे सीकर के शशिकांत सुथार का पुलिस ने एफआईआर नहीं लिया। यूजीसी नेट में, सीबीएसई में, दीपक ठाकुर के मामले में कोई संज्ञान नहीं लिया गया। यह सरकार यह कानून लाकर देश की आवाम को, नौजवानों को पैगाम दे रही है कि तुम रोड पर निकल कर आओ, हम डरेंगे। इस ऐवान में अगर हम यह पैगाम दे रहे हैं कि एतमाद इस ऐवान पर नहीं होगा, जो रोड पर निकल कर आएंगे, फिर यह तो हुकूमत को सोचना पड़ेगा कि अगर लोग अनारकी में, प्रोटेस्ट में बिलीव करेंगे, तो पार्लियामेंट पर बिलीव नहीं करेंगे। नौजवानों से झूठ बोलकर उनसे मुआहिदा किया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट अब उन पर केस बुक करने की बात कर रहा है। मैं उन तमाम कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल अथॉरिटी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं, जिन्होंने नौजवानों की उकाबी रूह को बेदार किया। अब उनको उनकी मंजिलें आसमान पर नजर आ रही हैं।

मैडम, जो यहां पर नौजवानों को अनाप-शनाप बक रहे थे, उन्हीं नौजवानों की तरफ से मैं पैगाम दे रहा हूं-

किसी को अपने अमल का हिसाब क्या दें,
सवाल सारे गलत थे, जवाब क्या दें।

मैडम, मैं अपना भाषण खत्म करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि पैलेट गन मारकर यह जो जुल्म किया गया है, जिसमें चार लोगों को उनके जिस्म पर पैलेट गन मारा गया।

जुल्म फिर जुल्म है, जब बढ़ता है तो मिट जाता है,

खून फिर खून है, टपकेगा तो जम जाएगांे ।

किसी शायर ने अच्छा कहा था-

इधर आ सितमगर, हुनर आजमाएं,

तू तीर आजमा, हम जिगर आजमाएं।

आप नौजवानों को छोड़कर, उनसे अपना रिश्ता खत्म करके अगर आइंदा ढाई साल हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं बड़े एतमाद के साथ कह रहा हूं कि आपकी मिस-गवर्नेंस की वजह से खुदानाखास्ता जो पड़ोसी देश में हुआ, वह हरकत कहीं यहां पर न हो जाए। उस आफत की दावत आप दे रहे हैं, इसीलिए मैं इस बिल की मुखालिफत करता हूं।

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA): Madam, I would like to start by extending my heartfelt condolences to all those families who lost young children of their homes. I feel their pain, especially of all those mothers like you and me, and like everybody in this House, whoever is a parent who realises what a child goes through every time there is an exam. We see that throughout their school and college lives, and as mothers, we realise the pressure that our children are under. That pressure is just for a few months when it is in school or in college, but when a NEET exam happens, there are children who live miles away from home for many, many months and many, many years, missing out on all the joys of life. They miss their families. They miss their weddings. They miss their festivals. They miss everything. But they study with this determination that if they pass that exam, they will get that future. They work day and night, they toil day and night. When that future is wiped out because of a paper leak, the child goes through such an emotional turmoil that some of them cannot face another day and they give up their lives.

So, I start with condoling with all those families, whether in 2024 or 2026, and anybody else who has lost their child due to a paper leak, because that failure is not of the child. That failure is not of the parent. That failure is of the system and of the Government that failed them. Let us be very clear about that.

The paper leak is the Government's responsibility. It is the Government's duty to ensure that such leaks do not occur. There is nothing that students can do to prevent them. It is the system that fails them. While I deeply sympathise with the students, I also salute the thousands of young people who came out in a dharna to protest against this systemic failure. They awakened not only the Government but, I believe, each one of us. They reminded us that our democracy is alive, that our youth are aware, and that they will not stand this kind of systemic failures any more.

I welcome this Bill. It is good that the Government has increased the penalties, whether in the form of longer jail terms, higher fines, or the constitution of a task force. However, I want to ask the Government one question. When we have harsher jail terms or higher fines have they ever prevented such crimes? Have they ever truly acted as a deterrent? If the Government is genuinely committed to solving this problem, then it must listen to what the students and the youth of this country are asking for. Let us be honest. Let us not do just a *lipa-poti* of bringing in a Bill, debate it today, and then carry on tomorrow as usual.

Let us bring together students and all other stakeholders. Let us have an open exchange of ideas, understand the shortcomings in the system, and then

enact legislation that genuinely solves the problem. Therefore, Madam, while I support this Bill, I must say with regret that it is not going to end paper leaks. I believe all of us know that. What is even more disturbing is what happened after the paper leak. The students came out to protest, and the entire nation was stunned to see the way they were treated by the Delhi Police and police forces in other States. That, I believe, is truly shameful. The whole nation witnessed peaceful protesters being lathi-charged, tear-gassed, and subjected to water cannons. There is no responsibility as to who gave the orders and who allowed them to do that. While I strongly condemn this, I also believe that the students' protest cannot be considered complete until those who ordered the use of force against the youth—the future of our country—are also held accountable.

Madam, I would also like to thank the Gurudwara Bangla Sahib and Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Sahib, जिन्होंने अपने गुरुओं के आदेश पर पहरा देते हुए उन बच्चों को पनाह दी, खाने को दिया और गेट बंद किया । गुरुओं की सोच है कि मासूमों और मज़लूमों की रक्षा की जाए, उनकी रक्षा के लिए स्थान दिया । मैं उनका खंडन करती हूं कि हमारे सिखों में से ऐसे मंत्री सरकार के थे, जिन्होंने जाकर गुरु का हुक्म हटाकर सरकार का हुक्म थोपने की कोशिश की और कहा कि इनका खाना बंद करो, पानी बंद करो, रहना बंद करो और सारी इंटेलीजेंस अंदर भर दी । मैं उनका खंडन करती हूं ।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, मैं जिस प्वाइंट पर आना चाहती हूं, वह है कि बिल सब कुछ करता है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि यह बिल कहां सेफगार्ड करता है जब सरकार पेपर लीक को कमाई का साधन बना दे तो फिर राज्य कहां जाएगा, छात्र कहां जाएंगे और लोग कहां जाएंगे? मैं उस राज्य से आती

हूं जहां आम आदमी पार्टी की सारी ...* ही लीक हो गई है और ...* सरकार हो गई है। खुद सरकार पेपर लीक करा रही है और उसमें से कमाई कर रही है। ऐसे राज्य कहां जाएंगे ? आपको हैरानी होगी कि हमारे राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री क्या बोलते हैं? केजरीवाल, मनीष सिसोदिया, भगवंत मान और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर बोलते हैं कि पंजाब में कोई पेपर ही लीक नहीं हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) मैडम, एक मिनट, यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। मुख्यमंत्री भगवंत मान, आम आदमी पार्टी और केजवरीवाल बोल रहे हैं कि पंजाब में कोई पेपर लीक नहीं हुआ। पांच सालों में हुआ ही नहीं, केजरीवाल ऐसा कह रहे हैं। मनीष सिसोदिया कहते हैं कि साम, दाम, दंड, भेद से इलैक्शन जीत लिया, हमारे राज्य पंजाब में कोई पेपर लीक होता तो हम एकदम मिनिस्टर को रिजाइन करा देते।

मैडम, मैं आपके और देश के सामने 13 मार्च, 2023 का भगवंत मान जी का ट्वीट रखना चाहती हूं, जिसमें वह खुद लिखते हैं - 'पेपर लीक यानी लाखों विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य के साथ धोखा, जिससे युवाओं के सपने टूट जाते हैं। हमारी सरकार पंजाब के युवाओं के सपनों और उम्मीदों की सरकार है। पंजाब के टीईटी पेपर में हुई लापरवाही और गड़बड़ी को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। मैं पुलिस को आदेश देता हूं कि तुरंत उनकी गिरफ्तारी की जाए।' पेपर लीक हुआ, पंजाब में वर्ष 2023 का तो खुद मुख्यमंत्री जी ने एडमिट किया।

But this is the case of only one paper leak. The reality, however, is that in Punjab, in the last four years, there have been more than 11 paper leaks every few months. एक के बाद एक और हर बार सरकार लीपापोती कर रही है। यह मैं वर्ष 2021 से पंजाब पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर, पीएसईबी मिड-टर्म क्लास 12th के एग्जाम जो एक ब्लॉग में, एक यूट्यूब के चैनल में ही पूरा पेपर लीक हो गया। आपको हैरानी होगी, यह पंजाब में ही ...* सुबह ही 8:30 बजे शराब पी लेते हैं, तो फिर क्या सरकार चलाते हैं, आप अंदाज़ा लगा लें। मई, 2022 में नायब तहसीलदार एग्ज़ाम में पेपर लीक, वहाँ पर डमी कैंडिडेट्स बैठे हुए थे। दिसंबर,

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

2022 में एक और पंजाब स्कूल बोर्ड का पेपर यूट्यूब में लीक हो गया। वर्ष 2023 में पंजाब बोर्ड का 12वीं का एग्जाम, वह एग्जाम से आधा घंटा पहले पेपर लीक हो गया और 3 लाख स्टूडेंट्स प्रभावति हुए और कई स्टूडेंट्स के मोबाइल पर ही सारा पेपर पड़ा हुआ था। उसके बाद टीईटी टीचर्स की परीक्षा जो मैंने आपको दिखाया कि टीईटी टीचर्स के संबंध में जो उन्होंने ट्वीट किया था। मैडम, वह क्वेश्चन पेपर में ही उत्तर छपकर आ गया। क्वेश्चन पेपर कौन छापता है? बच्चे तो छापते नहीं हैं। क्वेश्चन पेपर ही उत्तर के साथ छपकर आ गया और तब पूरा एग्ज़ाम कैंसिल हुआ। एक लाख स्टूडेंट्स के ऊपर क्या बीती। जब उन्होंने प्रदर्शन किया, तो उनको लाठियों से मारकर बुरा हाल कर दिया गया।

मैडम, वर्ष 2024 चढ़ा, तो एग्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेंट ऑफिसर का ऐसा पेपर लीक हुआ कि छात्रों ने एक हफ़्ता पहले लिखकर सीएम को ईमेल भेज दिया कि आपके सीएमओ में ही एक अफ़सर ने 22 लाख रुपये लेकर हमारा यह पेपर लीक किया है। आज तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। पीएसईबी ग्रुप 'बी' के टीचर, तहसीलदार उनके अफ़सर्स हुए। दिसंबर 2024 में उनका पेपर लीक हुआ और सबसे ज़्यादा सीएम की अपनी कांस्टीट्वेंसी में। मैडम, जब वर्ष 2026 चढ़ा, बाकी साल मैं छोड़ दूँ, मैं सिर्फ़ इस साल के आपको दो-चार उदाहरण बता दूँ। मुझे लगता है, हमारा सारा हाउस ही हैरान रह जाएगा।

सबसे पहले मई का महीना चढ़ा, तो इस महीने में एक्साइज़ टैक्सेशन ऑफिसर, मैडम, एक्साइज़ टैक्सेशन ऑफिसर में आपको हैरानी होगी कि जब एग्जाम हुआ और लिस्ट निकलकर आई, तो लिस्ट में नाम के नीचे लिखा हुआ है 'स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया' नाम लिखा हुआ है, 'स्माइली' नाम लिखा हुआ है, 'जीपीएस', ऐसे नामों के साथ लिस्ट निकली है, जिन लोगों को नौकरी मिली है। ऐसे-ऐसे स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जिनके पास दो-दो रोल नंबर्स हैं, दो-दो सेंटर्स में उन्होंने एग्जाम दिया और दोनों में पास हो गए हैं। ऐसे में आप सोचिए जब एग्ज़ाम हो रहे हैं, तो क्या हो रहा है? यह मई में हुआ, तो मैडम, मई के बाद दूसरा एक एग्ज़ाम हुआ पंजाब स्टेट रूरल लाइवलीहुड मिशन। आपको हैरानी होगी कि 100 मार्क्स का पेपर था, 70 लिखित था और 30 नंबर देने थे

इंटरव्यू, एक्सपीरियंस, क्वालिफिकेशन। मैडम, लिस्ट चढ़ जाती है, उसमें कोई साइन नहीं है, कोई अथॉरिटी नहीं है, कोई स्टैंप नहीं कि भाई, किसने यह पेपर मेरिटोरियस स्टूडेंट का लिखा है और उसमें इतना ज़बरदस्त घोटाला हुआ कि the High Court passed an order that all the proceedings of the probe would be strictly held in the Chamber of the Judge. हाई कोर्ट को भरोसा नहीं, it has taken possession of all the related records. मैडम, बाकी सब छोड़िए, जो सबसे पहले यहाँ पर जिन्होंने आकर बोला कि हम बर्खास्त कर देंगे जी। हमारे ... * जब यह बोल रहे थे, उसी दिन पंजाब में बाबा फ़रीद यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ हेल्थ साइंसेज में फ़ार्मासिस्ट का इतना बड़ा पेपर लीक हुआ और उस फ़ार्मासिस्ट एग्ज़ाम में आप देखिए, यह सरकार एक पेपर लीक में अपने आपको बचाने के लिए उसको चीटिंग में कैसे कनवर्ट कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) Madam, I will just end in two minutes. वहाँ पर पेपर लीक हुआ, बच्चे पकड़े गए जिनके कानों में डिवाइस था, वह हियरिंग वाला डिवाइस था और एक छोटा सा मोबाइल फोन था। जब ये पकड़े गए, तो जहाँ पर इधर आकर अब ... * कहते हैं कि ये बच्चे चीटिंग कर रहे थे, किसी ने कैमरा ले जाकर लीक कर दिया। मैडम, यह मेरे पास एफआईआर है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद, माननीय सदस्य।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : सबसे पहले 19 तारीख सुबह यह पेपर लीक पकड़ा जाता है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, डॉ शशि थरूर जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : 20 तारीख शाम तक कोई एफआईआर रजिस्टर नहीं होती, पूरा

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

एक दिन निकल जाता है। जब रजिस्टर होती है, तो उसमें साफ़-साफ़ लिखा है। ... (व्यवधान) मैडम, समाप्त करने के लिए दो मिनट दीजिए। साफ़-साफ़ लिखा हुआ है कि only a hearing device was found, and that no camera was found... (व्यवधान) पूरा एक दिन लगा कि कैसे इस पेपर लीक को चीटिंग बनाया जाए। So, this Bill does not safeguard ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Thank you, Madam Chair. I rise to speak on this Bill at this late hour because the integrity of our public examinations is ultimately about something much larger than the examinations themselves. It is about whether a young Indian can still believe that hard work will be rewarded fairly. I would not indulge in the infantile whataboutery we have already heard today about which party has presided over more leaks. We are here because the system is broken, and we must fix it.

Every year, millions of Indians sit for examinations like NEET, UGC-NET and JEE. They do not just carry an admit card into the examination hall, they carry years of hard work, sleepless nights and the hopes of entire families. Behind them are parents who exhaust their savings on coaching and books; mothers and fathers who put their own needs aside so that their child can have one more chance; and students who leave the comfort of their homes, often at a very young age, to spend years in unfamiliar cities chasing a single opportunity.

For many families, that one examination becomes the locus around which everything revolves – their savings, their sacrifices, their anxieties and

their dreams for a better future. All these students are asking the Government to give them a fair chance and let their performance decide the rest. When a question paper is leaked, what is stolen is the value of somebody's hard work.

The Bill introduces all sorts of punishments – 10 years' imprisonment and fines up to Rs.10 crore. Fine. If somebody makes a business out of selling the futures of our children, yes, the law must come down heavily on them. But punishment begins after the damage has already been done. By the time we arrest a person who leaked a NEET paper, lakhs of students have already suffered. Our ambition cannot be merely to punish paper leaks more severely, our ambition must be to prevent them from happening. Every paper leak is not an isolated scandal. It exposes a deeper structural weakness in our examination system. If Parliament is serious about safeguarding the integrity of public examinations, our focus must not be, as this Bill is, on punishing failure but on preventing it.

The Bill talks about investigations being completed within two months and trials within three months. It provides for special fast-track courts. But has our judicial system got the capacity? In 2025, fast-track special courts registered 1.44 lakh new cases, but disposed of only 66,500. Pendency in the existing fast-track courts is 2.46 lakh cases. Fast-tracking is not going to be achieved by passing a Bill alone. It requires adequate judges, prosecutors, timely investigations, efficient case management, and a situation where the CBI counsel actually shows up in court, unlike today. Until these gaps are addressed, justice will continue to be delayed. You can pass a law, but justice

cannot be legislated into existence.

If the Government really says this Bill is going to get cases done in three months, can it tell the House how this will be achieved? Will there be more judges, dedicated prosecutors and better forensic capacity, or is this just a law on paper? Similarly, with this proposed Special Task Force, who will serve on it? What qualifications must its officers possess? What will be their tenure? Under which circumstances will a case be handed to it? These questions matter because both the wrongdoers and the investigators are operating under the administrative framework of the Government itself.

We can no longer think of paper leaks as somebody just opening a sealed packet and finding the questions. Modern examination fraud begins much earlier – at the stage of question setting, moderation, translation, digitisation, printing and distribution. Examination security must, therefore, be present at all these stages. Every access to a sensitive question paper must leave a digital audit trail with independent vetting. We require a serious cyber security framework.

I have a lot more to say, but in the interest of time I will cut it short. Technology, in other words, should protect our students, not be a barrier to them. This House must think beyond this Bill towards a comprehensive reform of our examination architecture. India has to move away from the single high-stakes, high-stress examination model where the future of millions is decided in a few gruelling hours, and where one bad traffic jam, one illness or one accident could actually ruin an entire year of a student's life.

Why can we not be like the SAT or the GRE, entrance examinations conducted through a continuous, computer-based testing system, with multiple attempts throughout the year, allowing students to submit their best score for admissions, secure with competitive, computer-adaptive question banks? This could reduce stress, accommodate unforeseen emergencies, strengthen examination integrity, and eliminate the single-point failures that make paper leaks inevitable. I have conveyed this suggestion to your high-powered Committee headed by Mr. Nilekani as well.

This brings us, Madam, to the National Testing Agency in the Bill. The NTA has conducted hundreds of examinations involving crores of candidates, but of the 14 major examinations conducted by the NTA, six have had allegations of paper leaks and other discrepancies, and 15 examinations have been postponed by the NTA in the last seven years. Now, why is this sorry record there? The NTA has only 39 permanent posts, and 15 of these posts are lying vacant. So, just 24 people on permanent posts are responsible for examinations that can determine the futures of crores of young Indians. There is something fundamentally wrong about this arrangement. An organisation carrying permanent responsibility cannot depend on temporary capacity. You need accountability, but you also need action. The NTA needs strong, permanent, professional cadres, specialists in various fields, from exam administration to psychometrics, logistics, data protection, cybersecurity, and fraud detection. It needs an internal security architecture. And let me say, when something goes wrong, somebody must be held responsible. There must

be accountability. There must be action. After the failures of 2024, why does it happen again in 2026? Accountability must be real.

But why, Madam Chairperson, have these examinations acquired such extraordinary power over the lives of young Indians? In NEET 2026, more than 22 lakh candidates appeared in an exam for 1.4 lakh medical seats. Think of what that means for an 18-year-old. We have created a system in which so many people are competing for so few opportunities, and the result is coaching centres, a black market for unfair advantage. That is why these leaks are happening, and that is why the student suicides have increased from 8,000 in 2014 to 14,600 today.

Madam, I would love to speak more emotionally, but give me two minutes for one more point. It is extremely important to understand that these are not just numbers. That was somebody's child. There were somebody's books lying on a table, somebody who came to believe that failing, missing this exam meant failing in life. What do we tell their parents? What do we tell our fellow citizens? We need more quality institutions, more seats, more pathways to professional education in which one examination does not become a referendum on a young person's life. The student's responsibility is to prepare. Our responsibility is to make sure that preparation matters. At its heart, the debate is not about paper leaks. It is about the credibility of our system itself. We must have a comprehensive transformation. This Bill will pass, but it is not enough. That is the message I want to give to the Government.

Let us dismantle these cheating networks. Let us do something more

important. Let us build an examination system in which these crimes become harder to commit in the first place. The success of this law should not be measured by the number of people we send to prison; it should be measured by the number of paper leaks that never happen again, by the examinations that take place on time, results that students can trust, institutions that accept responsibility. More importantly, it should be measured by whether a young Indian can walk into an examination hall believing that one simple thing is true: that no one has bought an advantage they have spent their years working to earn. That faith is fragile. This House has a duty to protect it.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

***SHRIMATI BAG MITALI (ARAMBAG):** Chairperson Madam, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak about the Public Examination Amendment Bill, 2026. I believe that it is the utmost responsibility of any government to protect the future of crores of young examinees in our country, their hard work and the trust of the common people in our education system. From that point on, there is a need to keep a strict vigil on this amendment bill so that the examination system does not become corrupt and question paper leaks occur.

As a public representative, I would like to highlight several very important aspects in order to make this bill more effective and completely student-friendly. The main culprit vs. ordinary examinees: the bill proposes to

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

increase the punishment and fines for the criminal gangs and service providers involved in the crime. This is a very positive step. But the biggest thing is to ensure that this harsh whip of the law falls only on the big paper leak mafia, unscrupulous coaching centers and the main criminal gang. Under no circumstances should any confused or unaware ordinary examinees be sacrificed in order to hide the real criminals or in the rush of the investigation. The definition of the law clearly distinguishes between the criminal gang and the examinees who are victims of the situation. There should be a difference between fast track courts and the challenge of implementation in practice. This proposed section 12(A) states that the investigation should be completed within two months and the trial should be completed within three months through daily hearings in the special fast track court. This decision is certainly good, but I think the current judicial system should be expedited. I think that the process of forming a new special fast track code in every state and appointing adequate special public prosecutors should be monitored so that it is completed quickly. If the necessary infrastructure and budget are allocated, there will be no risk of this three-month period remaining only on paper.

I think that not only punishment, but strict punishment is necessary after adopting dishonest means, but to build that prevention system so that crimes do not happen, it is more urgent to create a uniform and transparent standard across the country, starting from the preparation of question papers, to digital security, cyber security and monitoring at the examination centers, which in turn will motivate the youth. In our country, every parent teaches their children

with their hard-earned savings or loans, with the only hope that their children will establish themselves in their respective careers. I myself am a village girl and have seen what poverty is. I am saying this since there is no shortage of talent in the world of poverty in rural areas. There is only a lack of right opportunities and a transparent system. I think it is the responsibility of the central and state governments to ensure that the dream of any student does not end forever due to a vicious cycle before it starts.

Today, for those who are telling me a lot of bad things, I will tell you a painful story. My parents taught us to study with a lot of difficulty. In 2016, I sat for SSC with many dreams that maybe I can repay my parents' debt at least to some extent. Although it is never possible to repay my parents' debt, I myself have passed the stage of a student with a Master's degree and a B.Ed. First class. The reason why I failed the SSC exam in 2013 and 2016 is still unknown to me. The corruption in the recruitment of 2016, the cancellation of 26,000 jobs and the inhuman torture on teachers still leave scars. Some scars remain that cannot be said openly and cannot be treated, so I would like to say that the government should unanimously extend its hand so that the students do not face any danger under any circumstances.

Honorable Chairperson Madam, Finally, I would like to say that we want a transparent system that will maintain a zero tolerance policy against the corrupt and criminal mafia and at the same time, the rights and future of millions of honest, hardworking and talented candidates of our country will be completely protected because the students who are here today are the future

government in the future. I would be happy if the government considers my proposals constructively.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

Every year, lakhs of students dream of becoming doctors, engineers and lawyers. They spend months, years, sleepless nights toiling to make their dreams come true. Their parents make enormous sacrifices, often borrowing money or spending their life savings to fund their children's education. Imagine the pain of a student who has prepared honestly for years only to discover that his examination has been compromised by a paper leak. Imagine the heartbreak of a parent whose hopes have been shattered despite their sacrifices.

These students and families are in my mind while I speak about the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Amendment Bill, 2026. This BJP-led Union Government claims that this Amendment Bill will strengthen the law through time-bound investigations, Special Fast-Track Courts and harsher penalties.

I welcome these amendments. However, the real issue is not the absence of necessary laws, but the absence of the will to implement them. Over the past decade, India has witnessed 152 question paper leaks, more than one every month on an average. These repeated scams in public examinations have severely shaken public confidence.

Following the 2024 NEET question paper leak, this very Government

constituted the K. Radhakrishnan Committee, which submitted 101 recommendations to reform the National Testing Agency, strengthen examination security, and improve transparency. Nearly two years have passed, yet these recommendations are still to be implemented.

Every controversy is followed by promises, assurances, and committees, but scams continue and students continue to suffer. The resignation of Shri Dharmendra Pradhan was long overdue, since the students of this country had lost their confidence in him. Many believed he functioned more as a representative of BJP and RSS than as the Education Minister of this country.

During his tenure, he also attempted to impose the three-language policy, ignoring the concerns and opposition of several States, such as Tamil Nadu. This Government has replaced him with Shri Pralhad Joshi, who has long been associated with RSS. The students of this country do not need a Minister guided by RSS ideology; they need a Minister acting on behalf of the students, acting on behalf of the youth of this country.

Madam, these changes – the Amendment Bill, the resignation of the Education Minister, and the reshuffling of the top officials of the Education Ministry – did not happen because of the free will of the BJP Government. They happened because of the courage of the youth movement, because of the support of the parents, because of the perseverance of the cockroaches, and because this nation believed in the Gen Z struggle.

Before I conclude, let me say this: cockroaches are the most resilient species on the Earth. Meteors could not destroy them. Asteroids could not

destroy the cockroaches. The cockroaches could even outlive a nuclear explosion. Likewise, today, the cockroaches of this country – the students who proudly embrace that name – have proved to be just as resilient. Tear gas could not stop them. Lathis could not break them. They stood their ground and refused to surrender. Even pellet guns could not silence them.

On the 25th of July, the day the Education Minister resigned, the day this Government was brought to its knees, it was a day when the youth movement and public sentiment triumphed over petty politics. It was a day when truth triumphed over lies, when democracy defeated fascism. I salute the youth, I salute Gen Z, and I salute the cockroaches. Thank you.

श्री मोहिब्बुल्लाह (रामपुर) : जनाब ए चेयरपर्सन साहिबा, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ। मैं हुकूमत की तवज्जो एक निहायत अहम मसले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। तालीम हर शहरी का बुनियादी हक है। हमारा आईन तमाम शहरियों को बिला तफरीके मसावी मवाके फराहम करने की जमानत देता है, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज कमजोर, गरीब, बेसहारा, मजलूम लोगों के हाथों से कलम छीनी जा रही है और उसकी जिंदा मिसाल मेरा शहर है, मेरा जिला रामपुर है। किसी जमाने में रामपुर के चाकू मशहूर होते थे, लेकिन सर सय्यद के चमन से एक दिवाना उठता है और उसने सर सय्यद के आरज़ूओं की तामील के लिए एक यूनिवर्सिटी, मोहम्मद अली जौहर के नाम से कायम की। आज उस यूनिवर्सिटी को खत्म करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

मोहतरमा, मैं आपके जरिए से हुकूमत से यह मुतालबा करता हूँ कि रामपुर में जो अजीम यूनिवर्सिटी मौहम्मद अली जौहर कायम की गई है और वह माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव और अखिलेश यादव जी की सरपरस्ती में कायम की गई है और एक अजीम मुजाहिदे आजादी के नाम से, जिसने लंदन के ऐवान में कहा था, उस वक्त लंदन के वजीर-ए-आजम मिस्टर चर्चिल थे, तब

उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरे वतन, हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी दो, वरना मुझे मरने के लिए कब्र दो। उन्होंने अपना वादा पूरा किया और वे गुलाम भारत में वापस नहीं आए। इसलिए माननीय आजम खान ने वह यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : शुक्रिया, इससे पहले कि मैं बिल पर कुछ अर्ज़ करूं, मेरी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी व सरकार से गुज़ारिश है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के राजौरी, रियासी, उरी (बारामूला), आदि में अभी जो सैलाब आया, उनको तुरंत पीएम रिलीफ फंड से सहायता की जाए। वहां की फैमिलीज़, दुकानदार व बिजनेसमैन बेसहारा हैं, मेहरबानी करके उनकी मदद की जाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि आज के दिन मुल्क के तमाम यूथ को मुबारकबाद दी जाए, जिनकी वजह से यह बिल आया है। आज उनकी कामयाबी का दिन है। मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूं, लेकिन मैं साथ ही अपने-आप से और इस सरकार से पूछता हूं कि मेरे कश्मीर के यूथ को क्या मिला? शोपियां में एक बहुत बड़ा तालीमी इदारा था, जिसे आपने चन्द महीने पहले सील कर दिया। कश्मीर यूनिवर्सिटी में स्टूडेंट यूनियन बनाने की इज़ाजत नहीं है। आपने फलाह-ए-आम ट्रस्ट के सैकड़ों स्कूल बंद कर दिए। मैं सरकार का भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने उन नौजवान बच्चों को दावत दे दी, जो जंतर मंतर पर थे, उनसे बात की। उसके लिए आपको सलाम। आपने सोनम वांगचुक जी को अस्पताल जाकर जब जूस पिलाया, जितेंद्र सिंह जी, जो उनको जूस पिला रहे थे, उनको इतना याद दिला दूं कि जिस वक्त आप उन्हें जूस पिला रहे थे, भद्रवाह में आपके संसदीय क्षेत्र में आरिफ हुसैन नामक जवान को पुलिस ने कोल्ड ब्लडेड मर्डर कर दिया। उस ऑटो ड्राइवर का किसी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। You should have first talked to that family rather than going and offering juice to Sonam Wangchuk.

चेयरमैन मैडम, मेरी इतनी गुज़ारिश है कि इन सोनम वांगचुक जी को चाइना और पाकिस्तान का एजेंट बताया। वे रातों-रात इतने प्यारे कैसे हो गए? आज हंगर स्ट्राइक की बात होती है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : मैडम, अभी केवल एक मिनट ही हुआ है। प्लीज़, दो-तीन मिनट तो मुझे अपनी बात करने के लिए दे दीजिए। मैं इंडिया अलायंस से कहना चाहता हूं कि पैलेट गन को आपने ही कश्मीर में वर्ष 2010 में शुरू किया और डेढ़ सौ लोगों को मार दिया। ... (व्यवधान) Madam, I am coming from jail. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप कृपया अपनी बात जल्दी कम्प्लीट करें।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : मैडम मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पैलेट गन का जो इस्तेमाल किया गया, वह गलत था। मैं राहुल गांधी जी से पूछना चाहता हूं। एक ने महबूबा मुफ्ती के साथ सरकार बनाई और दूसरे ने अमित शाह के साथ सरकार बनाई। आपने लगभग वर्ष 2010 और 2016 में लगभग 4 सौ कश्मीरियों को पैलेट गन से मार दिया। उस यूथ को कौन जवाब देगा। हमारी सैकड़ों बच्चियों की जिंदगी चली गई। मेरी आपसे केवल इतनी गुज़ारिश है।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद, माननीय सदस्य श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : मैडम, प्लीज़। यह गलत बात है। आप यहां जवानों की बात करती हैं। यह जुल्म है। Is this the respect for the Kashmiris? ... (*Interruptions*) I am coming from jail. ... (*Interruptions*) We condemn that. ... (*Interruptions*) धन्यवाद।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं उन 20 से ज्यादा बच्चों, जिन्होंने नीट पेपर लीक के कारण आत्महत्या की। मैं उनको श्रद्धांजलि देता हूं और उनके परिवारों को प्रकृति संबल दे, ऐसी कामना करता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अच्छा लगेगा कि यदि देश के प्रधान मंत्री उन बच्चों के परिवारों को बुलाकर उन्हें संबल प्रदान करें और उनको सुनें।

सभापति जी, आज देश का छात्र पूछ रहा है कि क्या उसकी सफलता, उसकी मेहनत पेपर लीक गिरोह तय करेगी? कहा जाता है कि मेहनत का फल मीठा होता है, लेकिन आज छात्र पूछ रहा है कि पहले यह तो तय कर दीजिए कि मेहनत का फल उन्हें मिलेगा या नहीं? वह किताब से कम और मोबाइल के नोटिफिकेशन से ज्यादा डरता है कि कहीं फिर से पेपर लीक, परीक्षा रद्दीकरण या दोबारा परीक्षा होने की खबर न आ जाए। सरकार कहती है कि सब नियंत्रण में है,

लेकिन यदि ऐसा है, तो बार-बार व्यवस्था विफल क्यों हो रही है? परीक्षा देने वाले छात्रों की पहचान आधार, बायो मैट्रिक और कई स्तर की जांच से होती है, फिर भी प्रश्न-पत्र सुरक्षित नहीं रह पाता। यदि लाखों की पहचान सुरक्षित की जा सकती है, तो प्रश्न पत्र की सुरक्षा आखिर क्यों नहीं की जा सकती है? पिछले कुछ सालों में नीट, यूजीसी-नेट, सीयूटी, जेईई, यूपी में यूपी पुलिस कांस्टेबल, यूपी पीसीएस, यूपी-टेट के पेपर्स लीक हुए हैं।

23.00 hrs

तकनीकी गड़बड़ी, परीक्षा रद्द, मूल्यांकन विवाद और ओएमआर स्कैन कॉपी से जुड़ी शिकायतों ने लाखों छात्रों का भविष्य बरबाद किया है। जब नॉर्मलाइजेशन के आधार पर छात्रों का भविष्य तय किया जाता है, तो रॉ स्कोर, प्रयुक्त फॉर्मूला का स्कोर कार्ड पूरी पारदर्शिता के साथ उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए। चयन की गणितीय प्रक्रिया गोपनीय रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। पारदर्शिता विश्वास पैदा करती है, जबकि गोपनीयता संदेह। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी के इस्तीफे का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं कि छात्रों से क्षमा मांगने के बजाय उन्होंने लिखा कि छात्रों को भ्रम के कुचक्र में नहीं फंसाना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि भ्रम में छात्र हैं या बार-बार विफल होने वाली व्यवस्था है? इस पेपरलीक और भर्ती घोटाले के विरोध में 20 तारीख को जो छात्र सड़क पर उतरे थे, मैं स्वयं उस आंदोलन में मौजूद था, वहां लाठी और आंसू गैस के गोले चले। बच्चे पानी मांग रहे थे, उन्हें देखकर मुझे शहीद-ए-आजम सरदार भगत सिंह जी की भूख हड़ताल याद आयी। मुझे आज भी याद है कि जब वे अंग्रेजों से पानी मांग रहे थे, तो अंग्रेज दूध दे रहे थे। उस दिन पानी नहीं मिला, उलटी लाठियां मिली, आंसू गैस के गोले मिले।

सभापति जी, बच्चे धुंए में सांस नहीं ले पा रहे थे। मैं सरकार का धन्यवाद करूंगा कि सरकार इतिहास में अमर होने के बहुत करीब पहुंची। बस जनरल डायर की तरह गोलियां नहीं चलवा पायी। लाठी चली, आंसू गैस के गोले चले, पैलट गन चली, बिहार में तो ए.के-47 चली और करंट लगाया गया। ऐसा लग रहा था कि सरकार अपने देश के छात्रों से नहीं, बल्कि आतंकवादियों से लड़ रही है।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद माननीय सदस्य।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सभापति जी, अभी चार मिनट पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। अगर सदन नहीं बोलने देना चाहता है, तो बता दे। यहां 15-15 मिनट लोगों ने बोला है। आप पता कर लो। कोई तो नियम होगा। अगर आप मना करती हैं, तो मैं इसको छोड़ देता हूं,

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात आधे मिनट में कंप्लीट कर लीजिए।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : अगर आप पूरी बात नहीं रखने देंगी, तो कोई बात नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही कल दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 2026 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

23.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 29, 2026/ Sravana 07,1948 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE-I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

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