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(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 11, 2025/ Agrahayana 20, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

@Starred Question Nos. 161 to 166

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 161, श्री जगदीश चन्द्रा बर्मा बसुनिया ।

VEHICLES COMPATIBLE FOR E10 AND E20 FUEL STANDARDS

***161. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has prescribed clear norms mandating vehicle manufacturers to label or certify models as E10 or E20 fuel compatible and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such certification data has been made publicly available to consumers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vehicles currently registered in the country that are not compliant with E20 fuel standards; and

(d) whether any phase-out or retrofit programme for non compliant vehicles has been announced and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): ई20 के इथेनॉल मिश्रण के स्तर तक वाहन की संगतता को वाहन विनिर्माता द्वारा परिभाषित किया जाएगा और इसे स्पष्ट नजर आने वाले स्टिकर लगाकर वाहन पर प्रदर्शित किया

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

जाएगा।

(ग): 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से पहले बेचे गए वाहन ई10 के अनुरूप थे और 1 अप्रैल, 2023 के बाद बेचे गए वाहन ई20 सामग्री के अनुरूप हैं। ई20 के लिए सुरक्षा मानक बीआईएस विनिर्देशों और ऑटोमोटिव उद्योग मानकों (एआईएस) के माध्यम से अच्छी तरह से स्थापित हैं। चालन योग्य (ड्राइवबिलिटी), स्टार्ट योग्य (स्टार्टबिलिटी), धातु संगतता (मेटल कंपेटीबिलिटी) और प्लास्टिक कंपेटीबिलिटी सहित अधिकांश मानदंडों में, कोई समस्या नहीं है।

(घ): ऑटोमोटिव रिसर्च एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (एआरएआई), इंडियन ऑयल को-ऑपरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल) और सोसाइटी ऑफ ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स (एसआईएएम) द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन की सिफारिश के आधार पर, गैर-अनुपालन वाले वाहनों को हटाने या रेट्रोफिट करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होगी और वाहन की नियमित सर्विसिंग व्यवस्था के दौरान सामान्य टूट-फूट की मरम्मत की जा सकती है।

SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA: *Mananio Speaker mohoday, apner madhomme ami mantri moshai ke janate chai* … (*Interruptions*)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ट्रांसलेशन नहीं हुआ, क्वेश्चन रिपीट करना पड़ेगा।

*__SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:__ In India, more than 32 crore vehicles are registered. Most of these vehicles were out in the market long before the E20 Mandate was made compulsory. After that, we didn't get the official figure on how many vehicles are not E20 compliant. Has the government conducted any assessment or survey on this matter? If so, please let us know what percentage of vehicles are currently compatible with E20 fuel.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सम्माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार ने विशेष रूप से हमारे देश में ई-20 फ्यूल को स्वीकार किया है। अभी हमारे पेट्रोल में ई-20 में इथेनॉल का 20 परसेंट एडिंग होती है। यह करीब पुराने वर्ष 2023 के पहले जो पुराने व्हिकल्स थे, उनका भी टेस्टिंग किया है, करीब एक लाख किलोमीटर तक टेस्टिंग एआरएआई द्वारा हुई है। यह गवर्नमेंट की स्थापित की हुई संस्था है, जो पुणे में स्थापित है, उन्होंने कहा है – "No vehicle engine failure was observed, No impact on vehicle performance, start ability, drive ability, and metal capability".

हम लोग बहुत बार मेन्टेन करने के लिए छह-आठ महीने के लिए सर्विसिंग करते हैं, जो मेटल के पार्ट्स थे, उसके लिए कहा गया था कि शायद इसका कोई परिणाम हो सकता है, लेकिन ध्यान में आया कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु सर्विसिंग में छोटे-छोटे मेट्ल्स के मॉयसचर होते हैं, वे बदलते रहते हैं। इसके बारे में विशेष रूप से भारत सरकार के पास कोई तकरार नहीं आयी। एक तकरार गुजरात की वोक्सवैगन कंपनी की आयी थी, उसकी इनक्वायरी हुई, उसके बाद ध्यान में आया कि इसका संबंध ई-20 फ्यूल्स से कोई नहीं था। इथेनॉल हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आत्मनिर्भर भारत का उद्देश्य रखा गया है, उसमें हमारे फॉसिल फ्यूल्स का इम्पोर्ट 22 लाख करोड़ रुपये का है और जो प्रदूषण हो रहा है उसके परिणाम हम सभी भुगत रहे हैं। इथेनॉल एक ग्रीन फ्यूल है, उससे प्रदूषण कम होता है।

मुझे लगता है कि इसमें किसानों को भी बहुत फायदा हुआ है। 22 लाख करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट समाप्त करके हम अपने देश के किसान को विकसित करके, ऊर्जादाता, ईंधनदाता बनाया है। आगे चलकर यह पूरा रुपया ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जाएगा और किसानों को इस कारण सबसे ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: वैसे यह प्रश्न पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी का है।

श्री नितिन गडकरी: सर, इसमें दो पॉइंट्स हैं। जो स्टैंडर्ड्स तय होते हैं, ऑटोमोबाइल इंजन्स आदि मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। जो एथेनॉल खरीदता है, वह पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय लेती है, इसलिए मैंने

आपसे अनुरोध किया था कि एथेनॉल के परचेज़ के बारे में जो प्रश्न मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित आएंगे, तो मैंने आदरणीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी को रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वह इसका जवाब देंगे। मैंने यह प्रार्थना उनसे की है।

***SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:** Hon. Speaker Sir, the Minister said that mixing ethanol with petrol has reduced pollution and increased vehicle speed. However, in our real world experience, we have seen that the price of petrol has not decreased after mixing it with ethanol. Specifically, the earlier price of petrol based on crude oil prevails even after the introduction of E20 that is petrol blended with 20 per cent ethanol.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member for raising the issue of prices of petrol. जैसा सबको पता है हमारी पेट्रोल, डीजल एनर्जी कंजम्प्शन बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। Energy is the lifeline of the economy. If the economy is growing at 8.4 per cent in the last quarter of financial year 2023-2024 and 7.8 per cent in the previous quarter and energy consumption is increasing, the Paris-based International Energy Agency has estimated that for the next 20 years, about 35 per cent or more of the increase in demand for global energy will come from India because it is a rapidly growing economy. We are spending approximately 150 billion dollars a year on the import of energy. So, to the extent that we have 20 per cent blending, that 20 per cent blending means 20 per cent less of imports have to be followed.

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

In so far as international energy prices are concerned, those are determined by a variety of factors, the cost of production and the point of production. These days, we have a comfort level because prices are in the range between 60 and 65 dollars per barrel. Then, there is the cost of insurance, cost of freight, the refining margin and the dealers margin. All that is added. The feeds which are going into ethanol, Sir, we had started with sugar and sugarcane B-heavy molasses and C-heavy molasses, but we are gradually moving from water intense crops like sugar to less water intense crops like maize or corn. Today, our feed is 48 per cent. It is maize and let me also share with you that the overall juice syrup provides 16 per cent B-heavy molasses, 11 per cent C-heavy molasses, 1 per cent damaged foodgrain, 5 per cent surplus FCI rice, 22 per cent maize, 46 per cent total.

Nearly Rs. 40,000 crore, the money that we give to the farmers per year as a result of this procurement, is also helping to alleviate the strained India agricultural economy. In the case of maize, for instance, the price is very attractive and that is encouraging farmers to move there. Sir, when we started the blending programme, at that stage ethanol was cheaper than petrol, a crude oil. Today, ethanol prices have gone up because crude prices have come down. But in overall term, Sir, it is a very healthy trend. As the hon. Minister, my senior colleague mentioned, it is a green transition.

It is less polluting. In fact, 65 per cent of the emissions are less when you are using ethanol; the knocking properties in the car improve; the octane level improves; and we are also able to reimburse our farmers Rs. 40,000 crore.

Our total consumption of oil per day is 5.6 million barrels and we are only producing a fraction of that. So, we are producing more now. The production on the eastern coast has gone up to 55,000 barrels; on the western coast, we are producing two and a half lakh barrels a day; and in Assam, we have raised the production to 1 lakh barrels.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मंत्री जी, कृपया शॉर्ट में जवाब दें।

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी: अगर ओवरऑल कंजम्प्शन बढ़ेगा, तो इम्पोर्ट भी बढ़ेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN: Thank you, Speaker Sir. My question is to the hon. Transport Minister. Earlier, the blending level of ethanol was 10 per cent and recently it was increased to 20 per cent. Was any scientific study done by the Government or the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) based in Pune to increase it to 20 per cent?

Another concern is that the customer is not aware of ethanol blending in petrol, and the retail shops are not displaying any details of it. It is reported that in many retail shops, ethanol is blended more than 20 per cent, which will affect the mechanical side of the vehicles.

Another question to the hon. Petroleum Minister is that today there is excess ethanol production in the country. How can we use it for other purposes?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I actually take the liberty of attempting to first answer for both the questions asked by the hon. Member, and then I will request my senior colleague, Gadkari ji to answer.

First and foremost, the movement from 10 per cent to 20 per cent ethanol blend was done in consultation with all stakeholders. In 2014, when the hon.

Prime Minister assumed office, our total ethanol blending was 1.4 per cent. I want to share with the hon. Member that I had the privilege of representing India in Brazil as Ambassador as long back as in 2006. At that stage, the then Government had wanted a five per cent blending of ethanol in 10 of our States and Union Territories and we were not able to do it because our ecosystem did not provide that cushion.

Finally, after 2014, we set ourselves a target of 10 per cent blending by November, 2022 and we were able to achieve it. We were able to achieve it because the ecosystem had been set up. There are several parties involved in it. One is the farmer who provides the biomass, the agricultural feed. Then, there are distilleries, and there are OMCs or Oil Marketing Companies which will procure it.

Today, we are in a situation where I can say with total confidence, and we have issued a Press Release -- which was dated 12th August based on the scientific studies which the hon. Member is inquiring about -- where we referred to concerns related to performance and other concerns that we have covered in it. I will be happy to send a copy to the hon. Member.

I can assure you that in so far as the consumer is concerned, the base feed is 20 per cent. There is no doubt. You cannot buy petrol at any bunk as the hon. Member suggested perhaps some petrol stations or dispensing points are mixing more than 20 per cent. No, the basic feed which is coming had a target of 20 per cent and we have achieved, I think, 19.2 per cent or 19.4 per cent and I think by the end of this month or soon we will do 20 per cent. So, the base fuel

which is bought at a dispensing station is only 20 per cent feed. So, there is no issue.

Now, comes the other question. I want to thank the hon. Member because responding to it will give me an opportunity. जब एथेनॉल ब्लेंडिंग योजना की शुरूआत हुई, तो बहुत चिंता होती थी कि यह सफल होगी या नहीं, हमारे अन्नदाताओं को इससे लाभ होगा या नहीं? आज स्थिति यह है कि ऊर्जा के कारण अन्नदाता को 40 हजार करोड़ प्रतिवर्ष मिल रहा है। हमने 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ फॉरेन एक्सचेंज सेव किए हैं। हुआ यह है कि जितनी डिमांड थी, उससे ज्यादा कैपेसिटी इंस्टॉल कर ली है।

हमने यह कैलकुलेट किया था कि 20 प्रतिशत ब्लैंडिंग के लिए हमें 1100 करोड़ लीटर्स की कैपेसिटी चाहिए होगी। अभी यह 1700 करोड़ लीटर्स हो गयी है। There are two or three ways of doing it. एक तो हमारे जो साथी प्रहलाद जोशी जी हैं, मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि देखिए आप ऐसा कीजिए कि आप इथेनॉल का एक्सपोर्ट खोल दीजिए। उन्होंने वैसा भी कर दिया। दूसरा, जो उसके अंदर फीड जाती है, उस फीड का एक्सपोर्ट शुरू कर दीजिए। हम आगे इसमें बड़ी सावधानी से चलेंगे और सभी स्टेक होल्डर्स से बात करके, हम देखेंगे कि 20 परसेंट से आगे इसे कितना ले जा सकते हैं, So that the excess capacity which has been created can be utilized. It is 1100 crore litres.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 162, डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ से सुरक्षा के लिए निधियां

***162. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड**:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ और कटाव रोकथाम कार्यों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ राहत, तटबंधों

की मरम्मत, कटाव-रोधी उपायों और अन्य संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया है;

(ख) उक्त निधियों में से बहराइच जिले को की गई निधियों के विशेष आबंटन का कार्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसमें से कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया है;

(ग) क्या बहराइच को संवेदनशील/अत्यधिक संवेदनशील बाढ़ प्रवण जिले के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बहराइच जिले में बाढ़ से होने वाले कटाव और प्रभावित परिवारों के पुनर्वास का स्थायी समाधान खोजने के लिए भविष्य में कोई नई योजना शुरू करने या विशेष बजटीय प्रावधान करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): बाढ़ प्रबंधन एवं कटाव-रोधी योजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार तैयार एवं कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करके और गंभीर क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए प्रोत्साहनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हुए राज्यों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करती है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव-रोधी, ड्रेनेज के विकास, समुद्र कटाव-रोधी आदि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु ग्यारहवीं एवं बारहवीं योजनाओं के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (एफएमपी) लागू किया था। वर्तमान में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा "बाढ़ प्रबंधन एवं सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (एफएमबीएपी)" को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। एफएमबीएपी योजना के अंतर्गत इसके आरंभ से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कुल 857.45 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जा चुकी है। पिछले तीन वर्षों (वर्ष 2022–25) के दौरान,

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 164.70 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है। भारत सरकार की एफएमबीएपी योजना के अंतर्गत 110 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से एक बाढ़ संरक्षण कार्य, पूरा किया जा चुका है, जिससे बहराइच एवं आसपास के जिले लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यों के लिए कुल 4848.71 करोड़ रुपए की निधि आवंटित की गई है। उपर्युक्त कुल निधि में से बहराइच जिले के लिए 118.26 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बहराइच जिले में बाढ़ राहत कार्यों के लिए वर्ष 2023–24 में 3.88 करोड़ रुपए, वर्ष 2024–25 में 8.29 करोड़ रुपए तथा वर्ष 2025–26 में 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की निधि का आवंटन किया गया है। इन निधियों का उपयोग बाढ़/नदी कटाव, भूमि कटाव से मकान को हुई क्षति, बाढ़ राहत किट, नाव को किराए पर लेने हेतु, चारा तथा खोज एवं बचाव/राहत कार्यों के लिए किया गया है।

(ग): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि बहराइच को अत्यधिक संवेदनशील बाढ़-प्रवण जिले के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। वर्ष 1986-2022 की अवधि के दौरान देश में केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) द्वारा बाढ़-प्रभावित क्षेत्रों पर किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच जिले में लगभग 849 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र (लगभग 18%) को बाढ़-प्रभावित क्षेत्र के रूप में आंका गया है।

(घ): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि कोई नई योजना प्रस्तावित नहीं है। बहराइच जिले में बाढ़ संरक्षण के लिए घाघरा नदी के बाएं तट पर बेलहा–बेहरौली तटबंध (95 किमी) तथा रेवाली–आदमपुर तटबंध (15.5 किमी) का निर्माण किया गया है। ये दोनों तटबंध 416 गांवों, 3,93,000 की जनसंख्या तथा 1,76,850 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि को बाढ़ से संरक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। दोनों तटबंध पूर्णतः सुरक्षित हैं। इन तटबंधों पर निर्मित कटाव-नियंत्रण कार्य तथा नदी तट के किनारे बसे गांवों की आबादी के लिए बाढ़ संरक्षण उपायों को आवश्यकतानुसार प्रत्येक वर्ष किया जाता है।

डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड : महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार कई योजनाओं के तहत बाढ़ जैसी आपदा से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और इसके लिए अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक्स और वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अभी बाढ़ से बचने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक कार्य प्रतिवर्ष कराया जाता है, लेकिन बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्र इतने ज्यादा हैं कि सिर्फ राज्य सरकार के प्रयास काफी नहीं हैं। संसद की स्थायी समिति के समक्ष मंत्रालय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य कारणों से बाढ़ के बढ़ते खतरों को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार को और अधिक पहल करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विगत तीन वर्षों में बाढ़ कटान तथा बाढ़ से सुरक्षा हेतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि निर्गत की गई है तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर जनपद बहराइच में कुल कितनी राशि बाढ़ राहत, तटबंध मरम्मत, कटाव-रोधी उपायों और अन्य संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत की गई है एवं क्या सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ राहत, तटबंधों की मरम्मत, कटाव-रोधी उपायों के लिए स्थायी समाधान खोजने की किसी नई योजना का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे बाढ़ और कटान से होने वाली क्षति को रोका जा सके।

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : महोदय, बहराइच के बारे में जो चिंता माननीय सदस्य ने व्यक्त की है, वह वाजिब है। सबसे ज्यादा करीब 18 परसेंट जो उसका एरिया है, वह बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है, मगर राज्य सरकार ने अभी-अभी कहा है कि अभी राज्य की ओर से इसके ऊपर और ज्यादा काम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और उसके ऊपर अलग से काम हो रहा है। यहाँ टोटल मिलाकर पहली योजना में, एफएमबीएपी की 11वीं योजना में उनको 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये सैंक्शन किए गए थे। 15वीं योजना में उनको 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे। अभी भी उनको करीब 4,100 करोड़ रुपये यहाँ सैंक्शन किए गए हैं। आज तक राज्य की ओर से अपना और केन्द्र का मिलाकर करीब 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये उन्होंने खर्च किए हैं। उन्होंने अभी बताया है कि अभी यहाँ अन्य कोई योजना

प्रस्तावित नहीं है। राज्य में जो नदी नेपाल की तरफ से आ रही है, उसी के ऊपर काम करके उसका रास्ता निकाला जायेगा । जो बाढ़ प्रभावित एरिया है, उसको उसमें से बचाने की कोशिश की जायेगी। ऐसा राज्य सरकार की तरफ से बताया गया है।

डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड : महोदय, धन्यवाद। महोदय, बहराइच को अत्यधिक संवेदनशील बाढ़ प्रभावित जिले के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा वर्गीकृत किया गया है । मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र बहराइच, उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र और नेपाल की सीमा पर स्थित है। सरयू और घाघरा नदियाँ पहाड़ों से निकलकर मैदानी इलाकों में सबसे पहले बहराइच में आती हैं। बरसात के समय प्रत्येक साल बाढ़ के कारण जन-धन और कटाव के कारण हजारों हैक्टेयर कृषि भूमि की हानि होती है। बाढ़ और कटाव से प्रभावित किसानों की जो कृषि योग्य भूमि है, वह प्रतिवर्ष नदी में समाहित हो जाती है। ऐसे किसान कृषि कार्य को छोड़कर बेरोजगार होने पर विवश हैं।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार ऐसे किसानों के लिए कहीं और कृषि भूमि की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने या फिर उनके पुनर्वास एवं रोजगार की व्यवस्था किए जाने पर विचार करेगी, जो उनके एवं उनके परिवार की आजीविका के लिए सहायक हो सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की तरफ से ऐसी कोई योजना अभी अस्तित्व में नहीं है या इस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। अलग-अलग मंत्रालय द्वारा इस पर काम होता है और राज्य सरकार इसके लिए अपने संबंधित डिपार्टमेंट के पास डिमांड भी रखते हैं। मगर बहराइच के लिए अभी तक 118 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन राज्य द्वारा, एफएम वेब के तहत 110 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के बाढ़ सुरक्षा कार्य पूरे हुए हैं, जिसमें बहराइच के आसपास के क्षेत्रों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इसमें अपनी तो कोई योजना नहीं है?

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : नहीं सर।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओके।

SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED: Sir, recurrent and avoidable flooding in my constituency – Udaynarayanpur, Amta, and Bagnan in Howrah along with the adjoining districts of Hooghly and Bankura occurs each year due to improper operation and water release from the Maithon and Panchet dams of DVC.

Will the hon. Minister kindly state what measures are being undertaken to ensure scientific and responsible reservoir management, and what framework the Government intends to establish to make dam operation decisions transparent and accountable?

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : सर, ट्रांसलेशन हमारे सब्जेक्ट का नहीं है और इसका ट्रांसलेशन भी नहीं आया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, एक बार दोबारा पूछ लीजिए।

SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED: Sir, recurrent and avoidable flooding in my constituency – Udaynarayanpur, Amta, and Bagnan in Howrah along with the adjoining districts of Hooghly and Bankura occurs each year due to improper operation and water release from the Maithon and Panchet dams of DVC.

Will the hon. Minister kindly state what measures are being undertaken to ensure scientific and responsible reservoir management, and what framework the Government intends to establish to make dam operation decisions transparent and accountable?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओके, अब तो आ गया?

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : सर, अभी भी नहीं आया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इंग्लिश में आ रहा है।

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : सर, इंग्लिश में आ रहा है, लेकिन हिंदी में नहीं आ रहा है। उन्होंने बंगाल में

डैम के बारे में कुछ पूछा है, लेकिन उनका प्रश्न हमारे पास ठीक से नहीं आया। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप थोड़ा रुकिये, कुछ व्यवस्था कर दें। क्या हिंदी में ठीक से नहीं आ रहा है?

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : सर, हिंदी में पूछ लीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कोई बात नहीं, टेस्टिंग में कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई होगी, आप एक बार दोबारा बोल दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती साजदा अहमद : क्या एक बार और बोलना है? ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके लिए तो अच्छा है, आप तीन बार उठ गए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभी माननीय सदस्यों और माननीय मंत्री महोदय से भी आग्रह है कि आप सभी के फ्लोर के आगे कौन सी लैंग्वेज, कौन से नंबर पर है, वह डेस्क बोर्ड पर है। आप एक-दो बार और कोशिश कर लीजिए। आपको कोई भी परेशानी आती है, तो आप टेबल ऑफिस में लिखकर दे दें, हम उस परेशानी को दूर करेंगे और व्यवस्था को और अच्छा करने का काम करेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आप बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : सर, हिंदी पर प्रेस कर रखा था, मगर पहले प्रश्न में तो आया था, लेकिन बाद में इसमें कोई आवाज ही नहीं आयी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप दोबारा पूछ लीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल : नहीं सर। डीवीसी में जो रिलीज होता है, वह सभी राज्यों के साथ समन्वय के साथ किया जाता है और उसी के अंतर्गत यदि कोई स्पेशिफिक प्रश्न पूछेंगे कि कहां रिलीज होना चाहिए, तो हम इसके लिए अलग से जवाब दे सकते थे, लेकिन यह प्रश्न स्पेशिफिक उसके लिए नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जगदम्बिका पाल जी एक मिनट रुकिये। मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है और कई माननीय संसद सदस्यों के क्षेत्र की यह गंभीर समस्या है, इसलिए सप्लीमेंट्री भी काफी आए हैं। इस पर आप लिखेंगे, तो हम विचार करेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जगदम्बिका पाल जी।

… (व्यवधान)

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, आवाज़ नहीं आ रही है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जगदम्बिका पाल जी, आप दोबारा प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल: महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं, डॉ. आनन्द कुमार जी का आभारी हूं कि इन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या के बारे में सवाल पूछा है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसका उत्तर दिया है कि बहराइच को कितने पैसे दिए गए हैं।… (व्यवधान)

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, आवाज़ नहीं आ रही है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इस व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाए।

… (व्यवधान)

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, अब आवाज़ आ रही है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जगदम्बिका पाल जी।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल: महोदय, नेपाल से भारत की सीमा करीब 1465 किलोमीटर की है। उत्तराखंड के टनकपुर से लेकर संजय जायसवाल जी के बिहार के रक्सौल तक है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार भी है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल की जो नदियां हैं, चाहे वह कोसी हो, बाणगंगा हो, राप्ती हो, सरयू हो, इन नदियों का जो पानी ऊपर से आता है, उसके कारण भारत की सीमा पर स्थित सिद्धार्थनगर, बहराइच, बलरामपुर जैसे शहर हैं, वहां ये नदियां अपना कोर्स बदलती रहती हैं, मीन्डरिंग होती रहती हैं, जिसके कारण कई गांव नदी के कैचमेंट

में आ जाते हैं। वे गांव बाढ़ के कारण पूरे वॉश्ड-आउट हो जाते हैं, क्या ऐसी नीति है कि उन गांवों के लोगों को रीहैबिलिटेट किया जा सके?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: वह तो राज्य सरकार करेगी। आप तो बड़े नेता हैं।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल: महोदय, मैं रीहैबिलिटेशन की बात कर रहा हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: रीहैबिलिटेशन भी राज्य सरकार करती है।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल: महोदय, मैं नीति की बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह गृह मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है। बाढ़ के कारण जो लोग प्रभावित होते हैं, जो एरिया प्रभावित होते हैं, उनको अगर कोई सहायता देनी है तो वह हमारे मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है। मगर, बाढ़ रोकने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर के राज्यों के अन्दर ही, वहीं पर व्यवस्था करते हुए, बाढ़ का प्रभाव नीचे तक कम आए, इसके लिए कई योजनाएं की गयी हैं। जहां भी आवश्यकता होती है और जब राज्य सरकार से उसके लिए फंड्स मांगे जाते हैं, तो सी. डब्ल्यू. सी. तय करती है कि इसकी आवश्यकता है, तो हम उन्हें तकनीकी सहायता और फंड्स को आवंटित करते हैं।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष जी, आपने और सभी ने देखा होगा कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, दो-तीन वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश में सतलुज और व्यास नदी में बहुत बाढ़ आई, जिसके कारण जो पहले तटीयकरण हुआ था, उसको भी नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात है कि वहां खनन और टिम्बर माफिया हैं। जैसे 'पुष्पा' फिल्म में हजारों पेड़ एक साथ आ गए थे, वैसे लगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की बाढ़ में एकदम से हजारों पेड़ आ गए। वहां पर जो इल्लीगल माइनिंग हो रही है, उससे नुकसान हो रहा है। टिम्बर माफिया के कारण भी नुकसान हो रहा है। लेकिन, आपदा के कारण भी, जिसको 'राष्ट्रीय आपदा' घोषित करने की बात की जा रही है, उसके कारण तटीयकरण की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हो गयी है क्योंकि हजारों एकड़ भूमि के लिए एक मुश्किल पैदा हो गयी है।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि अब तक आपने हिमाचल प्रदेश को तटीयकरण के

लिए कितने पैसे दिए हैं और आगे के लिए आपका पूरे देश भर के लिए तटीयकरण का कुल बजट क्या है?

सर, मैं आपसे व्यवस्था को लेकर एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, मुझसे सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: महोदय, आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: हाँ, आप आग्रह कर सकते हैं, सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते, वह भी ढंग से कर सकते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: जी, बिल्कुल सर। मैं हाथ जोड़कर आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं।… (व्यवधान)

सर, यह सदन की जानकारी के लिए है। देश भर में ई-सिगरेट बैन हो चुका है। क्या सदन में आपने इसे एलाउ कर दिया है?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: नहीं। ई-सिगरेट पीने की कोई व्यवस्था किसी माननीय सदस्य को नहीं दी गयी है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, टीएमसी के सांसद पी रहे हैं। टीएमसी के सांसद कई दिनों से लगातार बैठ कर पी रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान)

सर, आप इसे चेक करवाइए।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से पुन: आग्रह करता हूं कि हमें संसदीय परम्पराओं और संसदीय नियमों का अनुपालन करना चाहिए।

अगर ऐसा कोई विषय मेरे पास कभी आएगा तो इस पर मैं निश्चित रूप से कार्रवाई करूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है। सदन में बैठकर सिगरेट पी जा रही है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सदस्य जी ने पूछा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी तक बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए कितना पैसा आबंटित किया गया है।….(व्यवधान)

महोदय, अभी तक 8,625 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किये गये हैं।….(व्यवधान) अगर प्राकृतिक आपदा को रोकने के लिए फ्लड जोन चॉपिंग किया जाता है तो उसके ऊपर भी व्यवस्था बनायी जा सकती है। धन्यवाद।….(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्लीज, आप बैठिए। मैं आपको व्यवस्था दे रहा हूं।

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, अगर आपको किसी भी विषय पर कोई आपत्ति है तो आप लिख कर दे दें। अगर ऐसी कोई भी कार्रवाई होगी तो मैं निश्चित रूप से इस पर 'एक्शन टेकन' लूंगा।

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में पूछा था। अभी तक 8,625 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किये गये हैं। अगर फ्लड जोन चॉपिंग किया जाएगा तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूसरी व्यवस्था भी की जा सकती है।।…(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री महोदय, श्रीमती साजदा अहमद जी का जो प्रश्न था, उसका उत्तर आप उनको लिखित में भेज देना।

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आपके लिए भी रोक लगाई हैं।

....(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 163, श्री ससिकांत सेंथिल ।

HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION AND LICENSING POLICY

***163. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

(a) the details of offshore areas in the South of Cape Comorin notified for bidding under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), block-wise;

(b) whether the Government has examined ecological or marine concerns raised regarding exploration activities near sensitive fishing grounds such as the Wadge Bank; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c): Exploration blocks are awarded by Government with a view to reduce import dependence in the Oil and Gas Sector and to promote domestic exploration. India has significant untapped potential in oil and gas resources, and realising this potential is essential for strengthening long-term energy security. Government is sensitive to ecological concerns associated with such activities and the need for a balance between resource development and environmental protection.

Government have put on offer an exploration block CY-DWHP-2024/1 (offshore area near the Cape Comorin) measuring an area of 9990.96 sq. Km for bidding under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) Bid Round-X. This offshore deepwater block lies within India's Exclusive Economic Zone and within the territorial jurisdiction of Government of India. The block CY-DWHP-2024/1 is entirely outside the demarcated area of the Wadge Bank as well as the core zone of other Reserves. Three ultra-deepwater blocks (CY-UDWHP-2022/1, CY-UDWHP-2022/2 and CY-UDWHP-2022/3 with area 9514.63, 9844.72 and 7795.45 sq. km respectively) have earlier been awarded to ONGC through bidding round OALP-IX, which are located to the south of Cape Comorin.

Mere award of the blocks does not entitle the awardees to initiate drilling activities. To ensure environmental safeguards, drilling can commence only after due clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (as amended). The EIA process, which extends to offshore areas upto 12 nautical miles, involves scientific assessment, necessary coastal regulatory zone clearances (state authority)/clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Only upon securing these clearances/compliances under environmental guidelines, can companies begin drilling operations, with all mandated safeguards inplace.

This operational framework reflects Government's commitment to maintain a balance between safeguarding ecosystems and advancing long-term energy security through responsible exploration activity.

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL: Sir, this question pertains to a very important

subject relating to Tamil Nadu. There have been some blocks being put under bid for exploration of oil and natural gas. One of such blocks is in a very sensitive portion in the Gulf of Mannar, which is known as a biosphere reserve. It is just like we have a reserved forest outside; this is a biosphere reserve inside the ocean. It is very sensitive because it is absolutely important for the fisher folk of Tamil Nadu. In fact, the NITI Aayog has itself declared this particular Wadge Bank and Gulf of Mannar as to be the most sensitive portion which cannot be affected for any reason.

Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to me and he has also said that this is not in the boundary of that portion. But I would like to bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister that this area is so sensitive that any exploration or anything which you do nearby, will affect the fishermen in the long run. In fact, he is also silent about the letter written by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to the Ministry of Petroleum to leave this particular CY-DWHP-2024/1 notification outside. But, I do not think if any consultation has been happened with the State of Tamil Nadu; neither any consultation has been happened with the fisher folk of Tamil Nadu. If this kind of one-sided centralized bidding announcements are made without having any consultation with the people on the ground, how will we protect the lives of these fishermen?

I would like the hon. Minister to answer to the House.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I am deeply grateful to the hon. Member for raising this issue, because this gives me an opportunity to clarify on the floor of the House as to what the facts are.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, जेब में हाथ डाल कर जवाब न दें।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: It is indeed a fact that the hon. Chief Minister had written to us. It is also a fact that I have sent a very comprehensive reply to the hon. Chief Minister. In the reply, I have stated categorically what the position on the ground is.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the thrust of my reply which is in paragraph 3; which says:

> "Mere award of blocks does not entitle the awardees to initiate drilling activities. To ensure environmental safeguards, drilling can commence only after due clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA notification, 2006) as amended."

The EIA process which extends to offshore areas up to 12 nautical miles involves scientific assessment, necessary coastal regulatory zone clearance, which means the State has to clear it and also get the clearance with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Only upon securing these clearances, compliances under environmental guidelines, companies can begin drilling process, within all mandated safeguards and process. Having said this categorically in the answer or the letter to the Chief Minister, I am surprised how the hon. Member, who belongs to my fraternity, if I may be able to reach out to him, he has been a civil servant like me, was not shared the letter. How the letter to the Chief Minister has not been shared with him? But I would be happy to send my reply to the Chief Minister, to the hon. Member.

Let me also clarify that if there is a genuine concern, the Central

Government, the hon. Prime Minister, the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and all of us, are equally, if not more, concerned with issues like marine life and environmental clearances. We are not second to that. Therefore, to suggest, when we are doing something when it is outside the block, is factually not correct. … (*Interruptions*)

The second issue is this. Let me say categorically, and I have a map here.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी गुस्से में नहीं, आराम से मुस्कुराकर बोलिए।

श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी: सर, ये गुस्सा नहीं है, ये तो पार्लियामेंट्री रिप्लाई का स्टाइल है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, स्टाइल नहीं, मुस्कुराकर बोलिए।

.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I feel happy to share this map with you. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE: Sir, How can he show the map here? … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, ये दिखा सकते हैं, ये तख्तियाँ नहीं हैं, ये नक्शा है।

.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I want to state before my fellow Member that I have a longstanding association with the State of Tamil Nadu. Let me say that, I will be happy, if in addition to the response that I have given to the Chief Minister or the reply that I am giving here, if there are any residual points, I would like to invite the hon. Member to my room for it. But let me give an overall context setting. Sir, we are consuming 5.6 million barrels of crude oil in a day. Our total

production is a fraction and the blocks which we are releasing under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy, we are trying to meet them through domestic availability. Let us not start shooting at non-existing targets. If it is something in the marine zone, we do not need to go there. We do not want to start another controversy.

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL: Sir, I deeply thank the Minister for accepting it. This is a very sensitive zone. I just want to lay a parallel. The hon. Minister is saying that we have just notified. Let the notification happen and then let the EIA continue. I am extending a parallel. Would you notify anything on a reserved forest.? Is it possible today in this country? … (*Interruptions*)I would like to know whether you would notify anything which is outside of this? Just because this is not visible, this is even more sensitive than the forest. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL: Sir, let me finish my question.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I am very happy at any time of day and in the evening to enter into the discussion on semantics. What this means, what this word means is, I am stating categorically that this is outside the marine reserve. This is outside the wadge bank. Let me give you the answer which I have given in Para 1. Let me read it out. It says very clearly … (*Interruptions*)

Sir, if I may answer the text of the question, now we are playing with words. Would you do something about it? … (*Interruptions*)I would not do it in a reserved forest. I would also not do it somewhere else. But that is not the issue.

The question is on this award and I am giving you the answer here. I am giving you the answer which is very categorical. Without environmental clearance or forest clearance, no drilling can be done. You have to give the coastal clearance. You are even not aware of your own facts. The State Government has to give the clearance. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आसन की तरफ एड्रेस करके बोलिए।

.....(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सेंथिल जी एक मिनट बैठिए। मैं सभी सदस्यों और माननीय मंत्रीगण से भी आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे सीधे डिबेट न करें, डिबेट का क्रम अध्यक्ष महोदय के माध्यम से सदस्य की ओर जाता है।

श्रीमती कनिमोझी करुणानिधि।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, it is just a continuation of the question that the hon. Member had asked. This Gulf of Mannar, this particular area, has been declared as a sanctuary for dugongs, the sea cows which are very, very calm marine animals. It will be very good for us to go and watch them also. It will calm us down a lot. See, they are called the sea cows … (*Interruptions*) It has been announced as a sanctuary for the dugongs.

So, I think, we have to take special care, not even to go there and not even to think of exploring those places because these are the endangered species and we have to protect them. I think that has to be the foremost and the most important priority for us. … (*Interruptions*)

Thank you.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for raising a concern about sea cows or dugongs, as they are called. I am acutely familiar with that environmental species, and, I am very happy to have any discussion with them. But the fact of the matter is that these are the three different areas we are speaking about.

The question is about the Wadge Bank. It is in South of Comorin. Comorin is the traditional name of what we now call Kanyakumari. That Wadge Bank is completely away. What the hon. Member is referring to are three blocks separately, which were awarded in April of 2025. As I said, the same safeguards apply to it. We have to go through the same clearances that up to 12 nautical miles, the State Government comes in and the State Government has to give a clearance, and beyond that, the Central Government comes in.

All I can say is that the sensitivity and the concern are fully shared by me and the Government which I serve.

Thank you, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 164**,** श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित ।

TARGETS ACHIEVED UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN ODISHA

***164. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved the targets set under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) provided during the last three years in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under JJM in Odisha during each of the last three financial years; and

(d) whether any shortfall or delay has been reported in the implementation of JJM in Odisha, particularly in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address the same?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

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

विवरण

(क): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से ओडिशा सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार के लिए सुरक्षित और पर्याप्त पेयजल की आपूर्ति हेतु नल जल कनेक्शन का प्रावधान किया जा सके। 'पेयजल' राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए, जेजेएम के तहत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

ओडिशा राज्य द्वारा जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस पर दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 15.08.2019 को जेजेएम की शुरुआत के समय, केवल 3.11 लाख (3.51%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन थे। तब से, लगभग 65.27 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 07.12.2025 तक, राज्य के 88.65 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 68.38 लाख (77.14%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन का प्रावधान उपलब्ध है।

दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता और नागरिक केंद्रित जल सेवा सुपुर्दगी के लिए ग्रामीण पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के संचालन और रखरखाव तथा बुनियादी ढांचे की गुणवत्ता पर ध्यान देने के साथ मिशन के निरंतर कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से 100 प्रतिशत कवरेज प्राप्त करने हेतु माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बजट भाषण 2025 के दौरान कुल वर्धित परिव्यय के साथ जल जीवन मिशन को 2028 तक बढ़ाने की घोषणा की।

(ख): पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में ओडिशा के बारगढ़ और झारसुगुड़ा जिलों में जेजेएम के तहत ग्रामीण परिवारों को प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

जिला	**ग्रामीण परिवारों की संख्या**	**15.08.2019 तक नल जल कनेक्शन**		**प्रदान किए गए नल जल के कनेक्शन की संख्या**			**07.12.2025 तक नल जल कनेक्शन**	
		संख्या	**%**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**संख्या**	**%**
बारगढ़	3,40,862	7,800	2.29	57,554	30,828	8,762	2,55,327	74.91
झारसुगुड़ा	94,380	697	0.74	23,797	12,569	1,159	82,289	87.19

(ग): पिछले तीन वर्षों (2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25) के दौरान निधि आबंटन, आहरित निधि तथा ओडिशा राज्य द्वारा संसूचित निधि उपयोग का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	**केंद्रीय**					**राज्य हिस्से के तहत व्यय**
	अथ शेष	**आबंटन**	**आहरित निधि**	**उपलब्ध निधि**	**संसूचित उपयोग**	
2022-23	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,149.50
2023-24	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.36
2024-25	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	750.81	2,834.61

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

(घ): ओडिशा राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, बारगढ़ जिले में 660 एकल ग्राम योजनाएं/सौर परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई हैं, जिनमें से 347 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इसी तरह, झारसुगुड़ा जिले में 3 एकल ग्राम योजनाओं/सौर परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 1 परियोजना पूरी

हो चुकी है। दोनों जिलों में एक-एक मेगा पाइपगत जलापूर्ति परियोजना है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ओडिशा में जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन में निम्नलिखित कारकों के कारण विलंब हुआ है:

i.) कार्य निष्पादन चरण के दौरान, प्रमुख बुनियादी ढांचे जैसे कि इनटेक कुओं, जल शोधन संयंत्रों, पंप हाउसों के स्थानों में परिवर्तन और अपरिहार्य स्थल-विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों से उत्पन्न होने वाले ईएसआर के कारण विलंब;

ii.) वन और पर्यावरण विभाग, एनएचएआई, रेलवे, निर्माण कार्य विभाग, जल संसाधन विभाग आदि जैसी कई एजेंसियों से सांविधिक अनुमोदन और मार्ग अधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) प्राप्त करने में विलंब;

iii.) आरक्षित वन क्षेत्रों, वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों और राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों के भीतर से पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने में बहु-स्तरीय सांविधिक अनुमोदन और प्रक्रियाएं शामिल हैं;

iv.) बड़ी ट्रंक प्रणाली के लिए जटिल तकनीकी डिजाइन और चित्रकला, जिसमें आईआईटी और एनआईटी जैसे प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों से जांच सहित कई स्तरों पर पर्यवेक्षण और अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता है;

v.) निर्माण कार्यों और जल आपूर्ति पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में ग्रामीणों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा कुछ स्थानों पर स्थानीय अवरोध और आपत्तियां की गईं;

vi.) कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा अपर्याप्त जनशक्ति और मशीनरी नियोजित करना;

vii.) कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान उत्पन्न व्यवधान, जिसके दौरान निर्माण गतिविधियां रुक गईं। 2019-20 के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में लॉकडाउन, आवाजाही पर प्रतिबंध, श्रमिकों की अनुपलब्धता और आपूर्ति-श्रृंखला में व्यवधानों के कारण लगभग दो वर्ष की देरी हुई; और

viii.) निधियों के अभाव ने भी जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन को प्रभावित किया है।

उपरोक्त समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं। इनमें उपयुक्त संस्थागत तंत्र का निर्माण शामिल है, जैसे कि विकास आयुक्त-सह-अपर मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन जिसमें हितधारक विभागों के सचिव सदस्य हैं और

आयुक्त-सह-सचिव, पीआर एंड डीडब्ल्यू विभाग की अध्यक्षता में अन्य समिति, जिसमें सदस्यों के रूप में सभी अवसंरचना विभागों के इंजीनियर-इन-चीफ शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, लंबित अनुमोदनों और मुद्दों का शीघ्रता से हल करने के लिए जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में मासिक आधार पर जिला-स्तरीय समन्वय बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। राज्य सरकार ने कार्यान्वयन की गति को बनाए रखने और राज्य भर में चल रही जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन में व्यवधान से बचने के लिए राज्य हिस्सा अग्रिम में जारी किया है।

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित: स्पीकर सर, मैं सबसे पहले देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और इसलिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मोदी जी जो योजनाएं बनाते हैं, वे योजनाएं पांच साल में ही पूरी हो जाती हैं। वे एक चुनाव से दूसरे चुनाव तक नहीं जाती हैं।

पहले देश में सबसे बड़ा जल का संकट था। ग्रामीणों के घर पर पीने का पानी कैसे पहुंचाया जाए, उसका इस देश में सबसे बड़ा संकट था। वर्ष 2019 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन हुआ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने मुझे प्रश्न के उत्तर में डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उस रिपोर्ट के तहत 15 अगस्त, 2019 तक ओडिशा में 3.11, मतलब 3.11 लाख घरों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था थी और 7 दिसम्बर, 2025 की जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी 68.38 लाख परिवारों को पीने का पानी मिल रहा है और 'जल जीवन मिशन योजना' को वर्ष 2028 तक आगे बढ़ाया गया है तो ओडिशा में इसे 100 परसेंट करने के लिए क्या टारगेट है?

इसके साथ मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार वित्तीय सहायता देती है, इसलिए क्या ओडिशा सरकार को कुछ वित्तीय सहायता देना अभी बाकी है?

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, ओडिशा में करीब 88 परसेंट जल जीवन मिशन के तहत जल दिया गया है। आने वाले दिनों में 12 परसेंट के करीब और जल दिया जाएगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह पूरे देश में सबसे बड़ी योजना है। पहले महिलाएं दूर तक पानी लेने के लिए

जाती थीं। रोजाना करीब 9 करोड़ महिलाएं पानी लेने के लिए बाहर जाती थीं और उनके रोजाना करीब 5 घंटे पानी लाने के लिए खराब होते थे। आज उनको अपने ही घर में शुद्ध पानी मिल रहा है। पानी शुद्ध है या नहीं है, उसके लिए भी सरकार के द्वारा पांच लाख गांवों में 25 लाख महिलाओं को किट दी गई है। उसके जरिए वे चेक करके पता लगा सकती हैं कि वह पानी पीने लायक है या नहीं है। पानी पूरे फोर्स के साथ और हर गांव में पर हेड 55 लीटर पानी देने की योजना केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की है और उसको आगे भी बढ़ा रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने पैसे की बात की है तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहुत से राज्यों से शिकायतें भी आई हैं।

कई राज्यों के अंदर बहुत-सी कम्प्लेंट्स भी आयी हैं कि उन्होंने केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जो पैसा उठाया है, उतना काम वहां नहीं हुआ है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के निर्देश के अनुसार अलग-अलग राज्यों में जो इन्क्वायरी की गयी थी, उसकी जो रिपोर्ट आयी थी, वह हमने सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों और चीफ सेक्रेटरी को दी है कि वे एक्शन लें और हमें रिपोर्ट करें। जहां भी काम खत्म हुआ है, उस योजना का वेरिफिकेशन करके जब तक नहीं भेजेंगे, तब तक उनको पैसा देना हमारे लिए संभव नहीं होगा। यह काम राज्य के अंदर भी पूरा कराया जाए, यही मेरी आपसे उम्मीद है।

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित: सर, मैं मान्यवर मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ओडिशा में हमारा जो बारगढ़ लोक सभा क्षेत्र है, वहां कुछ गांवों में जैसे- सपिया, पदमपुर, नरसिंहपुर, खजागुड़ा, अमामुंडा, इनमें काफी दिनों से यह प्रोजेक्ट शुरु हुआ है, लेकिन हर घर नल योजना में काफी करप्शन होने के कारण ठेकेदार लोगों से वह काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। जो गवर्नमेंट से यूसी आता है, उसके आधार पर आप लोग पैसे का पेमेंट करते हैं, लेकिन इसको तदारुक करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की कोई संस्था है या नहीं है?

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि कई जगह पर पानी नहीं पहुंचा है और उसके कारण जो कम्प्लेंट आयी थीं, उसके लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने निर्देश दिये थे कि पहले उसकी इन्क्वायरी करो, हर जगह नल से पानी जाना चाहिए। कई जगह पर सिर्फ पाइप डाले गए हैं, कई

जगह पर सिर्फ नल लगाया गया है, मगर पानी नहीं था। नल से जल जाना ही चाहिए, यही हमारा आग्रह भी है और उसी के आधार पर काम होगा। जब वेरिफिकेशन आयेगा, तब स्टेट खुद विडियोग्राफी करके, उस गांव के सभी घरों में पानी गया है, इस बात की रिपोर्ट ग्राम सभा के अंदर देगा उसके बाद ही पैसा रिलीज हो सकता है। उसके पहले यह संभव नहीं है। एक दूसरे मेंबर भी यही पूछना चाहते थे, उनके लिए भी यही जवाब है कि पैसा तभी मिलेगा, जब काम पूरा होगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, ऐसे अन-ऑफिशियली प्रश्न पूछने का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है।

श्री हरीश मीणा जी।

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना: धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष जी। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने पूर्वी राजस्थान के 13 जिलों के पेय जल के लिए ईस्टर्न राजस्थान कनाल परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है। हमारे पूर्वी राजस्थान के 13 जिलों को पीने का पानी मिलेगा। चूंकि मेरे लोक सभा में इसका प्रभाव क्षेत्र काफी बड़ा है, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना के तहत जो डोंगरी बांध मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित है, उसमें कितने गांव प्रभावित होंगे, कितने गांव डूबेंगे? उन किसानों से वार्ता करके कृपया उनको उचित मुआवजा दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आप भी राजस्थान से हैं। पूरे देश में सबसे ज्यादा पानी की किल्लत राजस्थान में ही है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने राजस्थान के लिए जिस तरह से योजना बनाई है, उसके अनुसार करीब 77 हजार करोड़ की इस योजना के तहत राजस्थान को पानी मिलेगा। हिमाचल और राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री के बीच में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की उपस्थिति में जो एमओयू हुआ है, उसके कारण भी राजस्थान को पानी मिलने वाला है। राजस्थान की ओर से जो डीपीआर आया है, उस पर अभी अभ्यास चल रहा है। कौन-सा गांव डूबेगा, कितना डूबेगा, वह तो पता नहीं। मगर जो मुआवजा देना है, वह नियम के मुताबिक उनको जरूर दिया जाएगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री ई. तुकाराम जी, प्रश्न काल में कभी भी अचानक से खड़े नहीं होते हैं। आपके पास व्यवस्था है, आप मार्शल को लिख कर दे सकते हैं।

श्री ई. तुकाराम: सर, मैंने लिख कर दिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: लिख कर दिया है, तो सब को सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं दिया जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि लिख कर दिया है तो सबको सप्लीमेंट्री दी जाएगी। एक मिनट बैठ जाइए।

मेरा कहना है कि प्रश्न काल में 20 माननीय सदस्यों के प्रश्न खुलते हैं। पहला प्रयास तो यह होना चाहिए कि जिन 20 माननीय सदस्यों के प्रश्न खुले हैं, जो बहुत लम्बे समय बाद आते हैं, तो सबको प्रश्न पूछने की परमिशन दी जाए। लेकिन, फिर भी मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्य कभी प्रश्न नहीं पूछ पाएं या जिन्होंने सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं पूछा, उनको मैं प्राथमिकता दूं। मेरे पास लिस्ट रहती है कि किनको कितनी बार मैंने सप्लीमेंट्री दी है। प्राथमिकता यह भी रहती है कि जो पहली बार चुन कर आया है, उस माननीय सदस्य को मौका दिया जाए।

माननीय मंत्रिगणों से भी मेरी अपेक्षा है कि आप भी कोशिश करें कि संक्षिप्त में जवाब दें। मैं बार-बार आप लोगों से आग्रह करता रहता हूं ताकि सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रश्न आ जाएं, क्योंकि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न होते हैं और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, यह मेरा आप सभी से आग्रह है।

SHRI E. TUKARAM: Sir, I am raising the issue of Jal Jeevan Mission. Karnataka has performed well in this programme. So, the State Level Committee has approved the total outstanding amount of Rs. 69,487 crore. In that, the State Government has already incurred this matching expenditure. Now, the State share is pending. The total share of Karnataka is Rs. 13,005 crore. Till date, it is pending. When are you releasing this payment and finishing this JJM Programme? It is a sensitive issue. This is a national flagship programme.

What I am asking is that please release this outstanding amount for completing this JJM programme.

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी-अभी इस प्रश्न का जवाब भी दिया था

कि हर राज्य को जो पैसा आवंटित किया गया है और उन्होंने जो खर्च किया है, उसका वेरिपिफकेशन अभी तक नहीं आया है। हमने कर्नाटक मुख्यमंत्री और उप-मुख्यमंत्री, श्री डी.के. शिवकुमार जी को भी कहा था, उनके साथ हमारी अगले वीक मीटिंग भी है। हमने कहा था कि जब तक आपका वेरिफिकेशन नहीं आएगा, दूसरी राशि आवंटित करना संभव नहीं है। इस बात को हमने उन्हें बार-बार कहा है और लिखित में भी दिया है। मीटिंग में भी दिया है। जैसे ही उनकी तरफ से लिखित में वेरिफिकेशन आएगा तो करीब 15 करोड़ रुपये में से केवल 45 लाख रुपये का वेरिफिकेशन आया हुआ है। यह बहुत कम है। इसमें जो गड़बड़ी हुई है, उसके बारे में वह खुद बोलते हैं कि गड़बड़ी हुई है। उस गड़बड़ी को रोकना भी है और उसके ऊपर एक्शन भी लेना है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का ऐसा निर्देश भी है। यह काम जैसे ही होगा, वैसे ही हम राशि आवंटित करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 165, श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव।

महाराष्ट्र में पारंपरिक उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए निधि योजना (स्फूर्ति) के अंतर्गत संकुल

*__165. +श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:__
श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पारंपरिक उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए निधि योजना [एसएफयूआरटीआई (स्फूर्ति)] के अंतर्गत देश में वर्तमान में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कार्यकलापों/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में विशेषकर परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्फूर्ति के अंतर्गत किन्ही संकुलों को अनुमोदित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता का संकुल-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में स्फूर्ति संकुलों के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन, आय में वृद्धि और उत्पादों के विविधीकरण का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई प्रभाव संबंधी आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार महाराष्ट्र में स्फूर्ति संकुलों द्वारा विकसित उत्पादों के लिए उचित विपणन सहायता, ब्रांडिंग और ई-कॉमर्स संपर्क किस प्रकार प्रदान कर रही है?

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

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

विवरण

(क): परंपरागत उद्योगों के पुनर्सृजन हेतु निधि स्कीम (स्फूर्ति) के अंतर्गत, अनुमोदित क्लस्टरों के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

i. **हार्ड इंटरवेंशन** के अंतर्गत सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र का निर्माण, संयंत्र और मशीनरी की खरीद और स्थापना तथा कच्चा माल बैंक की व्यवस्था।

ii. **सॉफ्ट इंटरवेंशन** के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण, एक्सपोज़र विजिट, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठक आदि का आयोजन।

(ख) और (ग): वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से, महाराष्ट्र में परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित 13 क्लस्टरों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। ब्यौरा **अनुबंध** में है।

(घ): वर्ष 2021 के दौरान भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, लखनऊ द्वारा परंपरागत उद्योगों के पुनर्सृजन हेतु निधि स्कीम (स्फूर्ति) का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया गया था, जिसमें 8 राज्यों (महाराष्ट्र सहित) के 18 क्लस्टरों को शामिल किया गया था। एक अन्य अध्ययन वर्ष 2022 के दौरान नीति आयोग द्वारा किया गया था, जिसमें 6 राज्यों के 50 क्लस्टरों को शामिल किया गया था। इन मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों के अतिरिक्त, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में मंत्रालय द्वारा 90 कार्यशील स्फूर्ति क्लस्टरों की समीक्षा की गई। इसके मुख्य निष्कर्षों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

i. मूल्यवर्धन, उत्पाद विविधीकरण और घरेलू और निर्यात-उन्मुख दोनों बाजारों तक पहुंच के कारण कारीगरों की आय का स्तर सामान्यतः 10-20% बढ़ गया है।

ii. सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों पर नियमित मजदूरी-आधारित कार्य के माध्यम से रोजगार के अवसर बढ़े हैं, जिससे ग्रामीण और वन के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में और अधिक स्थिर आजीविका उपलब्ध हो रही है। स्फूर्ति क्लस्टरों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी 50% से अधिक पाई गई है।

iii. आधुनिक मशीनों और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता बेहतर हुई है तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

iv. कारीगरों तक लाभ की प्रभावी पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्लस्टरों में एसपीवी की भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करना आवश्यक है।

v. स्वीकृत क्लस्टरों की आवधिक समीक्षा और अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के माध्यम से उपलब्धि-आधारित निगरानी को प्रभावी बनाना आवश्यक है।

(ङ): स्कीम के अंतर्गत, पैनलबद्ध तकनीकी एजेंसियां (टीए) ऑनलाइन विपणन प्लेटफार्मों के उपयोग, व्यवसाय संबंधी विकास कार्यनीतियों की आयोजना और विकास, नई मीडिया मार्केटिंग, नियमित प्रचार चैनलों के माध्यम से संवर्धन और विज्ञापन सहित ई-कॉमर्स पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए विपणन कार्यनीतियों को विकसित और क्रियान्वित करने में क्लस्टरों की सहायता करती हैं।

अनुबंध

महाराष्ट्र में स्वीकृत क्लस्टरों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से) का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	क्लस्टर का नाम	लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	भारत सरकार की स्वीकृत प्रतिबद्ध सहायता (लाख रुपये में)	वर्ष-वार जारी धनराशि (लाख रुपये में)						वर्ष 2020-21 से जारी कुल धनराशि
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
1	बांस शिल्प क्लस्टर अमरावती	अमरावती	356.88	178.4	178.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	356.88
2	भद्रावती टेराकोटा क्लस्टर	चंद्रपुर	166.85	83.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.42
3	भंडारा वन आधारित लाख प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर	यवतमाल-वाशिम	269.86	134.9	0.0	0.0	120.9	0.0	7.0	262.87
4	नासिक पॉटरी क्लस्टर	नासिक	343.44	171.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	67.7	279.948
5	पैथिनी साड़ी, कढ़ाई और सिलाई क्लस्टर	नासिक	427.29	213.6	213.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	427.29
6	बहु-उत्पाद प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर	जलना	228.22	0.0	199.5	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	228.22
7	प्लश टॉयज क्लस्टर	परभणी	387.73	193.7	194.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	387.73
8	सोलापुर ब्रूम एवं संबद्ध उत्पाद क्लस्टर	सोलापुर	173.49	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.75
9	मसाला प्रसंस्करण, औरंगाबाद	औरंगाबाद	462.63	0.0	231.3	0.0	220.0	0.0	11.3	462.63

क्र.सं.	क्लस्टर का नाम	लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	भारत सरकार की स्वीकृत प्रतिबद्ध सहायता (लाख रुपये में)	वर्ष-वार जारी धनराशि (लाख रुपये में)						वर्ष 2020-21 से जारी कुल धनराशि
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
10	सुंदरबन फल एवं सब्जी प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर	पुणे	227.82	113.9	0.0	0.0	100.5	0.0	13.4	227.82
11	बहु-उत्पाद क्लस्टर	हिंगोली	309.54	154.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	214.77
12	खेती के लिए डेयरी विकास एवं उद्यमिता और भूमिहीन दुग्ध उत्पादक समुदाय पवनी और लाखंदूर क्लस्टर	भंडारा-गोंदिया	412.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	ड्रैगन पैलेस रेडीमेड परिधान क्लस्टर	नागपुर	242.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* नोडल एजेंसी द्वारा सीएनए खाते में 225.34 लाख रुपये की धनराशि वापस कर दी गई है।

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पारम्परिक कारीगरों और उद्योगों की प्रतिस्पर्द्धा बढ़े और उत्पादन की लागत कम हो, स्फूर्ति योजना क्लस्टर के तहत सरकार ने क्या पहल की है, खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कारीगरों और ग्रामीण उद्यमियों को स्थायी रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके, इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाया गया है? मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र परभणी एक पिछड़ा इलाका है, इस योजना के तहत इस क्षेत्र के कारीगरों को छोटे उद्योगों के उत्थान के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

श्री जीतन राम माँझी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक स्फूर्ति योजना का सवाल है, लगभग वर्ष 2022 से इसको बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन समस्त राज्यों एवं देश में लगभग 553 स्फूर्ति योजना लागू है। उसका जो उद्देश्य है, वह जवाब में बता दिया गया है कि हमें उसके अनुसार क्या करना है? इनका जो क्षेत्र है और इन्होंने जो बताया है, उसी के अनुरूप यहां पर कार्रवाई हो रही है और परम्परागत उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए निधि योजना, जो स्फूर्ति स्कीम है, जिसको सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है । इसका उद्देश्य परम्परागत उद्योगों और कारीगरों के उत्पादन समूहों को संगठित करना है, उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रतिस्पर्द्धी उत्पादों का निर्माण कर सकें । जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह वर्ष 2015-16 में शुरू हुआ था और 513 क्लस्टर्स की मंजूरी की गयी थी, उसमें लगभग 1332.95 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गयी है और 11.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार 513 क्लस्टर्स हैं, जिनमें से 376 क्लस्टर्स प्रभावित हैं और 137 क्लस्टर्स पर काम चल रहा है, जिसके लिए 1101 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। इससे 2814 कारीगरों को लाभ मिला है।

इस प्रकार से जहां तक इनके क्षेत्र का सवाल है, मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि क्षेत्रवार हमारे पास जो जानकारी है, खासकर महाराष्ट्र के संबंध में यह बात पूछी गई है तो महाराष्ट्र में 14 क्लस्टर्स कार्यरत हैं । उसकी सूची वहां संलग्न है । आप उसको देख सकते हैं । उसी के अनुरूप उसमें पूरी डिटेल है कि किस क्लस्टर में कितना, कहां और क्या काम किया गया है। उसके अनुसार उस राज्य में वह व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह योजना शुरू होने से लेकर अब तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए स्फूर्ति के क्लस्टरों का तय समय में प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन हो, यानी महाराष्ट्र में कितने कारीगर बने, उनकी आय कितनी बढ़ी, कितना रोजगार सृजित हुआ और उत्पाद का विविधिकरण कितना हुआ? इसका विवरण क्या है?

श्री जीतन राम माँझी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना को लागू करने के लिए और इससे देश और राज्य को क्या लाभ मिला है तथा हमारी जो 'स्फूर्ति योजना' है, उससे क्या-क्या लाभ हुए हैं, उसकी जांच करने के लिए कमेटी बनाई गई थी। वर्ष 2021 में भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, लखनऊ द्वारा परम्परागत उद्योगों के पुनर्सृजन हेतु जांच करने के लिए दिया गया था। वर्ष 2022 में एक अध्ययन और हुआ है। उसमें नीति आयोग ने छ: राज्यों के 50 क्लस्टरों को शामिल किया है। उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। उस सुझाव को मानते हुए हम लोगों ने उस पर कार्रवाई की है। जहां गड़बड़ी पाई गई है, उसके लिए हमारा केबीआईसी है। हमने आदेश दे दिया है कि उसको देखकर समुचित कार्रवाई कीजिए। जैसा हमें पता चला है कि केबीआईसी में गड़बड़ी हुई है, तो वहां उनके ऊपर लीगल एक्शन लेने के लिए भी कार्रवाई हो चुकी है।

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में स्फूर्ति क्लस्टरों से रोजगार, आय और उत्पादन विविधिकरण पर कितना असर पड़ा है? इस योजना से देश के पारंपरिक उद्योगों और कारीगरी, जैसे खादी ग्रामीण उद्योग, हस्तशिल्प, एग्रो उत्पाद आदि का कितना पुनरुद्धार हुआ है? क्या इस योजना के तहत, जैसा कि हमने आकांक्षी जिलों का वर्गीकरण किया था, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र धाराशिव के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई विशेष योजना है?

श्री जीतन राम माँझी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के संदर्भ में जैसा मैंने कहा कि 14 स्फूर्ति योजनाएं लागू की गई थीं और उसकी डिटेल ऑन्सर में दे दी गई है। सबको पढ़ना मुश्किल है, उसमें विलंब होगा। अगर ये पर्टिकुलर किसी जगह के क्लस्टरों के बारे में पूछना चाहेंगे तो उसकी डिटेल मेरे पास है। मैं इनको बता सकता हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 166, श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे।

INVESTMENT IN WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

***166. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

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

(a) the total investment made in the water and sanitation sector in the country during the last three years along with the funds allocated and utilised, scheme/programme-wise;

(b) the percentage of population having access to improved water supply and sanitation facilities as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether innovative approaches such as decentralized wastewater treatment systems, rainwater harvesting and community-led total sanitation have been adopted to improve service delivery in the sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of such projects implemented, States/UTs covered, number of beneficiaries thereunder and key outcomes achieved?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख): जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता राज्य के विषय हैं। राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने के लिए, भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी से देश भर के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु पीने योग्य पानी का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल कार्यान्वित

कर रही है। मिशन का कुल अनुमानित परिव्यय 3.60 लाख करोड़ रुपये था, जिसमें से केंद्र का हिस्सा 2.08 लाख करोड़ रुपये था और लगभग पूरी बजटीय केंद्रीय राशि का उपयोग किया जा चुका है। मिशन के तहत 2024-25 तक की गई वित्तीय प्रगति का वर्ष-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	बीई/आरई	आवंटन के विरूद्ध उपयोग की गई निधि	कुल व्यय (केंद्र + राज्य)
2019-20	10,000.66	10,000.44	10,074.28
2020-21	11,000.00	10,999.94	20,449.96
2021-22	45,011.00	40,125.64	43,551.85
2022-23	55,000.00	54,839.79	90,815.55
2023-24	70,000.00	69,992.37	1,51,518.65
2024-25	22,670.00#	22,638.44	90,009.00
कुल	2,13,705.66#	2,08,596.62	4,06,419.29

#कुल उपयोग 2,08,652 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत केंद्रीय परिव्यय तक सीमित है

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, 3.23 करोड़ (16.71%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 08.12.2025 तक लगभग 12.52 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, आज की तारीख में, देश में 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.75 करोड़ (81.37%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-I** में दिया गया है।

सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को शौचालयों तक पहुंच प्रदान करके देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओडीएफ) बनाने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने 2014 में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) शुरू किया था और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने अक्टूबर, 2019 में स्वयं को ओडीएफ घोषित किया था। एसबीएम (जी) चरण-II अप्रैल, 2020 में शुरू किया गया था और इसे 2020-21 से 2025-26 तक कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें ओडीएफ स्थिति को बनाए रखने और सभी गांवों को ठोस तथा तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (एसएलडब्ल्यूएम) से कवर करने पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, अर्थात् 2025-26 तक गांवों को ओडीएफ से ओडीएफ प्लस मॉडल में परिवर्तित करना है। स्वच्छ भारत

मिशन (ग्रामीण) चरण-II के तहत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय निधियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राशि करोड़ रुपये में

वर्ष	बीई/आरई	आवंटन के विरूद्ध उपयोग की गई निधि	कुल व्यय (केंद्र + राज्य)*
2020-21	6,000	4,947.92	11,064.78
2021-22	6,000	3,111.37	6,163.27
2022-23	5,000	4,925.16	6,691.28
2023-24	7,000	6,815.97	10,124.37
2024-25	7,192	3,622.00	7,904.44
कुल	31,192	23,422.42	41,948.14

*अप्रैल 2020 में 15,343 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्र + राज्य) की अव्ययित शेष राशि सहित

सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 08.12.2025 तक, निर्मित व्यक्तिगत पारिवारिक शौचालयों (आईएचएचएल) और सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसरों (सीएससी) की कुल संख्या (2014 के बाद) क्रमशः 11.99 करोड़ और 2.66 लाख है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निर्मित आईएचएचएल और सीएससी का ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-II** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, गांवों में जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता सेवाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों (आरएलबी)/पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित 2,36,805 करोड़ रुपये के 60% के सशर्त अनुदान को पेयजल और स्वच्छता बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण तथा रखरखाव की दिशा में उपयोग के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, जेजेएम के तहत ग्राम स्तर पर अन्य योजनाओं जैसे कि मनरेगा, ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों (आरएलबी) को 15वें वित्त आयोग से सशर्त अनुदान, एकीकृत वाटरशेड प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (आईडब्ल्यूएमपी), राज्य योजनाओं, जिला खनिज विकास निधि, सीएसआर निधि, सामुदायिक योगदान आदि के सामंजस्य में स्थानीय और प्राचीन पेयजल स्रोतों के संवर्धन तथा सुदृढ़ीकरण के प्रावधानों की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

इसके अलावा, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि भारत सरकार जल आपूर्ति, सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन आदि के क्षेत्रों में शहरी क्षेत्रों में मूलभूत अवसंरचना के संवर्धन के लिए अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) और अमृत 2.0 कार्यान्वित कर रही है। अमृत को वर्ष 2015 में चुनिंदा 500 शहरों में शुरू किया गया था। अमृत के तहत, 83,463.05 करोड़ रुपये की 6,008 परियोजनाओं की ज़मीनी स्तर पर शुरूआत की गई है। इन परियोजनाओं में 43,359.78 करोड़ रुपये की 1,403 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएं और 34,459.46 करोड़ रुपये की 890 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, अमृत 2.0 योजना को वर्ष 2021 में सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/शहरों में शुरू किया गया था, जिससे शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनने में सक्षम बनाया गया था। 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की सार्वभौमिक कवरेज प्रदान करना अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख फोकस क्षेत्रों में शामिल है। अमृत 2.0 के तहत, 1,18,226.61 करोड़ रुपये की 3,516 जलापूर्ति परियोजनाओं, 67,840.59 करोड़ रुपये की 588 सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रस्ताव को आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

अमृत और अमृत 2.0 के तहत निधियां राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित/जारी/स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, न कि क्षेत्र-वार। अमृत और अमृत 2.0 के तहत जारी निधि का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

ब्यौरा	अमृत	अमृत 2.0
परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित कुल केंद्रीय सहायता	36,035.79	66,750.00
स्थापना के बाद से कुल जारी निधि (2024-25 तक)	34,900.97	12,982.25
2022-23	961.17	5,462.00
2023-24	2,499.83	2,146.94
2024-25	281.74	4,917.53

अमृत के तहत नल जल कवरेज का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-III** में दिया

गया है।

इसी तरह, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) को 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओडीएफ) के उद्देश्य से और देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) के वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण के लिए शुरू किया गया था। एसबीएम-यू के तहत, पूरी मिशन अवधि के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय 62,009 करोड़ रुपये था, जिसमें 14,623 करोड़ रुपये की प्रतिबद्ध केंद्रीय सहायता भी शामिल थी, क्योंकि एसबीएम-यू के तहत धनराशि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पूरी मिशन अवधि के लिए आवंटित की गई, न कि वार्षिक आधार पर।

शहरों को सहायता जारी रखने के लिए, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम-यू) 2.0 को 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को पांच साल की अवधि के लिए शुरू किया गया है, जिसमें वैज्ञानिक लैंडफिल में सुरक्षित निपटान, पुराने अपशिष्ट-स्थलों के निदान सहित कचरे के सभी मात्राओं का सुरक्षित स्वच्छ और वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन प्राप्त करने का विज़न शामिल है। एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के तहत, पूरी मिशन अवधि के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय 1,41,600 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें 36,465 करोड़ रुपये की प्रतिबद्ध केंद्रीय सहायता शामिल है।

(ग) और (घ): जेजेएम के तहत, मिशन के कुशल और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए बिखरे हुए/अलग-थलग/आदिवासी गांवों के लिए सौर ऊर्जा आधारित स्टैंड-अलोन जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली, भूजल संदूषित क्षेत्रों, ठंडे रेगिस्तानों/कठोर चट्टानी/पहाड़ी/तटीय क्षेत्रों आदि में आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड, लौह और अन्य संदूषित पदार्थों को हटाने वाली यूनिटों पर आधारित सामुदायिक जल शोधन संयंत्र (सीडब्ल्यूपीपी) जैसे प्रौद्योगिकीय हस्तक्षेप किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, विभिन्न नवाचारों और जल तथा स्वच्छता से संबंधित नई प्रौद्योगिकियों की जांच और सिफारिश करने के लिए एक तकनीकी समिति का गठन किया गया है, जिनका उपयोग बेहतर जल तथा स्वच्छता सेवा सुपुर्दगी सुनिश्चित करने में किया जा सकता है। अब तक, समिति ने 241 नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियों और 187 अनुसंधान एवं

विकास प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया है तथा 32 नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियों को स्वीकार और संस्तुत किया गया है।

एसबीएम (जी) के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एसबीएम(जी) चरण-II के तहत विभिन्न घटकों के लिए विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों तथा सेवा सुपुर्दगी मॉडलों को अपनाने के लिए लचीलापन प्रदान किया गया है जिसमें स्थानीय जरूरतों और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार विकेन्द्रीकृत अपशिष्ट जल शोधन प्रणालियाँ, भू-उपलब्धता, भौगौलिक स्थितियां आदि शामिल हैं। एसबीएम(जी) चरण-II के दिशानिर्देश - *https://swachhbharatmission.ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/Guidelines/SBMG%20Phase-II%20Operational%20Guidelines.pdf* पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं।

दिनांक 08.12.2025 तक, एसबीएम(जी) आईएमआईएस पोर्टल पर राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा रिकार्ड किए गए डाटा के अनुसार, एसबीएम(जी) चरण-II के तहत 5.40 लाख से अधिक गांवों को तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन व्यवस्था से कवर किया गया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध -IV** में दिया गया है।

अमृत के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को परियोजनाओं का चयन, मूल्यांकन, प्रस्ताव और कार्यान्वयन करने का अधिकार है। अमृत 2.0 के तहत एक उप-योजना "जल ही अमृत" का उद्देश्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पर्यावरणीय मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए पुनर्चक्रण योग्य शोधित जल के लिए सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों का कुशलतापूर्वक प्रबंधन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। इस उप योजना का फोकस क्षमता निर्माण और शोधित निर्वहन अपशिष्ट में गुणवत्ता परक सुधार को प्रोत्साहित करना है। अब तक, मूल्यांकन के लिए ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से 860 सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों को नामांकित (*प्रस्तुत जानकारी*) किया गया है।

एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के शौचालय निर्माण के घटक के तहत, वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए 132.78 करोड़ रुपये, 2023-24 के लिए 104.85 करोड़ रुपये और 2024-25 के लिए 52.65 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जारी की गई है। एसबीएम-यू के तहत निर्मित व्यक्तिगत पारिवारिक शौचालय

(आईएचएचएल) और सामुदायिक तथा सार्वजनिक शौचालय सीटों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध-V** में दिया गया है।

परिकल्पित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ*, जेजेएम से संबंधित परियोजनाओं सहित कई परियोजनाओं को राज्यों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर समवर्ती रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं की अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों का परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा भारत सरकार के स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

इसके अलावा, जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन (जेएसए: सीटीआर) अभियान 2019 में देश के 256 जल संकट वाले जिलों में लोगों की भागीदारी से जमीनी स्तर पर जल संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया था। 2025 में, जेएसए को "जल संरक्षण के लिए जन कार्रवाई - गहन सामुदायिक संपर्क की ओर" विषय के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जो जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में समुदाय, विशेष रूप से महिलाओं द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर जोर देता है। इसके अलावा, सामूहिक प्रयासों के माध्यम से पानी की हर बूंद का संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, संपूर्ण समाज और संपूर्ण-सरकारी दृष्टिकोण का अनुपालन करते हुए, "जल संचय जन भागीदारी" (जेएसजेबी) पहल भी जेएसए: सीटीआर अभियान के भाग के रूप में शुरू की गई है।

अनुबंध-I
जेजेएम के तहत हुई प्रगति का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(08.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
(संख्या लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15/08/2019 तक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		ग्रामीण परिवार जिनको अगस्त, 2019 से नल जल आपूर्ति प्रदान की गई		आज की तारीख में नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00

3.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	0.85	-	-	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4.	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5.	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6.	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8.	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9.	पुदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10.	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11.	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12.	उत्तराखंड	14.49	1.30	9.00	12.86	88.75	14.16	97.75
13.	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	94.10	0.40	97.58
14.	बिहार	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.20	93.82	160.36	95.71
15.	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.28	90.13	3.42	93.94
16.	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	52.97	0.52	39.12	1.22	92.09
17.	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	-	-	0.12	91.45	0.12	91.45
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	267.21	5.16	1.93	237.58	88.91	242.74	90.84
19.	महाराष्ट्र	146.78	48.44	33.00	83.96	57.20	132.40	90.20
20.	तमिलनाडु	125.26	21.76	17.37	90.20	72.01	111.96	89.38
21.	कर्नाटक	101.31	24.51	24.20	63.03	62.22	87.54	86.41
22.	त्रिपुरा	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.23	82.96	6.47	86.23
23.	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.37	82.57	5.42	83.26
24.	असम	72.24	1.11	1.54	57.87	80.11	58.99	81.65
25.	छत्तीसगढ़	49.98	3.20	6.40	37.61	75.26	40.81	81.65
26.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.26	5.75	29.89	9.89	51.34	15.64	81.22
27.	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.86	3.59	79.60
28.	ओडिशा	88.65	3.11	3.51	65.28	73.63	68.38	77.14
29.	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.18	40.32	42.21	71.07	74.39
30.	मध्य प्रदेश	111.49	13.53	12.14	67.45	60.50	80.98	72.63
31.	राजस्थान	107.74	11.74	10.90	50.31	46.69	62.05	57.59
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.52	2.15	1.22	96.94	55.23	99.09	56.45
33.	झारखंड	62.53	3.45	5.52	31.00	49.57	34.45	55.09
34.	केरल	70.77	16.64	23.51	22.12	31.26	38.76	54.77
	कुल	**19,36.17**	**3,23.63**	**16.71**	**12,52.22**	**64.67**	**15,75.84**	**81.39**

दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ में ग्रामीण आबादी नहीं है।
एचएच: परिवार
स्रोत: जेजेएम – आईएमआईएस

अनुबंध-II

एसबीएम (जी) के तहत 08.12.2025 तक निर्मित आईएचएचएल और सीएससी की संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निर्मित आईएचएचएल	निर्मित सीएससी
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	23,337	320
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	44,41,712	15,485
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,55,214	3,090
4	असम	42,26,728	4,801

5	बिहार	1,40,33,575	9,435
6	छत्तीसगढ	36,12,640	14,572
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	21,928	69
8	गोवा	30,361	589
9	गुजरात	44,28,651	8,194
10	हरियाणा	7,32,772	5,946
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,29,603	6,349
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	14,29,056	6,131
13	झारखंड	42,05,213	1,255
14	कर्नाटक	50,74,942	2,897
15	केरल	2,72,484	2,087
16	लद्दाख	22,879	433
17	लक्षद्वीप	10	22
18	मध्य प्रदेश	77,80,144	19,793
19	महाराष्ट्र	72,03,359	30,313
20	मणिपुर	2,77,553	1,152
21	मेघालय	3,16,537	1,309
22	मिजोरम	50,898	672
23	नागालैंड	1,50,192	1,454
24	ओडिशा	75,40,708	3,721
25	पुदुचेरी	29,846	11
26	पंजाब	5,72,697	6,800
27	राजस्थान	85,74,156	27,205
28	सिक्किम	25,775	734
29	तमिलनाडु	60,92,561	9,163
30	तेलंगाना	31,46,533	6,071
31	त्रिपुरा	5,03,691	721
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,56,72,422	62,416
33	उत्तराखंड	5,47,597	3,028
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	85,41,835	10,682
कुल		**11,99,67,609**	**2,66,920**

स्रोत: एसबीएम (जी) – आईएमआईएस

<u>अनुबंध-III</u>

शहरी क्षेत्रों में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार नल कवरेज

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**शहरी परिवारों की संख्या**	**पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन वाले शहरी परिवारों की संख्या**	**शहरी परिवारों का कवरेज (% में)**
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	48,154	48,154	100.00
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	4380,256	32,81,008	74.90
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,35,050	50,967	37.74
4.	असम	10,22,270	1,74,960	17.11
5.	बिहार	28,11,338	23,94,741	85.18

6.	चंडीगढ़	3,13,580	3,03,083	96.65
7.	छत्तीसगढ	16,41,191	10,95,889	66.77
8.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	44373	44,373	100.00
9.	दिल्ली	40,09,814	36,21,384	90.31
10.	गोवा	1,20,844	1,20,844	100.00
11.	गुजरात	75,93,306	70,76,618	93.20
12.	हरियाणा	30,99,882	24,70,268	79.69
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,48,537	2,02,566	81.50
14.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	9,80,232	7,53,187	76.84
15.	झारखंड	17,69,039	6,64,692	37.57
16.	कर्नाटक	70,80,680	53,73,766	75.89
17.	केरल	23,18,753	16,29,847	70.29
18.	लद्दाख	12,850	1,472	11.46
19.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	39,00,000	33,22,776	85.20
21.	महाराष्ट्र	1,64,12,457	1,45,15,167	88.44
22.	मणिपुर	1,83,116	73,143	39.94
23.	मेघालय	1,72,129	1,01,789	59.14
24.	मिजोरम	1,71,884	1,13,825	66.22
25.	नागालैंड	1,80,354	32,031	17.76
26.	ओडिशा	13,24,738	13,24,738	100.00
27.	पुदुचेरी	2,53,291	2,53,291	100.00
28.	पंजाब	26,76,537	24,60,673	91.93
29.	राजस्थान	39,93,009	32,21,084	80.67
30.	सिक्किम	44,127	17,339	39.29
31.	तमिलनाडु	86,59,292	56,46,589	65.21
32.	तेलंगाना	40,22,960	38,10,003	94.71
33.	त्रिपुरा	1,81,177	1,40,454	77.52
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,31,70,455	61,02,652	46.34
35.	उत्तराखंड	10,36,818	9,22,902	89.01
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	62,55,544	62,55,544	100.00
	कुल	**10,02,71,358**	**7,78,09,616**	**77.60**

अनुबंध-IV

दिनांक 08.12.2025 तक तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (एलडब्ल्यूएम) व्यवस्था से कवर किए गए गांवों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**एलडब्ल्यूएम से कवर किए गए गांवों की संख्या**
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	233
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	10,562
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3,832
4	असम	25,102
5	बिहार	35,331

6	छत्तीसगढ	18,738
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	98
8	गोवा	343
9	गुजरात	17,004
10	हरियाणा	6,233
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,965
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	6,182
13	झारखंड	26,665
14	कर्नाटक	10,142
15	केरल	1,377
16	लद्दाख	240
17	लक्षद्वीप	10
18	मध्य प्रदेश	50,777
19	महाराष्ट्र	38,259
20	मणिपुर	122
21	मेघालय	5,405
22	मिजोरम	624
23	नागालैंड	1,164
24	ओडिशा	45,235
25	पुदुचेरी	37
26	पंजाब	10,016
27	राजस्थान	42,819
28	सिक्किम	400
29	तमिलनाडु	11,603
30	तेलंगाना	9,569
31	त्रिपुरा	765
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	94,679
33	उत्तराखंड	14,898
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	36,490
कुल		**5,40,919**

स्रोत: एसबीएम (जी) – आईएमआईएस

अनुबंध-V

एसबीएम-यू के तहत निर्मित व्यक्तिगत पारिवारिक शौचालय (आईएचएचएल) और सामुदायिक तथा सार्वजनिक शौचालय सीटों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	व्यक्तिगत पारिवारिक शौचालयों की संख्या (आईएचएचएल)	सामुदायिक और सार्वजनिक शौचालय सीटों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,43,764	17,799
2	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	336	609
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11,606	89
4	असम	78,788	3,356
5	बिहार	4,04,537	28,677
6	चंडीगढ़	6,117	2,512
7	छत्तीसगढ	3,26,435	18,832

8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव	2,378	615
9	दिल्ली	779	28,256
10	गोवा	3,801	1,270
11	गुजरात	5,60,046	24,149
12	हरियाणा	66,751	11,374
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6,743	1,700
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	51,246	3,451
15	झारखंड	2,18,700	9,643
16	कर्नाटक	3,93,278	36,556
17	केरल	37,207	2,872
18	लद्दाख	434	194
19	मध्य प्रदेश	5,79,642	29,867
20	महाराष्ट्र	7,23,892	1,66,465
21	मणिपुर	40,708	581
22	मेघालय	1,604	152
23	मिजोरम	15,607	1,324
24	नागालैंड	21,471	238
25	ओडिशा	1,67,800	12,211
26	पुदुचेरी	5,189	836
27	पंजाब	1,03,683	11,522
28	राजस्थान	3,68,515	31,300
29	सिक्किम	1,559	268
30	तमिलनाडु	5,46,299	92,744
31	तेलंगाना	1,57,165	15,465
32	त्रिपुरा	24,858	1,089
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	9,00,438	70,370
34	उत्तराखंड	29,111	4,694
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,82,542	5,746

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE: Sir, the PM JANMAN Scheme, a major Government initiative, was launched in November, 2023. It was meant for vulnerable tribal groups. Under that Scheme, basic facilities like road, water, and sanitation were supposed to be provided.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Government the status of household coverage of water supply in Maharashtra State. What are the steps taken by the Government under the Jal Jeevan Mission to improve the quality of

drinking water in the State of Maharashtra?

श्री सी. आर. पाटिल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत हर घर पानी देने की जो योजना है, अकोला जिले के बारे में इनका प्रश्न है, उसकी डिटेल दी गई है। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में इन्होंने पूछा था। करीब 2 करोड़ 23 लाख घरों में पानी दिया गया है। … (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 167 to 180

अंगीकार - 2025 के उद्देश्य और कार्यक्षेत्र

***167. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः**

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पांच हजार से अधिक शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को शामिल करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) 2020 के कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए की गई एक राष्ट्रव्यापी पहल अंगीकार-2025 के उद्देश्य और कार्यक्षेत्र क्या हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा अंतिम छोर तक सेवा प्रदायगी की कमियों को दूर करने, आवास से होने वाले लाभों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने, सत्यापन और आवेदन प्रक्रियाओं में तेजी लाने और अनुमोदित शहरी आवास परियोजनाओं को पूरा किए जाने को सुकर बनाने के लिए कौन-कौन से कार्यकलाप प्रस्तावित हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रवासियों के लिए किराये के आवास हेतु ऋण संबद्ध राजसहायता योजना (सीएलएसएस-आरएचएम), प्रधान मंत्री सूर्य घर-मुफ्त बिजली योजना और अन्य संबंधित योजनाओं जैसी विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को एकीकृत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का विचार है और कमजोर शहरी समूहों को प्राथमिकता देने और सतत आवास समाधानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) : आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ सभी मौसमों में रहने योग्य पक्का मकान उपलब्ध कराना है। वित्त पोषण पद्धति और कार्यान्वयन प्रणाली में कोई बदलाव किए बिना, स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना की अवधि 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दी गई है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से सीख लेकर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और अगले पाँच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है। यह योजना चार घटकों अर्थात लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी)**,** साझेदारी में किफायती आवास **(**एएचपी**),** किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) **और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस)** के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती है**। पीएमएवाई-यू** 2.0 के योजना दिशानिर्देश https://pmayurban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf पर देखे जा सकते हैं। **नागरिक पीएमएवाई-यू** 2.0 **के** एकीकृत **वेब पोर्टल के** माध्यम से आवेदन **कर सकते हैं और** https://pmay-urban.gov.in पोर्टल पर अपनी मांग दर्ज कर सकते हैं।

राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने अब तक इस योजना के तहत कुल 122.06 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए हैं, जिसमें **पीएमएवाई-यू** 2.0 के तहत स्वीकृत 10.43 लाख आवास भी शामिल हैं। 24.11.2025 तक, इनमें से 113.85 लाख आवासों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है और 96.02 लाख आवास पूरे किए जा चुके हैं/ देश भर में लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को नागरिक सुख-साधनों के प्रावधान और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकास का प्रावधान करने और कार्यान्वयन की कुशलता तथा प्रभाव बढ़ाने के लिए इस योजना का अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन 2.0 (अमृत 2.0), पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना इत्यादि सहित कई अन्य केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं और मिशनों के साथ तालमेल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के साथ तालमेल के अलावा, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संबंधित राज्य योजनाओं के साथ तालमेल करने

के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं/मिशनों के साथ तालमेल सार्वजनिक संसाधनों का प्रभावी और कुशल उपयोग सुनिश्चित करता है।

पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत चिह्नित किए गए विशेष लक्षित समूह के पात्र लाभार्थियों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है, जैसे कि : पीएम स्वनिधि योजना के अंतर्गत पथ-विक्रेता, सफाई कर्मी, प्रधान मंत्री-विश्वकर्मा योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न कारीगर, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता, भवन और अन्य निर्माण श्रमिक, झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों/चॉलों के निवासी आदि। पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत समाज के असुरक्षित वर्गों के लोगो की आवास आवश्यकताओं को प्राथमिकता देने पर भी जोर दिया गया है।

इसलिए, मौजूदा पीएमएवाई-यू लाभार्थियों को उनके आवास पूरे करने के लिए प्रेरित करना और संभावित लाभार्थियों में पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 का लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन करने के संबंध में जागरूकता पैदा करना तत्काल आवश्यक था। इसी उद्देश्य से, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत 'अंगीकार 2025' नाम का एक लास्ट-माइल आउटरीच अभियान शुरू किया, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कोई भी पात्र नागरिक पीछे न छूटे। यह अभियान सितंबर 2025 में देश के 5,000+ शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में शुरू किया गया है और 31 दिसंबर 2025 तक चलेगा। अंगीकार 2025 अभियान के विस्तृत दिशा निर्देश https://pmaymis.gov.in/PMAYMIS2_2024/Angikaarassets/img/Angikaar%202025%20Operational%20Guidelines.pdf पर उपलब्ध हैं ।

इस अभियान में कई कार्यकलाप हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- **पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 की पात्रता, आवेदन प्रक्रियाओं और योजना लाभों की जानकारी देने के लिए सहायता डेस्क और सूचना कियोस्क**
- **पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के संभावित लाभार्थियों का तुरंत नामांकन**

- पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना, स्वास्थ्य, पीएम उज्ज्वला योजना, पीएम स्वनिधि, आयुष्मान भारत पर समर्पित शिविर, ताकि तालमेल के माध्यम से पीएमएवाई-यू लाभार्थियों को इन योजनाओं के लाभ प्रदान किए जा सकें।
- **पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के लाभार्थियों, विशेष रूप से आईएसएस घटक के लिए वित्तीय सुविधा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से गृह ऋण की सुविधा हेतु लोन मेले**
- जिन लाभार्थियों ने घर बना लिया है, वे अपने अनुभव साझा करके दूसरे लाभार्थियों को अपने घर का निर्माण पूरा करने के लिए प्रेरित करें और दूसरे पात्र परिवारों को योजना का लाभ उठाने के लिए आवेदन करने के लिए प्रेरित करें।

CASHLESS TREATMENT FOR ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

***168. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) whether the Government has updated the cashless treatment scheme for road accident victims and if so, the key features of the revised scheme;

(b) the manner in which the expanded/revised scheme aims to improve emergency medical care and reduce fatalities due to road accidents;

(c) whether there are plans to increase the number of empanelled hospitals and trauma care centers under this scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken to enhance awareness and accessibility of the cashless treatment scheme across the country; and

(e) the manner in which this initiative aligns with the Government's commitment for improving road safety and providing timely medical assistance to accident

victims?

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

(a): In accordance with the legal mandate under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Cashless Treatment for Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 (Scheme) has been notified vide S.O. 2015(E) dated 05.05.2025. Further, comprehensive guidelines detailing the process flow, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for its implementation have been issued vide S.O. 2489 (E) dated 04.06.2025. Key features of the scheme are as under:

(i) Treatment cover upto Rs. 1.5 lakh per victim will be provided, subject to a maximum cap of 7 days from date of accident. The treatment cover will be available to those victims who are involved in road accidents caused by use of motor vehicles.

(ii) Every road accident victim shall be provided stabilization treatment for up to 24 hours in non-life-threatening cases and up to 48 hours in life-threatening cases at designated hospitals, subject to police response.

(iii) This statutory scheme will take precedence over any other Central/State level schemes.

(iv) The Scheme is being implemented through the amalgamation of two existing platforms i.e. eDAR (electronic Detailed Accident Report) used by Police officials for reporting of accidents and TMS 2.0 (Transaction Management System) of National Health Authority

(NHA) used by hospitals for treatment, claim submission and processing of payments. The reimbursement to hospitals is being done through Motor Vehicle Accident Fund (MVAF) which is funded through contributions from General Insurance companies for cases where the offending Motor Vehicle is insured and through budgetary support for other-than-insured cases.

(b): The Scheme focuses on strengthening emergency medical response during the golden hour i.e. the time period lasting one hour following a traumatic injury during which there is highest likelihood of preventing death by providing prompt medical care.

Further, to support the time bound transfer of the victim from the accident spot to the nearest hospital, convergence with 112 (Emergency Response Support System) has been undertaken which can help in prompt dispatch of nearest available ambulance as well as early intimation to jurisdictional police officials about the occurrence of the road accident. The scheme also provides for SMS alerts to District Police officials and District Collectors for early & time bound action.

All hospitals, whether designated or not, are required to provide stabilisation treatment to victims. The Scheme provides cashless coverage for stabilisation for up to 24 hours, extendable to 48 hours in life threatening situations, thereby ensuring immediate life saving intervention during the golden hour to road accident victims.

The guidelines also provides for a referral mechanism. If a victim reaches a non-designated hospital, the hospital is required to stabilise the patient and has the provision to transfer the patient to a designated hospital, ensuring continuity of care across both designated and non-designated hospitals.

(c): As per the Scheme guidelines notified vide S.O. 2489 (E) dated 04th June, 2025, designated hospitals under the Scheme-including empanelled hospitals under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) that comply with the guidelines issued by the National Health Authority (NHA) for this scheme, shall be deemed designated hospitals for the purposes of the Scheme.

Multiple communications have been done with States/UTs to designate additional hospitals especially around accident hotspots under the Scheme as per the Hospitals Empanelment guidelines issued vide OM S-12018/81/2024 dated 20 May 2025 and mandate hospitals as per local laws to provide emergency care to the victims of road accidents.

(d): Besides sensitizing the States/UTs, the Sadak Suraksha Abhiyaan has been launched through Central Bureau of Communication to create awareness on programs and policies including Cashless Treatment to Road Accident Victims Scheme.

Accessibility under the Scheme is also being ensured by leveraging the extensive network of hospitals already empanelled under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) to ensure that victims can access cashless treatment across wide existing national network.

(e): Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.

The Scheme has been notified in accordance with the legal mandate under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 by adopting Whole-of-Government Approach, wherein the utilization of existing infrastructure has been integrated with the use of technology.

The judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Pt. Parmanand Katara vs. Union of India (1988) has stated that every injured citizen brought for medical treatment should instantaneously be given medical aid to preserve life. The Law Commission of India, in its 201st Report on Emergency Medical Care to Victims of Accidents and During Emergency Medical Condition (2006) has stated that at least 50 per cent of the fatalities can be averted if the victims are admitted to a hospital within the Golden Hour.

The Scheme focuses on strengthening emergency medical response during the golden hour i.e. the time period lasting one hour following a traumatic injury during which there is highest likelihood of preventing death by providing prompt medical care.

The State Road Safety Council (SRSC) set up under section 215(2) of MV Act, 1988 shall be nodal agency responsible for implementation of the Scheme in the respective State/UT. The responsibility for overall monitoring and coordination of the Scheme implementation in the district shall be of the District Road Safety Committees (DRSC) set up under section 215(3) of MV Act, 1988.

The split of responsibilities as well as the detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for each stakeholder in respective scenarios has already been provided in the Guidelines issued vide S.O. 2489 dated 04.06.2025.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS OF FOOD LOSS AND WASTE

***169. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**
SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Government observed the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste and is aware that nearly one-third of food produced globally is lost or wasted and substantial post-harvest losses across multiple Food Processing Industries in the country shows the alarmingly high losses throughout the agricultural spectrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government to reduce food loss and waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN):

(a) and (b): The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), based in Rome organises various events to create awareness, promote collective efforts and actions to prevent and reduce food loss and waste including through the Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (TPFLW) hosted by FAO. The International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and

Waste is observed on 29 September every year with an aim to promote awareness and collective action to reduce food loss and waste.

In September 2023, FAO invited India to participate in the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste. Ambassador and Permanent Representative of India to the Rome Based Agencies represented India in the event at FAO and shared India’s efforts to create awareness of food loss and waste including initiatives for addressing this matter in agriculture sector.

Globally, as per FAO, an estimated 13 percent of food, the equivalent of 1.25 billion tonnes was lost globally after harvest and prior to reaching retail shelves in 2021.

Further, as per studies conducted by Indian Council for Agricultural Research – Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (ICAR-CIPHET), 2015 and NABARD Consultancy Service Pvt. Ltd (NABCONS), 2022, the estimated percentage of Harvest and Post-Harvest loss of various agricultural produce in India is as follows:

Crops/ Commodities	Estimated Percentage Loss	
	As per ICAR-CIPHET Study (2015)	As per NABCONS study (2022)
Cereals	4.65 - 5.99	3.89-5.92
Pulses	6.36 - 8.41	5.65-6.74
Oil Seeds	3.08 - 9.96	2.87-7.51
Fruits	6.70-15.88	6.02-15.05
Vegetables	4.58-12.44	4.87-11.61
Plantation Crops & Spices	1.18-7.89	1.29-7.33
Milk	0.92	0.87
Fisheries (Inland)	5.23	4.86
Fisheries (Marine)	10.52	8.76
Meat	2.71	2.34
Poultry	6.74	5.63
Egg	7.19	6.03

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) supports the creation and expansion of the processing/preservation capacities through implementation of three schemes for the overall development of food processing sector, including creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlets, reduce post-harvest losses and create value-addition, providing better returns to farmers, creation of employment opportunities, increasing the processing levels and enhancing the export of processed foods. Brief of these three schemes being implemented by MoFPI are as under:

i. Central Sector scheme- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY):

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented since 2017-18 across the country. The component schemes under PMKSY are (i) Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure (ii) Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC scheme), (iii) Operation Greens (OG scheme), (iv) Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC scheme), (v) Mega Food Parks (MFP scheme- discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021) and (vi) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (CBFL scheme- discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021). Under these component schemes, MoFPI provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects thereby creating both processing and preservation infrastructure facilities including cold chain

infrastructure. A total of 1619 projects have been sanctioned across the country since inception under PMKSY, out of which 1181 projects have been completed as on 31st October, 2025 creating processing and preservation capacity of 269.61 LMT/ annum (Lakh Metric Tonne).

ii. Centrally sponsored "PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme:

MoFPI provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country under "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme. The support is provided for potential entrepreneurs for all the products including One District One Product (ODOP) products. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore. As of 31st October 2025, 3,86,686 applications have been sent to banks and out of which 1,62,744 loans have been sanctioned with term loan amount of approx. Rs. 13230 crore. Seed Capital support of Rs. 1244.95 Crore has been sanctioned for 3,65,935 women self-help group (SHG) members.

iii. Central Sector Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI):

Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) of MoFPI is intended, inter alia, to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The scheme is being implemented

over a six-year period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crores. Under PLISFPI a total of 170 applications have been approved, with beneficiaries reporting investment of ₹9,032 crore and receiving incentive of ₹2162.55 crore. The scheme has generated more than 3.40 lakh employment (direct and indirect) against target of 2.5 lakh by the year 2026-27 and created processing capacity of 35.14 LMT/ annum (Lakh Metric Tonne).

Further, The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has formed the Indian Food Sharing Alliance (IFSA) with an aim to address India’s food waste and hunger crisis by integrating various partner organizations, Food Recovery Agencies and NGO’s. IFSA aims to recover the surplus food generated, reduce the amount of food waste generated and increase the amount of safe and nutritious food donated to those in need. FSSAI has framed regulations “Food Safety and Standards (Recovery and Distribution of Surplus food) Regulation, 2019” to promulgate food donation drive and prevent food loss and waste in India.

DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF UJANI–SOLAPUR WATER PIPELINE PROJECT

***170. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the persistent delays faced by Ujani–Solapur Water Pipeline project despite multiple public assurances and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present stage of its completion along with the funds released in this regard and the reasons for missing earlier deadlines;

(c) whether cost overruns have been reported in this regard and if so, the details and quantum thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of the project and provide uninterrupted water supply to Solapur city and adjoining areas?

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

(a) and (b): Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed, and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is to provide technical support and, in some cases, partial financial assistance under the existing schemes implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

It has been informed by the Solapur Municipal Corporation that the Ujani-Solapur water pipeline project has not faced any persistent delays. The work order for implementation of the project was issued on 01.06.2023 with scheduled completion by 01.12.2024. Considering land acquisition requirements and the execution of 74 major crossings in the alignment of pipeline, an extension of six months was accorded. The project has been completed successfully on

31.05.2025. The project has achieved full physical progress with commissioning and testing.

Funding to the project includes contribution from different entities, including Rs. 250 crore under the Smart City initiatives, Rs. 250 crore from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), and Rs. 382.68 crore from Government of Maharashtra. The cumulative project cost stands at Rs. 882.68 crore.

(c) and (d): No cost overrun has been reported by Solapur Municipal Corporation.

The project has been completed while maintaining uninterrupted water supply to Solapur and adjoining areas. During execution, the existing 80 million litre per day (MLD) Ujani–Solapur remained operational. With the commissioning of this new 170 MLD system, Solapur now has enhanced bulk water availability ensuring improved and reliable urban water supply.

वन भूमि से विस्थापन

***171. श्री राजकुमार रोतः**

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

(क) क्या वन अधिकार अधिनियम (एफआरए) में लंबित मामलों में आवेदकों को वन भूमि से विस्थापित नहीं किए जाने का प्रावधान है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रतिबंधात्मक उपबंधों के बावजूद लंबित मामलों के आवेदकों को कई क्षेत्रों से विस्थापित किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में वन विभाग अथवा अन्य सरकारी तंत्र द्वारा मामलों के लंबित होने के बावजूद राज्य-वार, वर्ष-चार और विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में नाम-वार कितने आवेदकों को अपने घरों से विस्थापित किया गया है और उनकी संपत्तियां हटाई गई हैं;

(घ) दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध राज्य-वार क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है;

(ङ) वर्तमान में देश भर में एफआरए के अंतर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों के दावे और कितने सामुदायिक दावे लंबित/अस्वीकृत हैं; और

(च) देश में वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत बाघ परियोजना, वन क्षेत्रों और अन्य परियोजना क्षेत्रों में पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन के कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और इसके लिए कितने पट्टे जारी किए गए हैं, कितने आवेदन लंबित हैं और कितने आवेदन अस्वीकृत किए गए हैं?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम):

(क): 2006 में अधिनियमित ''अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम'' (संक्षेप में, एफआरए) की धारा 3 (1) में वन निवासी अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी के सदस्य या सदस्यों, जिन्हे धारा 2 (ग) और 2 (ण) में परिभाषित किया गया है, द्वारा आवास या आजीविका हेतु स्वयं की खेती के लिए व्यक्तिगत या सामान्य कब्जे के तहत वन भूमि को रखने और उसमें रहने के अधिकार सहित वन अधिकारों को निहित करने का प्रावधान है। एफआरए की धारा 4 (5) में कहा गया है कि "जैसा कि अन्यथा प्रावधान किया गया है, वन निवासी अनुसूचित जनजाति या अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी के किसी भी सदस्य को मान्यता और सत्यापन प्रक्रिया पूरी होने तक उसके कब्जे वाली वन भूमि से बेदखल किया या हटाया नहीं जाएगा।" इसके अलावा, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 वन अधिकार धारकों के पुनर्वास के लिए प्रावधान करता है, जो उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4, उप-धारा (2) में उल्लिखित कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करने के अधीन है।

(ख) और (ग): लंबित आवेदकों के विस्थापित होने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (एनटीसीए) द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि ऐसा कोई

भी व्यक्ति नहीं है जो बाघ अभयारण्यों के मुख्य/महत्वपूर्ण बाघ क्षेत्रो से विस्थापित हुआ हो, लोगों की स्वतंत्र और सूचित पूर्व सहमति ली जाती है तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के साथ पठित वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 में निहित स्वैच्छिकता के अनुरूप राज्यों द्वारा उचित सावधानी बरती जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देवास जिले में कुल 9238 दावे (व्यक्तिगत-8762 और समुदायिक-476) प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें से कुल 4869 (52.70%) मालिकाना हक (अधिकार पत्र) वितरित किए गए हैं, 4368 (47.28%) दावे खारिज कर दिए गए हैं, और 1 दावा लंबित है। इसलिए, मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में 99.98% दावों का निपटान किया जा चुका है।

(घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ङ): राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक ग्राम सभा स्तर पर कुल 51,57,332 दावे दायर किए गए हैं, जिनमें 49,44,101 व्यक्तिगत और 2,13,231 सामुदायिक दावे शामिल हैं। इनमें से कुल 25,14,774 (48.76%) अधिकार पत्र वितरित किए गए, जिसमें 23,92,545 व्यक्तिगत और 1,22,229 सामुदायिक अधिकार पत्र शामिल हैं। कुल 18,73,738 (36.33%) दावों को खारिज कर दिया गया है और कुल 7,68,820 दावे निर्णय के लिए लंबित हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(च): बाघ परियोजना, वन क्षेत्रों में पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन और अन्य परियोजना क्षेत्रों के लिए एफआरए के तहत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। इसके अलावा, उक्त जानकारी भारत सरकार के स्तर पर एकत्रित नहीं की जाती है क्योंकि प्रासंगिक प्रावधान स्पष्ट रूप से स्वैच्छिक पुनर्वासन प्रक्रिया की निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन की प्रक्रिया की देखरेख के लिए एक राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति और एक जिला स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन समिति का प्रावधान करते हैं।

विवरण

दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक राज्यों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के तहत दावों और स्वामित्व विलेखों (अधिकार पत्रों) के वितरण और अस्वीकार किए गए दावों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक प्राप्त दावों की संख्या			दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक वितरित अधिकार पत्रों की संख्या			अस्वीकृत दावों की संख्या	
		व्यक्तिगत	समुदायिक	कुल	व्यक्तिगत	समुदायिक	कुल	व्यक्तिगत	समुदायिक
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	285,115	3,294	288,409	226,667	1,822	228,489	56925	1470
2	असम	148,965	6,046	155,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	0	0
3	बिहार	4,696	0	4,696	191	0	191	4496	0
4	छत्तीसगढ़	890,220	57,259	947,479	481,432	52,636	534,068	403129	3658
5	गोवा	9,958	388	10,346	1,027	19	1,046	702	1178
6	गुजरात	183,055	7,187	190,242	98,732	4,792	103,524	0	2331
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,981	683	5,664	755	146	901	52	2
8	झारखंड	107,032	3,724	110,756	59,866	2,104	61,970	26370	1737
9	कर्नाटक	289,236	5,940	295,176	15,355	1,345	16,700	258109	4270
10	केरल	44,455	1,014	45,469	29,422	282	29,704	12668	296
11	मध्य प्रदेश	585,326	42,187	627,513	266,901	27,976	294,877	310216	12191
12	महाराष्ट्र	397,897	11,259	409,156	199,667	8,668	208,335	170487	2144
13	ओडिशा	732,751	36,637	769,388	464,288	9,352	473,640	145762	578
14	राजस्थान	113,162	5,213	118,375	49,215	2,551	51,766	63466	2455
15	तमिलनाडु	33,119	1,548	34,667	15,442	1,066	16,508	12293	418
16	तेलंगाना	651,822	3,427	655,249	230,735	721	231,456	92744	1682
17	त्रिपुरा	200,557	164	200,721	127,931	101	128,032	68785	63
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	92,972	1,194	94,166	22,537	893	23,430	70435	301
19	उत्तराखंड	3,587	3,091	6,678	184	1	185	3403	3090
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	131,962	10,119	142,081	44,444	686	45,130	87333	9254
21	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	33,233	12,857	46,090	429	5,591	6,020	32727	7197
कुल		**4,944,101**	**213,231**	**5,157,332**	**2,392,545**	**122,229**	**2,514,774**	**1,820,578**	**53,160**

HYDROPOWER PROJECTS OPERATIONAL UNDER NHPC

***172. SHRI MIAN ALTAF AHMAD:**

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

(a) the total number of hydropower projects presently operational under National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) Limited and the combined power generated by these projects;

(b) the number and names of hydropower projects currently under construction by NHPC along with their proposed generation capacities and expected dates of commissioning;

(c) the estimated total cost of these under-construction projects and the projected power output upon completion; and

(d) whether it is a fact that local residents affected by these projects are not being provided adequate employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to address their grievances?

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

(a): Total 23 hydropower projects have been commissioned by NHPC Limited and its JV/Subsidiary companies till October, 2025 with a total installed capacity of 7,771 MW. Total generation from these projects during the last 3 years and current year is as under:

Year	Generation (Million Units)
2022-23	29,894
2023-24	26,056
2024-25	25,194
2025-26 (Apr-Oct)	23,015

(b) and (c): 8 hydropower projects are currently under construction by NHPC Limited and its JV/Subsidiary companies with a total generation capacity of 8,514 MW. The details regarding the name of projects, proposed generation capacities, projected power output/ design energy, estimated total cost and expected date of commissioning of these under-construction hydropower projects are at **Statement**.

(d): NHPC Limited provides job opportunities to local people, including Project Affected Families (PAFs), through contractors, which generate local income and improve their living standards. Moreover, bidding opportunities are also provided to local residents and PAFs to promote local entrepreneurship and support local businesses.

Further, for redressal of any grievances, Govt. of India has launched a "Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System – CPGRAMS" portal. The grievances received through this portal are examined and disposed of in a time-bound manner.

STATEMENT

Details regarding name of projects, proposed generation capacities, projected power output, estimated total cost and expected date of commissioning of under-construction hydroelectric projects of NHPC Limited & its JV/Subsidiary companies

Sl. N	Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Design Energy (MU)	Anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)	Anticipated Commissioning Date

o.						
A	**NHPC**					
1	Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	7422	27948	Dec-26
2	Dibang Multipurpose Project	Arunachal Pradesh	2880	11223	31876	Feb-32
3	Teesta-VI Hydroelectric Project	Sikkim	500	2400	8449	Sept-29
Sub Total			**5380**	**21045**	**68273**	
B	**JV/Subsidiaries**					
4	Rangit-IV Hydroelectric Project (being implemented by JPCL*)	Sikkim	120	508	1889	Apr-26
5	Ratle Hydroelectric Project (being implemented by RHPCL**)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	850	3137	5282	Nov-28
6	Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Project (being implemented by CVPPL***)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	1000	3230	12728	Dec-26
7	Kiru Hydroelectric Project (being implemented by CVPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	624	2272	5409	Dec-26
8	Kwar Hydroelectric Project (being implemented by CVPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	540	1975	4526	Mar-28
Sub Total			**3134**	**11122**	**29834**	
GRAND TOTAL			**8514**	**32167**	**98107**	

* JPCL: Jal Power Corporation Limited

** RHPCL: Ratle Hydro Power Corporation Limited

*** CVPPL: Chenab Valley Power Projects Limited

CONDITION OF HIGHWAYS IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS

***173. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to issue new norms to curb highway collapse in disaster-prone areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that damage to National Highways (NHs) has been mostly observed in those sections constructed along riverbanks, exacerbated by rising river levels due to various factors including increasing habitation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that damage to NHs has been caused in certain cases because of unscientific methods of construction or planning and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether bridges constructed over NHs/major roads have reportedly collapsed at many places recently and if so, the reasons identified for such bridge collapses?

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

(a) to (c): The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Generally, the hilly areas of Himalayan Region and Western Ghat sections have witnessed the disasters causing large scale highways damages including collapses during the rainy season.

Damages sustained on NHs, including structures thereon, are also caused due to various other reasons like design flaws, non-compliance to Standards/Specifications, improper construction practices/techniques, Force Majeure events like heavy rains, landslides, floods etc.

The Government has taken various initiatives for developing disaster resilient NHs infrastructure, including structures thereon, which includes: -

i. **Consultants to include slope studies and stabilization as part of Detailed Project Report preparation**. Geological and geotechnical investigation are to be carried out covering both within and beyond Right of Way (ROW) to prevent damages to property and infrastructure. Also, due emphasis to be given for construction of catch water drains, side drains with catch pits, cut off drains, cross drainage, etc.

ii. Implementation of standardized parameters for investigating hill slope stability & selecting cost-effective long-term stabilization measures for landslide-prone areas in hilly regions.

iii. **Hill construction methodology refined which mandates** initial construction only for hill cutting & slope protection and subsequent highway construction only post **stabilized cutting formation and protection work.**

iv. **Sensor instruments based** monitoring of internal slope disturbances has also been taken up in 2 NHs stretches on pilot basis.

v. Implementation of sustainable bio-engineering measures such as coir/jute mat hydroseeding, interlinked chain mesh with green strips, bamboo piling by stepped berms and erosion control with Vetivar grass plantation on jute matting etc. for stabilizing hilly and landslide prone areas, thereby enhancing safety on NHs in such areas.

vi. Research scheme taken up through IIT Roorkee for Development of Guidelines for the Assessment of Hillslope Instability Instrumentation & Real Time Monitoring.

(d): There have been a few incidences of collapse of bridges on NHs in the country. Details of collapse of bridges on rivers and flyovers on NHs during the last Financial Year (FY) and current FY along with reasons thereof are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of collapse of bridges/flyovers on NHs during the last FY and current FY along with reasons thereof: -

S. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Name/Location/Chainage of the Bridge/flyover	Reasons	Year of Incident
1	Jharkhand	NH-43	Newly constructed Major Bridge at Ch 77+100	P5 pier settled by 55mm (Part of 4 Laning of Palma Gumla Project). Cause of failure/settlement under investigation.	Sep'25
2	Punjab	NH-44	Ravi Bridge Pathankot-Jammu Ch 15.637	Major Bridge of span 850.9 m (19x43.5+ 2x12.2). Flood in Ravi River due to which Madhopur Barrage gates collapsed leading to course of River Changed leading to damage of 100 m approach and tilting of 3 piers	Aug'25
3	Jammu & Kashmir	NH-44	Km 27.700 (Khaderu)	Due to unprecedented rainfall and flash floods, Two piers have settled resulting in damage to three spans of the LHS 2 lane bridge. Excessive scouring has occurred in the RHS 2 lane bridge.	Aug'25
4	Jammu & Kashmir	NH-44	Km 77.200 (Devak)	Due to unprecedented rainfall and flash floods, Two piers have settled resulting in damage to three spans of the RHS 2 lane bridge.	Aug'25
5	Jammu & Kashmir	NH-44	Km 71.100 (Tharad)	Due to intense and continuous rainfall along with cloudburst & flash flood in District Udhampur leading to movement of 300 m X 550 m hill mass collapsed/slided at Tharad location (Km 71.00)	Aug'25
6	Uttarakhand	NH-34	Limchigad Bridge, km 53.5 G-D Road	24 m Permanent Bridge due to Cloud Burst	Aug'25
7	Uttarakhand	NH-309	Kalgadi Bridge, km 238, Ramnagar-Pauri Section	20 m Span RCC Bridge due to Cloud Burst	Aug'25

S. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Name/Location/Chainage of the Bridge/flyover	Reasons	Year of Incident
8	Uttarakhand	NH-107B	Tamak bridge, Km 41.050 on Suraithota-Malari Road.	Bridge Collapsed due to flash flood, cloud burst and subsequently heavy rainfall in the region of Tamak village.	Aug'25
9	Himachal Pradesh	NH 305	Manglore Bridge at Km 79/875 (25.80 m Span; Steel Truss with RCC Deck)	An overloaded tanker crossed the bridge at midnight. FIR lodged. Matter under investigation.	Apr'25
10	Kerala	NH-66	Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam/ Ch.497+370 (RHS)	Collapse of scoffolding of Minor Bridge (under Construction) due to Staging issue & improper supervision.	Nov'24
11	Karnataka	NH-66	Old Kali River Bridge at Km. 102 + 470 (LHS)	Bridge connecting Karwar and Sadashivgad with a total length of 666m, having 8 No. of spans (2*19.4+2*69.5+4*122). Collapsed for a length of 242.4 m approx. (3 spans)	Aug'24
12	Gujarat	NH-56	Bharaj (Ch.409/305)	Due to heavy rainfall and sudden & heavy flow in Bharaj river, existing pier of Bharaj bridge is tilted and span between Pier 3 & Pier 4 settled and due to further heavy flow of water in Bharaj river, pier (2 No.) & span (3 No.) of Bharaj bridge collapsed.	Aug'24
13	Manipur	NH-37	Irang Bailey Bridge	160 ft TDR Bailey Bridge washed away due to heavy rain during Cyclone Remal	May'24
14	Meghalaya	NH-62 (New 217)	Bridge No: 203/2	Over load caused the bridge to exceed its weight capacity of 40 tons	Apr'24
15	Haryana	NH-48	P4-P5 piers and between G1-G2 Girder, at Chainage 36+350	In the elevated span of Hero Honda Chowk on NH 48, between P4-P5 piers and between G1-G2 Girder, at Chainage 36+350 some portion of deck slab has fallen down with settlement of the bituminous surface (MCW-01) on RHS.	May'24
16	Kerala	NH-66	At Ch 410/230	Collapse of 4 PSC Girders during construction	Mar’25
17	Kerala	NH-66	Toppling of two PSC girders at span P-202-P-203 (part of Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku section)	Failure on part of AE to review efficacy of material being used in launching and not ensuring application of approved launching scheme.	Nov’25

INSPECTION OF AIRCRAFTS

***174. SHRI K. GOPINATH:**

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted the inspections/checks of all 787-Dreamliner aircrafts after the incident of Air India plane crash in Ahmedabad in which 241 people died;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of the said checks/inspections;

(c) whether the Government has directed the airline companies to conduct safety checks/inspections of all the planes available with them;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the airline companies in this regard; and

(e) the details of other measures taken/being taken by the Government to make air travel more safe and secure?

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

(a) to (e): Post-accident of Air India flight AI-171 Boeing 787 aircraft on 12.06.2025, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) issued order to airline to conduct the checks/inspections of all 787-Dreamliner aircraft. Air India had 33 Boeing 787-8/9 aircraft in its fleet. Total 33 aircraft were inspected by airline wherein, minor findings were observed in 8 aircraft during the inspection. These aircraft were released for operation after rectification of the findings.; DGCA has laid down comprehensive civil aviation regulations for safe operation of aircraft and its maintenance. These regulations are continuously updated and aligned with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)/European Union

Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) standards. DGCA approves the Continuing Airworthiness Management Organisation (CAMO) of the airline for the management of continued airworthiness of its aircraft. Accordingly, airlines maintain the aircraft through the approved Maintenance Organisation (AMO) as per DGCA approved Aircraft Maintenance Programme (AMP)/ Manufacturer guidelines.; DGCA has a structured surveillance and audit framework in place i.e. planned and unplanned surveillance of organization /aircraft, which includes regular and periodic audits, spot checks, night surveillance and ramp inspections across all operators, including continuous oversight of maintenance practices. In case there is a violation, DGCA takes enforcement action as per its Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.; DGCA is closely monitoring and reviewing the maintenance data and repetitive defects reported across all airlines. All scheduled airlines aircraft have been analyzed for repetitive defects/ snags being encountered in the aircraft to identify systemic issues and ensure timely corrective action. DGCA has also issued General Safety Circular 01 of 2025 on 19 June, 2025, titled Comprehensive Special Audit to Assess the Aviation Ecosystem and Strengthen Aviation Safety Architecture.

AFFORDABILITY OF DOMESTIC LPG CYLINDERS UNDER PMUY

***175. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to maintain and ensure continued affordability of domestic LPG cylinders including for beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), particularly in rural and tribal-dominated regions of Odisha including in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under PMUY in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency and in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) whether the price of domestic LPG cylinders in the country is cheaper compared to neighbouring countries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to diversify the LPG sourcing strategy along with the region-specific measures considered for eastern States such as Odisha; and

(e) whether the Government is compensating Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for losses incurred due to under-recovery on LPG and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): India imports about 60% of its LPG requirement and accordingly prices of LPG in the country are linked to its prices in the international market. While the average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 21% (from US$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US$ 466/MT in November 2025), the prices of domestic LPG were reduced by about 22% (from Rs. 1103 in August 2023 to Rs. 853 in November 2025).

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, in May 2022 Government started a targeted subsidy of

Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers. LPG prices were reduced by Rs. 200 in August, 2023 and Rs. 100 in March, 2024 for all domestic LPG consumers. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections).

For FY 2025-26, Government is providing targeted subsidy of Rs.300/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for upto 9 refills of 14.2 Kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers.

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs. 853 in Delhi. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs.553 per cylinder (in Delhi). For PMUY consumers, effective price for domestic LPG has been reduced by about 39% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 553 in November 2025).

As a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, per connection consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinder refills taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 4.47 in FY 2024-25. Further, per connection consumption of PMUY beneficiaries in Odisha (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinder refills taken per year) has also increased from 3.02 in FY 2021-22 to 4.03 in FY 2024-25. Total, domestic LPG consumption by PMUY households in the Odisha has increased from 212.72 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) in FY 2021-22 to 317.22 TMT in FY 2024-25.

In order to improve access and availability of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 8,017 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2025 across the country, out of which 7,420 (i.e. 93%) are catering to rural areas. As of 01.11.2025, there are a total of 25,587 LPG distributorships across the country including 966 in state of Odisha. These are served through 214 LPG bottling plant of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. As a result of these efforts, LPG coverage in the country has improved from 62% in April 2016 to near saturation now.

(b): The details of number of beneficiaries under PMUY in Sidhi Lok sabha Constituency (covering entire Sidhi and Singrauli districts and part of Shahdol district) in Madhya Pradesh, as on 01.11.2025, are given below:

District	**Number of PMUY Connections**
Sidhi	1.87 lakh
Singrauli	1.87 lakh
Shahdol	1.48 lakh

Source: IOCL on industry basis

The district-wise details of number of PMUY connections in state of Uttar Pradesh are at **Statement**.

(c): The effective price of domestic LPG cylinder in neighbouring countries as on 01.11.2025 is as below:

Country	**Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 kg.cyl.)**
India (Delhi)	553.00*
Pakistan (Lahore)	902.20
Sri Lanka(Colombo)	1227.58
Nepal(Kathmandu)	1205.72

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

*Effective cost to PMUY beneficiaries in Delhi, effective cost is Rs. 853 for non-PMUY consumers in Delhi

(d): Strategically, diversification of LPG imports is being pursued to ensure supply security and mitigate risks arising from regional disruptions or geopolitical events. As part of this strategy, PSU OMCs have recently concluded contracts for the import of ~2.2 Million Metric Ton (MMT) of US-origin LPG for calendar year 2026, covering nearly 10% of the country's total LPG import requirement. This marks a significant step in strengthening India's energy resilience by establishing a reliable alternate LPG supply source outside the traditional Arab Gulf region.

(e): During the period 2020-21 to 2022-23, Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) went up from $415 per MT to $712 per MT. However, the increase in international prices was not fully passed in retail prices, due to which the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) suffered significant losses. To compensate the OMCs for these losses, Government paid a one-time compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore to OMCs in FY 2022-23.

The international prices of LPG again went up during 2024-25 and continue to remain high. However, to insulate consumers from fluctuations in international LPG prices, the increase in cost was not passed on to consumers of domestic LPG which led to significant losses for the three OMCs. Despite these losses, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have ensured continuous supplies of domestic LPG in the country at affordable prices. To compensate the OMCs for these losses, Government has recently approved a compensation of Rs. 30,000 crore to the OMCs.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of PMUY Connections released in Uttar Pradesh – As on 01.11.2025

District	Number of connections
Agra	3,30,432
Aligarh	3,16,016
Prayagraj	5,84,622
Ambedkar Nagar	1,77,073
Amethi	1,68,527
Auraiya	1,35,944
Azamgarh	2,99,777
Baghpat	72,197
Bahraich	4,46,541
Ballia	2,23,093
Balrampur	2,24,895
Banda	2,47,121
Bara Banki	3,22,753
Bareilly	4,26,651
Basti	2,08,033
Bijnor	3,31,388
Budaun	3,77,535
Bulandshahr	3,49,931
Chandauli	1,96,789
Chitrakoot	1,31,076
Deoria	1,98,448
Etah	1,69,144
Etawah	1,59,390
Ayodhya	2,27,209
Farrukhabad	1,65,309
Fatehpur	2,86,580
Firozabad	2,32,967
Gautam Buddha Nagar	78,268
Ghaziabad	1,06,435
Ghazipur	3,17,255
Gonda	3,41,958
Gorakhpur	2,93,994
Hamirpur	1,60,595
Hapur	74,970
Hardoi	5,09,437
Hathras	1,81,810
Jalaun	1,82,702
Jaunpur	4,01,979
Jhansi	2,17,502

Amroha	1,61,114
Kannauj	1,72,163
Kanpur Dehat	2,19,946
Kanpur Nagar	1,92,547
Kasganj	2,12,585
Kaushambi	1,83,284
Kushinagar	3,15,271
Kheri	5,19,640
Lalitpur	1,94,871
Lucknow	2,54,140
Mahoba	1,19,202
Mahrajganj	2,55,320
Mainpuri	1,70,161
Mathura	2,13,581
Mau	1,57,593
Meerut	1,98,833
Mirzapur	3,20,825
Moradabad	2,80,564
Muzaffarnagar	2,49,834
Pilibhit	2,33,093
Pratapgarh	2,72,915
Rae Bareli	2,77,067
Rampur	2,41,345
Saharanpur	2,58,649
Sambhal	2,15,273
Sant Kabir Nagar	1,37,382
Bhadohi	1,96,833
Shahjahanpur	3,57,273
Shamli	1,14,132
Shrawasti	1,57,167
Siddharthnagar	2,01,400
Sitapur	6,00,142
Sonbhadra	2,52,398
Sultanpur	2,29,370
Unnao	3,17,020
Varanasi	2,51,330

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

सड़क उपरि पुल (आरओबी) और सड़क अधोगामी पुल (आरयूबी) की आवश्यकता

***176. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:**

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

(क) क्या देश में कई प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) और व्यस्त रेलवे समपारों पर पर्याप्त संख्या में सड़क उपरि पुल (आरओबी) और सड़क अधोगामी पुल (आरयूबी) की कमी के कारण जनता को गंभीर ट्रैफिक जाम, समय की बर्बादी और दुर्घटनाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और रेलवे समपारों पर सुचारू यातायात प्रचालन और दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य-वार कितने नए सड़क उपरि पुलों और सड़क अधोगामी पुलों को मंजूरी दी गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन समपारों पर यातायात के जमाव के कारण ईंधन की बर्बादी, प्रदूषण और स्थानीय व्यापार को होने वाले आर्थिक नुकसान का कोई आकलन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन समस्याओं का स्थायी रूप से समाधान करने और एम्बुलेंस और फायर ब्रिगेड जैसी आपातकालीन सेवाओं की समय पर आवाजाही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क): सरकार की नीति सड़क प्रयोक्ता के समय की देरी को कम करने और सुचारू तथा सुरक्षित यातायात संचालन के लिए बाधाओं को समाप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) वाले रेलवे लेवल क्रॉसिंग को सड़क उपरि पुल (आरओबी) या सड़क अधोगामी पुल (आरयूबी) से बदलने का अधिदेश देती है। इसके अलावा, आरओबी/आरयूबी के निर्माण द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सभी लेवल क्रॉसिंग के प्रतिस्थापन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वर्ष 2016 में सेतु भारतम योजना शुरू की गई है।

(ख): विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर सुचारू यातायात संचालन और दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए अनुमोदित नए आरओबी और आरयूबी की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(ग): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर आरओबी/आरयूबी का निर्माण या तो एकल (स्टैंडअलोन) आधार पर या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के एक खंड के सुधार/उन्नयन परियोजना के भाग के रूप में व्यवहार्यता और कार्यस्थल (साइट) की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। परियोजना के व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन में ईंधन की बर्बादी, प्रदूषण और रेलवे लेवल क्रॉसिंग सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर यातायात की भीड़ के कारण स्थानीय व्यापार को होने वाले आर्थिक नुकसान का आकलन शामिल है।

(घ): आरओबी/आरयूबी स्थायी ग्रेड-सेपरेटेड (पृथक) संरचनाएं हैं और एक बार निर्माण हो जाने पर एम्बुलेंस और फायर ब्रिगेड जैसी आपातकालीन सेवाओं की आवाजाही सहित सुचारू और निर्बाध यातायात संचालन प्रदान करती हैं।

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आरओबी और आरयूबी की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	अनुमोदित/संस्वीकृत नए आरओबी की संख्या				अनुमोदित/संस्वीकृत नए आरयूबी की संख्या			
	चालू वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26)	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	चालू वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26)	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	4	2	14	0	0	0	1
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
असम	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
बिहार	0	8	6	3	0	0	0	0
छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
गोवा	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
गुजरात	3	11	0	15	0	1	0	0
हरियाणा	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2
झारखंड	2	0	8	8	0	0	2	1
कर्नाटक	0	8	4	15	0	1	0	2
केरल	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	3	7	6	15	0	1	1	1
महाराष्ट्र	6	8	5	8	2	0	0	3
मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	अनुमोदित/संस्वीकृत नए आरओबी की संख्या				अनुमोदित/संस्वीकृत नए आरयूबी की संख्या			
	चालू वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26)	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	चालू वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26)	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23
मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ओडिशा	5	2	2	5	0	0	0	1
पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
पंजाब	1	2	4	9	0	0	0	0
राजस्थान	1	2	1	7	0	0	0	4
तमिलनाडु	2	6	0	3	0	0	0	0
तेलंगाना	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	0
त्रिपुरा	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	5	16	23	37	0	2	4	4
उत्तराखंड	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	5	0	9	0	1	0	0

पश्चिम बंगाल में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत नल से जल के कनेक्शन

***177. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो**:

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

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल के पुरुलिया जिले में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत कितने परिवारों को नल से जल के कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ख) सूखा प्रभावित गांवों में जल के संकट से निपटने के लिए वर्तमान में चल रही केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या परियोजना के निष्पादन में होने वाले विलंब के लिए संबंधित राज्यों/एजेंसियों की जवाबदेही तय की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क): भारत सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी से प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को (55 एलपीसीडी, बीआईएस: 10500 मानक पर) कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

अब तक, जल जीवन मिशन के तहत पश्चिम बंगाल के पुरुलिया जिले में लगभग 1.78 लाख (32.45 %) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना है।

(ख) और (ग): पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पेयजल संकट को दूर करने के लिए पुरुलिया जिले के सूखा प्रभावित गांवों में वर्तमान में 4,234.27 करोड़ रुपये की कुल स्वीकृत लागत से 85 जलापूर्ति योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इन योजनाओं से 3.67 लाख घरों में रहने वाली लगभग 18.32 लाख ग्रामीण आबादी लाभान्वित होगी। योजनाओं की सूची **विवरण** में दी गई है।

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जलापूर्ति योजनाएं

क्र. सं.	योजना आईडी	योजना का नाम	कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति	योजना श्रेणी	योजना श्रेणी	कुल अनुमानित लागत (लाखों में)	घरेलू कनेक्शन आयोजना
1	40006140	पीएचई डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में रघुनाथपुर-I ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी (102 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10274	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	824.09	-
2	40032566	(एसएम/18528) पुरुलिया जिले के लिए सतही जल आधारित पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजना (उत्तरी क्षेत्र) (चरण-I) (टीएसएम/012586)	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	29069.38	2,04,154
3	40032486	जोन VII ए के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016041) (एसएम/14022)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट / वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	559.47	2,523

4	40008845	(एसएम/ 08718) पीएचई डीटीई के पुरुलिया डिवीजन के अंतर्गत पुरुलिया जिले में पीडब्ल्यूएस योजनाओं के कमांड क्षेत्र में स्थित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों (एडब्ल्यूसीएस) तक पाइपलाइन का विस्तार।	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	552.02	-
5	40006169	पीएचई डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में पारा और रघुनाथपुर-I ब्लॉक के तहत 187 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10225	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	848.34	-
6	40032524	(एसएम/14459) संतुरी पाइप जल आपूर्ति योजना पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	363.94	584
7	40032407	(एसएम/14669) जोन 1ए/1 और जोन -1ए/II के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016035)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	969.41	1,806
8	40007352	मंगुरिया-लालपुर डब्ल्यू/एस योजना का विस्तार (एसएम/09943)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	371.08	69
9	40034808	जोन IV ए और IV बी के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016037) (एसएम/14024)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	782.25	2,495
10	40006155	पीएचई डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में मानबाजार-II और बलरामपुर ब्लॉक के तहत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10279	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
11	40032506	डुबरा पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016045) (एसएम/14460)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	660.04	1,620
12	40032489	जोन VIII के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	721.23	2,954

		(टीएसएम/016044) (एसएम/14023)					
13	40061520	एसएम/15041) बागमुंडी पीडब्ल्यूएसएस के विस्तार के लिए सतही जल आधारित जलापूर्ति योजना (टीएसएम/019807)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	298.83	-
14	40006166	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में मानबाजार II और पुरुलिया-II ब्लॉक के तहत 183 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10223	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	830.21	-
15	40006149	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन, के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में बंदवान ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत 116 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10283	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
16	40009510	(एसएम/09578) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए सिरकाबाद पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	785.53	2,801
17	40008839	काशीपुर पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1088.37	3,177
18	40009103	(एसएम/10198) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए बुंदवान पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1455.54	4,025
19	40006163	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में बलरामपुर और पुरुलिया-I ब्लॉक के तहत स्कूलों (182 नग) में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10222	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	825.62	-
20	40015237	(एसएम/10723) कोटशिला जल आपूर्ति योजना का विस्तार।	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	2091.4	5,269
21	40032542	रघुनाथपुर पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजना परियोजना के ज़ोन-I बी का	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	4685.1	203

		विस्तार (टीएसएम/017383)					
22	40015232	(एसएम/10721) साल्टोर-हिजुली जल आपूर्ति योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1045.37	5,641
23	40015235	सरबरी पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजना से एफएचटीसी को सुविधा मिलेगी (एसएम/10720)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1231.07	3,417
24	40006158	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में पारा ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी के लिए जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था (116 नग) एसएम/10254	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
25	40006161	पीएचई.डीटीई पुरुलिया डिवीजन, के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में संतुरी, बलरामपुर ब्लॉक के तहत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था एसएम/10251	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
26	40008783	(एसएम/09580) पीएचई डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत रघुनाथपुर-I और काशीपुर ब्लॉक में आरा जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	504.47	552
27	40006144	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में पुन्चा और बलरामपुर ब्लॉक के तहत एडब्ल्यूसी (113 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10280	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	912.96	-
28	40007361	(एसएम/09216) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए चिटमू पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	424.22	749
29	40006109	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में पुरुलिया-II ब्लॉक के तहत एडब्ल्यूसी (97 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10249	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	783.7	-

30	40007346	पीएचई डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत काशीपुर ब्लॉक में रंगामाटी जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (एसएम/09582)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	203.85	85
31	40006141	पीएचई.डीटीई पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में अर्शा ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत 108 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के लिए जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10281	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	872.57	-
32	8178268	(एसएम/07764) मार्बल झील से आस-पास के इलाकों तक पाइप से जलापूर्ति योजना	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	759.01	427
33	40007364	(एसएम/09037) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए हुतमुरा पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	684.31	2,384
34	40062847	(एसएम/18641) पुरुलिया जल आपूर्ति परियोजना दक्षिणी क्षेत्र चरण-II (टीएसएम/016015)	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	60986.55	-
35	40006159	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में पुरुलिया-I, पारा, बंदवान ब्लॉक के तहत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था एसएम/10285	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
36	40061562	(एसएम/15039) रामचंद्रपुर पीडब्लूएसएस के विस्तार के लिए सतही जल आधारित जलापूर्ति योजना (टीएसएम/019808)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	512.38	-
37	40008862	(एसएम/09036) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए लगडा पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	965.77	1,584
38	40008863	(एसएम/09212) लछियारा पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार।	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	354.91	361

39	40015228	एसएम/10718 कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने की पैरा डब्ल्यू/एस योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1670.03	5,078
40	40006172	पुरुलिया डिविज़न में, पुरुलिया जिले के पुंचा और जॉयपुर ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत 196 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10228	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	889.14	-
41	40008838	रामचंद्रपुर में भूजल आपूर्ति योजना का विस्तार, संतुरी ब्लॉक, जिला-पुरुलिया में एफएचटीसी को समायोजित करना (एसएम/10045)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1577.26	4,268
42	40021204	कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए बोंगाबारी पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार एसएम/10395	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1949.9	318
43	40062835	(एसएम/16379) जोन VII बी के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016042)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	814.73	1,951
44	40032476	(एसएम/14670) जोन V बी के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016039)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	984.33	2,284
45	40006153	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत, पुरुलिया जिले के काशीपुर ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10277	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
46	40006147	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में बाघमुंडी ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था एसएम/10284	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
47	40008870	(एसएम/09215) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	514.62	308

		प्रदान करने के लिए बाघमुंडी पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार					
48	40006162	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में झालदा । और बाघमुंडी ब्लॉक के तहत 170 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10256	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	771.24	-
49	40008755	सातरा जल आपूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (एसएम/एसएम/09038)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	389.21	4
50	40008872	(एसएम/10046) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए बलरामपुर पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	2330.93	7,668
51	40006176	पुरुलिया डिवीज़न में पुरुलिया जिले के काशीपुर और संतुरी ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत 208 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10227	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	943.72	-
52	40032409	(एसएम/18250) जोन IIए और IIबी के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016036)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1077.99	2,470
53	40061510	(एसएम/15040) बुंदवान पीडब्ल्यूएसएस के विस्तार के लिए सतही जल आधारित जल आपूर्ति योजना (टीएसएम/019805)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	396.97	-
54	40007343	(एसएम/09210) सोनाथली डब्ल्यू/एस योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	401.87	222
55	40061528	(एसएम/18731) पुरुलिया जिले (उत्तरी क्षेत्र) के लिए सतही जल आधारित पाइपगत जल आपूर्ति योजना (चरण-II) (टीएसएम/015985)	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	161758.31	-
56	40009347	(एसएम/09217) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए अजोध्या पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	386.08	163

57	40006178	पीएचई डीटीई पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत मौजूदा पीडब्ल्यूएस योजनाओं के कमांड क्षेत्र के बाहर स्थित 119 स्रोतहीन स्कूलों को जलापूर्ति व्यवस्था एसएम/10257	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	605.24	-
58	40006175	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में हुरा और रघुनाथपुर- II ब्लॉक के तहत 203 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10224	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	920.88	-
59	40032479	(एसएम/18306) जोन VI ए और VI बी के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016040)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1014.74	2,519
60	40007341	बालिटोरा और उसके आस-पास के मौजा में जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	463.76	60
61	40006148	पीएचई डीटीई पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में बलरामपुर ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था एसएम/10282	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
62	40067373	(एसएम/ 18915) रघुनाथपुर जलापूर्ति योजना के अंतर्गत लखनपुर में डब्ल्यूटीपी की विशेष मरम्मत एवं नवीनीकरण।	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	666.74	-
63	40006174	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में झालदा -II और बड़ाबाजार ब्लॉक के तहत 199 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10230	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	902.6	-
64	40015229	एसएम/10722 कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए जॉयपुर पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	2195.7	5,923

65	40008885	(एसएम/09209) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए बड़ाबाजार पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	590.04	1,815
66	40018950	एसएम/11453 कल्याथोल और पलाशखोला पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	2367.56	4,969
67	40061489	(एसएम/09028) स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग की सूची के अनुसार पुरुलिया जिले में पीडब्ल्यूएसएस के कमांड क्षेत्र में स्थित स्रोत रहित स्कूलों में पाइपगत जलापूर्ति (पीडब्ल्यूएस) का विस्तार। (30 नग), स्टा.	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	33.33	-
68	40006160	पीएचई डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में रघुनाथपुर-II ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10250	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
69	40032470	(एसएम/14025) जोन V ए के लिए रघुनाथपुर पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना का विस्तार (टीएसएम/016038) (एसएम/14025)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	538.41	1,883
70	40006167	पुरुलिया डिविजन में, पुरुलिया जिले के बंदवान और अर्शा ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत 186 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10226	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	843.81	-
71	40061270	अर्शा जल आपूर्ति योजना (एसएम/10544) के तहत एफएचटीसी प्रदान करना	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	317.07	3,195
72	40015227	एसएम/10719 कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान करने के लिए मानबाजार पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	1668.98	3,920
73	40006135	एसएम/10255 पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के अंतर्गत पुरुलिया जिले में जोयपुर	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	824.09	-

		और पारा में आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र (102 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था।					
74	40006152	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में हुरा ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था एसएम/10275	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
75	40032558	पुरुलिया जल आपूर्ति परियोजना दक्षिणी क्षेत्र (चरण I) (टीएसएम/011448)	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	10830.56	60,462
76	40061531	(एसएम/18654) पुरुलिया जिले के लिए सतही जल आधारित पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजना (उत्तरी क्षेत्र) (चरण-III) (टीएसएम/017881)	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	65922.47	-
77	40006154	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत, पुरुलिया जिले के मानबाजार-I ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत 116 आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के लिए जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10252	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
78	40061518	(एसएम/15336) हुतमुरा पीडब्ल्यूएसएस के विस्तार के लिए सतही जल आधारित जल आपूर्ति योजना (टीएसएम/019806)	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	363.16	-
79	40061535	पुरुलिया जल आपूर्ति परियोजना दक्षिणी क्षेत्र चरण III (टीएसएम/018257)	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	16409.28	-
80	40010665	(एसएम/10347) कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) देने के लिए सिंदरी चैसमोर पीडब्ल्यूएसएस का विस्तार	जारी	रेट्रोफिट/ वृद्धि	एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी	940.26	34
81	40006151	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में बड़ाबाजार ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-

		नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10253					
82	40035831	बड़ाबाजार पाइप जलापूर्ति योजना के छूटे हुए मौजा (टीएसएम/011442)	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	6135.38	11,103
83	40006156	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में नेतुरिया ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत एडब्ल्यूसी (116 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन व्यवस्था एसएम/10278	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	937.2	-
84	40006145	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में झालदा -I, नेटुरिया और हुरा ब्लॉक के तहत एडब्ल्यूसी (114 नग) को जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10286	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	921.04	-
85	40006170	पीएचई.डीटीई, पुरुलिया डिवीजन के तहत पुरुलिया जिले में मानबाजार I और नेतुरिया ब्लॉक के तहत 196 स्कूलों में जलापूर्ति नल कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था एसएम/10229	जारी	नई पीडब्ल्यूएस योजना	जेजेएम-पीडब्ल्यूएस	889.17	-
					कुल	**4,23,427.19**	**3,67,497**

स्मार्ट प्रीपेड मीटर लगाए जाने का प्रभाव

***178. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:**

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

(क) क्या स्मार्ट प्रीपेड मीटर लगाने के सरकार के निर्णय से प्रत्येक परिवार प्रभावित हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा है और उपभोक्ताओं के सामने आ रही व्यावहारिक कठिनाईयों को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपभोक्ताओं के सर्वोत्तम हित में पोस्टपेड सेवाएं प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) :

i. देश भर में प्रीपेड मोड में कार्य कर रहे 1.6 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर सहित कुल 4.93 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर लगाए गए हैं। संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/वितरण यूटिलिटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के आधार पर कुल 20.33 करोड़ के स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य जिसमें प्रीपेड मोड में 19.79 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं के लिए, 2.11 लाख फीडर और 52.53 लाख डीटी शामिल हैं, स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और 3.58 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर लगाए गए हैं। शेष स्मार्ट मीटर राज्यों द्वारा उनकी राज्य योजनाओं/अन्य स्कीमों के अंतर्गत लगाए गए हैं।

ii. पोस्ट पेड सेवा पारंपरिक रूप से डिफ़ॉल्ट मोड में रही है। हालांकि, उपभोक्ताओं और वितरण यूटिलिटी, दोनों को दिए जाने वाले लाभों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के अंतर्गत स्मार्ट प्रीपेड मीटर लगाए गए हैं। सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों, वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक और उच्च लोड वाले उपभोक्ताओं को प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटर लगाने में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है तथा बाद में फायदा दिखने पर अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के लिए भी प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटर लगाए जाएंगे।

उपभोक्ताओं के लिए निम्नलिखित लाभों की परिकल्पना की गई है:

i. छोटे रिचार्ज के साथ रिचार्ज की सुविधा

ii. जीरो बैलेंस पर कनेक्शन कटने से बचने के लिए मीटर में आपातकालीन क्रेडिट

iii. खपत की ट्रैकिंग

iv. त्रुटि रहित बिलिंग

उपभोक्ताओं के अलावा, प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरिंग स्वचालित ऊर्जा लेखांकन, बेहतर लोड पूर्वानुमान, मांग पक्ष प्रबंधन के लिए डेटा विश्लेषण का उपयोग और ऊर्जा पारगमन के लिए एक सक्षम पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सुविधा जैसे लाभ प्रदान करते हुए वितरण यूटिलिटी की बिलिंग और संग्रह

दक्षता में सुधार करने में मदद करती है। वितरण यूटिलिटी को होने वाले लाभ, अंततः बेहतर सेवाओं और कम लागतों के रूप में उपभोक्ताओं को ही मिलते हैं।

III. प्रारंभ में, स्मार्ट मीटरों के लाभों के बारे में उपभोक्ताओं में कम जागरूकता के कारण स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में कुछ चुनौतियां थीं। उपभोक्ताओं को जोड़ने और उनमें विश्वास बढ़ाने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न परामर्शिकाएं और मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी) जारी की हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रीपेड मीटर लगाने के लिए बिल में छूट के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित करना;
- स्मार्ट मीटर द्वारा दर्ज की गई उच्चतम मांग के आधार पर उपभोक्ता पर कोई जुर्माना नहीं,
- पिछले बकाया की आसान किश्तों में वसूली के लिए तंत्र;
- स्मार्ट मीटरों की सटीकता में विश्वास बढ़ाने के लिए चेक मीटर लगाना;
- बिजली की खपत की नियमित ट्रैकिंग और आसान रिचार्ज के लिए स्मार्ट मीटर मोबाइल ऐप उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं;
- उपभोक्ताओं को बैलेंस और इमरजेंसी क्रेडिट के लिए अग्रिम अलर्ट।

MEGA FOOD PARKS

***179. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

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

(a) the number of Mega Food Parks sanctioned, operationalised and functioning at full capacity in the country;

(b) the total investment made by the Government in these parks so far;

(c) the number of jobs created directly and indirectly through the operational parks;

(d) the reasons for the delay in making several sanctioned parks fully operational;

(e) the details of the time-bound action plan to expedite their completion; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to establish a Mega Food Park in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha constituency in future, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN):

(a): Under the Mega Food Park Scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned 41 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) across the country. Out of these, 25 Mega Food Parks are operationalised and functioning in the country as per the Scheme guidelines.

(b): Total investment made by the Government in these 41 MFPs is Rs. 1515.58 Crore as grants-in-aid.

(c): Through operational MFPs 71,384 number of direct and indirect employment have been created.

(d): The main reasons for the delay in making several sanctioned Parks operational include:

(i) Challenges faced by Special purpose vehicle (SPV)/Implementing Agency (IA) in leasing industrial plots to the required number of food processing units and ensuring their operationalization as per scheme guidelines.

(ii) Delays in obtaining statutory clearances from State Governments.

(iii) Revisions in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and project components after the final approval.

(iv) Changes in shareholding patterns, delays in term loan sanction and disbursements.

(v) Financial constraints faced by project promoters, etc.

(e): The responsibility of execution, ownership and management of the Mega Food Park (MFP) vests with a SPV/IA. However, Ministry has taken several measures to expedite their early operationalization/ completion which are as follows:

i. Ministry is regularly seeking Monthly Progress Report (MPRs) from the SPVs/ IAs regarding progress of respective parks.

ii. Ministry also monitors project progress through Programme Management Agencies (PMAs). The PMAs regularly interact with SPVs/IAs, also conduct site visits and advice in respect of issues regarding implementation faced by the SPVs/ IAs.

iii. Ministry is also conducting regular review meetings at the level of Hon'ble Minister, FPI, Secretary, FPI and Joint Secretary to assess the implementation status and progress of the projects.

iv. The Ministry is providing the projects all possible support and hand holding including interaction with various concerned

Departments/ Agencies of the State Governments at all levels and tries to coordinate and get the issues resolved.

v. After starting of the scheme several amendments to the scheme Guidelines were made to simplify the Guidelines and to make the implementation easier.

vi. To populate the approved MFPs with food processing units, exclusive Expression of Interest (EOI) for establishment of Food processing units have been called for under the scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) of the Ministry and later on, certain percentage of funds have been specifically earmarked for food processing units in Mega Food Parks (MFPs) and Agro processing clusters (APCs).

vii. To make available affordable credit to Mega Food Parks and food processing units in the Parks, Special Fund of Rs. 2000 crore has also been created with NABARD.

(f): No such proposal, as the MFP scheme has already been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021 with provision for committed liabilities only.

FUNCTIONAL AIRPORTS IN MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION

***180. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) the number of functional airports in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) along with their names, passenger-handling capacity and the status of commercial operations therefrom;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive national strategy for airport-infrastructure development, particularly to address the high aviation demand in Mumbai and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the key components of the said strategy and the manner in which it is being implemented in Mumbai and the MMR;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to manage rising domestic and international air-travel demand in Mumbai including the measures to ease congestion and improve connectivity to Tier-2 cities in Maharashtra;

(e) whether the Government proposes additional modern airport facilities to support Mumbai's aviation requirements and if so, the details and current status thereof; and

(f) the status of ongoing or proposed expansion and upgradation of airports serving Mumbai including CSMIA and NMIA?

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

(a): At present, Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) has three operational airports- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport (CSMIA), Mumbai, with a passenger handling capacity of 55 Million Passengers Per Annum (MPPA), Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA), Navi Mumbai, with a capacity of 20 MPPA and Juhu Airport with capacity of 0.05 MPPA. Juhu Airport

is catering to helicopter and general aviation operations only and does not have any scheduled flight operations.

(b) to (f): Government of India (GoI) has formulated Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008, for development of greenfield airports in the country. Under this policy, GoI has granted 'In-Principle' approval for 24 greenfield airports across the country, including the Navi Mumbai airport in the MMR.; As per winter schedule 2025, CSMI airport, Mumbai is connected to approx 70 Domestic cities including tier-2 cities of Maharashtra such as Aurangabad, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati & Jalgaon and the airport is operating at its full capacity. To augment capacity and improve connectivity from Mumbai to various cities in Maharashtra and across the country, a new greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai has been developed which will compliment CSMIA under the dual Airport System in MMR.; The combined envisaged Passenger Handling Capacity of both the airports is 155 MPPA (CSMIA - 65 MPPA & NMIA - 90 MPPA). The 1st & 2nd phase of NMIA project was inaugurated recently on 08.10.2025 with a passenger handling capacity of 20 MPPA and its ultimate phase is designed to handle 90 million passengers annually. Further, after expansion of Terminal side infrastructure at CSMIA, Mumbai, it could cater upto 65 million passengers annually.; Both CSMIA and NMIA has been developed with modern airport facilities to meet Mumbai's aviation requirements.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1841 to 2070

STRENGTHENING OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN PVTG AREAS

1841. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:
SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:
SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:
SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI VIJAYLAKSHMI DEVI:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:
SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:
DR. HEMANG JOSHI:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI NALIN SOREN:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:
SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen service delivery in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) areas in the country, State-wise including Dumka, Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) alongwith the current status thereof in Shahdol Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the current status of Anganwadi Centers made functional under PM-JANMAN in PVTG areas in the country, State/UT-wise including the said regions/States;

(c) the measures being taken to ensure effective delivery of services related to nutrition, health and Early Childhood Care and Education in PVTG areas, State-wise;

(d) the details of the beneficiaries under the said scheme in Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency in Madhya Pradesh;

(e) whether the Government proposes to implement any special scheme for the speedy construction of Anganwadi Centers/availability of human resources/establishment of permanent buildings for the said centers approved under PM-JANMAN in the country including Chatra Parliamentary Constituency in Jharkhand, Mahasamund Constituency in Chhattisgarh and Palghar district in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the special initiatives taken/proposed to strengthen Anganwadi service to ensure regular nutrition supplies, increase access to maternal/child health services/setting up of mobile Anganwadi/mobile health units in PVTG areas, State-wise and district-wise?

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

(a): On 15th November 2023, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states including Dumka

district, Jharkhand and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities to improve their socio-economic conditions such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. UT of Jammu and Kashmir has no identified PVTGs. The details of benefits given under PM JANMAN in Dumka district, Jharkhand and Anuppur, Katni, Shahdol and Umaria districts under Shahdol Parliamentary Constituency since its inception is given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The status of Anganwadi Centers under PM JANMAN, State/UT-wise, being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development is given in **Statement-II**.

(c), (e) and (f): Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that under Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0, six services viz. Supplementary Nutrition (SNP), Pre-school Non-formal Education, Nutrition & Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-up and Referral Services are related to health and are provided through National Health Mission (NHM) and Public Health Infrastructure of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 is a Centrally Sponsored mission, where the responsibility for implementation of various components lies with States and UTs. This mission is a universal self-selecting umbrella scheme where there are no entry barriers for any beneficiary to register and receive

services. This mission is being implemented across the country including PVTG areas.

The status of Anganwadi Centers in districts under Chatra Parliamentary Constituency in Jharkhand, Mahasamund Constituency in Chhattisgarh and Palghar district in Maharashtra under PM JANMAN is given in **Statement-III**.

The status of mobile medical units under PM JANMAN, State/UT-wise, being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family is given in **Statement-IV**.

(d): Based on the data captured by States / UTs for habitation level data collection exercise, the number of PVTGs in Shahdol, Sidhi and Singrauli under Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency are estimated to be around 2 lakhs. The actual number beneficiaries to be covered under the abhiyan is subjected to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per norms approved.

STATEMENT-I

(i) The details of benefits given under PM JANMAN (as on 31.10.2025) in Dumka district, Jharkhand

Name of Ministry	Name of District	Dumka
MoRD (Houses)	Houses Sanctioned	4392
	Houses Completed	563
MoRD (Road)	Roads sanctioned (in KM)	40.650
	Roads completed (in KM)	1
MoJS	No. of Villages Sanctioned	433
	No. of Villages Saturated	123
MoHFW	MMU Sanctioned	10
MoE (Hostels)	Hostels sanctioned (No.)	5
	Work started (No.)	1
MoWCD	No. of AWCs sanctioned	35
	No. of AWCs Operational	34
DoT	No. of PVTG Habitations Sanctioned for coverage	54

	No. of PVTG Habitations covered	50
MoP	HHs sanctioned	523
	HHs Electrified	512
MNRE	HHs sanctioned	41
	HHs Electrified	41
MoTA	No. of VDVKs sanctioned	9
	No. of VDVKs business started	9
	No. of MPCs sanctioned	4
	No. of MPCs work completed	-

(ii) The details of benefits given under PM JANMAN (as on 31.10.2025) in Anuppur, Katni, Shahdol and Umaria districts under Shahdol Parliamentary Constituency

Name of Ministry	**Name of State**	**Madhya Pradesh**			
	Name of District	**Anuppur**	**Katni**	**Shahdol**	**Umaria**
MoRD (Houses)	**Houses Sanctioned**	3886	115	19086	15602
	Houses Completed	3350	114	13865	9050
MoRD (Road)	**Roads sanctioned(in KM)**	213.850	3.5	84.780	64.17
	Roads completed(in KM)	22	-	30	3
MoJS	**No of Villages Sanctioned**	195	11	427	288
	No of Villages Saturated	91	4	239	124
MoHFW	**MMU Sanctioned**	3	1	10	1
DoSEL	**Hostels sanctioned (No.)**	4	-	6	6
	Work started (No.)	2	-	2	0
MoWCD	**No of AWCs sanctioned**	26	1	66	50
	No of AWCs Operational	23	1	66	49
DoT	**No of PVTG Habitations Sanctioned for coverage**	42	-	22	14
	No of PVTG Habitations covered	11	-	7	4
MoP	**HHs sanctioned**	1366	57	1736	699
	HHs Electrified	1128	57	1228	699
MNRE	**HHs sanctioned**	236	-	508	-
	HH Electrified	-	-	150	-
MoTA	**No of VDVKs sanctioned**	8	-	26	-
	No of VDVKs business started	-	-	26	-
	No of MPCs sanctioned	9	1	11	11
	No of MPCs work completed	1	1	1	3

STATEMENT-II

Status of Anganwadi Centers under PM JANMAN

S. No.	Name of State	AWCs sanctioned (No.)	AWCs operationalized (No.)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	192	73
2	BIHAR	59	58
3	CHHATTISGARH	191	191
4	GUJARAT	67	67
5	JHARKHAND	495	410
6	KARNATAKA	23	23
7	KERALA	7	7
8	MADHYA PRADESH	704	628
9	MAHARASHTRA	178	178
10	MANIPUR	75	25
11	ODISHA	89	89
12	RAJASTHAN	51	51
13	TAMIL NADU	55	55
14	TELANGANA	85	80
15	TRIPURA	221	221
16	UTTAR PRADESH	1	1
17	UTTARAKHAND	7	6
	TOTAL	**2500**	**2163**

STATEMENT-III

The status of Anganwadi Centers in districts under Chatra Parliamentary Constituency in Jharkhand, Mahasamund Constituency in Chhattisgarh and Palghar district in Maharashtra under PM JANMAN

Name of Parliamentary Constituency/ State	District	No. of AWCs Sanctioned	No. of AWCs Operational
Chatra Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand	Chatra	20	20
	Latehar	5	5
	Palamu	42	38
Mahasamund Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	19	19
	Gariyaband	9	9
	Mahasamund	1	1
Maharashtra	Palghar	14	14

STATEMENT-IV

Status of MMUs under PM JANMAN

S. No.	Name of State	MMUs sanctioned & operationalized (No.)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	141
2	CHHATTISGARH	58
3	GUJARAT	17
4	JHARKHAND	55
5	KARNATAKA	5
6	KERALA	24
7	MADHYA PRADESH	74
8	MAHARASHTRA	84
9	ODISHA	50
10	RAJASTHAN	6
11	TAMIL NADU	105
12	TELANGANA	29
13	TRIPURA	6
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2
15	UTTARAKHAND	24
16	WEST BENGAL	14
TOTAL		**694**

पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत स्वरोजगार

1842. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), स्टार्टअप इंडिया और कौशल भारत जैसी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अब तक प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार या स्वरोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी प्रामाणिक और नवीनतम आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से, देश भर में गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने में भावी उद्यमियों की सहायता करके मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थायी रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम

(पीएमईजीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, स्कीम की शुरुआत से अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2008-09 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 09.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार) तक, अनुमानित 87.25 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत 10.71 लाख से अधिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) द्वारा स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के अंतर्गत, 31 अक्तूबर, 2025 तक 1,97,692 संस्थाओं को स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। इन मान्यता-प्राप्त स्टार्टअप्स ने 21.11 लाख से अधिक प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए जाने की सूचना दी है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट को वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक इसके पहले तीन चरणों (पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, 2.0 और 3.0) में ट्रैक किया गया था, जिसके दौरान पूरे भारत में 24.38 लाख उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया था।

फसलों की कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसान का आकलन करने के लिए अध्ययन

1843. श्री भोजराज नागः
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवराः
श्री चिन्तामणि महाराजः
श्री जगदम्बिका पालः
श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:
श्री गणेश सिंहः
श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराईः
डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न फसलों के संबंध में कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसान का आकलन करने के लिए हाल ही में कोई राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अध्ययन कराया है;

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

(ग) कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसानों, विशेषकर नाशवान फसलों के प्रसंस्करण और शीत श्रृंखला अवसंरचना संबंधी नुकसानों को कम करने के लिए वर्तमान में कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण और शीत श्रृंखला अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(च) राजस्थान, विशेषकर राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़, प्रतापगढ़, उदयपुर जिलों और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में किए गए कार्यों और आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) ने नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज़ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नैबकोंस) के माध्यम से संदर्भ वर्ष 2020-22 के साथ वर्ष 20-22 में "भारत में कृषि उत्पादों की फसलों की कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसान का पता लगाने के लिए अध्ययन" नामक एक अध्ययन कराया था। अध्ययन में उल्लिखित विभिन्न वस्तुओं के अनुमानित नुकसान का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

<u>प्रमुख फसलों और वस्तुओं का फसलोत्तर नुकसान</u>

फसलें/वस्तुएं	**अनुमानित प्रतिशत हानि**
अनाज	3.89-5.92
दालें	5.65-6.74
तिलहन	2.87-7.51
फल	6.02-15.05

सब्ज़ियाँ	4.87-11.61
रोपण फसलें और मसाले	1.29-7.33
दूध	0.87
मत्स्य पालन (अंतर्देशीय)	4.86
मत्स्य पालन (समुद्री)	8.76
मांस	2.34
पॉल्ट्री	5.63
अंडा	6.03

(ग) से (ङ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) का उद्देश्य प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई), प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) जैसी विभिन्न पहलों और योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का समग्र विकास करना है। एमओएफपीआई उपर्युक्त योजनाओं की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत , खेत से खुदरा बिक्रेताओं तक उत्तम आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के साथ आधुनिक अवसंरचना के निर्माण में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस प्रकार निर्मित अवसंरचना तथा प्रदान की गई सहायता का उद्देश्य किसानों को बेहतर लाभ प्रदान करना, रोज़गार के अवसर सृजित करना, बर्बादी कम करना, प्रसंस्करण स्तर बढ़ाना और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात बढ़ाना है।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) ने वर्ष 2017-18 से पूरे देश में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अंब्रेला स्कीम – प्रधान मंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) लागू की है। पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत घटक योजनाएँ हैं (i) एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना (ii) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता का निर्माण/विस्तार (सीईएफपेपीसी स्कीम), (iii) ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स (ओजी स्कीम), (iv) कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर के लिए अवसंरचना निर्माण (एपीसी स्कीम), (v) मेगा फूड पार्क (एमएफपी स्कीम- दिनांक 01.04.2021 से बंद) और (vi) बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड लिंकेज का निर्माण (सीबीएफएल स्कीम- दिनांक 01.04.2021 से बंद) ।

ये योजनाएँ मांग आधारित हैं और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर समय-समय पर अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति जारी करके प्रस्ताव मंगाए जाते हैं । एमओएफपीआई इन घटक योजनाओं

के अंतर्गत, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाएं स्थापित के लिए अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिससे शीत श्रृंखला अवसंरचना सहित प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण दोनों प्रकार की अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का निर्माण करता है। घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत निर्मित सुविधाएं कच्चे कृषि उत्पादों के परिरक्षण और प्रसंस्करण तथा कच्चे और तैयार प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों के कुशल परिवहन में मदद करती हैं, जिससे कृषि उत्पादों के फसलोत्तर नुकसान को कम किया जा सकता है। एमओएफपीआई की उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, यह योजना न केवल सरकारी एजेंसियों को, बल्कि निजी फर्मों, कंपनियों, सहकारी समितियों, एनजीओ एफपीओ, व्यक्तियों_आदि को भी शीत श्रृंखला /प्रसंस्करण/भंडारण इकाइयां आदि स्थापित करने में भाग लेने की अनुमति देती है, बशर्ते वे पात्रता की शर्तें पूरी करें।

(च): राजस्थान राज्य के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई, पीएमएफएमई और पीएलआईएसएफपीआई की स्थिति **विवरण-II** पर दी गई है।

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत , आज तक, राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ , प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में किसी भी परियोजना की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले की जानकारी **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, राजस्थान राज्य में 244.82 रुपये के प्रतिबद्ध निवेश और 279.94 रुपये के वास्तविक निवेश के साथ 6 परियोजनाओं को मंज़ूरी दी गई है। अभी तक, राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ , प्रतापगढ़ और उदयपुर ज़िलों और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर ज़िले में कोई भी परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं है।

पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत चित्तौड़गढ़ , प्रतापगढ़ और उदयपुर जिलों की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है:

चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले के लिए,

- **क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी:** 2.73 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत सब्सिडी के साथ 40 ऋण मंजूर किए गए।
- **प्रारंभिक पूंजी** : 217 एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए 0.72 करोड़ रुपये की मंज़ूरी।
- प्रतापगढ़ जिले के लिए
- क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी 0.99 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत सब्सिडी के साथ 19 ऋण मंजूर किए गए।
- **प्रारंभिक पूंजी:** 178 एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए 0.47 करोड़ रुपये की मंज़ूरी।
- उदयपुर जिले के लिए ,
- **क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी:** 5.05 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत सब्सिडी के साथ **79** ऋण मंजूर किए गए।
- **प्रारंभिक पूंजी :** 137 एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए 0.40 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए।
- महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले के लिए
- **क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी:** 7.68 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत सब्सिडी के साथ **343** ऋण मंजूर किए गए।
- **प्रारंभिक पूंजी :** 543 एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए 1.54 करोड़ रुपये की मंज़ूरी।

विवरण-I

क. पीएमकेएसवाई स्कीम केअंतर्गत प्रगति

दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न उप-योजनाओं के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का विवरण										
क्र. सं.	योजना	स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ	पूर्ण/ प्रचालनरत	पीसी (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	प्रसंस्करण (एलएमटी/वर्ष)	परिक्षण (एलएमटी/वर्ष)	रोज़गार	लाभान्वित किसान
1	एपीसी	67	22	592.07	184.04	146.09	4.80	1.92	17133	81300
2	बीएफएल	60	53	605.79	143.31	138.44	4.03	3.36	28958	388116
3	सीसी	404	300	8122.28	2215.11	2195.29	118.31	26.47	180000	2865600
4	सीईएफपीपीसी	518	343	5317.07	1257.67	1228.69	76.40	0.00	128398	71488
5	एफटीएल	205	171	762.04	335.98	330.15	0.00	0.00	6327	0
6	एमएफपी	41	25	2929.84	1221.96	1124.24	10.96	18.55	70979	60277
7	ओजी	41	15	709.01	169.00	158.34	4.28	0.54	22034	111024
8	अनुसंधान और विकास	257	227	93.91	91.82	81.77	0.00	0.00	0	0
9	कौशल	26	25	18.55	9.00	9.03	0.00	0.00	0	0
	कुल	**1619**	**1181**	**19150.56**	**5627.89**	**5412.05**	**218.77**	**50.84**	**453829**	**3577805**

पालघर जिला, महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेएसवाई का विवरण								
क्र. सं.	**योजना**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**क्षेत्र**	**परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**प्रसंस्करण क्षमता एलएमटी/वर्ष**	**परिरक्षण क्षमता एलएमटी/वर्ष**
1	**शीत श्रृंखला योजना**	हेरिटेज फूड्स लिमिटेड	डेरी	46.06	9.82	7.23	0.27	0.20
2	**शीत श्रृंखला योजना**	भारत ई किरण टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	विकिरण	23.45	7.22	0.00		0.051

ख. देश भर में पीएमएफएमई की प्रगति

क्र. सं.	**घटक**	**समग्र उपलब्धि**
1	क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी- व्यक्तिगत उद्यम	1,62,744
2	क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी- साझा अवसंरचना	101
3	प्रारंभिक पूंजी (स्वीकृत राशि के साथ स्वीकृत एसएचजी सदस्यों की संख्या)	3,65,935 एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए 1244.95 करोड़ रुपये
4	स्वीकृत इंक्यूबेशन सेंटर	208.11 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से 76 इनक्यूबेशन केंद्र-24 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मंजूरी मिली। 21 मान्यता प्राप्त।
5	ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग	27

दिनांक 31.10.2025 के अनुसार

महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले के लिए,

क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी: 7.68 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत सब्सिडी के साथ **343** ऋण मंजूर किए गए ।

प्रारंभिक पूंजी : 543 एसएचजी सदस्यों के लिए 1.54 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए।

ग. पीएलआईएसएफपीआई योजना के अंतर्गत प्रगति

पीएलआई योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत आवेदनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	योजना	खंड	अनुमोदनों की संख्या	कुल
1	पीएलआईएसएफपीआई की श्रेणी-I	आरटीई/आरटीसी	12	53
		एफ एंड वी	27	
		समुद्री उत्पाद	10	
		मोज़ेरेला चीज़	4	
2	पीएलआईएसएफपीआई की श्रेणी-II	नवीन	2	15
		जैविक	13	
3	पीएलआईएसएफपीआई की श्रेणी-III	बी एंड एम	73	73
4	पीएलआईएसएमबीपी	बड़ी संस्थाएँ	8	29
		एमएसएमई	21	
कुल			**170**	**170**

दिनांक 31.10.2025 के अनुसार

श्रेणी-वार कुल इकाइयाँ

श्रेणी	खंड	स्थान	श्रेणी-वार कुल योग
श्रेणी- I	आरटीई/आरटीसी	95	212
	एफ एंड वी	83	
	समुद्री उत्पा[द	28	
	मोज़. चीज़	6	
श्रेणी- II	जैविक	15	17
	नवीन	2	
मिलेट	बड़ी इकाई	16	45
	एमएसएमई	29	
कुल			**274**

दिनांक 31.10.2025 के अनुसार

इस योजना ने वर्ष 2026-27 तक 2.5 लाख के लक्ष्य की तुलना में 3.40 लाख से ज़्यादा रोज़गार (प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष) सृजित किए हैं, और दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक पीएलआई से सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों में 7722 करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिबद्ध निवेश किया गया है। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र के पालघर ज़िले में किसी इकाई को नहीं चुना गया।

विवरण-II

(दिनांक 31.10.2025 के अनुसार) राजस्थान में पीएमएफएमई की स्थिति:

जारी निधि: योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को लागू करने के लिए केंद्र का हिस्सा 83.22 करोड़ रुपये जारी किया गया।

सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	एसएचजी सदस्यों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	अनुमोदित इन्क्यूबेशन केन्द्रों की संख्या	स्वीकृत सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)
1351	79.53	7857	27.03	8	23.11

दिनांक 31.10.2025 के अनुसार राजस्थान में पीएमकेएसवाई की स्थिति

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत पूर्ण परियोजनाओं की जानकारी						
स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ	पूर्ण/प्रचालनरत परियोजनाएँ	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ में)	जारी की गई अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ में)	प्रसंस्करण (एलएमटी/वर्ष)	परिरक्षण (एलएमटी/वर्ष)
55	36	619.78	177.74	172.34	6.02	2.55

दिनांक 31.10.2025 के अनुसार राजस्थान में पीएलएसएफपीआई की स्थिति:

प्रतिबद्ध निवेश	वास्तविक/ रिपोर्ट किया गया निवेश	प्रचालनरत	कार्यान्वयणाधीन	23 नवंबर 2025 तक उत्पन्न रोजगार	प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता वृद्धि (एल/एमटी)
244.82	279.94	6	0	12742	122894

विवरण- III

राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में पीएमकेएसवाई परियोजनाओं की जानकारी								
क्र. सं.	योजना	परियोजना का नाम	क्षेत्र	अनुमोदन की तिथि	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थिति
1	**अनुसंधान एवं विकास**	अभिनव डेयरी उत्पादों के सूत्रीकरण में विभिन्न मसलों और उनके अनुप्रयोग से कोलोस्ट्रम बायो एक्टिव घटकों का निरूपण (महाराणा प्रताप कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर)	सरकारी	2012-13	0.8726	0.8726	0.8715	पूर्ण
2	**अनुसंधान एवं विकास**	बेहतर गुणवत्ता और पौष्टिक मान हेतु बेकरी उत्पादों में मिलेट को शामिल करने का एआई-संचालित आप्टीमाइज़ेशन	सरकारी	2025-26	0.3772	0.3772	0	कार्यान्वयणाधीन

पालघर जिला, महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेएसवाई परियोजनाओं की जानकारी										
क्र. सं.	**योजना**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**क्षेत्र**	**अनुमोदन की तिथि**	**परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**स्वीकृत अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**जारी अनुदान सहायता (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**स्थिति**	**प्रसंस्करण क्षमता एलएमटी/वर्ष**	**परिरक्षण क्षमता एलएमटी/वर्ष**
1	**शीत श्रृंखला**	हेरिटेज फूड्स लिमिटेड	डेयरी	11-12-2018	46.06	9.82	7.23	पूर्ण	0.27	0.20
2	**शीत श्रृंखला**	भारत ई किरण टेक्नोलॉजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	विकिरण	24-09-2025	23.45	7.22	0.00	कार्यान्वयणाधीन		0.051

MSME PRODUCTS IN GLOBAL MARKETS

1844. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to enhance market access, export readiness and branding of Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) products in global markets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of MSMEs supported under export promotion or cluster development initiatives during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has developed a National MSME branding strategy or any certification to promote Indian products internationally and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outcomes achieved through such initiatives in terms of export value and foreign market penetration?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing “International Cooperation Scheme” to provide financial assistance to facilitate visits/participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets and for organizing international conferences/seminar/workshops in India. Under this scheme, financial support is also provided to the first-time Micro & Small exporters on Registration-cum-

Membership Certification (RCMC) with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Export Insurance Premium and Testing & Quality Certification for exports. The scheme provides opportunities to MSMEs to continuously update themselves to meet the challenges emerging out of changes in technology, changes in demand, emergence of new market etc.

During the last five years, i.e. 2020-21 to 2024-25, 1361 MSMEs have benefited from the scheme.

Further, the Government has approved “Export Promotion Mission (EPM)” on 12.11.2025, as a comprehensive framework to strengthen the overall export ecosystem. The Mission will provide a comprehensive, flexible, and digitally driven framework for export promotion, with a total outlay of Rs.25, 060 crore for FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31. Under EPM, support shall be provided through NIRYAT PROTSAHAN, which focuses on trade finance facilitation for MSME exporters, and NIRYAT DISHA, which provide non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness including export-quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, and participation in trade fairs, export warehousing and logistics, inland transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence and capacity building initiatives.

Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) is aimed at enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of MSEs for their holistic development by adopting cluster approach. The Government provides financial assistance to establish Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in

existing clusters and for setting up new/up-gradation of existing Industrial Areas/Estates/Flatted Factory Complex.

During the last five years, i.e. 2020-21 to 2024-25, 190 projects have been approved including 82 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and 108 Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects under Cluster Development initiatives.

Recent trends in Exports of MSME related products reveal that contribution of MSME sector in overall merchandise exports has increased from 45.74% in 2023-24 to 48.55% in 2024-25 in USD value terms.

FEEDER BUS SERVICE AT IGI AIRPORT, DELHI

1845. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) operates the feeder bus service from Terminal-1 of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi to the Delhi Aerocity Metro Station or whether this service has been contracted to a third party or contracted out and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such contracts including the number of contract renewals;

(c) the details of the schedule and timings of the said service;

(d) the number of drivers engaged to operate the bus service along with details of their working hours and shifts;

(e) whether these buses are air-conditioned and equipped with safety features and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is aware of the poor condition of these buses, if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received in this regard along with the action taken thereon; and

(g) whether the Government has conducted checks on the roadworthiness of these buses, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (g): Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) operates the air-conditioned feeder bus services from Terminal-1 of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi to the Delhi Aerocity Metro Station. DMRC has contracted out this work through Letter of Acceptance (LoA) dated 31.07.2013 to a service provider, which was further extended vide letter dated 19.12.2023. The buses are operated from 07:00 Hrs to 22:00 Hrs with a frequency of 15 minutes. DMRC has informed that during last 6 months, few complaints have been received on condition of buses, working of AC, etc. and the same got attended by the Contractor and as on date, no complaint is pending. DMRC has further informed that services are monitored by them. Further, the Certificate of Fitness has been issued for all operational feeder buses by Transport Department, GNCTD.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-JANMAN FOR PVTGS

1846. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the number of households, Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) and public institutions covered so far under the PM-JANMAN programme for PVTG;

(b) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred till date under this scheme and the reasons for delay in disbursement;

(c) the criteria used by the Government to identify eligible PVTG habitations in tribal areas;

(d) whether there have been any implementation challenges in deploying off-grid solar systems in these areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken to ensure the long-term maintenance of these solar systems so that the benefits are sustained?

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

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), there is target of 1000 Multipurpose Centers (MPCs) and 1000 MPCs have been sanctioned. Based on the data captured by States / UTs for habitation level data collection exercise, the number of PVTGs households are estimated to be around 12 lakhs. The details of targets and achievements under the abhiyan and MPCs and institutions covered therein since its inception is given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The details of financial progress for MPCs under the abhiyan are given in **Statement-II**. The release of funds to State Governments / implementing agencies is subject to demands from State Governments/Implementing

agencies, financial and physical progress and applicable financial rules/instructions.

(c): The actual number of PVTG habitations to be covered under the abhiyan is subjected to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per norms approved.

(d): Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has identified transportation of solar equipment and accessibility as major challenges for deployment off-grid solar systems since PVTG/tribal villages/habitations are mostly located in remote areas.

(e): As informed by MNRE, under the scheme, the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) covers the entire cost of the system applicable taxes, transportation, installation, onsite comprehensive maintenance services for 5 years. Further, the scheme also mandates the provision of Remote Monitoring System (RMS) to ensure proper functioning and maintenance.

STATEMENT-I

PM JANMAN Progress (as on 24th November 2025)

Name of Ministry	Activity	Mission Target (2023-2026)	Sanction details	Physical Achievements
M/o Rural Development	Provision of pucca houses	4.90 lakh houses	471300 houses	238133 houses completed
	Connecting roads	8000 km road	6951.39 km road	825 Km road completed
M/o Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units	1000 MMU (733 MMUs sufficient to cover all)	694 MMUs	694 MMUs operationalized
M/o Jal Shakti	Piped Water Supply	19375 Villages	18463 Villages	7712 Villages 100% Saturated
M/o Women and Child Development	Construction and running of Anganwadi Centres	2500	2500 AWCs	2084 AWCs made operational.
M/o Education	Construction and running of hostels	500	500 Hostels	Work started in 111 Hostels.

M/o Power	Energization of unelectrified HHs	145083 HHs	145083 HHs	134102 HHs Electrified
M/o New and Renewable Energy	Households sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme	As per identificaton of beneficiaries eligible for off-grid	8911 HHs	5814 HHs Electrified
M/o Communications	Installation of mobile towers	Coverage of 4543 habitations	4015 habitations planned for Coverage	2944 Habitations covered
M/o Tribal Affairs	Multipurpose Centers	1000	1000 MPCs	328 completed
	Setting up of VDVKs	500	539 VDVKs	450 VDVKs Business Started
# As information provided by Ministry				

STATEMENT-II

Details financial progress of MPCs under PM JANMAN (Rs. In Cr)

FY	BE	RE	Actuals
2023-24	-	100	100
2024-25	240	150	99.68
2025-26	300	-	94.10 (in addition 79.02 through SNA SPARSH)

EMPOWERMENT OF STS IN TAMIL NADU

1847. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing or proposing any special measures for the educational, economic and social development of Scheduled Tribe communities in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of initiatives being implemented to promote access to quality education, healthcare and welfare support among tribal populations; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of such programmes and the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country including the state of Tamil Nadu. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are mandated to allocate certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST to bridge the developmental gap between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and non-ST populations and for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. Schemes along-with funds allocated by the obligated Ministries/Departments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given at Statement 10B of Expenditure Profile of Union Budget document in the link https://www. indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country. The details of these schemes are given at **Statement.**

An online monitoring system has been put in place by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with web address: https://stcmis.gov.in for monitoring of DAPST funds. The framework captures data directly from Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and enables MoTA to see the expenditure vis-a-vis allocations of different Ministries/Departments under DAPST.

NITI Aayog (DMEO) has conducted an Evaluation Study of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Package 9, analysing their performance during the period FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25 which covered the following Centrally Sponsored schemes under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana:

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship
2. Post Matric Scholarship for STs
3. Support to Tribal Research Institutes
4. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
5. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)
6. Pradhan Mantri Adi Adrash Gram Yojna – PMAAGY (previously known as Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme - SCA to TSS). PMAAGY is now revamped and is subsumed under DAJGUA
7. Administrative Cost to States / UTs

The Ministry has also undertaken evaluation of the following Central Sector schemes:

1. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
2. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students
3. Scholarship to the ST Students for studies abroad
4. Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
5. Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)
6. Tribal Research Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)

7. Monitoring, Evaluation, Survey and Social Audit (MESSA)
8. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes

For proper accounting and monitoring and to ensure their non-divertibility to any other scheme, funds allocated under DAPST are shown by all the obligated Ministries/Depts under the minor head '796' below the functional major Head/Sub-Major Heads in their 'Detailed Demands for Grants'.

Fund released and Number of Beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu under some major schemes of the Ministry are as follows:

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (as on 31st March, 2025)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	**Name of the State/UT**	**F.Y. 2022-23**		**F.Y. 2023-24***		**F.Y. 2024-25***	
		Fund Released	**Beneficiaries**	**Fund Released**	**Beneficiaries**	**Fund Released**	**Beneficiaries**
1	Tamil Nadu	404.46	15325	362.34	17580	60.00	19178

*Provisional

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (as on 31st March, 2025)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	**Name of the State/UT**	**F.Y. 2022-23**		**F.Y. 2023-24***		**F.Y. 2024-25***	
		Fund Released	**Beneficiaries**	**Fund Released**	**Beneficiaries**	**Fund Released**	**Beneficiaries**
1	Tamil Nadu	2854.28	23529	2000.00	22675	2500.00	24913

*Provisional

Funds released Scheme of development of PVTG in last three year (as on 31.03.2025)

(Rs. in lakh)

S.N.	Name of State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	Tamil Nadu	907.70	-	2723.11

*Provisional

Funds released under PM JANMAN for MPCs in last year (as on 31.03.2025)

(Rs. in lakh)

S.N.	State	Funds released during 2023-24	Funds released during 2024-25*
1	TAMIL NADU	519.75	2067.125

*Provisional

PM JANMAN Progress – Line Ministry Sanctioned details as on 31.03.2025*

S. No.	Name of State	MoRD (PMAY-G)		MoRD (PMGSY)		MoJS (JJM)		MoHFW (NRHM)	MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)		MoE (SSA)
		Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	Roads sanction (in KM)	Completed (in KM)	Sanctioned Villages	Saturated Villages	MMUs sanctioned and operational	AWCs sanctioned	AWCs Operational	No of Hostels sanctioned
1	TAMILNADU	9004	2318	0	0	1370	1212	105	34	34	8

S. No.	Name of State	MoP (RDSS)		MNRE		MoC (DoT-USOF)		MoTA	
		HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	Habitation planned for coverage (No.)	Habitations covered (No.)	MPCs sanctioned (No.)	VDVKs sanctioned (No.)
1	TAMIL NADU	10673	5089	0	0	158	103	60	37

*Provisional

Fund Released to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)

Sl. No	State	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on 31.03.2025*
1	Tamil Nadu	0.00	25.00	300.00

*Provisional

Total amount of loans and number of beneficiaries under the schemes of NSTFDC (Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (upto 31.03.2025)*	
		Amt.	No. of beneficiaries	Amt.	No. of beneficiaries	Amt.	No. of beneficiaries
1	Tamil Nadu	1087.13	3403	3265.67	7327	1210.39	6437

*Provisional

STATEMENT

Brief details of major schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the country:

(i) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan: Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr).

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN): Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) on 15th November 2023, which is celebrated as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas. The mission with financial outlay of around Rs.24,000 Crore aims to saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of un-electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in time bound manner in 3 years.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), which has been designed through the merger of two existing schemes for the

promotion of tribal livelihood, i.e., “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP” and “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce”.

The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre-fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies in the event of the prevailing market price of the particular MFP item falling below the stipulated MSP. Simultaneously other medium and long-term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP and market intelligence development will also be addressed. The Ministry is implementing the scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)’ through Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) which envisions to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, agri / minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / non-farm produce. Under the scheme, financial support is provided to the State Governments for setting up of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are the centres of value addition activities of MFPs/Non-MFPs.

(iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment.

Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country.

(v) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution: Under the Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution, Grants are released to States, having ST population for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. This is a Special Area Programme and 100% grants are provided to States. Funds are released to the State Governments depending on the felt needs of ST population to bridge the gap in infrastructure activities in the fields of education, health, skill development, livelihood, drinking water, sanitation, etc.

(vi) Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes: Under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry funds projects in the fields of education and health, covering residential schools, non-residential schools, hostels, mobile dispensaries, ten or more bedded hospitals, livelihood, etc.

(vii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students: The scheme is applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX –X. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Scholarship of Rs.225/-per

month for day scholars and Rs.525/-per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year. Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except North East and Hills States/UT like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(viii) Post Matric Scholarship to ST students: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary levels to enable them to complete their education. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of Rs.230 to Rs.1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except NE and Hilly States/UT of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(ix) National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates: The Scheme provides for financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD & Post-Doctoral study abroad. A total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.

(x) National Fellowship &Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:

(a) National Scholarship– (Top class) Scheme [Graduate level]: The objective of the scheme is to encourage meritorious ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 265 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry. Family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum. Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(b) National Fellowship for ST students: 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursing higher studies in India for MPhil and PhD. Fellowship is granted as per UGC norms.

(xi) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs): Ministry extends support to the State Governments through the Scheme to set up new TRIs where it didn't exist and to strengthen functioning of existing TRIs to carry out its core responsibility towards Research & Documentations, Training and capacity building, promotion of rich tribal heritage etc. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. Funding under this Scheme is 100% grant-in-aid

by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis with the approval of Apex Committee.

FINANCIAL AND FUNCTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF INTEGRATED COMMAND CENTRES IN SMART CITIES

1848. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:
SHRI DULU MAHATO:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:
SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:
SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:
SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:
SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:
DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:
SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:
SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

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

(a) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure financial and operational sustainability of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in all hundred smart cities along with the revenue model mandated for their continuous operation;

(b) the mechanism set up by the Government to replicate successful digital solutions of a smart city in non-smart cities;

(c) whether the Government has set up a dedicated data governance framework to ensure privacy and ethical use of citizen data collected through ICCCs and other urban platforms and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of works in progress under Smart Cities Mission in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, city-wise?

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

(a): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has advised all 100 Smart Cities to ensure the financial and functional sustainability of their Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) by releasing of relevant advisories, assessments, and monitoring mechanisms. Advisory No. 27 on “Re-purposing the SPVs created under the Smart Cities Mission” vide letter no. F. No. K-15016/6/2024-SC-I/US-II dated 10 June, 2025 directs States/UTs to support ICCCs in developing self-sustaining business plans, data-sharing mechanisms, and Standard Operating Procedures to enable long-term operations. Advisory No. 29, “Outcomes of the National Conference on 'Making Cities Cybersecure” vide letter no. K-14012/101(16)/2025-NUDM/ (E-9202547)

dated 25 November, 2025 further encourages States/UTs to adopt viable revenue-generation models, including CSR partnerships, Public–Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, and other cost-recovery mechanisms.

Additionally, the Ministry has conducted ICCC Maturity Assessments to evaluate key parameters such as infrastructure readiness, functional use cases, governance structures, human resource management, inter-departmental coordination, and financial planning. Based on this assessment, the Ministry has provided recommended actions points to the cities for bridging the identified gaps.

(b): The Ministry has published comprehensive manuals, compendiums and best practices along with conducting structured capacity-building sessions to facilitate replication of successful solutions. These initiatives enable knowledge sharing, promote standardisation, and support the adoption of proven solutions across urban local bodies nationwide.

(c): The Ministry has developed the Data Smart Cities Strategy as a comprehensive data governance framework, structured around the three pillars of People, Process, and Platform, to guide cities in the ethical, secure, and responsible management of data collected through ICCCs and other urban platforms. Additionally, the Ministry has released a detailed reference guide ‘Designing a City Data Policy’, which outlines key components such as data classification & categorization, data flow mechanisms, data archival & retention norms, security & privacy protocols, and standard operating procedures for data collection, processing, collaboration, and analysis. To ensure continuous

improvement, the Ministry also conducted multiple cycles of Data Maturity Assessment Framework (DMAF) to assess cities on pillars of systemic and sectoral maturity of Smart Cities across their digital ecosystem. Collectively, these guidelines and framework enable Smart Cities to uphold robust privacy standards and ensure the ethical use of citizen data across their digital ecosystems.

(d): The details of works in progress under Smart Cities Mission in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, city wise are as under:

S. No	State Name	Progress Report as on 08.12.2025
1	Gujarat	There were 6 cities i.e. Ahmedabad, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara in Gujarat which were selected under SCM. As per the latest progress report, Gujrat State has taken up 359 projects amounting to ₹ 11507 Cr, out of which 356 projects (99% of total projects) amounting to ₹ 11268 Cr have been completed and the remaining 3 projects amounting to ₹ 239 Cr are still under implementation.
2	Himachal Pradesh	There were 2 cities i.e. Dharamsala and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh which were selected under SCM. As per the latest progress report, Himachal Pradesh State has taken up 291 projects amounting to ₹ 1552 Cr, out of which 272 projects (93% of total projects) amounting to ₹ 1294 Cr have been completed and the remaining 19 projects amounting to ₹ 258 Cr are still under implementation.

3	Rajasthan	There were 4 cities i.e. Ajmer, Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur in Rajasthan which were selected under SCM. As per the latest progress report, Rajasthan State has taken up 579 projects amounting to ₹ 8640 Cr, out of which 575 projects (99% of total projects) amounting to ₹ 8548 Cr have been completed and the remaining 4 projects amounting to ₹ 92 Cr are still under implementation.

SHORTAGE OF STAFF IN ATCS

1849. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) the details of the sanctioned strength of Air Traffic Control (ATC) personnel and the number of vacancies, ATC-wise;

(b) the number of operational ATC personnel training centres in the country along with the number of personnel trained during the last five years, year and training Centre-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the shortage of ATC personnel has led to the merging or shutdown of key operational units and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Air Traffic is managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) through a total sanctioned strength of 5537 Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs). The total vacancies of ATCOs is 1260 with 396 vacancies in Northern Region, 331vacancies in

Southern Region, 286 vacancies in Western Region, 199 vacancies in Eastern Region and 48 vacancies in North-eastern Region.

(b): AAI has seven (7) operational ATC personnel training centres, which include three Air Traffic Services Training Organisations (ATSTOs) namely, Civil Aviation Training College (CATC), Prayagraj, Hyderabad Training Center (HTC), Hyderabad and National Institute of Aviation Training And Management (NIATAM), Gondia and four Regional Training Centers (RTCs) located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata. The number of ATC personnel trained during the last five years, year and training-centre wise is at **Statement**.

(c): The deployment of Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs) is undertaken by AAI based on the Directorate General of Civil Aviation - Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) on Watch Duty Time Limitations (WDTL) which is as per international norms and also as per air traffic volume at airports so as to ensure safe and efficient air traffic management. Aviation safety is maintained through optimal utilization of available manpower in accordance with the extant norms and standards. No key operational units have been shutdown due to manpower shortage.

STATEMENT

The number of ATC personnel trained during the last five years, year and training-centre wise

FINANCIAL YEAR	CATC, PRAYAGRAJ	HTC, HYDERABAD	NIATAM, GONDIA	RTC DELHI	RTC MUMBAI	RTC KOLKATA	RTC CHENNAI	TOTAL YEAR-WISE
2021-22	370	57	65	78	659	555	481	**2265**
2022-23	811	117	225	85	702	1032	563	**3535**
2023-24	1087	164	322	60	809	874	667	**3983**
2024-25	708	268	209	136	864	919	930	**4034**

2025-26 (Till Date)	743	269	159	91	478	894	562	**3196**

ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में पराली का उपयोग

1850. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरेः
श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

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

(क) देश में विभिन्न ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) द्वारा फसल अवशेष पराली (टन में) से ताप विद्युत संयंत्र-वार और टन भार-वार कितनी बायोगैस का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का पराली नहीं जला कर, उसका प्रसंस्करण कर उसे बायोगैस/ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को भेजने बाले किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र में तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का पराली प्रसंस्करण संयंत्रों को प्रोत्साहित करने का विचार है, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): देश में तापविद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) में फसल अवशेष से बनी बायोगैस का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। हालांकि, फसल अवशेष से बने बायोमास पेलेट्स को टीपीपी में कोयले के साथ को-फायर किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग): जी हां, सरकार उन किसानों को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है, जो पराली नहीं जला रहे हैं और इसके बजाय इसे बायोगैस और तापविद्युत संयंत्रों को आपूर्ति करने के लिए इसकी प्रोसेसिंग कर रहे हैं। नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई), महाराष्ट्र सहित देश भर में कम्प्रैस्ड बायोगैस (सीबीजी) परियोजनाओं और बायोमास आधारित ब्रिकेट/पेलेट विनिर्माण इकाइयों की स्थापना में सहायता करने के लिए दिनांक 02.11.2022 को अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय जैव-ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम

के चरण-I के तहत बायोमास कार्यक्रम लागू कर रहा है। यह स्कीम निम्नलिखित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है:

क. बायोमास कार्यक्रम:

I. **ब्रिकेट विनिर्माण संयंत्रों के लिए:** 09.00 लाख रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन प्रति घंटे (एमटीपीएच) उत्पादन क्षमता (प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 45 लाख रुपये के अध्यधीन)।

II. **गैर-टोरेफाइड पेलेट विनिर्माण संयंत्र के लिए:** प्रति एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता 21 लाख रुपये या पूंजीगत लागत का 30%, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 105 लाख रू. प्रति परियोजना के अध्यधीन)।

III. **टोरेफाइड पेलेट विनिर्माण संयंत्र के लिए:** 42 लाख रुपये/एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या 1 टीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए विचार की गई पूंजी लागत का 30%, जो भी कम हो (प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 210 लाख रुपये)।

ख. अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:

I. **बायोगैस उत्पादन:** 0.25 करोड़ रुपये प्रति 12000 सीयूएम प्रतिदिन (प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 5.00 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यधीन)

II. **बायो-सीएनजी उत्पादन:**

- 4.0 करोड़ रुपये प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम प्रति दिन (नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायोसीएनजी उत्पादन के लिए)।

- 3.0 करोड़ रुपये प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम प्रति दिन (मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायोसीएनजी उत्पादन के लिए)। (प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 10.00 करोड़ के अध्यधीन)

i. **बायोगैस के आधार पर विद्युत उत्पादन:**

- 0.75 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेगावाट (नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए)।

- 0.5 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेगावाट (मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए)

[5.00 करोड़ रुपये प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम]।

(घ) और (ङ): भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों को लागू करके पराली प्रसंस्करण संयंत्रों को प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं:

- **नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई**) राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (एनबीपी) के तहत छोटे, मध्यम और बड़े आकार के बायोगैस संयंत्रों और बायोमास आधारित ब्रिकेट/पेलेट बनाए जाने का समर्थन करता है;
- **जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग** ने स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण योजना (एसबीएम(जी) के तहत गैल्वनाइजिंग ऑर्गेनिक बायो-रिसोर्सेज धन (गोबरधन) की शुरूआत की ताकि बायोडिग्रेडेबल वेस्ट को बायोगैस और ऑर्गेनिक खाद में परिवर्तित करके गांवों में स्वच्छता सुनिश्चित की जा सके;
- **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय (एमओपीएनजी)** ने बायोमास एग्रीगेशन मशीनरी (बीएएम) की खरीद के लिए कम्प्रैस्ड बायो-गैस उत्पादकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक स्कीम शुरू की है।
- **केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी)** ने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली, पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों और राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के एनसीआर जिलों में उत्पन्न धान की पराली के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पैलेटाइजेशन और टोरफेक्शन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण शुल्क निधि के तहत एकमुश्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने संबंधी दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं।
- **कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (एमओए एंड एफडब्ल्यू)** ने वर्ष 2018 में फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन मशीनरी खरीदने और धान की पराली के स्व-स्थाने प्रबंधन के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली और पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर (सीएचसी) की स्थापना के लिए सब्सिडी प्रदान करने संबंधी स्कीम शुरू की थी। एमओए और एफडब्ल्यू ने वर्ष 2023 में मशीनरी और उपकरणों की पूंजीगत लागत पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके,

फसल अवशेष/धान की पराली की आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बनाने में मदद करने के लिए स्कीम के तहत दिशानिर्देशों को संशोधित किया।

- **विद्युत मंत्रालय** ने कोयला आधारित थर्मल पावर संयंत्रों में बायोमास पैलेट (नगरपालिका ठोस कचरे से बने टॉरफाइड चारकोल सहित) की सह-फायरिंग के लिए एक व्यापक नीति जारी की है। यह नीति बिजली उत्पादन के लिए फसल अवशेष (बायोमास) के उपयोग को आसान बनाती है और बायोमास पैलेट की अच्छी-खासी मांग पैदा करती है, जिससे पूरे देश में पैलेटाइजेशन और टोरीफेक्शन संयंत्रों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

POWERHOUSE INFRASTRUCTURE IN LAKSHADWEEP

1851. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the inadequate and outdated powerhouse infrastructure in various islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep which is causing frequent breakdowns and service interruptions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the Lakshadweep Administration for modernization, upgradation or reconstruction of power houses across the islands;

(c) if so, the details and current status of such proposals;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the long-pending demand to shift the existing powerhouse at Amini Island from its current densely populated central location to the eastern side of the island to avoid water pollution and related environmental concerns and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to approve and support the relocation of the Amini powerhouse in the interest of public safety and environmental protection; and

(f) if so, the time frame proposed for the upgradation of power infrastructure in Lakshadweep including the shifting of the Amini powerhouse?

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

(a) to (f): As per the information furnished by Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep, the present installed capacity of UT of Lakshadweep is 26.26 MW comprising of 24.56 MW of Diesel Generator (DG) sets and 1.7 MW of Solar Power Plants, whereas a peak demand of 12.76 MW was recorded in Lakshadweep. Therefore, there is adequate availability of generation capacity in Lakshadweep to meet its power demand.

As informed by the UT of Lakshadweep, action has been initiated by the Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep, to acquire the required land for the installation of Solar Power Plants to meet the power demand of the islands through renewable energy sources. Further, the land area has been identified to shift the existing Amini Power House to a site adjacent to the proposed Solar Power Plant. The upgradation of the power infrastructure in the Lakshadweep islands, including the shifting of the Amini Power House, is likely to be completed in two years from the award of works and date of land acquisition.

Under the ongoing RDSS scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the eligible DISCOMs i.e DISCOMs/Power Departments (excluding Private Sector DISCOMs) for upgradation of distribution infrastructure & system modernization including SCADA and communicable system metering along with smart pre-paid metering in the country. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) for augmentation and modernization of the distribution infrastructure of the UT of Lakshadweep is envisaged by the Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep, in consultation with PFC, the nodal agency for RDSS, for appropriate funding.

PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU UNDER AMRUT

1852. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:
SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:
SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Tamil Nadu has undertaken 445 projects under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with an approved cost of Rupees 13,339.43 crore and is making steady progress in its implementation;

(b) if so, the details of these projects including sector-wise distribution such as water supply, sewerage, septage management, stormwater drainage, green spaces and urban transport;

(c) the extent of Central Assistance released so far for projects under AMRUT in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the number of projects completed, under implementation and those at various stages of tendering or approval;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to further support and strengthen urban infrastructure development in Tamil Nadu under AMRUT 2.0; and

(f) whether the Government proposes any additional measures to expedite the implementation of ongoing projects and ensure improved service delivery to urban residents in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): As reported by the State of Tamil Nadu on Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) portal, 445 projects worth ₹13,339.43 crore have been taken up by the State under AMRUT in 28 cities/ towns, of which works worth ₹12864.69 crore have been physically completed.

In water supply sector, State has taken up 18 projects worth ₹7,436.02 crore of which physical works worth ₹7,330.96 crore have been completed; in sewerage/ septage management sector, 18 projects worth ₹5,670.80 crore have been taken up of which physical works worth ₹5,301.12 crore have been completed; in parks & green spaces sector, all 409 projects worth ₹232.61 crore have been completed.

Against the committed central assistance of ₹4,756.58 crore for projects, ₹4,626.24 crore has been released under AMRUT.

(e): AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 01 October, 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities including in the State of Tamil Nadu. Under AMRUT 2.0,

States/UTs are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines. So far under AMRUT 2.0 in the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 1,270 projects worth ₹14,687.83 crore (including Operations & Maintenance cost) have been approved by MoHUA, which includes 201 water supply projects worth ₹7,721.59 crore, 30 sewerage and septage management projects worth ₹ 6,623.40 crore, 474 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹ 229.19 crore and 565 Green Space & park projects worth ₹ 113.65 crore.

(f): The Mission guidelines provide for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development & Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT 2.0 in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of projects, progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs. There is a dedicated AMRUT 2.0 online portal for tracking the progress and monitoring of projects.

STANDARDISED COOLING RANGE FOR AIR CONDITIONERS

1853. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the manner in which a standardised cooling range would affect consumer comfort, energy consumption, industrial productivity and appliance performance in regions with high humidity or severe heat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any consultations have been held with AC manufacturers, energy-efficiency bodies, consumer groups and State Governments before recommending a uniform cooling range, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed potential impacts on health outcomes, especially for infants, the elderly and patients in healthcare facilities, if ACs are prevented from cooling below a standardised threshold, if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present status of the June 2025 proposal mandating air conditioners to operate within the 20°C–28°C range and whether a timeline has been fixed for its implementation, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Power has specified a default temperature settings of 24^0C under the minimum energy performance standards for air conditioners, which users may change as required. No uniform or standardised cooling range

has been notified, and therefore no detailed assessments or consultations on such a range have been undertaken.

(c) and (d): A user survey was conducted for 20^0 C to 28^0 C operating range in air conditioners. Based on the feedback received, no temperature range has been mandated. Consequently, no separate health impact assessment has been undertaken and no implementation timeline has been fixed.

CYBER SECURITY MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD THE COUNTRY'S POWER GRIDS

1854. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has carried out any research or study on cyber security measures to safeguard the country's power grids from potential cyber threats and attacks, if so, the details thereof including the infrastructure and security upgrades implemented in power grids across the country during the last five years particularly in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether the cyber security audits were conducted on the country's power grids during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) whether there have been any instances of cyber security breaches or attempted cyber attacks on the country's power grids during this period and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial and preventive measures taken by the Government?

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

(a) and (c): The POWERGRID **Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Cybersecurity** at the **Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru** has been established to promote research and development in cybersecurity, particularly for power grid operations and transmission systems.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) issued the *Cyber Security in Power Sector Guidelines, 2021* to ensure a cyber-secure power ecosystem. These guidelines provide a comprehensive cyber assurance framework and strengthen the cybersecurity governance structure across all entities in the power sector. Further, the Draft Central Electricity Authority (Cyber Security in Power Sector) Regulations, 2025 are under finalization to establish a detailed cybersecurity framework for the power sector.

Ministry of Power (MoP) established the **Computer Security Incident Response Team – Power (CSIRT-Power)** at CEA on **5th April, 2023** as an extended arm of CERT-In. CSIRT-Power supports utilities in detecting, responding to, managing cyber incidents, and in improving overall cybersecurity preparedness. In addition, MoP has constituted **six sub-sectoral** Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs): (Thermal, Hydro, Transmission, Grid Operation, Renewable Energy, and Distribution). Each sub-sectoral CERT has been mandated to prepare a **sub-sector-specific model Cyber Crisis**

Management Plan (C-CMP) for coordinated response and mitigation in the event of cyber-attacks.

As per the information submitted by Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited (GETCO), in the State of Gujarat, a comprehensive cybersecurity framework has been implemented, including stricter access controls, endpoint protection, reduced system exposure, secure encrypted communication, deployment of next-generation firewalls between Remote Control Centres and the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC), and installation of required antivirus solutions for malware protection.

In the past five years, no cybersecurity breaches or successful cyber-attacks have been reported in the operational systems of the National Load Despatch Centre.

(b): Cybersecurity audits are conducted periodically across the power sector in accordance with the Central Electricity Authority (Cyber Security in Power Sector) Guidelines, 2021. These audits are carried out by third-party cybersecurity auditors empaneled by CERT-In. In the past five years, 9 assessments of the Information Technology infrastructure (IT) and 5 assessments of the Operational Technology (OT) infrastructure have been carried out at the National Load Despatch Centre. Details are enclosed at **Statement**.

Similarly, cybersecurity audits are periodically conducted by CERT-In empaneled auditors across all SLDCs, covering both IT and OT infrastructure, including Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, the

Unified Real-Time Dynamic State Measurement (URTDSM) system, and other critical assets.

STATEMENT

National Load Despatch Centre

Financial Year (FY)	IT (Month & Year)	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (Month & Year)
F.Y. 2025–26	September-25 (Cycle-1)	June-25
F.Y. 2024–25	April-24 (Cycle-1), January-25 (Cycle-2)	June-24
F.Y. 2023–24	August-23 (Cycle-1), March-24 (Cycle-2)	May-23
F.Y. 2022–23	July-22 (Cycle-1), January-23 (Cycle-2)	September-22
F.Y. 2021–22	August-21 (Cycle-1), February-22 (Cycle-2)	Project Under Upgradation

भूमिगत सुरंग मार्ग

1855.श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) दिल्ली के महिपालपुर में शिव मूर्ति और वसंत कुंज के बीच पाँच किलोमीटर लंबी भूमिगत सुरंग मार्ग के निर्माण का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की संभावना है;

(ख) उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए कुल कितनी राशि व्यय होने की संभावना है;

(ग) उक्त सुरंग मार्ग का निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) उक्त सुरंग के निर्माण के बाद दिल्ली में यात्रियों को यातायात अवरोध से कितनी राहत मिलने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): दिल्ली विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-48 का धौला कुआं- इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय (आईजीआई) हवाई अड्डा-गुरुग्राम खंड की भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने के लिए, दिल्ली में शिव मूर्ति-

(महिपालपुर) को नेल्सन मंडेला मार्ग से जोड़ने वाली सुरंग के निर्माण की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) को तैयार कर लिया गया है।

परियोजना के निवेश और कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में निर्णय डीपीआर के परिणाम, मानदंडों की पूर्ति, यातायात घनत्व और प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिया जाता है।

STATUS OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER JJM FOR KUTTANAD REGION

1856. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the details of all projects sanctioned for Kuttanad in Alappuzha district including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), flood mitigation works, drinking water supply schemes and surface water management projects during the last five years;

(b) the current status of each project completed, ongoing, delayed or pending along with the funding share and physical and financial progress;

(c) the details of the projects for which Letters of Acceptance (LoAs) have been issued and those pending including contractor details and expected dates of completion;

(d) the projects for which LoAs are still pending and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any new proposals from Kerala for Kuttanad region are under consideration and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite implementation and ensure timely completion of all sanctioned works?

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

(a) to (f): Water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States, including the State of Kerala, by providing technical and financial assistance for sustainable development and management of water resources and rural water supply through various centrally sponsored programme.

Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, including those in Kuttanad in Alappuzha district of Kerala, through functional tap water connection.

At the start of the Mission, only 1.85 lakh (33.61%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Alappuzha district of Kerala. So far, as reported by the State, 3.65 lakh rural households were provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 09.12.2025, out of 5.52 lakh rural households in the district, more than 3.65 lakh (66.25%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As Water is a State subject, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects; District-wise fund allocations under JJM, and details thereof are not maintained by this Department. However, year-

wise details of Central fund allocated, fund drawn and fund utilization reported by the State of Kerala since 2019-20 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund released	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23
2020-21	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25
2021-22	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	1,393.51	957.44	1,059.57
2022-23	436.08	2,206.54	2,206.54	2,642.62	1,741.93	1,741.68
2023-24	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
2024-25	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	1,081.13	1,403.70

Source: JJM-IMIS

Further, State of Kerala has informed that no work is pending for the reason of non-issuance of LoA and also no new proposals for Kuttanad with respect to drinking water supply is under consideration at present. Moreover, as informed by the State, ongoing works are being monitored rigorously through perioding review meetings at various levels, including people’s representatives. At the time of the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, the Government also approved support for the States and UTs with a central outlay of ₹2,08,652 Crore. The approved Central outlay has almost been utilized till 2024-25. Considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon’ble Finance Minister has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till December 2028 with enhanced total outlay through budget announcements 2025-26.

प्राकृतिक गैस अवसंरचना का विस्तार

1857. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावतः
श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः
श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटीः

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलियाः
श्री मनोज तिवारीः
श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकीः
श्री अभिमन्यु सेठीः
श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरीः
डॉ. भोला सिंहः
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवराः
श्री राजकुमार चाहरः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सरकार की राष्ट्रीय गैस पाइपलाइन ग्रिड, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में, के कार्य को पूरा करने और अंतर-संपर्क में तेजी लाने की किस प्रकार की योजना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलंदशहर सहित अल्पसेवित गैस आपूर्ति वाले जिलों में गैस आपूर्ति में सुधार करने के लिए किसी नए मार्ग या स्पर-लाइन की पहचान की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) भारतीय गैस एक्सचेंज में तरलता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और सरकार किस प्रकार छोटे बाजार के हितधारकों की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है;

(घ) वैश्विक बाजार में अस्थिरता के बीच, अनुमानित पंद्रह प्रतिशत गैस भागीदारी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए दीर्घकालिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एलएनजी विवरण प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या रणनीति अपनाई जा रही है;

(ङ) क्या महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में राष्ट्रीय गैस पाइपलाइन ग्रिड के अंतर-संपर्क में कोई प्रगति हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (च): पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइनों (एनजीपीएल) को बिछाने, विनिर्माण, प्रचालन और विस्तार हेतु कंपनियों को प्राधिकार प्रदान करने वाला प्राधिकरण है। देश भर में (अयोग्य क्षेत्रों सहित) प्राकृतिक गैस की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, पीएनजीआरबी ने विभिन्न कंपनियों को, देश भर में लगभग 34,233 किलोमीटर लंबे एनजीपीएल नेटवर्क, जिसमें कॉमन कैरियर, स्पर लाइन, टाई-इन कनेक्टिविटी और समर्पित पाइपलाइन शामिल हैं, को प्राधिकृत किया है।

राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड के निर्माण में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार लगातार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के साथ समीक्षा और समन्वय करती है ताकि भूमि में उपयोगकर्ता का अधिकार (आरओयू) हासिल करना, वन और पर्यावरण अनुमति प्राप्त करना, नदियों, नहरों, रेलवे, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों जैसे क्रॉसिंग के लिए अनुमोदन प्राप्त करना, जिसमें कई प्राधिकरण शामिल हैं, आदि जैसी चुनौतियों का समाधान किया जा सके।

मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में, हजीरा विजयपुर जगदीशपुर (एचवीजे) पाइपलाइन प्रणाली (राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड का भाग) का लगभग 10 कि.मी. का स्पर-लाइन नेटवर्क जो देवास, पीथमपुर और इंदौर और उसके आसपास कनेक्टिविटी देता है, प्रचालन में है। शाजापुर जिले में, एचवीजे पाइपलाइन, दाहेज-विजयपुर पाइपलाइन-I और दाहेज-विजयपुर पाइपलाइन-II (राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड का भाग) का भाग बनने वाली लगभग 57 कि.मी. की प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन प्रचालन में है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलंदशहर जिले में, एचवीजे पाइपलाइन प्रणाली (राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड का भाग) का लगभग 89 कि.मी. का स्पर-लाइन नेटवर्क चालू है, जो बुलंदशहर और उसके आसपास कनेक्टिविटी देता है।

महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में, दाहेज-उरण पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क और दाभोल-पनवेल पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क (डीयूपीएल-डीपीपीएल) (राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड का भाग) का लगभग 127 कि.मी. का स्पर-लाइन नेटवर्क चालू है।

सरकार ने उन घरेलू गैस उत्पादकों को, जिन्हें मूल्य निर्धारण और विपणन की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है, को पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्राधिकृत गैस विनिमय के माध्यम से प्रत्येक वर्ष 500 एमएमएससीएम या उनके संविदागत क्षेत्रो से वार्षिक उत्पादन का 10%, जो भी अधिक हो, घरेलू गैस बेचने की अनुमति दी है।

पीएनजीआरबी ने बताया है कि उसने इंडियन गैस एक्सचेंज (आईजीएक्स) पर तरलता, पारदर्शिता और व्यापार को आसान बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, आईजीएक्स को छह क्षेत्रीय गैस हब और अधिक भागीदारों को आकर्षित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त डिलीवरी बिंदुओं को प्रचालित करने की अनुमति देना; विनिमय पर अधिकतम-मूल्य घरेलू गैस और स्मॉल-स्केल एलएनजी (एसएसएलएनजी) सेगमेंट्स शुरू करना; और मार्केट डेप्थ और प्राइस डिस्कवरी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए 3 और 6 माह की लंबी अवधि के संविदाओं के साथ-साथ माह- के- शेष संविदाओं की अनुमति देना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, छोटे उत्पादकों की बाजार में आसान पहुंच बनाने के लिए, विनिमय 50 एमएमबीटीयू/प्रति दिन (1250 एससीएमडी) के छोटे आकार में व्यापार की सुविधा देता है।

सरकार ने तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस (एलएनजी) को ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस (ओजीएल) श्रेणी में रखा है, जिससे निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के साथ आपसी सहमति से तय व्यवसायिक शर्तों पर अपनी आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से लंबे समय के एलएनजी संविदाओं को प्राप्त करने की अनुमति मिल जाएगी।

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS TITLES UNDER FRA, 2006

1858. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

(a) whether any Individual and Community Forest Rights (CFR) titles granted under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 in Korba district were subsequently cancelled or withdrawn by the District Authorities between 2018 and October 31, 2025 and if so, the exact number of such cancellations or withdrawals;

(b) whether the Government is providing any financial or technical support to strengthen the Gram Sabhas in Chhattisgarh to prevent the Forest Department from encroaching upon the Community Forest Resource management powers vested under the FRA and PESA Acts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on the reported unlawful cancellation of CFR rights in villages like Ghatbarra (Hasdeo), which was allegedly carried out to facilitate coal mining expansion and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government would intervene to restore these constitutional rights, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): As per the provisions of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, FRA) and Rules made thereunder, the State Governments and UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the Act and are being implemented in 20 States (including Chhattisgarh) and 1 UT. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) monitors the Monthly Progress Reports submitted by States/UT. As reported by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, the status of FRA

implementation in Korba, there are a total of 1,10,290 claims (Individual- 1,07,890 and Community- 2,400) have been received, out of which a total of 58,773 (53.28%) (Individual- 57,141 and Community- 1,632) titles have been distributed. A total of 50,749 (46.01%) claims have been rejected, and 768 claims are pending.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has extended, financial support to State Governments under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA–JGUA) for strengthening Gram Sabhas and Community Forest Resource Management Committees, including for the preparation and implementation of community-led forest management plans.

As stipulated under Section 6 (6) of FRA, "*the decision of the District Level Committee on the record of forest rights shall be final and binding*". Further, no such information is available with this Ministry regarding cancellations or withdrawals of any granted rights under FRA in Korba District and cancellation of CFR rights in villages like Ghatbarra (Hasdeo). State Governments, the implementing authority are regularly urged to uphold the provisions of the Act and other safeguards in their true letter and spirit.

FUNDS ALLOCATION UNDER NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME

1859. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:
SHRI ATUL GARG:
DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the total funds allocated and utilised under the Namami Gange Programme since its inception and the current status of its key projects;

(b) the total Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity (in MLD) created, rehabilitated and operationalized in the Ganga basin States;

(c) the observed improvement in the water quality of the River Ganga at key monitoring points, particularly in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Faecal Coliform (FC) levels;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb the discharge of industrial effluents and untreated sewage from drains into the river; and

(e) the progress of Ghat development and river-surface cleaning activities in prominent towns along the Ganga river?

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

(a) (b), and (d): The total budgetary allocation for the Namami Gange Programme since inception up to FY 2025-26 is Rs. 26,825 crore. During the period FY 2014-15 to 30 November 2025, NMCG has disbursed Rs.20,430 crores to various agencies for the implementation of projects/interventions to rejuvenate river Ganga and its tributaries under the Namami Gange Programme. Under Namami Gange Programme, a total of 216 number of sewerage infrastructure projects at a cost of ₹ 34,809 crores have been taken up for the remediation of polluted river areas with treatment capacity of 6,561 Million Liters per Day (MLD). Of which, 138 Sewage Infrastructure projects with a capacity of 3,806 MLD have been completed and made operational.

Further, the steps taken by the Government to curb the discharge of industrial effluents are as under:

1. For industrial pollution abatement**,** 3 nos. of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been sanctioned, i.e., Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), Banther CETP (4.5 MLD) and Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD). Two projects, Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD) and Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), have been completed;
2. Annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs): Inspection of GPIs started in 2017. In 2025, 3,726 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) were inventoried in the 8th round of inspection. So far, 3,023 GPIs out of 3,726 GPIs have been inspected through TPA (8th round). Among these, 204 were found self-closed and 1,347 were operational. Among 1,347 operational GPIs, 966 were found to comply and 381 were found non-compliant. Among 381 non-complying GPIs, SCN was issued to 379 GPIs and closure direction was issued to 2 GPIs.
3. CPCB developed Charter in consultation with the major industrial sectors like pulp & paper, sugar, distillery, textile and tannery resulting in reduction in fresh water consumption, waste water discharge & pollution load and improvement in compliance.

(c): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), carries out manual water quality monitoring of the river Ganga at 112 locations across five Ganga main-stem States- Uttarakhand-19; Uttar Pradesh-41; Bihar-33; Jharkhand-04; and West

Bengal-15. As per CPCB report on Polluted River Stretch (PRS) 2025 following information about Ganga main stem pollution is available:

Ganga Main Stem – State-wise Comparison (2018 vs 2025)

State	2018 Polluted Stretch	Priority (2018)	2025 Polluted Stretch	Priority (2025)	Trend/Observation
Uttarakhand	Haridwar ⟶ Sultanpur	IV	No PRS	—	Improved and PRS stretch removed
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj ⟶ Varanasi	IV	Bijnor ⟶ Tarighat	IV / V	Partially improved
Bihar	Buxar ⟶ Bhagalpur	V	Bhagalpur D/S ⟶Khalgaon D/S	V	Marginal pollution remains
Jharkhand	No PRS	—	No PRS	—	—
West Bengal	Triveni ⟶ Diamond Harbour	III	Baharampore ⟶Diamond Harbour	V	improved

Based on the assessment of river water quality during 2024 vs 2025 (January-August) parameters such as Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC) of year 2024 and 2025 (January-August) are compared and the following observations are made:

I. pH (Median) has been observed to be meeting water quality criteria for bathing at all the compared locations during 2024 & 2025 (110 locations compared)

II. DO (Median) has improved at 89 locations (110 locations compared)

III. FC (Median) has been improved at 64 locations (110 locations compared)

(e)**:** Under Namami Gange Programme, since 2014, 83 projects have been sanctioned for the construction of 240 river fronts, 63 crematoria and 9

kunds/ponds rejuvenation. Out of these, works on 217 river fronts, 53 crematoria and all 9 kunds/ponds have been completed.

River surface cleaning works are primarily the responsibility of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the State Governments. Initially, on pilot demonstration basis, river-surface cleaning project was undertaken at 11 locations, namely Haridwar, Garhmukhteshwar, Mathura-Vrindavan, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Patna, Sahebganj, Howrah, Nabadwip and Delhi. The project was completed in 2020. In addition, a project for Varuna river-surface cleaning at Varanasi has been sanctioned under the Namami Gange Programme.

बदायूं में भूजल का अति-दोहन

1860. श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में भूजल के निरंतर ह्रास और अति-दोहन की गंभीर समस्या, जिससे कई ब्लॉकों में कृषि, पेयजल की उपलब्धता और ग्रामीणों, विशेषकर कुओं और ट्यूबवेल पर निर्भर लोगों की आजीविका को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, का संज्ञान लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कृत्रिम भूजल पुनर्भरण परियोजनाओं को लागू करने, वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देने, बोरवेल ड्रिलिंग को विनियमित करने और जल संरक्षण के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से किए गए गतिशील भूजल संसाधन आकलन, 2025 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले का

कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण 80,131 हेक्टेयर मीटर (एचएएम) आंका गया है। वार्षिक निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल संसाधन 74,009 हेक्टेयर मीटर है और सभी उपयोगों के लिए कुल वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण अनुमानतः 58,756 हेक्टेयर मीटर है। इन तथ्यों के आधार पर, बदायूं जिले के लिए भूजल निष्कर्षण (एसओई) का चरण लगभग 79.39% है, यह 'अर्ध-गंभीर' श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आता है। इसके साथ-साथ बदायूं जिले के लिए भूजल निष्कर्षण के स्तर में वर्ष 2024 के 83% आकलन की तुलना में थोड़ा सुधार हुआ है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले की कुल 15 आकलन इकाइयों (ब्लॉकों) में से 02 इकाइयों को 'अतिदोहित' (जहां वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण, निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल संसाधन से अधिक है) 09 इकाइयों को 'अर्ध-गंभीर' और 04 इकाइयों को 'सुरक्षित' श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया हैं।

(ख): सरकार विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग और ठोस संरक्षण प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देकर देश के जल और भूजल संसाधनों के सतत प्रबंधन और विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि जल राज्य का विषय है, जल और भूजल संसाधनों का सतत विकास और प्रबंधन मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अपनी विभिन्न स्कीमों और परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हुए राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को समर्थित किया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा कृत्रिम भूजल पुनर्भरण परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करने, वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देने, भूजल निष्कर्षण को विनियमित करने और उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश में जल संरक्षण के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस दिशा में किए गए महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं:

I. देश के जल/भूजल संसाधनों के संवर्धन के लिए केंद्र सरकार के प्रयास मुख्य रूप से जल शक्ति अभियान के फ्लैगशिप कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से किए जाते हैं। जेएसए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2019 से प्रतिवर्ष संचालित किए जाने वाला एक समयबद्ध और मिशन मोड कार्यक्रम है, इसमे जमीनी स्तर पर जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन करने के

लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों और परियोजनाओं के तहत सभी प्रयासों और निधियों का समन्वय किया जाता है।

II. वर्तमान में, देश में जेएसए 2025 का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिसमें अति-दोहित और गंभीर जिलों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले 4 वर्षों में देश में अभिसरण के माध्यम से लगभग 1.21 करोड़ जल संरक्षण और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण कार्यों को समन्वय कर पूर्ण किया गया है, जिसमें बदायूं जिले में 20,693 संरचनाएं हैं। इस अभियान ने भूजल संसाधनों की स्थायित्वता बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

III. जल शक्ति अभियान की गति को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा भारत में जल स्थिरता के लिए जल संचय जन भागीदारी, समुदाय-संचालित अभियान का शुभारंभ किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य देश में वर्षा जल संचयन को एक जन आंदोलन बनाना है। सामुदायिक स्वामित्व और जिम्मेदारी को बढ़ावा देते हुए यह पहल विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट जल चुनौतियों के अनुरूप लागत प्रभावी और स्थानीय समाधान विकसित करने का प्रयास करती है।

IV. देश के जलभृतों की मैपिंग और राष्ट्र के भूजल संसाधनों की वृहद स्तर पर जानकारी प्रदान करने वाले कार्यक्रम नेक्यूम 1.0 के सफल समापन के पश्चात केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड द्वारा विशेष रूप से जल की कमी वाले और गुणवत्ता प्रभावित क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए नेक्यूम 2.0 कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई है। नेक्यूम 2.0 के तहत विस्तृत, वैज्ञानिक आकड़ों के सृजन हेतु अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किया जाता है जो स्थायी भूजल प्रबंधन हेतु सटीक निर्णय लेने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण टूल के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

V. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा पूरे देश के लिए 'भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर योजना – 2020 तैयार किया गया है। यह योजना देश में 185 बीसीएम (बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर) जल का दोहन / संचयन करने के लिए लगभग 1.42 करोड़ वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण की एक विस्तृत रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है। इस मास्टर योजना को

उपयुक्त क्षेत्रीय कार्यकलापों के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासकों के साथ साझा किया गया है। मास्टर प्लान में बदायूं जिले में चेक डैम, नाला बांध, सीमेंट प्लग, रिचार्ज शाफ्ट, तालाब आदि और छत पर वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं सहित लगभग 1316 पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के निर्माण की सिफारिश की गई है।

VI. भारत सरकार द्वारा मिशन अमृत सरोवर अभियान का आरंभ किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 75 जल निकायों का विकास और पुनरुद्धार करना था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में लगभग 69,000 अमृत सरोवरों का निर्माण/पुनरुद्धार किया गया है, जिनमें से 218 बदायूं जिले में हैं जिससे जल भंडारण में संवर्धन और भूजल पुनर्भरण में वृद्धि हुई है।

VII. कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीए एवं एफडब्ल्यू) द्वारा वर्ष 2015-16 से पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है । यह योजना भूजल के संरक्षण के लिए सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर जल उपयोग दक्षता में वृद्धि पर केंद्रित है।

VIII. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में भूजल निष्कर्षण के विनियमन और नियंत्रण के उद्देश्य से केंद्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण (सीजीडब्ल्यूए) का गठन किया गया है और भूजल के विनियमन के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 24.09.2020 को अखिल भारतीय प्रयोज्यता के साथ दिशानिर्देश अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अत्यधिक दोहन को विनियमित करने के लिए वैध एनओसी के बिना निष्कर्षण भारी जुर्माना और पर्यावरण मुआवजा शुल्क (ईसी) अति दोहित क्षेत्रों में नए बड़े पैमाने वाले उद्योगों पर प्रतिबंध लगाना, अवैध निष्कर्षण के लिए बोरवेल को सील करने जैसे कड़े उपायों को इन दिशा-निर्देशों में अनिवार्य बनाया गया है। हालांकि, यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश भूजल प्रबंधन और विनियमन अधिनियम-2019 के तहत भूजल निष्कर्षण को विनियमित किया जा रहा है। इस अधिनियम में भूजल निष्कर्षण को विनियमित करने के अलावा, सभी उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए उनके द्वारा

किए गए निष्कर्षण की भरपाई हेतु वर्षा जल संचयन प्रणाली संस्थापित करना भी अनिवार्य कर दिया है।

IX. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा अटल भूजल योजना के माध्यम से समुदाय आधारित सहभागी भूजल प्रबंधन की प्रभावकारिता का सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन किया गया है। इस योजना को 7 राज्यों नामतः हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के जल की कमी वाले 80 जिलों में लागू किया गया था। भूजल संसाधनों के संवर्धन और कुशल जल प्रबंधन प्रथाओं के माध्यम से जल पर अत्याधिक दबाव को कम करने के उद्देश्य से इस योजना के तहत विभिन्न वर्षा जल संचयन और चेक डैम, तालाबों, शाफ्ट आदि जैसी पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के साथ-साथ सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा दिया गया है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF UDAN SCHEME IN WEST BENGAL

1861. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the number of routes operational under the UDAN scheme in West Bengal as on date;

(b) the list of airports and destinations covered;

(c) the total funds allocated and utilised under the said scheme in the said State during the last five years; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve flight regularity and passenger facilities under the said scheme?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), 40 routes have been operationalised so far in West Bengal, out of which 28 routes (including commercial) are currently operational. The list of 28 such routes along with airports/destinations connected is at **Statement-I**.

(c): The details of funds allocated and utilised for the developed of airports in West Bengal under the scheme is provided at **Statement-II**.

(d): To identify operational challenges in ensuring flight regularity, the Government conducts periodic reviews with all stakeholders, including the airlines. The Government is increasingly adopting technologies like Special Visual Flight Rules (VFR), Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) and Required Navigation Performance (RNP) procedures to reduce weather and visibility related disruptions. Further, airlines are required to submit business plans for timely operationalisation before the award of the route.

STATEMENT-I

RCS – UDAN routes (including commercial) operational in West Bengal

S. N.	Departure	Arrival
1.	Kolkata	Lilabari
2.	Lilabari	Kolkata
3.	Kolkata	Jorhat
4.	Jorhat	Kolkata
5.	Kolkata	Jharsuguda
6.	Jharsuguda	Kolkata
7.	Durgapur	Mumbai
8.	Mumbai	Durgapur
9.	Durgapur	Chennai
10.	Chennai	Durgapur
11.	Kolkata	Jharsuguda
12.	Jharsuguda	Kolkata
13.	Kolkata	Amritsar
14.	Amritsar	Kolkata

S. N.	Departure	Arrival
15.	Kolkata	Shillong
16.	Shillong	Kolkata
17.	Kolkata	Deoghar
18.	Deoghar	Kolkata
19.	Kolkata	Jamshedpur
20.	Jamshedpur	Kolkata
21.	Cooch Behar	Kolkata
22.	Kolkata	Cooch Behar
23.	Kolkata	Rupsi
24.	Rupsi	Kolkata
25.	Kolkata	Purnea
26.	Purnea	Kolkata
27.	Kolkata	Purnea
28.	Purnea	Kolkata

STATEMENT-II

Funds allocated and utilised for the development of airports in West Bengal under the scheme

S. N.	Airports	Budget Allocated (Rs in Cr.)	Expenditure till 31.10.2025 (Rs in Cr.)
1.	Burnpur	22.81	22.81 *(development work underway)*
2.	Durgapur (Andal)	3.11	3.11
3.	Cooch Behar	11.00	11.00
	Total	**36.92**	**36.92**

शहरी गैस वितरण नेटवर्क

1862. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) के अंतर्गत शहरी गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का कितना प्रतिशत कवर किया गया है तथा

विशेषकर आंवला संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के जिलों के संदर्भ में अधिकृत क्षेत्र का जिला-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राज्य में वर्तमान में संचालित और निर्माणाधीन गैस पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क की कुल लंबाई का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जो अभी भी पीएनजी नेटवर्क से वंचित हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्रों में पीएनजी नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन प्रदान करना, संपीडित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशनों की स्थापना और पाइपलाइन बुनियादी ढांचे को बिछाना, नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है, जो कि पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा प्राधिकृत कंपनियो द्वारा उनके न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) और तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार किया जाता है। 12/12ए सीजीडी बोली दौर के पूरा होने के बाद, पीएनजीआरबी ने देश भर में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए पूरे मुख्य भूमि क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित) को कवर करते हुए 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज) में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए कंपनियों को प्राधिकृत किया है।

पीएनजीआरबी ने सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को कवर करते हुए 43 जीए (मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए और राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले 1 जीए सहित) को प्राधिकृत किया है। एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य के अनुसार, प्राधिकृत कंपनियो को वर्ष 2031 तक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1,15,30,939 पीएनजी घरेलू (पीएनजी (डी) कनेक्शन देने हैं और 52,548 इंच-किमी पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना बिछाना है। दिनांक 30.09.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्राधिकृत

कंपनियो ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 20,89,841 पीएनजी (डी) कनेक्शन दिए हैं और 1,01,363 इंच- किमी पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना बिछाई है। आंवला संसदीय क्षेत्र में बदायूं और बरेली ज़िले आते हैं। बदायूं ज़िला शाहजहांपुर और बदायूं ज़िले जीए के तहत आता है और बरेली ज़िला बरेली ज़िला जीए के तहत आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राधिकृत जीए का ज़िलेवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में है।

सरकार ने देश में पीएनजी नेटवर्क को बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं (जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भी शामिल है)। इनमें ,अन्य-अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ,निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं-

- सीजीडी क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर घरेलू प्राकृतिक गैस आबंटित करना।
- पीएनजी के उदेश्य के लिए उपलब्ध मोड (कैस्केड मोड सहित) से घरेलू गैस की आपूर्ति के लिए अधिसूचना।
- सीजीडी परियोजनाओं को सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता का दर्जा प्रदान करना।
- रक्षा आवासीय क्षेत्र /यूनिट लाइनों में पीएनजी के इस्तेमाल के लिए दिशानिर्देश।
- सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम को अपने-अपने आवासीय परिसरों में पीएनजी का प्रावधान रखने के लिए दिशानिर्देश।
- सीपीडब्ल्यूडी और एनबीसीसी को सभी सरकारी आवासीय परिसरों में पीएनजी का प्रावधान रखना।

इसके अलावा, सरकार और पीएनजीआरबी, कंपनियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्टों के आधार पर सीजीडी नेटवर्कों की प्रगति की निगरानी की जाती है। अगर कोई देरी या कमी होती है, तो पीएनजीआरबी कंपनियों को सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने की सलाह देता है। इसमें उन्हें मौजूदा विनियमन के तहत प्रगति समीक्षा बैठक या वैधानिक सुनवाई के लिए बुलाना शामिल है ताकि प्राधिकृत जीए में उनके एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य पर चुनौतियों और नवीनतम जानकारी पर चर्चा की जा सके। इसके अलावा, सरकार संबंधित राज्यों में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित बातचीत और बैठक करती है और इस संबंध में चुनौतियों का समाधान करती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइनों (प्रचालित और निर्माणाधीन) का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में है।

विवरण-I

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राधिकृत जीए का ज़िलेवार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	जीए नाम	कवर किए गए जिले	प्राधिकृत संस्था का नाम	प्राधिकरण की तिथि
1	मथुरा	मथुरा	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	11-जून-09
2	मेरठ	मेरठ	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	12-जून-09
3	इलाहाबाद	इलाहाबाद	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	08-मई-13
4	झांसी	झांसी	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	26-फरवरी-14
5	सहारनपुर जिला	सहारनपुर	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	11-मई-16
6	बुलंदशहर (भाग) जिला	बुलंदशहर	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	06-मार्च-18
7	बागपत जिला	बागपत	बागपत ग्रीन एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-मार्च-18
8	बुलंदशहर जिला (ईएएए), अलीगढ़ और हाथरस जिले	अलीगढ़	इंडियन ऑयल-अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-सितंबर-18
		बुलंदशहर (ईएएए)		
		हाथरस		
9	इलाहाबाद जिला (ईएएए), भदोही और कौशाम्बी जिले	इलाहाबाद (ईएएए)	इंडियन ऑयल-अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितंबर-18
		भदोही		
		कौशाम्बी		
10	अमेठी, प्रतापगढ़ और रायबरेली जिले	अमेठी	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	10-अगस्त-18
		प्रतापगढ़		
		रायबरेली		
11	औरैया, कानपुर देहात और इटावा जिले	औरैया	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितंबर-18
		कानपुर देहात		
		इटावा		
12	फैजाबाद और सुल्तानपुर जिले	फैजाबाद	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	24-सितंबर-18
		सुल्तानपुर		
13	गोरखपुर, संत कबीर नगर और कुशीनगर जिले	गोरखपुर	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितंबर-18
		संत कबीर नगर		
		कुशीनगर		
14	मेरठ जिला (ईएएए), मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली जिले	मेरठ (ईएएए)	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	13-सितंबर-18
		मुजफ्फरनगर		
		शामली		
15	मुरादाबाद (ईएएए) जिला	मुरादाबाद	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितंबर-18
16	उन्नाव (ईएएए) जिला	उन्नाव	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	24-सितंबर-18
17	झांसी (ईएएए) , भिंड, जालौन , ललितपुर और दतिया जिले #	झांसी	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
		जालौन		

		ललितपुर		
18	आजमगढ़, मऊ और बलिया जिले	आजमगढ़ मऊ बलिया	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
19	बरेली (ईएएए) जिला, पीलीभीत और रामपुर जिले	बरेली (ईएएए) पीलीभीत रामपुर	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-**मार्च**-19
20	बस्ती और अंबेडकरनगर जिले	बस्ती अम्बेडकर	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
21	फर्रुखाबाद, एटा और हरदोई जिले	फर्रुखाबाद एटा हरदोई	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
22	गोंडा और बाराबंकी जिले	गोंडा बाराबंकी	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
23	जौनपुर और गाज़ीपुर ज़िले	जौनपुर गाजीपुर	इंडियन ऑयल-अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19
24	कानपुर (ईएएए) जिला, फतेहपुर और हमीरपुर जिले	कानपुर (ईएएए) फतेहपुर हमीरपुर	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
25	मैनपुरी और कन्नौज जिले	मैनपुरी कन्नौज	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
26	मिर्जापुर, चंदौली और सोनभद्र जिले	मिर्जापुर चंदौली सोनभद्र	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
27	शाहजहांपुर और बदायूं जिले	शाहजहांपुर शाहजहांपुर	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
28	बिजनौर और नैनीताल जिले #	बिजनौर	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19
29	गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण और देवरिया जिले #	देवरिया	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	04-मई-22
30	अमरोहा (पहले से अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) और संभल (पहले से अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) जिले	अमरोहा संभल (ईएएए)	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	04-मई-22
31	कासगंज जिला	कासगंज	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	04-मई-22
32	बांदा, चित्रकूट और महोबा	बाँदा चित्रकूट महोबा	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	13-अप्रैल-22
33	वाराणसी जिला	वाराणसी	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18
34	खुर्जा	बुलंदशहर	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	04-दिसंबर-12
35	मुरादाबाद	मुरादाबाद	टोरेंट गैस मुरादाबाद लिमिटेड	30-नवंबर-12
36	बरेली	बरेली	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	22-अप्रैल-09
37	कानपुर	कानपुर	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	22-अप्रैल-09
38	आगरा	आगरा	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	12-नवंबर-09
39	फिरोजाबाद (ताज समलम्ब क्षेत्र) #	अलीगढ़ फिरोजाबाद हाथरस मथुरा	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	26-सितंबर-11
40	लखनऊ	लखनऊ	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-16
41	गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ जिले	गाजियाबाद	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	06-सितंबर-19

		हापुड़		
42	नोएडा (ग्रेटर नोएडा सहित)	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	25-अप्रैल-2023
43	लखीमपुर खीरी, सीतापुर, बहराइच, श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर और महाराजगंज जिले	बहराइच बलरामपुर लखीमपुर खीरी महाराजगंज श्रावस्ती सिद्धार्थ नगर सीतापुर	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	08-जून-22

(स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी)

<u>विवरण-II</u>

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से गुज़रने वाली चालू नेचुरल गैस पाइपलाइन की जानकारी

क्रमांक	प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइनों का नाम	प्राधिकृत संस्था	प्राधिकरण की तिथि	प्राधिकृत लंबाई (किमी)	परिचालन लंबाई (किमी)	लंबाई उत्तर प्रदेश में (किमी में)	राज्य में परिचालन लंबाई (किमी में)	राज्य में निर्माणाधीन (किमी में)
1	दादरी बवाना नांगल पाइपलाइन	गेल	15.02.2011	921	998	254	254	0
2	दादरी पानीपत पाइपलाइन	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	05.01.2011	132	143	84	84	0
3	एचवीजे-जीआरईपी-डीवीपीएल और डीवीपीएल-जीआरईपी क्षमता वृद्धि	गेल	19.04.2010/ 14.02.2011	6169	6732	2229	2229	0
4	शहडोलफूलपुर	आरजीपीएल	11.07.2013	312	304	75	75	0
5	जगदीशपुर हल्दिया बोकारो धामरा पाइपलाइन जिसमें बरौनी गुवाहाटी और धामरा हल्दिया पाइपलाइन शामिल हैं	गेल	29.01.2018	3546	3272	335	335	0

(स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी)

GNSS SPOOFING INCIDENTS

1863. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:
ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:
SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) the total number of GNSS/GPS spoofing and jamming incidents reported at airports of the country during the last five years and the current year, year, airport and State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any surge in GNSS spoofing incidents recently and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the primary sources and contributing factors identified for these spoofing events along with the assessed risks to flight safety and national security;

(d) the remedial actions initiated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) as well as the funds allocated for anti-spoofing technologies like resilient receivers or jamming countermeasures; and

(e) whether a comprehensive national plan has been formulated to fortify airport infrastructure against GNSS disruptions particularly in coastal States like Kerala with growing air traffic, if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed for implementation thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): GPS interference reporting started after the publication of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) advisory circular ANSS AC 01/2023 dated 24.11.2023 regarding GNSS Interference in Airspace.;

Total GPS interference issues reported (November, 2023 to November, 2025) are 1951 nos after publication of DGCA circular.;

(b) and (c): International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) identifies GNSS spoofing as a form of International Radio Frequency Interference (RFI). Wireless Monitoring Organization (WMO) is investigating the matter.;

(d) and (e): DGCA had issued advisory circular ANSS AC 01 of 2023 dated 24.11.2023 for addressing GNSS Interference in Airspace. Further, DGCA has issued the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) dated 10th November 2025 for real-time reporting of GPS Spoofing/ GNSS Interference Events around IGI Airport.;

ICAO GNSS Manual contains the mitigation plan detailing preventive and reactive measures, including frameworks for continuous threat monitoring, risk assessment, and the deployment of mitigation barriers.

FEES FOR COMMERCIAL PILOT LICENSE TRAINING

1864. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) training fees in the country are significantly higher than international cost benchmarks and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to bring CPL training costs at par with international standards;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to standardise the fee structure of pilot training institutes to curb exploitative practices and ensure transparency;

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce scholarships or financial assistance for students belonging to minority and SC/ST communities and girls for CPL training and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the high cost of CPL training is contributing to shortages in CPL-enrolled students and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to increase student enrolment in CPL programmes; and

(f) the timeline by which the Government proposes to review and reform policies related to pilot training costs to ensure a fair and competitive aviation sector?

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

(a) to (c): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approves Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) as per laid down rules and regulations. DGCA does not regulate the financial aspects of obtaining CPLs by students from FTOs. The cost of training for obtaining Commercial Pilot License (CPL) is market driven.

CPL training is highly technical/super specialised. The cost of training is determined by the following factors among others:-

(i) High cost of fuel (AvGas 100LL) used in aircraft.

(ii) Most of the aircraft used in the country for training are manufactured abroad and hence, expensive.

(iii) High cost of aircraft spare parts.

(iv) Imported flight simulators for training.

(v) Type of aircraft and number of aircrafts for training.

Training fees for obtaining Commercial Pilot License (CPL) in the country is competitive with most of the flying schools in other ICAO contracting state.

Audits and inspections of FTOs are undertaken by DGCA for ensuring compliance with regulatory framework and training standards.;

(d): Currently, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(e) and (f): For ensuring transparency in pilot training ecosystem, DGCA has implemented the ranking framework for Flying Training Organizations (FTOs) operating under its approval w.e.f. 1st October, 2025.

Presently, there is no proposal to regulate training costs for Pilot training programmes.

MSME TOOL ROOM IN KOLKATA

1865. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) the current status of the MSME Tool Room in Kolkata, including its facilities and services being provided to support MSMEs in the region;

(b) the number of training programmes conducted by the Tool Room along with the number of trainees who have benefited, categorized by sector and skill level during the past three years;

(c) the funds allocated/utilized for upgrading training infrastructure and technology at the Tool Room during the last five years along with the steps being taken to enhance the training capacity and introduce advanced skill development programmes for MSMEs in Kolkata and surrounding areas; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any collaborations with industries or international organizations to improve training standards and technology adoption at the MSME Tool Room, Kolkata, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): MSME Tool Room [(Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC)], Kolkata, provides technological support to industries particularly MSMEs through design and manufacturing of tools, dies, moulds, precision components and consultancy services in related areas. It also conducts industry-oriented skilling programmes. The Centre is equipped with modern Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Machines, Electrical Discharge Machine (EDM), Vacuum Heat Treatment Furnace, advanced design and manufacturing software.

(b): During the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25), CTTC Kolkata conducted 234 training programmes of NSQF Levels 3 to 7 including short term training programmes and trained 16,589 trainees. The Sector-wise details of trainees trained during the last three years are as under:

Sector	Number of Trainees Trained
Capital Goods & Manufacturing	11,329
Construction	564
Electrical Engineering & Design	244
Electronics & Hardware	1,783
IT & ITeS	218
Iron & Steel	457
Power	34
Miscellaneous (Industrial Training, Project work, Seminars, etc.)	1,960
Total	**16,589**

(c): The Grant-in-Aid sanctioned/utilized for upgrading training infrastructure and technology at CTTC Kolkata during the last five years is Rs. 21.87 crore. Steps taken to enhance training capacity and introduce advanced skill development programmes include:

I. Construction of a 7-storey hostel for trainees.
II. Introduction of advance skill development programme such as NIELIT "O" Level courses and short term courses in the area of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Data Analytics, Jr. Embedded Developer, Visual Effects (VFX) Associate, etc.

(d): CTTC Kolkata has entered into an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur for technology collaboration activities. The training programmes are vetted by local industry associations, academia and Governing Council members, such as the Indian Plastics Federation and Jadavpur University.

REVIVAL OF TRADITIONAL LAKES/PONDS/RESERVOIRS

1866. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the steps being taken to identify and renovate large water bodies at the district level;

(b) whether there is a structured survey or database to map water bodies in need of restoration and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Government schemes or funding allocations for the revival of traditional lakes, ponds and reservoirs;

(d) the manner in which the Government is coordinating with the State Governments and local bodies to implement water body restoration projects;

(e) the way in which technology is being used to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of these renovation projects;

(f) the best practices, both national and international, being adopted by the Government for effective long-term restoration of water bodies; and

(g) whether there are any Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives or community participation programmes for water body restoration and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Water being a state subject, it is for the State Governments concerned to take up the renovation projects of the water bodies under their respective jurisdiction, as per their priorities and resource availability. Details in this regard are also to be maintained by the State Governments themselves.

Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), States/UTs are empowered to select, appraise, priorities and implement the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines.

Minor Irrigation (MI) Stat. Wing under the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR) implements the Centrally Sponsored "Irrigation Census" Scheme with 100% Central Assistance

to States/UTs. The main objective of the Irrigation Census scheme is to build up a comprehensive and reliable database in the water resources sector for effective planning and policy making, especially for Minor Irrigation, Major and Medium irrigation, Water Bodies, and Springs.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna- Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP) state government may propose an individual or a cluster of community owned water bodies, including water conservation structure impounding water even for transient period, for various uses including irrigation, with sub-basin approach. All water bodies approved under PMKSY-HKKP to be given a unique code number. States will accordingly undertake census of these water bodies and get complete list of water bodies along with unique code in the first stage. Geo-tagging of each of the WBs included under the scheme is to be done and shared with Central Water Commission (CWC) Regional Office.

(c) and (d): Details of the Government schemes and funding allocations for the revival of traditional lakes, ponds and reservoirs are as under;

1. Government of India is providing financial assistance to the State Governments under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR of WBs) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). Up to 31st March 2025, central assistance (CA) amounting to Rs. 545.35 crore has been released to the states under the PMKSY-HKKP for restoration of water bodies.

2. Focused interventions under Jal Shakti Abhiyan taken up by the Government of India and the State Governments, inter alia, include renovation of traditional

and other water bodies/ tanks, enumeration, geo-tagging & making inventory of all water bodies, removal of encroachments of tanks/ lakes, and de-silting of tanks. The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch The Rain (JSA:CTR) 2025 was launched with the theme “Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta ki Or” emphasizing deeper grassroots engagement inter sectoral convergence and innovative financing mechanism with special focus on 148 districts identified by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). Till 09.12.2025 more than 1.97 crore water related works have been taken up across the country under the JSA: CTR campaign and 712 Jal Shakti Kendra’s (JSKs) have been set up across the country.

3. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs implements Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) under which rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. Under AMRUT 2.0, 3031 water body rejuvenation projects worth Rs. 6270.51 crore have been approved so far.

(e): Technology is being extensively adopted by the Government to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and long-term sustainability of water body renovation projects. Modern tools such as geo-tagging, GIS mapping, assignment of unique code numbers to each water body, making of inventory of all water bodies, preparation of scientific plans for water conservation etc. are being used to ensure effective long-term restoration of water bodies.

(f): The Government has adopted several national and international best practices to ensure the effective and long-term restoration of water bodies.

Restoration works follow scientifically established norms, including hydrological and structural assessment of water bodies, de-siltation based on sediment studies, catchment area treatment, strengthening of bunds and sluices, and integration of modern technologies such as Geo tagging, GIS mapping, base line survey etc.

(g): Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives and community participation programmes are being encouraged and supported by the Government of India for the restoration of water bodies. Community participation is an integral component of all restoration works centrally assisted under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP). Water User Associations (WUAs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, and local community groups are involved in planning, execution, and post-restoration management of water bodies. There is also a provision for involving Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the planning, implementation, and execution of the project, subject to the concurrence of the State Government.

The AMRUT 2.0 Mission guidelines provides that 10% of funds allocated to million plus cities for projects including water body rejuvenation projects, can be taken up under PPP mode. The mission guidelines also promote community participation in water management. AMRUT Mitra Initiative has been launched under AMRUT 2.0 to actively involve woman self Help Groups (SHG) in water demand management, water quality testing and other water sectoral projects.

जल जीवन मिशन का प्रभाव

1867. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः
श्री प्रवीण पटेलः
श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवाः
श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः
श्री गणेश सिंहः
श्री आलोक शर्माः
श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकीः
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवराः
श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघः
श्री दिलीप शइकीयाः
श्री तेजस्वी सूर्याः
डॉ. के. सुधाकरः
श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंहः
डॉ. राजेश मिश्राः
श्री विजय कुमार दूबेः
डॉ. हेमांग जोशीः
श्री विजय बघेलः
श्री मनीष जायसवालः
श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यपः
श्री अभिमन्यु सेठीः
श्री भर्तृहरि महताबः
श्री महेश कश्यपः
श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरीः
श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणाः
डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबेः
श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराईः
श्री राजकुमार चाहरः

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

(क) क्या जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप देश के ग्रामीण परिवारों को पाइप से पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जा सका है और यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के जलगाँव लोक सभा क्षेत्र के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और परिणाम क्या हैं;

(ख) सभी को पाइप से जल उपलब्ध कराने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में वर्ष 2024 तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और देश भर में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले और जलगाँव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, कर्नाटक के चिक्कबल्लापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल और सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में राज्य-वार कवरेज की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा झारखंड सहित देश में, विशेषकर हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों में, जेजेएम के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की निरंतरता और एकरूपता बनाए रखने के लिए अवसंरचना के संचालन और रखरखाव, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के देवास-शाजापुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत शामिल जिले, और ओडिशा के कटक सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपशिष्ट जल स्रोतों के उपचार तथा जल परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं और क्षेत्र परीक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था सहित पेयजल की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत परियोजना कार्यान्वयन, निष्पादन में देरी, प्रशासनिक अड़चनों और तकनीकी बाधाओं जैसी चुनौतियों की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो इनके समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(च) महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक स्वीकृत और आवंटित धनराशि क्या है तथा सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत कार्यों के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख)**:** जल जीवन मिशन के शुभारंभ के बाद से ग्रामीण परिवारों तक नल जल की पहुंच बढ़ाने की दिशा में देश में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.71%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, जेजेएम के तहत 12.52 करोड़ से

अधिक और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 08.12.2025 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.75 करोड़ (81.40%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है। नल कनेक्शनों का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार विवरण पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे निम्न लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx

08.12.2025 तक वर्तमान स्थिति के साथ 2024 तक जेजेएम के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। जलगाँव, पालघर, चिक्कबल्लापुर, शहडोल और सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए जेजेएम के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों के नियमित संचालन और रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्राम पंचायतों/वीडब्ल्यूएससी को योजनाओं को सौंपने, उन्हें प्रयोक्ता प्रभार लगाने के लिए सशक्त बनाने, प्रयोक्ता प्रभारों की वसूली के लिए महिला स्वयं-सहायता समूहों को नियुक्त करने के प्रावधान के साथ व्यापक संचालन एवं रखरखाव नीति लागू करें। जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के संचालन और रखरखाव के उद्देश्य से 15वें वित्त आयोग के तहत जल और स्वच्छता के लिए सशर्त अनुदान का उपयोग करने की भी सलाह दी गई है। कमी के मामले में, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जेजेएम के तहत बनाई गई सभी परिसंपत्तियों का उचित रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त बजटीय प्रावधान करेंगे।

(घ): संदूषकों के लिए नियमित परीक्षण सहित परिवारों में पाइप द्वारा आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले जल की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित तंत्र मौजूद हैं -

i) जल जीवन मिशन के तहत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस: 10500 मानकों को पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे पानी की गुणवत्ता के लिए बेंचमार्क के रूप में अपनाया जाता है।

ii) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जल गुणवत्ता के लिए पानी के नमूनों का परीक्षण करने में सक्षम बनाने और पेयजल स्रोतों के नमूना संग्रहण, रिपोर्टिंग, पर्यवेक्षण तथा निगरानी के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन जेजेएम-जल गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस) पोर्टल विकसित किया गया है। डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस के माध्यम से रिपोर्ट किए गए जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण का राज्य-वार विवरण पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे निम्न लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report

iii) कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) गतिविधियों के लिए जेजेएम के तहत धनराशि के अपने वार्षिक आवंटन का 2 प्रतिशत तक उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जिसमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण, उपकरणों, उपस्करों, रसायनों, कांच के बने सामान, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों की खरीद, कुशल जनशक्ति को काम पर रखना, फील्ड टेस्ट किट (एफटीके) का उपयोग करके समुदाय द्वारा निगरानी, जल गुणवत्ता के संबंध में जागरूकता लाना, शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना, प्रयोगशालाओं का प्रत्यायन/मान्यता आदि शामिल हैं।

iv) जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी हेतु समुदायों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्राम स्तर पर फील्ड टेस्ट किट (एफटीके)/बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल शीशियों का उपयोग करके जल गुणवत्ता का परीक्षण करने के लिए प्रत्येक गांव में 5 व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से महिलाओं की पहचान करें तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दें और डब्ल्यूक्यूएमआईएस पोर्टल पर इसकी सूचना दें।

(ङ): आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने के साथ-साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की निगरानी और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने पूरे देश में जेजेएम की योजना बनाने और कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों

के परामर्श से वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) पर चर्चा करना और उसे अंतिम रूप देना, आयोजना तथा कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार आयोजित करना, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीम द्वारा क्षेत्र दौरे आदि शामिल हैं।

(च): पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन का अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पास है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। स्वीकृत निधि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा, ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों का ब्यौरा भारत सरकार के स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण-I

जेजेएम के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15.8.2019 तक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		01.04.2024 तक नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		08.12.2025 तक नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.62	100.00	0.62	100.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.18	70.04	73.32	71.13	74.45
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.29	100.00	2.29	100.00
4	असम	72.24	1.11	1.54	54.90	75.99	58.99	81.65
5	बिहार	167.55	3.16	1.89	160.35	95.70	160.36	95.71
6	छत्तीसगढ़	49.98	3.20	6.40	38.97	77.97	40.82	81.67
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण व दीव	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
8	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.44	2.63	99.65	2.64	100.00
9	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	91.18	100.00	91.18	100.00
10	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.08	30.41	100.00	30.41	100.00
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.64	17.09	100.00	17.09	100.00
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	19.26	5.75	29.89	14.44	74.96	15.64	81.22
13	झारखंड	62.53	3.45	5.52	32.29	51.63	34.45	55.09
14	कर्नाटक	101.31	24.51	24.20	76.66	75.67	87.54	86.41

15	केरल	70.77	16.64	23.51	37.14	52.48	38.76	54.77
16	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.84	0.40	97.60
17	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.11	81.05	0.12	91.45
18	मध्य प्रदेश	111.48	13.53	12.14	68.69	61.62	81.02	72.67
19	महाराष्ट्र	146.78	48.44	33.00	125.01	85.17	132.40	90.20
20	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.53	78.18	3.59	79.60
21	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.70	4.99	76.60	5.42	83.26
22	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.33	100.00	1.33	100.00
23	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.18	87.31	3.42	93.94
24	ओडिशा	88.65	3.11	3.51	64.71	72.99	68.38	77.14
25	पुडुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.33	1.15	100.00	1.15	100.00
26	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	48.98	34.18	99.74	34.27	100.00
27	राजस्थान	107.74	11.74	10.90	51.02	47.35	62.06	57.60
28	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	52.97	1.18	88.80	1.22	92.09
29	तमिलनाडु	125.26	21.76	17.37	102.54	81.86	111.96	89.38
30	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	53.98	100.00	53.98	100.00
31	त्रिपुरा	7.51	0.25	3.26	5.91	78.67	6.47	86.23
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	267.21	5.16	1.93	215.18	80.53	242.75	90.85
33	उत्तराखंड	14.49	1.30	9.00	13.65	94.21	14.16	97.78
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.52	2.15	1.22	81.66	46.52	99.09	56.45
		1,936.16	**323.63**	**16.71**	**1462.22**	**75.52**	**1575.98**	**81.40**

स्रोत: जेजेएम - आईएमआईएस एचएच: परिवार

विवरण-II

जेजेएम के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

(परिवार संख्या में)

राज्य	जिला	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार		15.8.2019 तक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		08.12.2025 तक नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
				संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में
		लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र: जलगाँव					
महाराष्ट्र	जलगाँव	6,90,913		3,97,945	57.60	6,90,791	99.98
		लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र: पालघर					
महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	4,52,043		41,349	9.15	3,17,848	70.31
		लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र: चिक्कबल्लापुर					
कर्नाटक	चिक्कबल्लापुर	2,47,536		45,961	18.57	1,99,302	80.51
	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	2,08,818		32,602	15.61	1,76,373	84.46
	बेंगलुरु शहरी	3,17,618		61,233	19.28	2,12,138	66.79
		लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र: शहडोल					
मध्य प्रदेश	अनूपपुर	1,25,191		11,362	9.08	1,07,949	86.23
	शहडोल	2,02,130		12,990	6.43	1,53,775	76.08
	उमरिया	1,02,948		7,486	7.27	83,840	81.44

	कटनी	2,13,570		25,246	11.82	1,83,054	85.71
	लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र: सीधी						
मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी	1,92,464		17,446	9.06	95,312	49.52
	सिंगरौली	1,60,730		2,015	1.25	61,803	38.45
	शहडोल	2,02,130		12,990	6.43	1,53,775	76.08

स्रोत: जेजेएम - आईएमआईएस   एचएच: परिवार

जेजेएम के अंतर्गत नल-जल कनेक्शन

1868. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटीलः
श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरेः
श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः
श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंकेः
डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगेः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण परिवारों को घरेलू नल-जल कनेक्शन सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम प्राप्त किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 2019 में इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सहित देश भर में जेजेएम के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितने परिवार शामिल हैं;

(ग) देश भर में, विशेषकर उक्त राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में सतत भूजल प्रबंधन और वर्षा जल संचयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का सूखाग्रस्त जिलों में दीर्घकालिक जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जेजेएम को अन्य जल-संरक्षण योजनाओं के साथ एकीकृत करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जल जीवन मिशन के शुभारंभ के बाद से ग्रामीण परिवारों तक नल जल की पहुंच बढ़ाने की दिशा में देश में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत

में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.71%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, जेजेएम के तहत 12.52 करोड़ से अधिक और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 08.12.2025 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.75 करोड़ (81.40%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

वर्ष 2019 में इसकी शुरूआत के बाद से, जेजेएम के तहत नल जल आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों का महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ): गांवों में जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली को दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता प्रदान करने के लिए विश्वसनीय पेयजल स्रोतों का विकास और/अथवा मौजूदा स्रोतों का संवर्धन करना जल जीवन मिशन का एक अभिन्न अंग है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों में निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

i) जेजेएम के तहत शुरू की गई किसी भी जल आपूर्ति योजना को संबंधित राज्य सरकार की स्रोत खोज समिति की इस आशय के साथ सिफारिश कि पहचाने गए जल स्रोत जिसके माध्यम से स्कीम की योजना बनाई गई है, में योजना डिजाइन अवधि के लिए आवश्यक मानदंड के अनुसार जल आपूर्ति को बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता है, के बाद ही मंजूरी दी जाती है;

ii) पानी की कमी, सूखा-प्रवण और भरोसेमंद भूजल स्रोतों से रहित रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में पानी के थोक हस्तांतरण द्वारा पेयजल स्रोतों की योजना बनाना; और

iii) मनरेगा, ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों/पीआरआई को वित्त आयोग के अनुदान, सांसद और विधायक की स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि, जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) निधि, सीएसआर निधि आदि जैसी अन्य योजनाओं के सामंजस्य में पेयजल स्रोतों को सुदृढ़ बनाना।

iv) जल शक्ति अभियान - कैच द रेन अभियान, अपने विभिन्न संस्करणों में, जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं, पारंपरिक जल निकायों के नवीनीकरण, पुन: उपयोग तथा पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं, वाटरशेड विकास आदि पर केंद्रित है। इसके अलावा, जेएसए: सीटीआर के तहत एक विशेष पहल जल संचय जनभागीदारी (जेएसजेबी) 6 सितंबर, 2024 को शुरू की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य सहयोगी समुदाय-संचालित जल संरक्षण प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देना है और स्थानीय समुदायों, उद्योगों और अन्य हितधारकों की सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करते हुए कम लागत, वैज्ञानिक रूप से डिजाइन की गई कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के माध्यम से जल प्रबंधन को बढ़ाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

विवरण

जेजेएम के तहत नल जल आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों का महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15.8.2019 तक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		08.12.2025 तक नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.62	100.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.18	71.13	74.45
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.29	100.00
4	असम	72.24	1.11	1.54	58.99	81.65
5	बिहार	167.55	3.16	1.89	160.36	95.71
6	छत्तीसगढ	49.98	3.20	6.40	40.82	81.67
7	**दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव**	**0.85**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.85**	**100.00**
8	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.44	2.64	100.00
9	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	91.18	100.00
10	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.08	30.41	100.00
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.64	17.09	100.00
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.26	5.75	29.89	15.64	81.22
13	झारखंड	62.53	3.45	5.52	34.45	55.09
14	कर्नाटक	101.31	24.51	24.20	87.54	86.41
15	केरल	70.77	16.64	23.51	38.76	54.77
16	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.40	97.60
17	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.12	91.45
18	**मध्य प्रदेश**	**111.48**	**13.53**	**12.14**	**81.02**	**72.67**
19	**महाराष्ट्र**	**146.78**	**48.44**	**33.00**	**132.40**	**90.20**
20	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.59	79.60
21	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.42	83.26
22	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.33	100.00

23	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.42	93.94
24	ओडिशा	88.65	3.11	3.51	68.38	77.14
25	पुदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.33	1.15	100.00
26	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	48.98	34.27	100.00
27	राजस्थान	107.74	11.74	10.90	62.06	57.60
28	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	52.97	1.22	92.09
29	तमिलनाडु	125.26	21.76	17.37	111.96	89.38
30	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	53.98	100.00
31	त्रिपुरा	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.47	86.23
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	267.21	5.16	1.93	242.75	90.85
33	उत्तराखंड	14.49	1.30	9.00	14.16	97.78
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.52	2.15	1.22	99.09	56.45
		1,936.16	**323.63**	**16.71**	**1575.98**	**81.40**

स्रोत: जेजेएम - आईएमआईएस एचएच: परिवार

PMUY IN KERALA

1869. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) the details of the total number of LPG connections released under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise, including Kerala;

(b) the details of the average annual refill consumption rates per PMUY beneficiary household nationally during the last five years including any trends in non-refill cases, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any independent assessments, surveys, or cost-effectiveness analyses on the scheme's impact and overall empowerment of BPL households, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the current rate of LPG cylinders, both domestic and commercial and the amount by which the rate has been increased during the last three years by the Government?

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. As on 01.11.2025, there were about 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country. State/UT-wise details of PMUY connections including Kerala released during the last five years including Kerala are at **Statement-I**.

Government has recently approved the release of 25 lakh additional LPG connections under PMUY during FY 2025-26.

(b): Refill Consumption rates of PMUY beneficiaries during the last five years in terms of number of 14.2 Kg refills taken per year per household are as follows:

FY	**Per Connection consumption (in terms of 14.2 Kg refills/consumer/Year)**
2021-22	3.68
2022-23	3.71
2023-24	3.95
2024-25	4.47
2025-26 (till Oct-25)	4.86

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

State-wise and Year-wise per connection refill consumption of PMUY Beneficiaries (in terms of 14.2 Kg LPG refills) during last five years are at **Statement-II**.

State/UT-wise details of PMUY consumers who have not taken any refill during last five years are at **Statement-III**.

(c): A comprehensive third-party evaluation was conducted by Research and Development Initiative (RDI). This evaluation along-with various other independent studies and reports have shown that PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas. Some key benefits are briefly explained below:

(i) PMUY had resulted in a shift from traditional cooking methods that involve burning solid fuels like wood, dung and crop residues. The use of cleaner fuel lowers indoor air pollution, leading to improved respiratory health, particularly among women and children who are traditionally more exposed to household smoke.

(ii) Households in rural areas, especially those in remote locations, often spend a significant portion of their time and energy in collecting traditional cooking fuels. LPG has reduced drudgery and the time spent on cooking by women of poor households. The free time, thus, available with them can be utilized in multiple spheres for enhanced economic productivity.

(iii) Transition from biomass and traditional fuels to LPG reduces the dependency on wood and other biomass for cooking purposes, leading to a decrease in deforestation and environmental degradation. This benefits not only the households but also contributes to broader environmental conservation efforts.

(iv) With improved cooking facilities, there is a potential positive impact on nutrition. Families may find it easier to cook a variety of nutritious meals, contributing to better overall health.

(d): India imports more than 60% of its domestic LPG consumption. Prices of LPG in the country are linked to its price in the international market. While the price of commercial LPG are set by LPG marketing companies independently, Government continues tomodulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG. While the average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 21% (from US$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US$ 466/MT in November 2025), the prices of domestic LPG were reduced by about 22%.

The Retail Selling Price of Domestic and Commercial LPG Cylinders in Delhi are as follows:

As on	Price of Domestic LPG Cylinder (14.2 Kg)	Price of Commercial LPG Cylinder (19 Kg)
01.12.2022	1053.00	1744.00
01.12.2025	853.00*	1580.50

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

***After a targeted subsidy of Rs.300 per cylinder, the effective price for PMUY consumersis Rs.553 per cylinder (in Delhi).**

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of PMUY connections released during the last five years – As on 01.11.2025

State-wise Connections released under PMUY scheme				
State/UT	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	811	46	383	-
Andhra Pradesh	25,222	95,672	4,55,997	3,203
Arunachal Pradesh	3,457	1,514	4,544	9
Assam	5,11,073	4,24,243	6,77,955	8,138
Bihar	16,13,210	6,39,296	8,85,019	9,662
Chandigarh	5	569	1,366	-
Chhattisgarh	3,73,735	1,44,003	2,93,324	16,605

Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	39	14	2,795	2
Delhi	22,638	43,594	1,14,936	2,941
Goa	-	141	692	-
Gujarat	5,40,537	4,06,881	4,62,062	4,795
Haryana	13,675	29,097	3,45,912	2,333
Himachal Pradesh	2,058	2,525	10,089	54
Jammu and Kashmir	9,415	7,110	25,324	367
Jharkhand	2,19,486	1,74,072	2,49,411	1,559
Karnataka	3,28,275	2,93,751	3,91,934	695
Kerala	**44,456**	**40,802**	**46,564**	**97**
Ladakh	28	1	2	-
Lakshadweep	10	14	61	-
Madhya Pradesh	7,95,859	2,92,462	6,05,761	15,730
Maharashtra	2,81,997	1,94,467	3,27,823	3,523
Manipur	22,025	23,691	22,970	-
Meghalaya	22,628	41,847	1,01,774	1,385
Mizoram	1,523	3,962	2,436	22
Nagaland	21,977	14,956	30,324	68
Odisha	4,55,549	1,37,729	2,26,972	2,798
Puducherry	655	616	4,485	20
Punjab	17,132	48,514	75,928	53
Rajasthan	2,64,503	3,10,247	4,51,692	7,030
Sikkim	3,707	1,341	6,116	-
Tamil Nadu	2,14,225	2,57,068	3,97,716	1,849
Telangana	40,198	41,845	32,890	336
Tripura	5,827	11,673	31,959	1,060
Uttar Pradesh	20,00,914	7,98,372	10,90,440	5,861
Uttarakhand	46,778	48,157	33,756	151
West Bengal	20,96,373	14,69,708	6,107	2,108

Note: No PMUY connection was released in 2020-21.

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-II

State-wise and Year-wise per connection consumption of PMUY Beneficiaries during last five years

STATE/UT	Per Connection Consumption of PMUY Beneficiaries (in terms of 14.2 Kg Refill/Year)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Chandigarh	5.14	5.80	4.88	7.26	7.08
Delhi	6.32	7.83	6.61	7.57	7.46
Haryana	5.39	6.03	6.10	6.76	6.81

Himachal Pradesh	4.08	4.07	4.08	4.47	4.46
Jammu & Kashmir	2.92	3.12	3.43	4.03	4.21
Ladakh	3.49	3.85	2.97	4.54	5.83
Punjab	4.96	5.23	5.52	5.63	5.37
Rajasthan	4.12	4.38	4.45	4.93	5.17
Uttar Pradesh	4.14	4.06	4.56	5.08	5.54
Uttarakhand	4.77	4.74	4.88	5.04	5.26
Andaman & Nicobar	4.10	4.37	5.60	6.06	5.44
Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	3.73	3.77	4.14	4.20
Assam	2.72	2.91	2.96	3.36	3.69
Bihar	3.92	3.64	3.82	4.15	4.64
Jharkhand	2.55	2.51	2.73	3.20	3.89
Manipur	5.04	5.12	4.24	4.40	4.34
Meghalaya	2.65	2.94	2.40	2.60	3.05
Mizoram	4.80	4.84	4.70	5.37	5.51
Nagaland	3.46	3.49	3.23	3.97	4.61
Odisha	3.02	3.10	3.46	4.03	4.47
Sikkim	3.46	3.61	3.62	4.77	5.31
Tripura	2.68	2.66	2.67	3.20	3.68
West Bengal	3.49	3.47	3.90	4.78	5.20
Chhattisgarh	1.81	1.73	1.92	2.39	2.66
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.34	4.72	4.92	4.92	4.68
Goa	4.62	4.35	3.93	4.27	4.51
Gujarat	4.49	4.68	4.76	5.31	5.72
Madhya Pradesh	2.92	2.97	3.11	3.50	3.93
Maharashtra	4.23	4.44	4.62	5.19	5.58
Andhra Pradesh	3.81	4.07	3.73	4.42	4.82
Karnataka	4.53	4.71	4.76	5.35	5.69
Kerala	4.13	4.19	3.99	4.40	4.84
Lakshadweep	4.05	3.47	3.82	3.60	4.37
Pondicherry	6.14	5.95	6.25	6.91	7.33
Tamil Nadu	4.12	4.28	4.38	4.81	5.04
Telangana	3.47	3.62	3.47	3.67	3.84

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise details of PMUY Consumers who have not taken refill during last five years

State/UT	Number of PMUY Consumers who did not take refill during the respective FY				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	581	2,574	1,125	1,041	1,433

Andhra Pradesh	1,093	26,515	31,670	1,00,811	60,447
Arunachal Pradesh	181	6,395	8,090	9,705	8,932
Assam	67,701	8,63,541	10,51,029	12,80,551	14,88,148
Bihar	1,14,455	7,48,881	10,70,552	13,94,091	15,20,952
Chandigarh	-	12	9	99	43
Chhattisgarh	2,05,484	10,79,938	12,71,260	12,62,743	12,32,813
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	46	184	44	449	660
Delhi	683	4,507	5,239	10,393	10,294
Goa	11	58	53	72	84
Gujarat	27,437	2,49,750	2,44,519	3,45,994	2,92,156
Haryana	7,916	44,614	38,539	57,640	44,458
Himachal Pradesh	167	14,779	14,522	14,450	14,541
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	18,637	1,42,560	1,31,341	1,87,121	1,48,549
Jharkhand	41,220	7,11,219	8,72,565	9,59,833	9,42,495
Karnataka	14,208	1,58,972	2,01,699	2,90,266	2,77,586
Kerala	710	17,391	24,203	35,730	39,509
Ladakh	39	668	439	2,311	752
Lakshadweep	2	20	26	24	22
Madhya Pradesh	67,820	10,29,582	13,18,596	16,08,366	16,65,720
Maharashtra	36,273	2,61,311	2,77,828	4,19,240	3,40,848
Manipur	2,237	14,204	16,777	27,925	20,576
Meghalaya	3,539	50,338	53,686	67,288	92,539
Mizoram	44	2,672	3,037	3,962	5,804
Nagaland	160	11,696	16,164	19,909	24,140
Odisha	36,865	6,46,511	8,14,363	9,29,890	8,34,455
Puducherry	5	485	509	1,029	1,004
Punjab	9,754	73,458	90,233	93,622	1,21,114
Rajasthan	50,869	3,32,010	3,29,397	5,59,606	6,46,146
Sikkim	12	2,640	2,763	1,870	3,131
Tamil Nadu	19,337	3,04,694	2,69,965	3,52,734	3,91,044
Telangana	2,836	1,04,256	73,935	1,32,982	1,38,890
Tripura	20,195	98,602	1,05,116	1,21,223	1,30,407
Uttar Pradesh	2,09,511	12,04,963	16,81,620	15,21,472	18,27,825
Uttarakhand	3,048	34,264	44,203	58,421	64,325
West Bengal	91,222	9,30,385	18,19,143	21,75,329	20,87,818

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

FOUR LANE NHS TO SIX LANE IN TAMIL NADU

1870. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the length of stretches of the National Highways (NHs) targeted to be converted into four lane and six lane during the year 2025-26 in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the length of highways converted into four lane and six lane till now in Tamil Nadu, the details thereof, State/stretch-wise during the last five years;

(c) the time by which the remaining work thereon is likely to be completed;

(d) the funds allocated by the Union Government to various States for this purpose and the amount of funds utilised so far, State-wise particularly for Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the length of stretches of the highways likely to be converted into four lane and six lane in the coming years in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a): The Government has targeted the approval of about 600 km of National Highways for upgradation to 4/6 lane during 2025-26 in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c): The details are at **Statement-I**.

(d): The details are at **Statement-II**.

(e): Development of National Highway (NH) in the country is a continuous process. Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of Detailed Project Report(DPR), requirement of connectivity, traffic density and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

STATEMENT-I

Details of projects awarded for conversion to 4/6 lane in Tamil Nadu in last 5 years by NHAI						
Sl. No.	Name Project	Cost (Rs.in Cr.)	Length (Km)	Date of Award	Physical Progress (%) as on (30.11.2025)	Scheduled Revised date of Completion
1	4-laning of Poondiyankuppam - Sattanathapuram section of NH-45A	2566	57	25.03.2021	100	Completed on 09.12.2024
2	8 lane widening of Guduvancharry to Chettipunniyam section of NH-45 (New NH-32) from Km 38+000 - Km 51+300	231	13	24.02.2021	100	Completed on 28.07.2023
3	4-laning of Villupuram - Puducherry section of NH-45A	1358	29	17.03.2021 & Corrigendum on 25.03.2021	98	Completed on 04.04.2024
4	4-laning of Puducherry - Poondiyankuppam section of NH-45A	1588	38	17.03.2021 & Corrigendum on 25.03.2021	99	Completed on 15.10.2025
Total 2020-21		**5743**	**137**			
1	4-laning of Mugaiyur - Marakkanam section of NH-332A	1116	31	10.11.2021	59	31.05.2026
2	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway from Km 156+000 - Km 180+000 (Gudipala to Walajahpet) - P1	1482	24	16.09.2021	92	15.01.2026
3	4 Lane Bangalore Chennai Expressway from Km.180+000 - Km.204+500 (Walajahpet - Arakkonam) - P2	1107	25	14.09.2021	93	20.01.2025.
4	4 Lane Bangalore Chennai Expressway from Km 204+500 - Km 230+000 (Arakonam - Kancheepuram) - P3	1525	26	16.09.2021	54	Due to financial constraints of Concessionaire, work stopped since May, 2025. Intention to Terminate the CA issued on 10.11.2025. The matter is sub-judice before Hon'ble High Court of Madras.
5	4-laning of Bangalore – Chennai Expressway from Km 230+000 - Km 261+705 (Kanchepuram - Sriperumbudur) - P4	3606	32	16.09.2021	83	30.04.2026
6	6 Laning of Maduravoyal to Sriperumbudur Section from Km. 13+800 - Km. 37+000 of NH-4 through State Highways Department	463	23	22.11.2021	100	Completed on 27.12.2024
7	4-laning of Neraluru-Thorapalli Agraharam section of NH-844	1757	23	27.01.2022	79	31.03.2026
8	4-laning of Thirumangalam to Vadugapatti section from km 0+000 - km 36+000 of NH-744	1077	36	31.03.2022	92	31.01.2026

9	4-laning of Vadugapatti - Therkuvenganallur (Rajapalyam) section from km 36+000 - km 71+600 of NH-744	1317	36	31.03.2022	99	31.12.2025
	Total 2021-22	**13450**	**255**			
1	Balance works of 4- Lane from km 43+950 (Thiruvallur Bypass) - km 61+470 (Veppampattu Bypass) passing through Thannerkulam, Thozur and Sevapet Bypass (17.520 Kms) of Tirupati-Tiruttani-Chennai Section of NH-205	468	18	10.05.2022	98	31.12.2025
2	4-laning of left over works including Additional structures in KL/TN Border Kanyakumari section of NH-47	1564	54	31.03.2023	65	30.04.2026
4	6- laning of Tuticorin Port Road section of NH-7A	158	6	31.03.2023	100	Completed on 30.06.2025
	Total 2022-23	**2190**	**77**			
1	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode (P-1)	1389	5	31.07.2023	13	20.02.2027
2	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port - Maduravyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode (P-2)	1617	5	31.07.2023	13	20.02.2027
3	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode (P-3)	1299	4	31.07.2023	13	20.02.2027
4	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode (P-4)	1205	6	31.07.2023	4	20.02.2027
5	Construction of Trumpet Interchange Connecting Bangalore –Chennai Expressway with Maduravoyal- Walajapet Section of NH 48 near Sriperumbudur Toll Plaza at km. 35+700	163	1	10.01.2024	24	30.06.2026
6	4-laning of STRR Bengaluru, NH 948A Balagondapalli (Tamil Nadu) - Karnataka/Tamil Nadu border from Km 144+170 - Km 179+936	1261	36	09.03.2024	76	31.05.2026
7	Improving the alignment of Thoppur Ghat section from Km 158/500 to Km 165/100 in Dharmapuri - Salem section of NH-44	905	7	09.03.2024	21	20.03.2028
8	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Tiruvallur (Design Chainage Km 17+56) to TN/AP Broder (Design Chainage Km 61	1376	44	09.03.2024	20	27.12.2026

	+51) of NH-716 (Chennai-Tirupati Package-1)					
9	Access Controlled Highway of 4 Lane with Paved Shoulders from TN/AP Border (Design Chainage Km 61+51) to Puttur (Design Chainage Km 81+540) of NH-716 & 6 Lane with Paved Shoulders from Mallavaram to Renigunta (Chennai-Tirupati Package-2)	1347	37	11.03.2024	21	13.12.2026
	Total 2023-24	**10562**	**146**			
1	Balance Works for six laning of Sriperumbudur to karaipettai section of NH-4 (New NH-48) from 37+000 (Existing Km 37+000) to Km 71+015 on EPC mode	411	17	07.11.2024	18	27.10.2026
2	Access controlled Highway of 4 lane with paved shoulders from Walajapet/Ranipet (Design chainage km 106+800) to TN/AP Border (Design Chainage Km 134+821) of NH 40 in Tamilnadu on Hybrid Mode (Project Length-28.021 Kms)	1338	28	24.01.2025	0	29.09.2027
3	Balance works for four laning of Vikravandi to Sethiyathopu section (from Km 0/0-65/960) of NH 45 C	834	66	20.03.2025	6	24.06.2027
	Total 2024-25	**2584**	**111**			

STATEMENT-II

State/UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year:

									Amount in ₹ Crore
Sr. No.	**State/UT**	**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26 (Till 31.10.2025)**	
		Alloc.	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440	11,777	11,756	7,683	6,471
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649	3,972	3,599	2,291	1,887
3	Assam	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137	7,209	7,207	2,566	2,409
4	Bihar	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749	8,840	8,840	5,182	4,554
5	Chhattisgarh	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255	2,392	2,280	2,172	2,019
6	Goa	673	673	620	620	851	651	479	312
7	Gujarat	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900	8,262	8,091	4,931	4,477
8	Haryana	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062	4,391	4,344	1,257	1,242
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175	3,998	3,994	2,216	1,934
10	Jharkhand	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599	5,334	5,169	2,119	1,905

11	Karnataka	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695	11,147	10,819	6,604	5,927
12	Kerala	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419	5,100	5,082	1,783	1,735
13	Madhya Pradesh	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447	7,819	7,799	5,986	5,644
14	Maharashtra	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867	18,697	18,512	11,840	10,144
15	Manipur	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598	2,018	2,011	919	549
16	Meghalaya	684	684	1,803	1,803	1,835	1,697	647	468
17	Mizoram	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189	2,114	2,091	744	724
18	Nagaland	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414	1,681	1,600	578	558
19	Odisha	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948	6,121	5,786	3,481	3,041
20	Punjab	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419	8,137	7,898	4,298	4,101
21	Rajasthan	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874	6,330	6,301	2,780	2,463
22	Sikkim	1,008	1,008	684	684	473	441	231	155
23	Tamil Nadu	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925	9,077	9,068	4,850	4,600
24	Telangana	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117	7,564	7,496	3,849	3,291
25	Tripura	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546	778	767	380	375
26	Uttar Pradesh	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114	20,682	20,665	16,004	14,212
27	Uttarakhand	3,219	3,219	4,545	4,545	3,996	3,835	2,389	2,035
28	West Bengal	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543	2,241	2,240	3,543	2,975
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	143	143	96	96	204	204	95	95
30	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	26	2	2	100	46	125	54
32	Daman & Diu								
33	Delhi / Headquarters	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223	2,840	2,840	681	674
34	Jammu & Kashmir	7,370	7,370	10,528	10,528	10,331	10,204	4,219	3,886
35	Ladakh	574	574	658	658	794	768	193	182
36	Puducherry	61	61	35	35	29	23	5	0

Alloc. – Allocation; Expd. - Expenditure

PACKAGE FOR SETTING UP FOOD PROCESSING UNITS IN AMRITSAR

1871. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that people living in the border villages of Amritsar rely almost entirely on agriculture with limited income sources and that

the younger generation is losing interest in farming due to lack of industrial opportunities, if so, the details thereof;

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

(c) the manner in which the Government plans to integrate Amritsar's international airport and cargo terminal to support the export of processed goods from this region; and

(d) whether the Government would prioritize Amritsar under Central schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, Mega Food Parks, or introduce a border-specific food export cluster to boost the rural economy and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): In order to boost and ensure overall development of food processing sector including agro based industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being

implemented by MoFPI. All these three schemes are implemented across the country including Amritsar district of Punjab and thereby creating off-farm employment opportunities & increasing the income of the farmers in Food Processing Sector.

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

Under PMFME Scheme, MoFPI has sanctioned 42 proposals with a total subsidy of Rs 2.74 crores in Amritsar district of Punjab.

(c): As informed by Ministry of Civil Aviation, AAI Cargo Logistics and Allied Services Company Limited (AAICLAS) has established dedicated International and Domestic Air Cargo facilities at Amritsar Airport. The Domestic Air Cargo facility has an annual handling capacity of 1100 MT and the International Air Cargo facility has an annual handling capacity of 32,400 MT. AAICLAS has also received RA3 Security Certificate for Amritsar Airport. (RA3 security certification is required for direct export to UK and EU countries.)

AAICLAS has constructed new domestic air cargo terminal at Amritsar airport in an area of 1224 SQm with an annual handling capacity of more than 40,000 MT. Amritsar airport has well equipped cold storage facility which can be utilized by local exporters for the export of Agri produce and pharma.

(d): As mentioned earlier, MoFPI is implementing PMFME scheme for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation/ setting up of micro

food processing enterprises including Amritsar district of Punjab. Further, the Mega Food Parks Scheme, has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021.

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

AVAILABILITY OF NATURAL GAS FOR POWER GENERATION

1872. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to enhance the availability of natural gas for power generation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imported by power plants during 2025-26 and the trend observed during the last five years;

(c) the major initiatives undertaken to increase the share of natural gas in the country’s energy basket, including the expansion of the National Gas Grid and LNG terminals;

(d) whether any specific incentives or policy measures have been introduced to boost gas-based power generation and improve Plant Load Factor (PLF) of gas-based plants, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expected impact of these initiatives on energy security and reduction in dependence on conventional fossil fuels?

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

(a) to (c): Government have taken various measures to enhancethe availability of natural gas forpower generation which, *inter-alia*, includesexpansion of National Gas Grid to connect domestic gas sources as well as Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals to the power plants,introducing a unified tariff, setting up of LNG Terminals, allowing the domestic gas producers who have been granted pricing and marketing freedom to sell domestic gas upto 500 mmscm or 10% of annual productionfrom their contract area whichever is higher, per year through gas exchanges authorized by PNGRB, etc.

Further, Government have placed Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) under the Open General Licence (OGL) category. This allows buyers to freely import LNG as per their requirement on mutually agreed commercial terms with suppliers. Government have also made provisions for Nil customs duty on import of LNG, if it is used for generation of electricity by a generating company as defined in section 2(28) of Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to supply electrical energy or

to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy to the grid. Gas based power plants are free to import the LNG, generate power and sell it to customers. The quantum of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imported by power plants during 2025-26 and the year wise growth trend observed during the last five years is as under:

Year	Total Gas imported (in MMSCMD)	Growth w.r.t. last year (%)
2020-21	11.7	14%
2021-22	7.3	-38%
2022-23	2.8	-62%
2023-24	7.8	179%
2024-25	8.5	9%
2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	13.0	-
2025-26 (Apr-Oct)	9.1	-30%

(Source: Ministry of Power)

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

For increasing domestic gas production, Government of India has notified Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) for the award of exploration acreages shifting from Production Sharing mechanism to Revenue Sharing mechanism. Government further notified policy framework for early

monetization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) (2017), Discovered Small Field policy (2018), policy reforms in 2019, where many of the processes and approvals were relaxed to promote “Ease of Doing Business”, Revenue Share from Category II & III type of basins were removed, except for windfall gains, 7 years Royalty Holiday for Deep & Ultra-deep blocks, concessional Royalty Rates for Deepwater and for ultra-deep water blocks, and fiscal incentives have been provided for early monetization of fields along with Marketing and Pricing freedom for natural gas. Further, Government in 2020 allowed market price discovery through e-bidding system and in 2023 permitted a premium of 20% over the Administered Price Mechanism prices for gas produced from new well and well interventions of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited & Oil India Limited from their nomination fields.

(d) and (e): Ministry of Power has informed that existing Gas-Based Plants (GBPs) in the country remain underutilised due to the high cost of electricity generation. To meet increased demand during crunch periods, the Ministry of Power implemented Schemes for procurement of power from GBPs during peak demand periods in 2023, 2024 and 2025 through competitive bidding. Selected GBPs have been provided with a Minimum Off-take Guarantee (MGO). During the crunch periods of 2023 (April–June 2023), 2024 (March–June 2024) and 2025 (March–October 2025), energy procured from the selected GBPs under these schemes was 317 MU, 482 MU and 1,477 MU respectively. This Scheme, inter-alia, helped in improving the utilization of gas-based assets, provided additional peak support to the grid, and contributed to maintaining system

reliability during periods of elevated demand. The PLF of gas-based power plants has increased from 11.4% during 2022-23 to about 15 % during 2024-25. In addition, Ministry of Power have issued directions under Section 11 of the Electricity Act for maximization of generation from gas-based stations during the periods 26thMay 2025 to 30thJune 2025 and 1stMay 2024 to 30thJune 2024.

Policy initiatives to boost gas-based power generation and improve Plant Load Factor (PLF) of gas-based plants are expected to strengthen energy security by diversifying the energy mix and reducing reliance on coal and oil.

MULTI-MODAL LOGISTICS PARK (MMLP) PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1873. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the present status of proposed Multi-Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) projects in Andhra Pradesh including details of DPR preparation, feasibility studies, land acquisition progress (extent notified, acquired, pending), PPP/bidding stages, implementing agencies and timelines for each location;

(b) the total funds allocated, sanctioned, released, and utilised for these MMLPs during the last five years, year-wise and project-wise including approvals for pre construction activities;

(c) whether delays have occurred in DPR approval, land acquisition, statutory clearances or bid finalisation and if so, the reasons and corrective steps taken thereon; and

(d) whether new proposals for establishing or expanding MMLPs in Andhra Pradesh are under consideration and the status thereof?

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

(a): The status of proposed Multi Modal Logistic Parks (MMLPs) at Anantapur and Vishakhapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh including details of Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation, feasibility studies, land acquisition, bidding, implementing agencies and timelines for the proposed MMLPs is given at Statement-

(b) and (c): As the Projects have not been approved by the Government as on date, the issue of allocation of funds and the question of delay do not arise.

(d): No new proposal for establishing or expanding MMLPs in Andhra Pradesh is under consideration.

Sr. No.	Location	Implementation agency	Land acquisition progress	DPR/Project Status	Timelines for sanction/award/completion
1.	Anantpur	SPV comprising of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) and National Highway Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML)	204.92 Acres Land Available with APIIC	DPR completed; Project at appraisal stage.	Project is yet to be approved and hence it is not possible to give timelines for Sanction, Award and Completion.
2.	Vishakhapatnam	SPV comprising of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) and National Highway Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML)	Adequate Land available with APIIC.	Appointment of Consultant for preparing Feasibility Report/ DPR is under process.	

MSME SCHEMES IN PALNADU, ANDHRA PRADESH

1874. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the details of ongoing schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government and the number of MSMEs registered in Palnadu district of Andhra Pradesh under the Udyam Registration system during the last three years, year and category-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries in Palnadu district during the said period, year, scheme-wise and category-wise (women, minorities, SCs/STs);

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under various schemes in Palnadu district during the said period, year-wise;

(d) the details of credit support provided in Palnadu district, category-wise (SC/ST/OBC/Women/Minorities) including loan applications received, sanctioned, disbursed and pending with banks and financial institutions; and

(e) the details of MSME clusters, common facility centres, traditional industry clusters and other infrastructure, export promotion, marketing, training, tool room and skill development projects functional, sanctioned or proposed in Palnadu district during the last three years?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion, development of MSMEs in the country including in the state of Andhra Pradesh. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, PM Vishwakarma scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) scheme, etc.

The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives and measures to provide support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for improving access to finance, including in rural and semi urban areas. The details of some of the major schemes implemented by the Ministry of MSME are as under:

(i) The number of MSMEs registered in Palnadu district of Andhra Pradesh under the Udyam Registration system during the last three years including current year, year and category-wise:

Year wise Total MSMEs Registered Under Udyam and UAP For PALNADU District of Andhra Pradesh State				
FY	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Total**
2022-23	6,001	76	1	6,078
2023-24	15,100	53	-	15,153
2024-25	26,475	37	1	26,513
2025-26 (01/04/2025 - 30/11/2025)	14,272	20	-	14,292
Total:-	61,848	186	2	62,036

(ii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youths through Margin Money subsidy. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, etc. Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of the project/units admissible under manufacturing sector is Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs admissible under business, service/Trading sector, the year/category wise details are at **Statement-I**.

(iii) PM Vishwakarma was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. It includes recognition through PM Vishwakarma Certificate and ID Card, Skill Upgradation, Toolkit Incentive, Credit Support, Incentive for Digital Transactions and Marketing Support.

The achievements under the Scheme in the state of Andhra Pradesh including Palnadu district in various parameters as on 10.12.2025 are at **Statement-II**.

(iv) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), to provide credit guarantee to its Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for the loans

extended by them to MSEs without any collateral security and third-party guarantee.

The details of guarantee approved under CGS scheme, in Guntur District (including Palnadu), Andhra Pradesh are as under:

CGS - Guarantee Approved – Guntur * District								
	Women		SC		ST		OBC	
Duration	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount Approved (in Rs. Crore)	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount Approved (in Rs. Crore)	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount Approved (in Rs. Crore)	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount Approved (in Rs. Crore)
Cumulative since inception in 2000 till 30.11.2025	49,718	940	9,470	167	1,909	36	14,783	308
* Includes Guarantees approved for Palnadu District also (Earlier part of Guntur district).								

(e): The schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME are central sector and demand driven, wherein the funds are not allocated state wise. The proposals are received from the State Governments/UTs as per their requirements. The details of some of the major schemes implemented by the Ministry of MSME are as under:

(i) The Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP), several programmes are conducted on Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme, Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programme, Management Development Programme, Advance ESDP and Advance MDP. One-day EAPs for prospective entrepreneurs, including some exclusive programmes for SC/ST participants, are also conducted. The objective of the programme is to motivate

young persons (Men and Women) representing different sections of the society including SC/ST women, physically handicapped, Ex-servicemen, and BPL persons to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options and to promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country.

The number of programmes conducted and beneficiaries in Palnadu, Andhra Pradesh are as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries						
			Social Category			Gender			Total
			GEN	SC	ST	Male	Female	Other	
1.	2024-25	4	84	31	45	39	121	0	**160**
2.	2025-26 (till 04.12.2025)	1	47	5	48	41	59	0	**100**
Total		5	131	36	93	80	180	0	260

(ii) The Government is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the MSMEs for their holistic development adopting cluster development approach. Financial assistance as GoI grant is provided to establish Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes. No such proposal has been received from Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) The Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) scheme intends to establish 15 new Technology Centres and upgrade the existing Technology Centres (TCs) and provide advanced training to provide skilled manpower for MSMEs. This programme is envisioned to upgrade and expand the network of

existing TCs with focus in improving the competitiveness of MSMEs in key manufacturing industry sectors such as General Engineering, Automotive Engineering, Precision Manufacturing, Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and Fragrance & Flavour (F&F).

(iv) Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) scheme extends benefits for creating market access initiatives to Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs).

The Ministry maintains the state-wise data of beneficiaries for the PMS scheme. The category-wise number of beneficiaries for the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh		
		SC/ST	Women	Total
1	2023-24	12	43	912
2	2024-25	1	33	562
3	2025-26 As on date	4	26	136

The sanction issued to Andhra Pradesh under PMS scheme during the last and current FY is as under:

Name of the State	Total Sanction Issued FY 2024-25	Sanction issued in FY 2025-26 till 01.12.2025
Andhra Pradesh	41,80,655	37,78,007

STATEMENT-I

The year/category wise number of beneficiaries under PMEGP in Palnadu district during last three years as follows:

Sr. No.	Financial Year	General	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	TOTAL	Of which Women
1	2022-23	19	1	18	6	4	48	26
2	2023-24	43	2	17	21	23	106	56
3	2024-25	36	0	16	34	23	109	60

Year- wise the funds Allocated, Released and Utilised under PMEGP scheme in Palnadu district is as follows:

(Rs. In lakh)				
Sr. No.	**Financial Year**	**Funds Allocated**	**Funds Released**	**Funds Utilized**
1	2022-23	380.94	380.94	236.33
2	2023-24	374.00	636.59	636.59
3	2024-25	429.22	553.29	553.29

The details of applications received, sanctioned and disbursed under PMEGP in Palnadu district during last three years is as follows:

Year	Applications Received	Sanctioned by Banks	Disbursed	Pending with Banks
Scheduled Caste				
2022-23	63	25	6	9
2023-24	368	35	21	68
2024-25	106	42	34	15

Year	Applications Received	Sanctioned by Banks	Disbursed	Pending with Banks
Scheduled Tribes				
2022-23	27	7	4	3
2023-24	136	33	23	44
2024-25	41	25	23	4

Year	Applications Received	Sanctioned by Banks	Disbursed	Pending with Banks
Other Backward Classes				
2022-23	64	35	18	5
2023-24	189	58	17	22
2024-25	103	29	16	12

Year	Applications Received	Sanctioned by Banks	Disbursed	Pending with Banks
Minorities				
2022-23	4	4	1	0
2023-24	22	3	2	4
2024-25	12	6	0	1

Year	Applications Received	Sanctioned by Banks	Disbursed	Pending with Banks
Of which women				
2022-23	56	31	11	7
2023-24	389	51	25	58
2024-25	126	43	31	13

STATEMENT-II

The achievements under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme in the state of Andhra Pradesh in various parameters as on 10.12.2025 are as under:

Parameters	PAN India	Andhra Pradesh
Total no. of Beneficiaries Registered	30,00,000	2,22,947
No. of Beneficiaries who have completed Basic Skill Training	23,11,325	1,69,994
No. of Beneficiaries whose loans have been sanctioned	5,23,316	42,994
No. of Beneficiaries whose loans have been disbursed	4,38,484	34,046
No. of Toolkits distributed to door steps of Beneficiaries	10,90,878	65,401

Category-wise Number of Beneficiaries registered under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme in Palnadu District, Andhra Pradesh as on 10.12.2025 are as under:

Category	Palnadu	Percentage (%)	Andhra Pradesh	Percentage (%)
Female	4,010	54.5	1,08,510	48.7
Male	3,340	45.5	1,14,437	51.3
SC	2,516	34.2	38,791	17.4
ST	1,082	14.7	8,045	3.6
OBC	2,997	40.7	1,39,636	62.6
General	755	10.4	36,475	16.4
Divyangjan	68	0.9	1,689	0.8
Minorities	250	3.4	9,867	4.4
Total	7,350	100	2,22,947	100

Social Category-wise number of Beneficiaries registered in the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Female	Male	SC	ST	OBC	General	Minorities	Total
FY 2023-24	20	110	56	1	66	7	3	130
FY 2024-25	3,955	3,121	2,327	1,080	2,926	743	246	7,076
FY 2025-26	35	109	133	1	5	5	1	144
Grand Total								7,350

The number of Beneficiaries who have applied, received sanction and disbursement applications for Palnadu in the last three years category-wise are as follows-

Status	Total	Female	Male	SC	ST	OBC	General	Divyangjan	Minorities
No. of PM Vishwakarma Beneficiaries sanctioned with collateral free loans (with 5% interest)	810	368	442	265	51	416	78	5	34
Loan Sanctioned Amount (INR)	7,17,71,250	3,18,66,000	3,99,05,250	2,29,45,250	46,00,000	3,69,76,000	72,50,000	4,50,000	32,50,000
No. of PM Vishwakarma Beneficiaries Disbursed collateral free loans (with 5% interest)	757	341	416	245	48	390	74	5	31
Loan Disbursed Amount (INR)	6,72,21,250	2,95,66,000	3,76,55,250	2,11,95,250	44,50,000	3,46,76,000	69,00,000	4,50,000	29,50,000

एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय

1875. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024 तक खोले जाने वाले विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) ऐसे राज्यों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने अभी तक उपरोक्त योजना के अंतर्गत निःशुल्क भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं कराई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त विद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए भूमि की आवश्यकता/उपलब्धता संबंधी नियमों में ढील देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में बालिकाओं में शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों के अंतर्गत कोई विशिष्ट नीति लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): ईएमआरएस की आवश्यकता की समीक्षा समय-समय पर की जाती है।

(ख): मार्च 2024 तक, 404 ईएमआरएस कार्यात्मक बनाए गए थे। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग): ईएमआरएस की संख्या जिनके लिए राज्यों द्वारा बाधाओं (ऋण भारों) से मुक्त भूमि प्रदान नहीं की गई है, का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): सितंबर, 2020 में, 15 एकड़ भूमि की आवश्यकता के मानदंड को 10 एकड़ तक की ढील (शिथिलता) प्रदान की गई थी। 10 एकड़ भूमि में आवश्यक भवनों और खेल सुविधाओं को समायोजित किया जा सकता है। छोटे भूखंडों के मामले में केवल खेल के मैदान और अन्य खेल कोर्ट के आकार को आनुपातिक रूप से कम करना होगा।

(ङ): ईएमआरएस, जब बारहवीं कक्षा तक कार्यात्मक होते हैं, तो प्रति विद्यालय छात्रों की कुल अधिकतम स्वीकृत संख्या 480 होती है, जिसमें लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए समान संख्या में सीटें आरक्षित होती हैं।

विवरण-I

मार्च, 2024 तक कार्यात्मक किए गए ईएमआरएस का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यात्मक ईएमआरएस
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	28
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5
3	असम	1
4	बिहार	0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	74
6	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1
7	गुजरात	34
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6
10	झारखंड	7
11	कर्नाटक	12
12	केरल	4
13	लद्दाख	0
14	मध्य प्रदेश	63
15	महाराष्ट्र	37
16	मणिपुर	3
17	मेघालय	0
18	मिजोरम	6
19	नागालैंड	3
20	ओडिशा	32
21	राजस्थान	30
22	सिक्किम	4
23	तमिलनाडु	8
24	तेलंगाना	23
25	त्रिपुरा	6
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	2
27	उत्तराखंड	4
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	7
	योग	**404**

<u>विवरण-II</u>

ईएमआरएस, जिनके लिए राज्यों द्वारा बाधाओं (ऋण भारों) से मुक्त भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है, का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	ईएमआरएस की संख्या जिनके लिए राज्यों द्वारा बाधाओं (ऋण भारों) से मुक्त भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1
2	मेघालय	4
3	ओडिशा	3
4	मणिपुर	1
5	छत्तीसगढ़	4
6	झारखंड	3
7	महाराष्ट्र	1

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए सीएसआर निधि

1876. श्री अरुण कुमार सागरः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार के अधीन तेल क्षेत्र के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत धनराशि आवंटित की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और मंत्रालय के अधीन उक्त तेल क्षेत्र के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों के क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए सीएसआर के अंतर्गत वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार धनराशि आवंटित की है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों के क्षेत्रों में लाभान्वित हुए व्यक्तियों का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन धनराशियों के उचित उपयोग और व्यय के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 135 के अनुसार प्रत्येक कंपनी जिसका निवल मूल्य 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, या कारोबार 1,000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, या निवल लाभ 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है, उसे कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में कंपनी के औसत निवल लाभ का कम से कम 2 प्रतिशत सीएसआर पर खर्च करना अनिवार्य है। तेल और गैस पीएसयू का सीएसआर व्यय देश के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों (आकांक्षी जिलों) सहित क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है। राज्य और जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय का विवरण, प्रमुख तेल और गैस पीएसयू द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर परियोजना/गतिविधियाँ उनकी संबंधित वेबसाइटों अर्थात् www.ongcindia.com, www.iocl.com,www.bharatpetroleum.com,www.hindustanpetroleum.com,www.gailonline.com, www.oil-india.com पर उपलब्ध हैं। सीएसआर परियोजनाएं उस क्षेत्र और समाज के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए शुरू की जाती हैं जहाँ परियोजना क्रियान्वित की जाती है। चूँकि, सीएसआर गतिविधियां व्यापक क्षेत्र को कवर करती हैं, इसलिए लाभार्थीवार विवरण कैप्चर नहीं किए जाते हैं। सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर गतिविधियों की योजना बनाने, निर्णय लेने, निष्पादित करने और निगरानी करने के लिए सक्षम है। सरकार सीएसआर निधि खर्च करने के मानदंडों के अलावा कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 135 के तहत निर्दिष्ट प्रावधानों, लोक उद्यम विभाग (डीपीई), वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी सीएसआर व्यय पर दिशानिर्देशों और कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति द्वारा निर्देशित किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र या गतिविधि में खर्च करने के संबंध में कंपनियों को विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS

1877. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the total number of projects sanctioned under the scheme in Maharashtra;

(c) the details of initiatives taken by the Government under RDSS in Maharashtra for improving infrastructure of DISCOMs including upgradation of sub-stations, transformers and feeders;

(d) the number of urban and rural towns covered under RDSS in Maharashtra;

(e) the expected outcomes of these initiatives in terms of reduction in AT&C losses and improvement in power supply quality;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure private sector participation in implementation of RDSS in Maharashtra;

(g) whether any technology partners or turnkey contractors have been engaged in the State under this scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether any delays, cost escalations or logistical issues have been encountered and if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the remedial measures undertaken by the Government to resolve such issues?

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

(a): The progress of Loss reduction works and smart metering works under RDSS for the State of Maharashtra as on 03.12.2025 is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	DISCOM	Loss Reduction Works	Smart Metering Works
1	MSEDCL	35.74%	31.07%
2	BEST	29.85%	43.52%
State		**35.41%**	**31.63%**

(b) to (e): Electricity, being a concurrent subject, the supply of electricity in a reliable manner to all consumers, including upkeep, maintenance and augmentation of distribution infrastructure, in rural and urban areas, is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/ distribution utilities.

Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State through Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) under which Loss reduction works amounting to Rs 17,238 Cr and Smart metering works amounting to Rs 15,215 Cr have been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra. Loss reduction works include works for new substations and Distribution Transformers, upgradation of substations and Distribution Transformers (DTs), replacement and augmentation of HT and LT lines, agricultural feeder separation, feeder bifurcation, HVDS (High Voltage Distribution System), disaster resilient works, household electrification works etc. Further, Smart metering works for 2.36 Cr consumers, 4.11 lakh DTs and 29,214 Feeders have been sanctioned. The

above works have been sanctioned for 34 districts in Maharashtra, including the urban and rural areas, based on the project proposal submitted by the State.

The completion of the above works will result in improving the operational efficiency of the DISCOMs including reduction in AT&C losses and improvement of power supply. The targeted outcomes under the scheme based on the action plan submitted by the State for the parameters of AT&C loss and power supply is enclosed at **Statement.**

(f) and (g): Under RDSS, Smart Metering is being carried out through Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) will provide smart metering services in DBFOOT (Design Build Fund Own Operate & Transfer) mode.

Further, for loss reduction works, distribution utilities are the Project Implementing Agencies and works are being carried out through the Turnkey contractors of the respective distribution utilities as per the scheme guidelines.

(h) and (i): Initially there were some challenges in the implementation of sanctioned works under the scheme due to delay in administrative approvals such as technical/ financial evaluation, State Government approval, signing of agreements, approval of General Technical Particulars (GTP), etc. Other factors which affect the progress of works include extreme weather conditions such as intense rainfall, flooding etc. Ministry of Power and the Nodal Agencies are regularly following up with the States and distribution utilities on the progress of tendering, award and physical progress of sanctioned works and are handholding the utilities in resolving issues, if any. As a result, the works have

now picked up pace. Further, as per the scheme guidelines, cost escalation over and above the sanctioned cost has to be borne by the respective State/ distribution utility.

STATEMENT

Parameters of AT&C loss and power supply

DISCOM	Parameter	Unit	FY26 Target
MSEDCL	AT&C losses	%	13%
MSEDCL	Hours of supply (Rural)	Avg. Hours/ Day	23:00
MSEDCL	Hours of supply (Urban)	Avg. Hours/ Day	23:42
BEST	AT&C losses	%	7.50%
BEST	Hours of supply (Urban)	Avg. Hours/ Day	23:57

NATIONWIDE ROLLOUT OF IES

1878. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

(a) the components, design architecture and functional layers of the India Energy Stack (IES) initiative envisaged by the Government along with the key outcomes expected;

(b) whether the Government has selected pilot utilities for the proof-of-concept implementation of the IES, if so, the details thereof including the names of such utilities and the criteria adopted for their selection;

(c) the proposed timeline and key milestones for the nationwide rollout of the IES;

(d) the budget allocated and the expenditure incurred to date for the development, testing and rollout of the IES; and

(e) the steps being taken to integrate the existing Operational Technology and Information Technology systems of GENCOs, TRANSCOs and DISCOMs with the IES to ensure interoperability and avoid duplication, fragmentation or technological isolation?

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

(a) to (e): India Energy Stack (IES) is envisioned to create a universal digital blueprint for the power sector as a whole so that the disparate parts of the power system can connect and communicate securely through standard protocols. The Ministry has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators, Gencos, Transcos, etc for roadmap of IES including its component and design. IES aims to create a standardised platform that will enable data, services and systems to work together seamlessly across the power sector value chain.

Distribution utilities of Delhi, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mumbai have been identified for pilot implementation and timeline for demonstration of the same is FY 2026-27. Fund allocated for the development of IES is Rs. 51.3 Cr, of which Rs. 3.88 Cr has been released.

IMPACT OF MONSOON ON NHS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

1879. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of National Highways damaged during the 2025 monsoon season due to landslides, flashfloods and cloudbursts in Himachal Pradesh along with the type and extent of damage recorded at each location;

(b) the estimated repair and reconstruction costs for each damaged highway stretch, categorised under immediate restoration, permanent rectification works and long-term resilience-enhancement measures;

(c) whether slope instability due to weak rock formations, intense rainfall patterns, cloudbursts exceeding normal precipitation in affected areas and anthropogenic activities such as inadequate slope protection and drainage systems played a role in such damage and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the timeline for restoration of traffic flow on critical corridor;

(e) the implementation status of disaster-resilient infrastructure measures, including geo- synthetic reinforcement, slope stabilisation and installation of mesh barriers for landslide prevention, and early warning systems for cloudburst-prone areas; and

(f) whether funds under the SDRF, NDRF and recovery reconstruction fund are also being used for highway restoration projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): The details of National Highways (NHs) damaged during the 2025 monsoon season due to landslides, flashfloods and cloudbursts in Himachal Pradesh along with status of restoration of traffic, status of temporary and

permanent restoration works including status of sanction and the timeline for permanent restoration is enclosed as **Statement**.

The primary reasons for such damages include breach of embankments, landslides, slips, damages of protection work, culverts, etc. due to rainfall, floods, erosion, drainage / associated hydraulic conditions, etc.

Government encourages the adoption of innovative technologies or methods to enhance the durability and reduce the maintenance requirements of NHs (depending upon factors such as rainfall, terrain type, soil category, etc.). Such technologies or methods include stabilization of subgrade, geosynthetic reinforced layer(s) in sub-base / base, concrete roads / white-topping, perpetual pavement, High performance bituminous mixes, modified bitumen / bituminous mixes, Fiber Reinforced Concrete, Cement Grouted Bituminous Mixes, etc. Automated and Intelligent Machine-Aided Construction has been adopted which ensures cloud-based maintenance records and quality work.

Various initiatives taken for developing disaster resilient NHs infrastructure including NHs in Hilly States/Union Territories with specific focus on excavation/cutting/stabilization of slopes includes: -

i. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Ltd (THDCIL) for specialized landslide treatment measures for the States of Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

ii. Decision taken in November, 2024 for implementation of cost-effective long term remedial measures of landslide prone areas in hilly regions as per Expert Committee Report.

iii. Decision taken to henceforth ensure implementation of slope cutting and stabilization works in the first instance to be followed up by road construction works for NHs in Hilly/Mountainous terrain. Road works are to commence only after protection measures are completed section-wise.

iv. Finalization of a comprehensive policy circular in November, 2025 for additional augmented and systematic remedial measures to address concerns regarding construction of NHs in Hilly Regions.

v. MoU signed with Defence Geo-informatics Research Establishment (DGRE) for Technological collaboration of Geo-hazard mitigation measures on National Highways.

vi. MoU signed with Geological Survey of India (GSI) on Geological investigation for tunnels and sharing of data for Geohazard Studies.

vii. MoU signed by National Highways Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) with National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM) for broad area of collaboration in geotechnical Investigation scrutiny for tunnel projects, road projects, review/ proof check of design and drawings of tunnel during DPR /construction stage, checking of adequacy of instrumentation and monitoring devices, tunnel safety audit, formulation of scientific investigation

based on rock mechanics and rock engineering for work package, training to officials, etc.

viii. MoU signed with NIRM for peer review of Detailed Project Report for Shillong – Silchar Greenfield high-speed corridor.

Initiatives have also been taken through funding a research scheme to IIT Roorkee for Development of Guidelines for the Assessment of Hillslope Instability using Instrumentation & Real Time Monitoring; an MoU has also been signed separately for study of Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR)-based landslide monitoring and early warning system along a 100-km stretch of the Chardham Pilgrimage Route, Uttarakhand. It is also planned to install Early Warning & alert System capable of detecting landslide, land sinking, water table movement and communicating the location and daily status of the rockfall area covered with Protection Meshes / Rockfall barriers in Parwanoo-Solan section of NH-5 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Funds under NDRF and SDRF are not earmarked for restoration of NHs damaged due to disasters.

STATEMENT

The details of National Highways (NHs) damaged during the 2025 monsoon season due to landslides, flashfloods and cloudbursts in Himachal Pradesh along with status of restoration of traffic, status of temporary and permanent restoration works including status of sanction and the timeline for permanent restoration

Section	NH No.	Length of damage (m)	Status of Traffic Restoration	Target for completion of permanent restoration works	Tentative cost of permanent restoration works (Rs. Cr.)	Status of Sanction of temporary restoration works	Status of Sanction of permanent restoration works	Status of implementation of restoration works
Sections entrusted to NHAI								
Kiratpur-Manali	205, 154, 03	15,165	(i) Traffic restored in full width in 3230 mtr. (ii) Traffic restored in partial/reduced width in 11,935 mtr	June, 2026	544	Rs. 80.42 cr sanctioned;	Rs. 388 cr sanctioned	By temporary restoration Kullu Manali connected and traffic plying in 2 lane and Manali Bypass connectivity restored. Bids for permanent restoration of 9 Nos. locations received and for other locations bids invited.
Parwano-Solan-Shimla	5	680	Muck Removed from all locations; Service road closed in 50 mtr length;	March, 2026	26	Rs. 3.5 cr sanctioned	-	Landslide removed from all locations and traffic is through

Section	NH No.	Length of damage (m)	Status of Traffic Restoration	Target for completion of permanent restoration works	Tentative cost of permanent restoration works (Rs. Cr.)	Status of Sanction of temporary restoration works	Status of Sanction of permanent restoration works	Status of implementation of restoration works
Shimla-Mataur	205, 103, 03, 503	2,595	Traffic restored in full width except for 100 mtr length	Dec. 2025	7	Temp. restoration under scope of contract	Rs. 7.87 cr sanctioned	Temp. restoration completed. Permanent restoration completed except at 2 locations.
Pathankot-Mandi	154	2,165	Traffic restored in full width except in 600 m.	Dec., 2025	32	Rs. 0.88 cr sanctioned.	Rs 13.47 cr sanctioned.	Temp. restoration works completed. Permanent restoration works taken up.
Sub-Total (NHAI)		**20,605**			**609**	**Sanctioned – Rs.84.80 Cr**	**Sanctioned – Rs. 409.34 cr.**	
Sections entrusted to State PWD/MoRTH PIUs								
Banikhet - Chamba - Bharmour	154A	13,500	Traffic through	June, 2026	235	Rs. 2.41 cr sanctioned in FY 24-25; FDR for Rs.19.5 Cr allocated and till 09.12.2025 estimates amounting to Rs. 26.78	Rs. 3.29 Cr sanctioned under emergency provision of PBMC works; Estimate for Special repair amounting to Rs. 93.36 cr sanctioned.	Sanctioned works taken up.
Sainj – Luhri - Aut	305	21,380	Traffic through	June, 2026	50		Rs. 2.58 cr sanctioned under PBMC emergency works; Rs. 2.44 cr sanctioned.	Sanctioned work taken up.

Section	NH No.	Length of damage (m)	Status of Traffic Restoration	Target for completion of permanent restoration works	Tentative cost of permanent restoration works (Rs. Cr.)	Status of Sanction of temporary restoration works	Status of Sanction of permanent restoration works	Status of implementation of restoration works
Theog – Hatkoti	705	9,350	Traffic Through	May, 2026	10	Crore Sanctioned	-	-
Shimla – Rampur - Wangtoo-Kaurik	5	38,750	Traffic Through	May, 2026	30		Rs. 0.89 cr sanctioned under PBMC.	Sanctioned work taken up
Snail - Hatkoti	707	3,160	Traffic Through	Jan, 2026	5		-	Restoration works undertaken under EPC contract
Mcleodganj - Dharamshala	503	1,560	Traffic through except from km 14/590 to km 16/00 for which traffic is through from alternate route. Likely to be restored by end of Dec., 2025.	May, 2026	25		Emergency work for 0.94 cr approved.	Sanctioned work under implementation
Bankhandi – Bhota	503A	230	Traffic Through	June, 2026	-		Rs. 0.17 cr sanctioned.	Sanctioned work of Rs. 0.17 cr taken up.
Hamirpur-Karnohal-Kalwahn-Mandi	3	11,080	Traffic Through.	May, 2026	10	-	-	Works undertaken under EPC contract

Section	NH No.	Length of damage (m)	Status of Traffic Restoration	Target for completion of permanent restoration works	Tentative cost of permanent restoration works (Rs. Cr.)	Status of Sanction of temporary restoration works	Status of Sanction of permanent restoration works	Status of implementation of restoration works
PIU Paonta Sahib	707	1,250	Traffic Through	June, 2026	10	-	-	Works undertaken under EPC contract
Sub-Total (State PWD+PIUs of MoRT&H)		**1,00,260**			**375**	**Sanctioned – Rs.29.19 cr.**	**Sanctioned – Rs. 103.67 Cr.**	
Total		**1,20,910**			**984**	**Sanctioned – Rs.114 cr.**	**Sanctioned – Rs.513 cr.**	

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1880. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether under the Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), a Common Facility Centre for the hosiery and readymade garment cluster in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, was approved in 2021 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated cost of the project, grant released by the Government so far and status of physical progress of the project;

(c) whether the anticipated timeline for completion of the project was March, 2025; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in completion of the project?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. Under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), the proposal for setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Hosiery & Readymade Garments Cluster, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh was approved during FY 2021-22 at a total project cost of Rs. 8.2298 crore. The total GoI grant released so far is Rs. 4.03256 crore. The status of physical progress of the project is upto 57.92%.

(c) and (d): The State Government requested for extension for the completion of the project till March, 2026 in the meeting of National Project Approval Committee (NPAC) dated 11.08.2025, which was ratified on 21.08.2025. The reason for delay includes impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and delays in tendering & procurement process as reported by the State.

एमएसएमई के प्रदर्शन में वृद्धि और तेज़ी

1881. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एमएसएमई के प्रदर्शन में वृद्धि और तेजी (रैम्प) योजना के अंतर्गत दमण और दीव में स्थित सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) उद्योगों में खर्च की निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन ने रैम्प दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत अधिदेशित कोई रणनीतिक निवेश योजना (एसआईपी) तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) दमण और दीव में सरकार द्वारा रैम्प के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित एमएसएमई इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन उद्योगों की श्रेणीयों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें इसके लिए निधियन प्रदान की गई हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (ग): दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव की कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजनाओं (एसआईपी) का मूल्यांकन एसआईपी मूल्यांकन समिति (एसआईपीईसी) द्वारा किया गया था और एसआईपी मूल्यांकन समिति (एसआईपीईसी) द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को 30 दिसंबर 2024 को

आयोजित बैठक के दौरान रैम्प कार्यक्रम समिति (आरपीसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था। दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव द्वारा कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजना (एसआईपी) के अंतर्गत प्रस्तुत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और श्रेणियों में 5300 से अधिक एमएसएमई को कवर करके रैम्प के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्त पोषण के हिस्से के रूप में 58.24 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दमण और दीव में स्थित एमएसएमई उद्योगों के लिए एमएसएमई कार्य-निष्पादन का उत्थान और गतिवर्धन (रैम्प) के अंतर्गत जारी और खर्च किए गए धनराशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**जारी की गई धनराशि (रुपये में)**	**खर्च की गई धनराशि (रुपये में)**
1.	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	शून्य	शून्य
2.	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	शून्य	शून्य
3.	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	2.91 करोड़	2.91 करोड़
4.	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26	2.60 करोड़	शून्य

सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों को मुआवज़ा देने की नीति

1882. श्री राजीव राय:

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

(क) विगत आठ वर्षों के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर दुर्घटनाओं में हुई मृत्यु, चोटों तथा दुर्घटनाओं के लिए भुगतान किए गए मुआवजे का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मृतकों को मुआवजा प्रदान करने और घायलों के उपचार संबंधी नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओं और खर्च की गई राशि का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त अवधि के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के प्रमुख कारणों की समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पुलिस विभागों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2017 से 2024 के लिए देश में सड़क की सभी श्रेणियों पर सड़क दुर्घटना में हुई मौतों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के अनुसार संलग्न है। वर्ष 2017 से 2024 के लिए देश के सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क दुर्घटना में हुई मौतों और चोटों का विवरण नीचे की तालिका में दिया गया है –

वर्ष	सड़क दुर्घटना में हुई मौतें	चोट
2017	53,796	1,39,856
2018	56,310	1,40,133
2019	56,587	1,37,600
2020	50,251	1,10,087
2021	56,007	1,17,765
2022	61,038	1,44,352
2023	63,112	1,43,031
2024	64,673	1,45,877

टिप्पण – दिनांक 08.12.2025 के अनुसार ईडीएआर पोर्टल से लिए गए वर्ष 2024 के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल का डेटा।

(ग): मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 161 के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार को हिट और रन मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु या गंभीर चोट के संबंध में मुआवजा प्रदान करना होता है। तदनुसार, सरकार ने सा.का.नि. 163(अ) दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 2022 को हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटना योजना, 2022 के पीड़ितों को हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के कारण व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु या गंभीर चोट के संबंध में मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए मुआवजे को अधिसूचित किया है। यह योजना 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से लागू की गई है। इस योजना के तहत, मृत्यु के मामले में 2 लाख रुपये की एक निश्चित राशि और गंभीर चोट के मामले में 50,000 रुपये की एक निश्चित राशि प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 162 के तहत कानूनी अधिदेश के अनुसार, सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ित योजना, 2025 के लिए कैशलेस उपचार को का.आ. 2015 (अ) दिनांक 05.05.2025 के माध्यम से अधिसूचित किया गया है। विभिन्न हितधारकों की प्रक्रिया प्रवाह, भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (एसओपी) का विवरण देने वाले व्यापक दिशानिर्देश का.आ. 2489 (अ) दिनांक 04.06.2025 के माध्यम से

जारी किए गए हैं। सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के पीड़ित दुर्घटना की तारीख से अधिकतम 7 दिनों की अवधि के लिए प्रति दुर्घटना प्रति पीड़ित 1.5 लाख ₹ तक के कैशलेस उपचार के हकदार हैं और किसी भी श्रेणी की सड़क पर मोटर वाहन के उपयोग के कारण होने वाली सभी सड़क दुर्घटनाओं पर लागू होते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित हिट एंड रन दुर्घटनाओं के मुआवजे पर व्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	**किया गया व्यय (करोड़ में)**
2022-23	1.78
2023-24	50.81
2024-25	84.06
2025-26 अक्टूबर, 2025 तक)	74.94

(घ): सड़क सुरक्षा प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजना का एक अभिन्न और अपरिहार्य घटक है। सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की सड़क सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा के रूप में विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) की शुरुआत के साथ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क सुरक्षा पहल तृतीय पक्ष लेखा परीक्षकों/विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव सभी चरणों में अनिवार्य कर दी गई है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, व्यापक सड़क सुरक्षा पहलुओं के लिए व्यय की जाने वाली आवंटित धनराशि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए शामिल संरचनाओं के आधार पर विकास परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत के 2.21% से 15% तक अलग-अलग होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं के बीच जागरूकता और प्रचार के निर्माण की योजना को भी लागू करती है और मॉडल ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों/केंद्रों की स्थापना, मॉडल निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्रों की स्थापना, सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्रणाली में सुधार और सुदृढ़ीकरण आदि के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परिवहन विभागों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान इन पहलों के लिए जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ङ): आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सड़क दुर्घटनाएं कई कारणों से होती हैं जिसमें तेज गति से वाहन (ड्राइविंग) चलाना, मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग करना, शराब और नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन कर ड्राइविंग करना, गलत साइड में ड्राइविंग करना/लेन अनुशासनहीनता, लाल बत्ती का उल्लंघन, हेलमेट और सीट बेल्ट जैसे सुरक्षा उपकरणों का उपयोग न करना, वाहन की स्थिति, मौसम की स्थिति, सड़क की स्थिति, आदि शामिल है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2017 से 2024 तक सड़क दुर्घटना मौतों की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8060	7,556	7,984	7,039	8,186	8,293	8,137	8346
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	110	175	127	73	157	148	145	168
3	असम	2783	2,966	3,208	2,629	3,036	2,994	3,296	3351
4	बिहार	5554	6,729	7,205	6,699	7,660	8,898	8,873	9347
5	छत्तीसगढ़	4136	4,592	5,003	4,606	5,371	5,834	6,166	6945
6	गोवा	328	262	297	223	226	271	290	286
7	गुजरात	7289	7,996	7,390	6,170	7,452	7,618	7,854	7717
8	हरियाणा	5120	5,118	5,057	4,507	4,706	4,915	4,968	4689
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1203	1,208	1,146	893	1,052	1,032	889	869
10	झारखंड	3256	3,542	3,801	3,044	3,513	3,898	4,173	4114
11	कर्नाटक	10609	10,990	10,958	9,760	10,038	11,702	12,321	12390
12	केरल	4131	4,303	4,440	2,979	3,429	4,317	4,080	3880
13	मध्य प्रदेश	10177	10,706	11,249	11,141	12,057	13,427	13,798	14791
14	महाराष्ट्र	12264	13,261	12,788	11,569	13,528	15,224	15,366	15715
15	मणिपुर	136	134	156	127	110	127	73	72
16	मेघालय	182	182	179	144	187	162	168	197
17	मिजोरम	60	45	48	42	56	113	96	110
18	नागालैंड	41	39	26	53	55	73	86	62
19	ओडिशा	4790	5,315	5,333	4,738	5,081	5,467	5,739	6142
20	पंजाब	4463	4,740	4,525	3,898	4,589	4,756	4,829	4759
21	राजस्थान	10444	10,320	10,563	9,250	10,043	11,104	11,762	11790
22	सिक्किम	78	85	73	47	56	92	57	67
23	तमिलनाडु	17918	18,392	18,129	14,527	15,384	17,884	18,347	18449
24	तेलंगाना	6596	6,603	6,964	6,882	7,557	7,559	7,660	7949
25	त्रिपुरा	161	213	239	192	194	241	261	226
26	उत्तराखंड	942	1,047	867	674	820	1,042	1,054	1090
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	20124	22,256	22,655	19,149	21,227	22,595	23,652	24118
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	6098	5,711	5,767	5,128	5,800	6,002	6,027	6678
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	21	19	20	14	20	19	24	29
30	चंडीगढ़	107	98	104	53	96	83	67	75
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली	43	54	49	64	76*	90*	74	95
32	दमन और दीव	36	35	28	*	*	*	*	
33	दिल्ली	1584	1,690	1,463	1,196	1,239	1,461	1,457	1551
34	जम्मू और कश्मीर#	926	984	996	728	774	805	893	831

35	लद्दाख	—	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	56	62	59	61
36	लक्षद्वीप	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
37	पुडुचेरी	233	226	147	145	140	181	149	218
कुल (संपूर्ण भारत)		**150003**	**1,57,593**	**158984**	**138383**	**153972**	**168491**	**172890**	**177177**

टिप्पण:

1. *वर्ष 2020 से आगे के दमन और दीव के डेटा को दादरा और नगर हवेली में शामिल किया गया है

2. पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए कैलेंडर वर्ष 2015 से 2017, 2019 और 2020 और तमिलनाडु के लिए कैलेंडर वर्ष 2017 से 2020 के लिए डेटा का मिलान किया गया है।

3. दिनांक 08.12.2025 को ईडीएआर पोर्टल से लिए गए वर्ष 2024 के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल के डेटा।

एनए: उपलब्ध नहीं

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न सड़क सुरक्षा पहलों/योजनाओं के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	**कार्यकलाप/कार्यक्रम**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में व्यय**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2023–24**	**वित्त वर्ष 2023–24 में व्यय**	**बजट अनुमान वित्त वर्ष 2024-25**	**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में व्यय**
1	सड़क सुरक्षा प्रचार उपाय और जागरूकता अभियान, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग दुर्घटना राहत सेवा योजना (एनएचएआरएसएस), असंगठित क्षेत्र में ड्राइवरों का पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण और मानव संसाधन विकास आदि।	189.50	68.67	138.10	85.04	103.50	99.20
2	निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्र (राजस्व)	33.00	14.60	24.00	17.77	19.50	10.65
3	सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्रणाली में सुधार और सुदृढ़ीकरण	15.00*	30.33	50.00	38.00	38.00	16.04

*संशोधित अनुमान चरण में 40.00 करोड़ रुपये

MSMES REGISTERED ON UDYAM PORTAL

1883. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:
SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:
SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

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

(a) the total number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered on the Udyam Portal since its inception on 1st July, 2020 till date, year, district and State/UT-wise; and

(b) the total number of enterprises classified as MSMEs that are listed on stock market exchanges including the BSE, SME and NSE Emerge platforms as on date?

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

(a): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. As on 30.11.2025, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the country on the Udyam Registration (UR) Portal and Udyam Assist Platform was 7.22 crore. Year and State /UT-wise details are given at **Statement.**

(b): As per the information received from Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Mumbai, MSME classification is not captured in any exchange. However, the number of SMEs listed on stock exchange in terms of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements (ICDR)) Regulations is detailed below:

Name of the Stock Exchange	**Number of SMEs listed on the Stock Exchange**
BSE	665
NSE	690

STATEMENT

Total Number of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered across the country (State-wise) Reported Under Udyam and UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 30/11/2025

Sl. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1,784	2,896	3,824	5,377	4,322	2,649
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	64,507	145,720	243,233	1,314,704	1,418,041	462,513
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	694	2,211	6,893	10,972	14,514	9,183
4	ASSAM	16,835	71,430	132,127	401,836	469,704	262,484
5	BIHAR	89,388	219,536	321,254	1,631,465	1,128,025	479,446
6	CHANDIGARH	5,752	9,520	10,089	22,403	17,245	10,226
7	CHHATTISGARH	32,769	68,186	107,820	474,339	393,764	166,946
8	DELHI	89,498	134,637	178,674	419,148	316,886	196,104
9	GOA	5,992	8,552	15,399	46,075	31,964	14,988
10	GUJARAT	243,691	393,791	518,068	1,387,206	986,437	530,160
11	HARYANA	102,882	179,447	236,586	518,409	541,442	270,855
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12,729	26,727	46,964	88,145	100,770	45,381
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	26,237	73,934	103,201	291,616	219,145	71,441
14	JHARKHAND	42,675	82,394	141,302	613,647	374,612	179,840
15	KARNATAKA	150,898	312,244	420,050	1,536,197	1,709,727	545,481
16	KERALA	71,143	116,718	179,135	621,804	505,609	230,770
17	LADAKH	727	2,285	3,195	7,178	4,229	1,771
18	LAKSHADWEEP	38	207	328	395	1,132	266
19	MADHYA PRADESH	110,745	243,957	841,559	1,370,863	1,375,095	526,671
20	MAHARASHTRA	640,087	963,540	1,205,973	2,726,316	2,564,466	1,329,369
21	MANIPUR	10,252	13,564	21,002	46,861	45,363	28,443
22	MEGHALAYA	686	2,190	6,600	15,703	21,069	19,323
23	MIZORAM	1,100	3,518	7,804	16,426	14,047	6,056
24	NAGALAND	711	3,310	7,281	25,888	18,364	14,126
25	ODISHA	48,997	105,241	170,685	1,042,371	583,133	285,054
26	PUDUCHERRY	3,817	8,129	11,445	35,635	31,056	12,657
27	PUNJAB	100,976	182,887	269,721	594,496	576,464	274,825
28	RAJASTHAN	233,505	389,821	515,117	1,131,039	1,249,169	573,678
29	SIKKIM	343	1,765	3,117	7,936	13,176	6,245
30	TAMIL NADU	309,284	536,698	725,974	1,769,419	1,666,424	778,500
31	TELANGANA	96,664	159,971	229,277	1,021,311	893,126	1,139,076
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3,029	4,131	5,049	9,482	7,486	4,113
33	TRIPURA	1,656	6,683	16,519	168,558	67,623	29,587

34	UTTAR PRADESH	217,151	412,762	1,468,866	2,518,455	2,013,970	1,172,198
35	UTTARAKHAND	22,429	49,311	72,614	209,809	154,270	84,538
36	WEST BENGAL	62,646	168,892	277,007	2,764,631	1,092,562	523,824
	Total:-	**2,822,317**	**5,106,805**	**8,523,752**	**24,866,115**	**20,624,431**	**10,288,787**

PROGRESS UNDER RDSS

1884. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) the progress under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) till September 2025, State-wise;

(b) the reduction in AT&C losses achieved during the period;

(c) the progress of smart meter installation vis-a-vis target; and

(d) the details of the financial health indicators of State DISCOMs under the scheme?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for loss reduction and smart metering works. Till date, physical progress of ~34.01% and ~17.29% has been achieved till date under loss reduction and smart metering works, respectively.

Smart Metering works sanctioned under the scheme cover 19.79 Cr. Consumers, 2.11 lakh Feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers (DT), totaling 20.33 crore. Till date, around 3.58 Cr. smart meters have been installed under RDSS. Smart meters have also been installed by distribution utilities under their own schemes in addition to RDSS. Overall, 4.93 Cr. smart meters have been installed across the country. Works under RDSS are to be completed by March 31, 2028.

With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures taken under various schemes, the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.16% in FY25 and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY2021 to Rs. 0.11/kWh in FY2025.

The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and works sanctioned, progress of works financial health indicators i.e. AT&C loss & ACS-ARR Gap, are enclosed at **Statement-I toVI.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of funds sanctioned under RDSS

State/UT	Sanctioned cost (Rs. In Cr.)		
	Smart metering	Loss Reduction	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	462	516
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,708	14,836
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,042	1,226
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444
Bihar	2,021	10,559	12,581
Chhattisgarh	4,105	4,021	8,126
Delhi	13	324	337

Goa	469	247	716
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731
Haryana	0	6,794	6,794
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,116
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	5,034	6,098
Jharkhand	858	3,468	4,326
Karnataka	0	45	45
Kerala	8,231	3,108	11,339
Ladakh	0	876	876
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,738	18,649
Maharashtra	15,215	17,238	32,453
Manipur	121	627	748
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542
Mizoram	182	322	503
Nagaland	208	466	674
Puducherry	251	84	335
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642
Rajasthan	9,715	18,693	28,408
Sikkim	97	420	518
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803
Telangana	0	120	120
Tripura	319	598	917
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,782	40,739
Uttarakhand	1,106	2,371	3,477
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893
Grand Total	**1,30,671**	**1,52,854**	**2,83,525**

STATEMENT-II

Smart metering works sanctioned under RDSS

State/ UT	Consumer Meters (Nos.)	DT Meters (Nos.)	Feeder meters (Nos.)	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (A&NI)	83,573	1,148	114	84,835
Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	2,93,140	17,358	59,19,344
Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	10,116	688	2,98,250
Assam	63,64,798	77,547	2,782	64,45,127
Bihar	23,50,000	2,50,726	6,427	26,07153
Chhattisgarh	59,62,115	2,10,644	6,720	61,79,479
Delhi	-	766	2,755	3,521

Goa	7,41,160	8,369	827	7,50,356
Gujarat	1,64,87,100	3,00,487	-	1,67,87,587
Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	39,012	1,951	28,41,908
Jammu & Kashmir	14,07,045	88,037	2,608	14,97,690
Jharkhand	13,41,306	19,512	1,226	13,62,044
Kerala	1,32,89,361	87,615	6,025	1,33,83,001
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,80,102	4,19,396	29,708	1,34,29,206
Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	4,10,905	29,214	2,40,04,866
Manipur	1,54,400	11,451	357	1,66,208
Meghalaya	4,60,000	11,419	1,324	4,72,743
Mizoram	2,89,383	2,300	398	2,92,081
Nagaland	3,17,210	6,276	392	3,23,878
Puducherry	4,03,767	3,105	180	4,07,052
Punjab	87,84,807	1,84,044	12,563	89,81,414
Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	4,34,608	27,128	1,47,36,692
Sikkim	1,44,680	3,229	633	1,48,542
Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	4,72,500	18,274	3,04,90,774
Tripura	5,47,489	14,908	473	5,62,870
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,056	15,26,801	20,874	2,85,26,730
Uttarakhand	15,87,870	59,212	2,602	16,49,684
West Bengal	2,07,17,969	3,05,419	11,874	2,10,35,262
Grand Total	**19,79,30,131**	**52,52,692**	**2,05,475**	**20,33,88,297**

STATEMENT-III

Physical progress of loss reduction works under RDSS

State	Physical Progress
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0%
Andhra Pradesh	25%
Arunachal Pradesh	20%
Assam	51%
Bihar	49%
Chhattisgarh	50%
Delhi	0%
Goa	77%
Gujarat	49%
Haryana	14%
Himachal Pradesh	3%
Jammu and Kashmir	34%
Jharkhand	40%
Karnataka	35%

Kerala	25%
Ladakh	8%
Madhya Pradesh	48%
Maharashtra	35%
Manipur	14%
Meghalaya	18%
Mizoram	47%
Nagaland	12%
Puducherry	25%
Punjab	17%
Rajasthan	15%
Sikkim	15%
Tamil Nadu	11%
Telangana	49%
Tripura	49%
Uttar Pradesh	43%
Uttarakhand	19%
West Bengal	53%
Total	**34%**

STATEMENT-IV

State/ UT-wise details of smart meters installed under various schemes

State/ UT	Consumer	DT	Feeder	Total
Andaman & Nicobar	75,200	-	-	75,200
Andhra Pradesh	20,06,648	55,707	7,944	20,70,299
Arunachal Pradesh	43,919	286	263	44,468
Assam	50,36,639	70,265	2,879	51,09,783
Bihar	81,07,884	1,77,402	5,710	82,90,996
Chandigarh	24,214	-	-	24,214
Chhattisgarh	30,65,464	59,473	5,911	31,30,848
Delhi	2,60,000	-	-	2,60,000
Gujarat	31,55,589	1,17,780	-	32,73,369
Haryana	8,47,467	-	-	8,47,467
Himachal Pradesh	7,79,155	24,417	1,285	8,04,857
Jammu and Kashmir	10,20,502	26,275	1,424	10,48,201
Jharkhand	9,85,482	14,885	1,912	10,02,279
Kerala	1,43,156	-	2,904	1,46,060
Ladakh	55,580	1,850	79	57,509

Madhya Pradesh	31,35,946	1,10,475	22,734	32,69,155
Maharashtra	75,08,749	2,27,725	30,549	77,67,023
Manipur	21,835	432	205	22,472
Mizoram	19,940	331	286	20,557
Nagaland	28,239	845	101	29,185
Odisha	4,500	-	-	4,500
Puducherry	1,380	-	-	1,380
Punjab	18,31,098	-	-	18,31,098
Rajasthan	19,91,928	13,293	25,335	20,30,556
Sikkim	78,177	1,469	471	80,117
Tamil Nadu	1,29,641	1,220	4,340	1,35,201
Telangana	8,882	-	-	8,882
Tripura	1,19,985	4,470	473	1,24,928
Uttar Pradesh	65,65,018	2,19,948	25,014	68,09,980
Uttarakhand	3,78,023	6,503	2,474	3,87,000
West Bengal	5,37,346	35,235	6,295	5,78,876
Grand Total	**4,79,67,586**	**11,70,286**	**1,48,588**	**4,92,86,460**

STATEMENT-V

AT & C Loss

State/ UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
A&N Islands	25.30	19.80	19.77	20.76	-
Andhra Pradesh	20.42	10.56	7.74	12.05	13.57
Arunachal Pradesh	51.82	47.83	51.70	44.56	46.20
Assam	18.73	16.95	16.22	14.03	15.44
Bihar	34.40	33.94	23.45	20.32	15.51
Chandigarh	13.81	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	18.05	18.13	16.14	15.88	19.69
DNH&DD	4.97	3.77	3.17	-	-
Delhi	9.43	7.88	6.99	6.86	6.67
Goa	12.89	12.79	17.09	8.30	-
Gujarat	11.08	9.17	10.01	9.12	8.04
Haryana	17.46	14.06	12.01	11.30	10.49
Himachal Pradesh	14.02	12.90	10.57	10.98	19.56
Jammu & Kashmir	59.28	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	43.09	30.85	27.46	31.17	28.19
Karnataka	15.97	11.51	14.19	12.01	14.53
Kerala	7.83	8.08	6.87	8.82	6.61
Ladakh	-	48.29	38.61	42.46	-
Lakshadweep	11.63	-	-	-	-

Madhya Pradesh	41.72	21.36	20.45	23.28	22.77
Maharashtra	26.60	14.73	16.35	22.80	19.93
Manipur	24.56	24.28	13.82	13.41	12.90
Meghalaya	23.37	29.75	17.75	17.51	16.60
Mizoram	29.05	36.45	26.53	34.85	-
Nagaland	47.08	43.26	47.28	47.11	-
Odisha	27.41	31.45	21.67	19.53	18.13
Puducherry	20.12	14.20	21.83	17.75	-
Punjab	18.54	11.67	11.26	10.96	19.33
Rajasthan	26.18	17.49	15.44	22.08	15.18
Sikkim	25.92	30.77	36.10	27.84	45.20
Tamil Nadu	11.78	10.53	10.92	11.39	10.11
Telangana	13.33	10.65	18.65	19.17	23.38
Tripura	37.36	24.97	24.91	24.22	-
Uttar Pradesh	26.78	30.62	21.86	16.18	19.25
Uttarakhand	15.39	14.15	15.34	14.65	14.73
West Bengal	19.54	14.69	15.37	16.86	17.32
Total	**21.91**	**16.12**	**15.11**	**16.12**	**16.16**

STATEMENT-VI

ACS-ARR Gap (Rs per kWh)

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
A&N Islands	5.09	2.61	1.31	2.70	-
Andhra Pradesh	1.01	0.34	0.29	0.34	0.36
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.10	(0.30)	0.62	(0.22)	(0.26)
Bihar	0.87	0.62	0.04	(0.18)	(0.41)
Chandigarh	(0.42)	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	0.20	0.21	0.26	(0.20)	(0.19)
DNH&DD	(0.35)	(0.16)	(0.14)	-	-
Delhi	(0.64)	(0.21)	(0.01)	(0.59)	(1.16)
Goa	(0.18)	0.54	0.46	1.04	-
Gujarat	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.56)	(0.40)
Haryana	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.04)	0.07
Himachal Pradesh	0.11	0.10	0.78	0.36	0.23
Jammu & Kashmir	1.81	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	1.92	1.20	2.52	1.65	0.95
Karnataka	0.83	(0.64)	0.32	1.08	0.90
Kerala	0.19	(0.03)	0.32	(0.07)	(0.17)
Ladakh	-	0.42	2.05	0.89	-

Lakshadweep	19.44	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1.23	0.28	(0.22)	0.17	(0.04)
Maharashtra	0.53	0.05	1.17	0.21	0.60
Manipur	0.07	0.16	1.16	(0.45)	(0.20)
Meghalaya	0.40	0.56	0.73	1.14	0.01
Mizoram	1.58	0.76	1.70	1.14	-
Nagaland	0.19	(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.40)	-
Odisha	0.35	(0.37)	(0.24)	0.10	0.18
Puducherry	0.08	(0.25)	0.51	(0.18)	-
Punjab	(0.01)	(0.27)	0.19	(0.20)	(0.31)
Rajasthan	0.69	(0.31)	0.20	0.31	(0.04)
Sikkim	0.27	(0.00)	(0.72)	0.18	0.38
Tamil Nadu	1.48	0.93	0.89	0.11	(0.19)
Telangana	1.06	0.08	1.40	0.75	0.28
Tripura	(0.01)	0.40	0.80	1.03	-
Uttar Pradesh	0.89	0.52	1.28	0.50	0.71
Uttarakhand	0.10	(0.00)	0.72	0.10	(0.10)
West Bengal	0.86	(0.21)	0.22	0.17	(0.03)
Grand Total	**0.69**	**0.10**	**0.50**	**0.19**	**0.11**

CONSTRUCTION OF TWO-LANE BRIDGE ON OLD NH-17

1885. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval for the construction of a two-lane bridge and its approaches parallel to the existing Feroke Old Bridge on the old NH-17 in Kozhikode district of Kerala under the Setu Bandhan Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the timelines for various activities insisted by the Government with regard to this project;

(c) whether the State Government has completed the required procedures for the said project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has noticed any delay on the part of the State Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has approved the work of construction of a two-lane bridge with approaches parallel to the existing Feroke Old Bridge on Old NH-17 in Kozhikode District under the Setu Bandhan Scheme of the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF). Subsequently, the Government of Kerala has issued administrative sanction on 12.06.2024 for an amount of ₹55.00 crore.

The implementation of project was delayed owing to the non-availability of land, which belongs to the Railways for the construction of the approach road on the Feroke side. The matter of acquiring the land has been taken up by the State Government of Kerala with the Railways.

राज्यीय राजमार्गों का उन्नयन

1886. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) क्या राज्यीय राजमार्ग संख्या-02 (दौसा-कुचामन), राज्यीय राजमार्ग-78 (दौसा-कठूमर) और भिवानी-अलवर-राजगढ़-बांदीकुई-सिकंदरा-गंगापुर मेगा राजमार्ग इस क्षेत्र में सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं धार्मिक दृष्टि से अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं और उक्त मार्गों पर प्रतिदिन भारी यातायात होता है;

(ख) क्या उक्त राजमार्ग कई जिलों और प्रमुख धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थलों को जोड़ते हैं और उक्त राजमार्गों का उन्नयन करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने और दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के साथ उपयुक्त इंटरचेंज निर्मित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और उक्त प्रस्तावों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): सरकार को समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) से राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्य की सड़कों को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के रूप में घोषित करने/उन्नयन करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा के निर्णय संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व और प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के व्यापक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में राज्यीय राजमार्ग संख्या-02 (दौसा-कुचामन), राज्यीय राजमार्ग-78 (दौसा-कठूमर) और अलवर-राजगढ़-बांदीकुई-सिकंदरा-गंगापुर राजमार्ग (एसएच-25) को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे पर पिनान गांव के निकट एनएच-921 के जंक्शन पर इंटरचेंज प्रदान किया गया है जो एसएच-78 (दौसा-कठूमर) के साथ जुड़ता है जबकि एसएच-25 के साथ दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के जंक्शन पर कोई इंटरचेंज प्रदान नहीं किया गया है। चूंकि एसएच-02 (दौसा-कुचामन) दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे को नहीं काटता है, इसलिए इंटरचेंज प्रदान करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

INVESTMENT UNDER PLI SCHEME

1887. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) the details of investment under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the food processing sector;

(b) the details of PLI exports during the last five years; and

(c) the details of PLI proposals for which approval have been granted and still pending till date?

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

(a): Under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI), cumulative investment of ₹9,207 crore has been made by the approved applicants.

(b): The cumulative export sales of the PLISFPI beneficiaries from FY April, 2021 to FY September, 2025 is Rs.89053.44 crore for the approved products.

(c): Under PLISFPI Scheme, 170 applications have been approved. No application has been pending for approval under the Scheme.

DRAINAGE ISSUES AND FLOODING ON NH-66 IN KANNUR

1888. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the severe flooding and entry of slush into residential homes in Kuppam and Taliparamba, Kannur District, caused by the ongoing six-laning work of National Highway-66, Taliparamba to Muzhappilangad stretch, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been identified that the high embankment construction has blocked natural water flow channels and traditional drainage systems in these

low-lying paddy zones, forcing local residents to stage protests and block the highway, if so the details thereof;

(c) the specific details of the cross-drainage works and retaining walls planned to rectify this engineering flaw;

(d) whether the Ministry has directed the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)/concessionaire to complete these corrective drainage works strictly before the onset of the next monsoon to prevent the submergence of villages and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any technical audit has been conducted to determine if the original Detailed Project Report failed to account for the hydrological requirements of this specific terrain and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes Sir. To address the issue of water logging and slush ingress, during the monsoon season in 2025 and thereafter, mitigation measures including channelizing water flow, cleaning of downstream drains, construction of permanent drainage & slope protection works in the affected stretches etc. are undertaken in Kuppam Area.

At some locations, outfalls are not available due to habitation. The issue is being resolved through consultation with State Government/Local Bodies. Chief Secretary has directed Local Bodies to take up the outfall works beyond National Highway (NH) Right of Way (ROW).

(b): To address the issue of high embankment, adequate number of cross-drainage structures, including culverts, minor bridges etc. in low-lying paddy fields are provided, to ensure continuity of natural water flow. No instances of village-wise flooding have been reported. In built-up areas, longitudinal lined drains with cross culverts have also been provided to facilitate proper stormwater discharge to nearest natural water channel. Wherever local drainage issues have been brought to notice, they are being reverified and, if necessary, the designs are being revised accordingly to mitigate issue.

(c): The project includes provision of multiple cross-drainage structures such as box culverts, and balancing culverts at frequent intervals to effectively cater storm water. Retaining walls and cross drainage are being executed as per site-specific requirements and as per scope of Concession Agreement. The details of Cross Drainage Structures are enclosed as **Statement**.

(d): Government on time to time at regular internal issues direction to all its implementing agencies including NHAI to take pre-monsoon activity before the onset of Monsoon. NHAI has informed that the Concessionaire has been instructed to expedite all construction works including drainage-related works to complete before the onset of the next monsoon.

(e): The projects are being implemented on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM)/Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC), wherein the responsibility for detailed design lies with the Concessionaire/Contractor and the final designs are subject to review and approval by the Independent/Authority Engineer. The

Detailed Project Report (DPR) is indicative in nature. All drainage designs are being verified accordingly to ensure suitability to site conditions.

An Expert Committee inspected the vulnerable locations in each project with regard to Reinforced Soil Walls and Slope Protection Works and submitted its report on 04.08.2025. Actions are being taken as per report of Committee.

STATEMENT

Cross Drainage Structure

Sl. No.	Site Design Chainage	Span Arrangement (No. x Lx D)	Proposed Structure Type	status of work
1	134+744	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
2	135+110	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
3	135+877	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
4	136+788	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
5	137+230	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
6	137+729	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
7	137+961	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
8	138+878	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
9	139+202	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
10	139+492	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
11	139+852	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
12	140+231	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
13	140+421	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
14	140+657	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
15	141+128	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
17	141+830	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
18	142+128	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
19	142+458	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
20	142+591	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
21	143+049	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
22	143+450	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
23	143+900	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
24	144+757	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
25	145+160	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
26	146+400	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
27	146+597	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
28	146+797	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed

29	146+997	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
30	147+457	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
31	147+617	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
32	147+997	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
33	148+000	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
34	148+200	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
35	148+400	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
36	148+600	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
37	149+747	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
38	149+947	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
39	150+092	1 x 3.00 x 3.00	Box Culvert	completed
40	150+254	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
41	150+422	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
42	150+602	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
43	151+207	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
44	151+359	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
45	151+647	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
46	152+037	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
47	153+797	1 x 3.00 x 3.00	Box Culvert	completed
48	153+900	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
49	153+997	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
50	154+112	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
51	154+207	1 x 6.00 x 3.00	Box Culvert	completed
52	154+407	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
53	154+600	1 x 5.00 x 3.00	Box Culvert	completed
54	154+801	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
55	156+077	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
56	156+492	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
57	156+734	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
58	157+391	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
59	157+781	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
60	157+929	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
61	158+181	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
62	158+347	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
63	158+554	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
64	159+071	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
65	159+290	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
66	159+377	1 x 3.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
67	160+040	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
68	160+174	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
69	160+381	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
70	160+585	1 x 3.00 x 3.00	Box Culvert	completed
71	160+690	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed

72	161+050	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
73	161+306	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
74	161+535	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
75	161+690	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
76	162+140	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
77	162+290	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
78	162+366	1 x 4.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
79	162+757	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
80	163+213	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed
81	163+549	1 x 2.00 x 2.00	Box Culvert	completed

चालू घरेलू नल-जल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) वाले ग्रामीण परिवार

1889. श्री दुलू महतोः
श्री बसवराज बोम्मईः
श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाहः
सुश्री कंगना रनौतः
श्री अभिमन्यु सेठीः
श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरीः
श्री दामोदर अग्रवालः
श्री पी. पी. चौधरीः
श्री जगदम्बिका पालः
श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैयाः
श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः
श्री राजकुमार चाहरः

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

(क) जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत चालू घरेलू नल-जल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान किए गए ग्रामीण परिवारों का राज्य-वार, विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, गुजरात के साबरकांठा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा और पाली लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत कम कवरेज वाले राज्यों में कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख कार्यान्वयन चुनौतियों की पहचान की गई है और इन चुनौतियों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत जल आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता, विश्वसनीयता और जल आपूर्ति में समरूपता का आकलन करने के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र तृतीय पक्ष संपरीक्षा की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) कार्यान्वयन दृष्टिकोण, कवरेज और मापे जाने योग्य परिणामों के संदर्भ में जल जीवन मिशन पिछली ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

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

(क): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल को कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से निर्धारित गुणवत्ता की पर्याप्त मात्रा और नियमित तथा दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पीने योग्य पानी का प्रावधान किया जा सके।

जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा के समय, 3.23 करोड़ (16.71%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 08.12.2025 तक सूचित किए गए अनुसार, लगभग 12.52 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 08.12.2025 तक, देश में 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.75 करोड़ (81.37%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया हैं। इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, गुजरात के साबरकांठा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा और पाली लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों और उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिशन के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, जिला-वार तथा ग्राम-वार स्थिति पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर निम्न लिंक पर देखी जा सकती है:

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

(ख): राज्यों ने संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में दुर्लभ भरोसेमंद जल स्रोत, भू-जनित संदूषण, दुर्गम भू-भाग, अलग-थलग बसी हुई बसावटों, सीमित तकनीकी क्षमता, बढ़ती सामग्री लागत और सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों में विलंब आदि जैसी चुनौतियों की सूचना दी है। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए, सरकार ने पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए विशेष सहायता, त्वरित मंजूरी के लिए नोडल अधिकारी नियुक्त करने, एसपीएमयू, डीपीएमयू की स्थापना और स्थानीय तकनीकी कौशल को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए नल जल मित्र कार्यक्रम जैसे उपाय शुरू किए। इसके अलावा, जल शक्ति अभियान की पहल: कैच द रेन दीर्घकालिक पेयजल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में स्रोत स्थिरता, समुदाय के नेतृत्व वाले संरक्षण तथा महिलाओं के नेतृत्व को और बढ़ावा देती है।

(ग): जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत, विभाग मानक सांख्यिकीय नमूने के आधार पर चयनित एक स्वतंत्र तृतीय-पक्ष एजेंसी के माध्यम से मिशन के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराए गए पारिवारिक नल जल कनेक्शनों की कार्यशीलता का मूल्यांकन करता है। कार्यशीलता मूल्यांकन, 2024 के दौरान, यह पाया गया कि सर्वेक्षण किए गए गांवों में 98.1% परिवारों के पास नल कनेक्शन थे; नल कनेक्शन वाले 87% परिवारों ने पिछले सप्ताह में पानी प्राप्त करने की सूचना दी, जो समग्र प्रगति का संकेत है; 84% परिवारों को अनुसूची के अनुसार पानी मिलता है; 80% परिवारों को न्यूनतम 55 एलपीसीडी पानी मिलता पाया गया; 76% परिवार बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल संदूषण से मुक्त पाए गए और 81% परिवार आपूर्ति स्रोत के रासायनिक संदूषण से मुक्त पाए गए तथा मात्रा, गुणवत्ता और नियमितता के मापदंडों पर विचार करते हुए, 76% पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन कार्यशील पाए गए।

(घ): जल जीवन मिशन को शुरू किए जाने के बाद से एक विकेन्द्रीकृत, मांग-आधारित और समुदाय-प्रबंधित कार्यक्रम के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें इसका प्राथमिक ध्यान बसावट स्तर के प्रावधान से हटाकर पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन पर केंद्रित किया जा रहा है। जेजेएम के तहत, केवल जल आपूर्ति 'बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण' के बजाय 'सेवा सुपुर्दगी' पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से सार्वभौमिक कवरेज सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विभाग ने कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन की एक व्यापक बहु-स्तरीय और बहु-प्रारूप

प्रणाली विकसित की है, जो लक्षित सुपुर्दगी तथा विशिष्ट परिणामों की निगरानी के लिए परिवार के मुखिया के आधार को जोड़ती है, जो वैधानिक प्रावधानों के अधीन है, जिसमें बनाई गई संपत्ति की जियो-टैगिंग, भुगतान करने से पहले तीसरे पक्ष का निरीक्षण आदि शामिल है।

<u>विवरण</u>

नल जल आपूर्ति का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(संख्या लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15/08/2019 तक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		अगस्त, 2019 से नल जल आपूर्ति प्रदान किए गए ग्रामीण परिवार		आज की तारीख में नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	0.85	-	-	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4.	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5.	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6.	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8.	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9.	पुदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10.	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11.	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12.	उत्तराखंड	14.49	1.30	9.00	12.86	88.75	14.16	97.75
13.	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	94.10	0.40	97.58
14.	बिहार	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.20	93.82	160.36	95.71
15.	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.28	90.13	3.42	93.94
16.	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	52.97	0.52	39.12	1.22	92.09
17.	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	-	-	0.12	91.45	0.12	91.45
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	267.21	5.16	1.93	237.58	88.91	242.74	90.84
19.	महाराष्ट्र	146.78	48.44	33.00	83.96	57.20	132.40	90.20
20.	तमिलनाडु	125.26	21.76	17.37	90.20	72.01	111.96	89.38
21.	कर्नाटक	101.31	24.51	24.20	63.03	62.22	87.54	86.41

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	15/08/2019 तक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		अगस्त, 2019 से नल जल आपूर्ति प्रदान किए गए ग्रामीण परिवार		आज की तारीख में नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में	संख्या	% में
22.	त्रिपुरा	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.23	82.96	6.47	86.23
23.	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.37	82.57	5.42	83.26
24.	असम	72.24	1.11	1.54	57.87	80.11	58.99	81.65
25.	छत्तीसगढ़	49.98	3.20	6.40	37.61	75.26	40.81	81.65
26.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.26	5.75	29.89	9.89	51.34	15.64	81.22
27.	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.86	3.59	79.60
28.	ओडिशा	88.65	3.11	3.51	65.28	73.63	68.38	77.14
29.	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.18	40.32	42.21	71.07	74.39
30.	मध्य प्रदेश	111.49	13.53	12.14	67.45	60.50	80.98	72.63
31.	राजस्थान	107.74	11.74	10.90	50.31	46.69	62.05	57.59
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.52	2.15	1.22	96.94	55.23	99.09	56.45
33.	झारखंड	62.53	3.45	5.52	31.00	49.57	34.45	55.09
34.	केरल	70.77	16.64	23.51	22.12	31.26	38.76	54.77
	कुल	**19,36.17**	**3,23.63**	**16.71**	**12,52.22**	**64.67**	**15,75.84**	**81.39**

दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ में कोई ग्रामीण आबादी नहीं है। एचएच: परिवार स्रोत: जेजेएम - आईएमआईएस

OUTCOMES OF THE DIGI YATRA INITIATIVE

1890. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the outcomes of the Digi Yatra initiative including its effectiveness and user experience since rollout and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of airports currently covered under Digi Yatra along with the data on improvements in passenger throughput, if any;

(c) whether the Government has recorded any reduction in check-in and boarding times attributable to the adoption of Digi Yatra and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any technical glitches, access issues or interoperability challenges have been reported, particularly by senior citizens, persons with disabilities and digitally excluded passengers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address these challenges and ensure that Digi Yatra remains inclusive and accessible for all categories of passengers?

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

(a): The implementation of Digi Yatra at airports is reviewed from time to time, and necessary steps are taken. Digi Yatra Foundation has also conducted a comprehensive user-experience (UX) assessment, taking feedback from passengers and airports to enhance the experience. Further, to check the efficiency of the Digi Yatra system, the exercise of random validation of Digi Yatra passengers have been completed at airports in co-ordination with Airport operators, UIDAI, CISF, DYF and RailTel with 100% successful outcomes, reaffirming the system's effectiveness.

(b) and (c): Presently, Digi Yatra is operational at 24 airports across the country. Digi Yatra provide seamless, hassle-free and faster passenger processing, saving approximately 50% of the passengers' time at different checkpoints at the airports. The Year-on-Year increase in passenger usage of Digi Yatra at airports and Digi Yatra app downloads since launch is at **Statement**.

(d) and (e): To address any technical glitches encountered, Digi Yatra apps are upgraded from time to time. Grievances related to technical issues, access issues or any other challenges in Digi Yatra are addressed by Digi Yatra Foundation (DYF). DYF has a 24*7 grievance management mechanism, wherein all user queries are typically responded to within 48 hours. Assistance is also provided by Digi Buddies to the passengers requiring support at the airports. Further, to enhance accessibility, Digi Yatra has also introduced audio-based consent flows in six regional languages, ensuring ease of use for diverse passenger groups.

STATEMENT

Year-on-Year increase in passenger usage of Digi Yatra at airports and Digi Yatra app downloads since launch

Year	Cumulative usage of Digi Yatra at airports (number of times)	App Downloads (in Million)
2022	21,407	0.2
2023	1,12,18,627	3.8
2024	4,23,85,325	9.28
2025 (till date)	7,74,73,593	19.05

WORKS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN TAMIL NADU

1891. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) the total number of under-construction structures including bridges, flyovers, underpasses, service lanes and culverts on National Highways across Tamil Nadu as of date along with the details of the year in which work commenced and the current stage of completion in each case;

(b) the number of such structures that have remained incomplete for over one year, two years and three years respectively;

(c) whether any of these incomplete structures have been opened for public use prior to obtaining completion certification, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total funds allocated, released and spent on these projects during the last five years along with the reasons for cost overruns or delays?

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

(a): As on date, about 844 structures such as bridges, flyovers, underpasses and culverts are under construction across 79 National Highway projects in the State of Tamil Nadu. These structures are at various stages of construction. The year of commencement and present status of completion of each such structure are maintained by the respective implementing agencies viz. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)/State PWD and are regularly monitored at regional and headquarters levels.

(b): Out of 844 structures across 79 National Highway projects in the State including bridges, flyovers, underpasses etc., 18 projects comprising of 104 structures are incomplete for more than one year, 13 projects comprising of 80 structures are incomplete for more than two years, and under 5 projects comprising of 62 structures are incomplete for more than three years.

(c): Opening of any National Highway structure for public use is undertaken only after ensuring full compliance with safety and traffic-worthiness norms. None of

the structures are reported to have been opened to traffic prior to completion and the conduct of the requisite safety audit.

(d): Funds are allocated State-wise and not project-wise. During the last five years, the total funds allocated and expenditure made for NH projects in Tamil Nadu are Rs. 36405.00 crore and Rs. 36396.00 crore, respectively.

The main reasons for delays and cost overruns wherever occurred, include issues related to land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearances, law and order problems, local protests, encroachments, poor performance of contractors, shortage of construction materials and unforeseen site conditions.

NEW UDYAM PORTAL ANALYTICS

1892. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:
SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:
SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:
DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government is using new Udyam Portal analytics to identify industrial and regional sectors needing targeted policy support;

(b) the plan to integrate the Udyam Portal with the GST and Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) platforms to enable single-sign-on and simplify MSME compliance and credit access;

(c) whether the Government has finalised guidelines for mandatory re-classification and verification of enterprises that exceed Udyam investment/turnover limits and the manner in which it would ensure that benefits reach micro-units;

(d) the security and authentication safeguards incorporated in the mobile Udyam Registration App to prevent data breaches, fraudulent entries and unauthorised registration; and

(e) the mechanisms put in place to ensure smooth adoption of new technology systems by MSMEs, particularly in regions with lower digital readiness?

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

(a): A revised definition based on the twin criteria of investment and turnover, was adopted to define Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in 2020. Accordingly, for registration of enterprise having PAN, Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched on 01.07.2020. To formalise Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) i.e. Enterprises, which are exempt from filing GST, Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), was launched on 11.01.2023.On this basis of the data received on the Udyam Portal, the data enables Government to monitor MSME registrations on real time across various sectors and geographical regions. This helps to classify enterprises based on their category (Micro, Small and Medium) and sector of activity, namely Manufacturing, Services, and Trading, as per NIC codes. The database of Udyam Registration facilitates Government for focused

interventions to formulate sector specific policies and schemes for the benefit of MSMEs in the country to strengthening the MSME ecosystem. The Government has further re-classified the criteria for Micro Enterprise investment up to ₹2.5 crore and turnover up to ₹10 crore, for Small Enterprise investment up to ₹25 crore and turnover up to ₹50 crore; and for Medium Enterprise investment up to ₹125 crore and turnover up to ₹500 crore w.e.f. 01.04.2025.

(b): The Udyam Registration Portal has integration with the Income Tax database of Central Board of Direct Taxes and the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) platforms to facilitate ease of functionality. This integration streamlines verification of an enterprise and enables smoother onboarding of MSMEs on TReDS, thereby improving their access to credit through invoice discounting.

(c): The classification, re-classification, and verification of enterprises on Udyam Portal, including those exceeding the prescribed investment or turnover limits takes place using GST and PAN-linked data.

(d): The Udyam Registration can be done only through online Portal www.udyamregistration.gov.in.

(e): To ensure smooth adoption of new technology by MSMEs, Ministry conducts awareness & capacity building programme. Digital access has been strengthened by integrating the Udyam Registration portal through more than 50 APIs with Various Portals/platform of Central & State Government. Additionally, Technology Centres (Tool Rooms & Technical Institutions) support MSMEs with advanced manufacturing technologies, training and consultancy. Adoption of

modern systems is also being facilitated through various schemes such as ZED 2.0 for quality enhancement and the Trade Enablement and Marketing (TEAM) Scheme for digital empowerment and market readiness.

PERFORMANCE UNDER UDAN

1893. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:
DR. HEMANG JOSHI:
DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has ensured that the newly licensed airports like Navi Mumbai International Airport and Jewar Airport are integrated into the Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) network to boost Tier-2 connectivity without overloading metro hubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the assessment of operational success rates under the latest UDAN phases;

(c) the new measures, if any, implemented/being implemented to enforce performance guarantees for the operators who delay operations;

(d) the factors driving the ambition to increase the number of water aerodromes and heliports covered by UDAN in the country; and

(e) whether there has been any progress on the proposal to establish a new airport in Palghar district of Maharashtra in view of recent developments such as the Wadhavan Port project and requests received from the State Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) is a market driven scheme in which the unserved and underserved airstrips/airports are listed for bidding by airlines to provide connectivity. Navi Mumbai International Airport and Noida International (Jewar) Airport are Greenfield airports, which have not been proposed for inclusion in the list of unserved/underserved airports under the RCS-UDAN Scheme by the respective State Governments.

As on 30/11/2025, 651 routes have been operationalised, connecting 93 unserved and underserved airports, including 15 heliports and 2 water aerodromes across the nation. So far, over 1.57 crore domestic passengers have travelled on more than 3.27 lakh RCS flights. The scheme is monitored on a regular basis to review the progress and to make the course corrections. Selected Airline Operators failing to commence operations within the stipulated timeline are issued show-cause notices, and in cases of wilful default, routes are cancelled with forfeiture of the Performance Guarantee/Proposal Security.

India's extensive coastline, rivers, and inland water bodies provide significant potential for developing seaplane connectivity, while the remote and challenging terrain of the Himalayan and North-eastern States amplifies the need for helicopter connectivity. Recognising this potential, the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has brought the helicopter and seaplane services under the UDAN scheme.

(e): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any Airport developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Prefeasibility Study conducted and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

No proposal either from the State Government concerned or any Airport Developer seeking 'Site Clearance' is under consideration for development of a Greenfield Airport in Palghar district of Maharashtra.

DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION COVERAGE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1894. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:
SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) the number of rural habitations in Andhra Pradesh yet to receive 55 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) as on 30 June, 2025, district-wise;

(b) the number of habitations not certified as Open-Defecation-Free or requiring rehabilitation of sanitation assets under the Swachh Bharat Mission -Grameen;

(c) the details of the total Central funds released and utilised for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years 2023–24 and 2024–25, component-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any timelines or performance targets for Andhra Pradesh to achieve full WASH coverage and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis. Progress has been substantial: starting from 3.24 crore (16.71%) connections in August 2019, the number has surged to over 15.76 crore (81.39%) households as of December 8, 2025, providing water supply to the majority of rural India. As on date, around 71.06 lakh (74.39%) rural households were reported to have tap water connection in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

As informed by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the number of rural habitations in Andhra Pradesh yet to receive 55 Litres per capita per

day of safe drinking water under JJM as on 30 June, 2025, district wise is at **Statement.**

(b): As per data recorded by State of Andhra Pradesh on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)[SBM(G)] as on 08.12.2025, out of 15995 villages in Andhra Pradesh, 10265 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus Model under SBM(G) Phase-II. Hence 5730 villages are yet be declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus Model.

(c): The details of Central and State funds released and utilized for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh during the financial years of 2023 -24 & 2024-25 is as follows:

(*Rs. in crores*)

FY	**Opening Balance**	**Fund releases**			**Expenditure**
		Central	**State**	**Total**	
2023-24	540.34	940.59	1040.04	1980.63	2175.69
2024-25	345.28	272.58	1108.15	1380.73	1208.02

(d): As informed by State Government, Andhra Pradesh has fixed timeline for achieving all villages to make ODF plus model villages with ensuring full coverage of sanitation, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SWM and LWM) arrangement by March' 2026 and achieving full FHTC coverage to all household by December, 2028.

STATEMENT

The rural habitations in Andhra Pradesh yet to receive 55 Litres per capita per day of safe drinking water under JJM as on 30 June, 2025, district wise

Sl. No.	District Name	Total Habitations	Habitations yet to receive 55 LPCD
1	SRIKAKULAM	1980	1621
2	VIZIANAGARAM	353	943
3	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	2282	2208
4	ALLURI SITHARAMARAJU	4970	96
5	VISAKHAPATNAM	265	1539
6	ANAKAPALLI	703	3172
7	KAKINADA	667	297
8	KONASEEMA	1348	870
9	EAST GODAVARI	482	86
10	WEST GODAVARI	1021	215
11	ELURU	1555	332
12	KRISHNA	1245	384
13	NTR	794	192
14	GUNTUR	324	138
15	BAPATLA	960	696
16	PALNADU	794	451
17	PRAKASAM	1770	1216
18	SRSP NELLORE	2114	1025
19	TIRUPATI	4008	1092
20	CHITTOOR	5310	2028
21	ANNAMAYYA	5435	1981
22	YSR	1922	339
23	SRI SATYA SAI	2214	498
24	ANANTHAPURAMU	1070	221
25	NANDYAL	766	317
26	KURNOOL	721	454
TOTAL		**48,369**	**19,115**

CGTMSE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1895. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:
SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the details regarding the total number of accounts in Andhra Pradesh covered under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) component under the RAMP scheme since its inception, year, district and category-wise;

(b) the number of accounts for which guarantees were invoked, year, district and category-wise;

(c) the details and the number of lending institutions registered under the said scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and

(d) the details of eligible activities covered under CGTMSE?

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

(a): Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is one of the flagship schemes of the Ministry of MSME. It is implemented through the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantees for loans extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to MSEs without collateral security or third-party guarantees.

The year-wise details of guarantees approved under the CGS in the State of Andhra Pradesh since inception are provided at **Statement-I**, and the district and category-wise details are provided at **Statement-II**.

(b): The year-wise, district-wise and category-wise details of guarantees invoked under the CGS in Andhra Pradesh, are provided at **Statement-III**.

(c): A total of 277 MLIs were registered under CGTMSE across the country, including Andhra Pradesh as on 31.03.2025.

(d): CGTMSE provides credit guarantee for the activities mentioned under the MSMED Act 2006.

STATEMENT-I

CGS- Guarantee Approved - Andhra Pradesh

Duration	**No. of guarantees approved**	**Amount of guarantees approved in Rs. Crore**
FY 2000-01	16	0.11
FY 2001-02	53	3.26
FY 2002-03	434	3.50
FY 2003-04	89	2.66
FY 2004-05	327	12.19
FY 2005-06	1,475	16.85
FY 2006-07	3,323	26.10
FY 2007-08	1,171	34.85
FY 2008-09	1,975	80.80
FY 2009-10	3,980	225.03
FY 2010-11	7,523	462.04
FY 2011-12	9,030	573.98
FY 2012-13	21,576	705.46
FY 2013-14	19,568	672.69
FY 2014-15	16,043	787.12
FY 2015-16	18,627	392.92
FY 2016-17	13,911	385.51
FY 2017-18	10,141	341.67
FY 2018-19	29,812	979.41
FY 2019-20	50,562	1,556.78
FY 2020-21	1,63,610	1,559.99
FY 2021-22	49,848	1,455.81
FY 2022-23	2,37,520	3,545.04
FY 2023-24	79,938	5,395.40
FY 2024-25	1,10,323	8,189.07
Total	**8,50,875**	**27,408.22**

STATEMENT-II

CGS- Guarantees Approved - Andhra Pradesh- District-wise*

[Amount in Rs. Crore]

S No	DISTRICT	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
		No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved
1	Ananthapuramu	1,978	29	818	25	1,036	29	1,971	61	6,097	233
2	Chittoor	1,572	41	1,112	33	374	26	825	37	3,349	91
3	East Godavari	1,926	39	1,534	42	768	36	2,893	98	5,120	144
4	Guntur	772	19	727	19	548	14	11,541	260	5,876	158
5	Krishna	2,264	47	1,306	37	409	27	1,532	91	6,692	222
6	Kurnool	1,134	33	833	34	365	24	750	32	3,351	78
7	Prakasam	1,392	29	897	44	655	42	1,241	66	2,660	80
8	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1,713	30	1,383	20	1,125	21	1,215	45	3,433	88
9	Srikakulam	912	10	1,159	17	1,802	19	1,751	31	1,789	44
10	Visakhapatnam	2,181	70	2,112	69	1,280	67	2,522	141	4,918	219
11	Vizianagaram	444	10	704	11	956	15	1,470	39	1,450	44
12	West Godavari	1,149	20	609	16	246	12	1,068	40	3,848	104
13	Y.S.R. Kadapa	1,190	16	717	20	577	9	1,033	39	1,979	53
	TOTAL	**18,627**	**393**	**13,911**	**386**	**10,141**	**342**	**29,812**	**979**	**50,562**	**1,557**

* Since Telangana was formed out of Andhra Pradesh in FY 2014–15, district-wise data is provided only from FY 2015–16 onwards.

CGS- Guarantees Approved - Andhra Pradesh- District-wise*											
[Amount in Rs. Crore]											
		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
S No.	DISTRICT	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved
1	Ananthapuramu	11,553	108	4,141	133	36,222	438	8,151	447	9,286	602
2	Chittoor	11,818	113	3,040	87	4,020	176	5,433	353	8,648	520
3	East Godavari	20,639	196	5,525	136	13,654	271	8,162	471	10,379	754
4	Guntur	27,784	167	5,492	146	25,643	346	5,902	558	9,667	921
5	Krishna	11,372	197	6,080	221	25,176	445	9,687	708	13,305	1,182
6	Kurnool	8,192	88	3,831	101	28,258	298	7,773	327	9,545	548
7	Prakasam	16,112	74	3,842	95	23,961	253	4,616	341	6,247	397
8	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	7,821	107	1,699	83	28,359	298	6,543	446	7,956	582
9	Srikakulam	6,842	65	3,406	40	3,066	73	2,620	141	4,673	258
10	Visakhapatnam	12,102	202	3,823	206	10,934	397	6,957	762	10,998	1,144
11	Vizianagaram	5,097	72	1,608	43	2,047	65	2,339	164	4,204	257
12	West Godavari	18,114	137	5,348	104	16,151	259	5,187	360	8,065	615
13	Y.S.R. Kadapa	6,164	34	2,013	60	20,029	228	6,568	317	7,350	407
	TOTAL	**1,63,610**	**1,560**	**49,848**	**1,456**	**2,37,520**	**3,545**	**79,938**	**5,395**	**1,10,323**	**8,189**
* Since Telangana was formed out of Andhra Pradesh in FY 2014–15, district-wise data is provided only from FY 2015–16 onwards.											

CGS - Guarantees Approved - Andhra Pradesh- Category-wise				
[Amount in Rs. Crore]				
	Micro		Small	
Duration	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved	No. of guarantees approved	Amount of guarantees approved
FY 2015-16	17,918	347	709	46
FY 2016-17	12,311	240	1,600	145
FY 2017-18	9,800	241	341	101
FY 2018-19	26,471	672	3,341	307
FY 2019-20	46,254	1,157	4,308	400
FY 2020-21	1,57,383	1,379	6,227	181
FY 2021-22	44,116	907	5,732	549
FY 2022-23	2,29,534	2,498	7,986	1,047
FY 2023-24	70,979	3,704	8,959	1,691
FY 2024-25	1,00,924	6,084	9,399	2,105

STATEMENT-III

CGS- Guarantees Invoked - Andhra Pradesh- Year-wise and District-wise											
		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
S No	DISTRICT	No. of guarantees invoked	Amount (in Rs. Crore)	No. of guarantees invoked	Amount (in Rs. Crore)	No. of guarantees invoked	Amount (in Rs. Crore)	No. of guarantees invoked	Amount (in Rs. Crore)	No. of guarantees invoked	Amount (in Rs. Crore)
1	Ananthapuramu	55	0.47	370	5.63	977	4.93	613	8.03	991	11.75
2	Chittoor	24	0.94	344	4.06	800	6.56	319	3.61	525	7.51
3	East Godavari	46	0.76	265	4.58	366	3.84	1,160	7.16	1,216	14.84
4	Guntur	27	0.78	491	7.07	684	7.06	1,065	11.14	2,472	19.33
5	Krishna	76	2.36	435	6.87	1,008	12.89	670	9.92	1,241	20.37
6	Kurnool	62	6.42	150	1.54	599	3.19	381	2.71	669	6.53
7	Prakasam	26	2.28	115	4.27	321	3.85	222	2.50	932	6.90
8	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	11	0.08	229	2.29	711	4.98	391	5.39	706	12.13
9	Srikakulam	22	0.18	53	0.52	181	1.41	610	3.07	196	3.30
10	Visakhapatnam	74	2.94	260	5.70	683	10.43	547	11.91	922	15.71
11	Vizianagaram	35	0.40	47	2.34	92	1.57	259	1.74	209	2.82
12	West Godavari	27	0.22	199	2.92	736	4.97	1,034	4.97	1,013	10.77
13	Y.S.R. Kadapa	14	0.27	109	1.71	301	4.26	196	2.36	458	4.78
	TOTAL	**499**	**18.09**	**3,067**	**49.49**	**7,459**	**69.94**	**7,467**	**74.49**	**11,550**	**136.72**

CGS – Guarantees Invoked - Andhra Pradesh- Category-wise				
	Micro		Small	
Duration	No. of guarantees invoked	Amount (in Rs. Crore)	No. of guarantees invoked	Amount (in Rs. Crore)
FY 2020-21	213	4.52	286	13.58
FY 2021-22	2,666	33.89	401	15.60
FY 2022-23	6,780	47.87	679	22.06
FY 2023-24	6,940	49.90	527	24.59
FY 2024-25	11,011	104.50	539	32.22

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

1896. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the total funds allocated and released by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to Telangana from 2014-15 to present, year-wise;

(b) the key programmes and activities implemented by KVIC in Telangana during the said period including the establishment of Khadi institutions, training centres and employment generation initiatives taken;

(c) whether any special schemes/programme or clusters have been developed in Telangana to promote turmeric, Khadi, honey, coir, or village industries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of artisans, weavers and rural entrepreneurs who have benefited under KVIC/Board-supported schemes in the said State?

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

(a) and (b): Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the following schemes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries Sector in the Country including Telangana State :

I. Khadi and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY), a Central Sector Scheme having two components i.e Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVY) and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY).

(i) Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVY) : the components of KVY are (i) Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate Scheme (ISEC), (iii)Work-shed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, (iv)Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure ,(v) Centre of Excellence for Khadi (CoEK), (vi)Marketing(Exhibitions), and (vii) Science & Technology (S& T).

(ii) Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) : the components of GVY are (i) Wellness & Cosmetics Industry, (ii) Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry, (iii)Agro Based & Food Processing Industry, (iv) Mineral Based Industry, (v) Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry, and (vi) Service Industry.

II. Ministry of MSME, through KVIC, is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) across the country including Telangana for assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector and generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas.

III. Five Khadi Institutions have been established and the total fund disbursed by the KVIC in Telangana State during the FY 2014-15 to 2024-25 are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Funds disbursed under KGVY	Margin Money Subsidy disbursed under PMEGP	Total
2014-15	1.43	1889.35	1890.78
2015-16	183.00	2217.57	2400.57
2016-17	168.02	2561.72	2729.74

2017-18	203.84	4030.21	4234.05
2018-19	92.48	7180.89	7273.37
2019-20	88.60	7118.89	7207.49
2020-21	193.11	6376.33	6569.44
2021-22	295.21	9846.14	10141.35
2022-23	264.02	10225.11	10489.13
2023-24(P)	150.79	10811.78	10962.57
2024-25(P)	114.04	8282.18	8396.22

(c):Ministry of MSME has approved 16 clusters under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) in the State of Telangana, comprising 3 Agro, 7 Bamboo, 5 Handicraft, and 1 Textile cluster.

(d): So far, 5.90 lakh artisans, weavers and rural entrepreneurs have been benefited in Telangana State under KVIC supported schemes.

REVISED PROMOTION POLICY IN POWER SECTOR

1897. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the revised promotion policy introduced in PSUs including Power Finance Corporation (PFC) prescribed disproportionately high cut-off marks for SC/ST officers and whether a majority of the dropouts across levels belong to SC/ST categories, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether instances have been reported where the policy was subsequently altered to accommodate junior favoured officers, selectively promoting a small number of SC/ST officers while denying promotions to a large number of senior SC/ST officers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are cases where junior General Category officers were promoted in their first attempt while senior SC/ST officers were rejected and if so, the details of such cases; and

(d) whether the Ministry intends to investigate these issues and review or recall the revised promotion policy in the interest of fairness, transparency and adherence to reservation norms and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No.

(b) and (c): No. The promotions in the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Power, are being made on merit-cum-seniority basis and in adherence to reservation guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time for upholding the principles of fairness, equality and non-discrimination.

(d): In view of above, the question does not arise.

SALIENT FEATURES OF DAJGUA

1898. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the salient features of the ambitious programme Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) which aims at addressing critical gaps in social infrastructure, health and education;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries under this programme: and

(c) the number of districts across various States and Union Territories to be co vered under the program?

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

(a): Dharti Aaba Janjati Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan **(**DAJGUA) is a flagship convergence-driven initiative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs aimed at accelerating holistic development for Tribal. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs during the period 2024-25 to 2028-29.

The salient features of the DAJGUA is convergence of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries. These are:-

S. No.	**Ministry**	**Scheme**	**Target (2024-2028)**
1	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	PMAY-G - Housing	20 Lakhs
		PMGSY - Roads	25,000 Km Road
2	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Mobile Medical units under National Health Mission	1,000 MMUs
3	Department of Telecommunication	Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)	5,252 villages
4	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	All villages to be saturated
5	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	New Solar Power Scheme- PM Surya Ghar Yojana	Provision of Solar Roof top at 2000 institutions and 100 model Solar Tribal Village

S. No.	Ministry	Scheme	Target (2024-2028)
6	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Centre-Poshan 2.0 (ICDS)	2,000 New Anganwadis
7	DoSE&L, Ministry of Education	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1,000 hostels
8	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme	(i) 30 Skilling Centres in tribal districts (ii) Training of 1000 VDVKs and tribal groups
9	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	FRA awareness programs at all Gram Sabhas, Sub-division and districts dealing with FRA
10	D/o Fisheries	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	Support to tribal fishermen: 10,000 IFR and 1000 CFR
11	Ministry of Tourism	Responsible tourism (Swadesh Darshan)	1000 Home stays
12	D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying	National Livestock Mission	Livestock management support to 8,500 IFR holders
13	Ministry of AYUSH	Poshan Vatikas - National AYUSH Mission	700 Poshan Vatikas
14	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY)	Agriculture support to FRA patta holders (~ 2 lakh)
15	Ministry of Power	Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme - RDSS	Every unelectrified HH and unconnected public institutions (~ 2.35 lakh)
16	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	LPG - Ujjwala Yojana	25 Lakhs LPG connections
17	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	PMAAGY/SCA to TD	100 TMMC (Tribal Multipurpose Marketing Centres)
			Upgradation of Ashram Schools/Govt. Schools & Hostels for Tribals
			FRA Claim Support
			CoC for Sickle Cell Disease in 17 states

(b): Dharti Aaba Janjati Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) is designed to benefit approximately 5 crore tribal population covering around 63843 villages across the country.

(c): Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) 549 districts and 2,911 blocks across all tribal-dominated villages in 26 States and 4 Union Territories.

STATUS OF POWER-GENERATION CAPACITY

1899. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of approved proposals for setting up coal-based power plants by the Government and private entities during the last five years along with installed power-generation capacity, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to reduce coal-based power plants to achieve internationally committed Net-Zero emission targets;

(c) if so, details thereof along with examples of steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has worked towards increasing installed power-generation capacity through renewable-energy sources during the last five years;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the status of projects as ongoing or completed and installed capacity, year-wise, State-wise and source-wise;

(f) whether Indian power-generating companies exported power to other countries during the last five years; and

(g) if so, the details thereof including quantity and value of power exported, major importing countries, year-wise, company-wise and country-wise?

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

(a): As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 setting up of a power plant is a de-licensed activity in the country. Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.

The State wise and Year wise details of projects initiated with award of contracts for main plant is given at **Statement-I**.

The installed power generation capacity for the last five years &current year (up to 31.10.2025) is given at **Statement-II.**

(b) to (e): India, at the 26th Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in November 2021, announced its target to achieve 'Net Zero' by 2070. India is committed to achieve this goal, by keeping in view, energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards 'Net Zero'.

India has reached a major milestone in its energy transition by achieving the NDC goal of 50% of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources; five years ahead of the committed timeline of 2030. The share of non-

fossil fuel installed capacity in the total installed capacity of the country as on 31.10.2025 is about 51.37%.

The Government of India have taken several measures to decarbonizes the energy sector like increasing the share of installed RE capacity & its uptake and promoting energy efficiency in all sphere of life and to make energy transition from Fossil Fuel to Non-Fossil Fuel**.** In order to push the share of Renewable Power in the energy mix of the country, Government has taken various steps, as outlined in **Statement-III**.

Further, the details of the year wise, Source wise and State/UT wise status of cumulative installed capacity from renewable energy during last five years (i.e. from 2020-21 to 2024-25) and current year 2025-26 (up to October, 2025) are given at **Statement-IV.** Source wise break-up of 182.23 GW ongoing RE projects is given at **Statement-V.**

(f) and (g): Yes, Indian power generating companies have exported power to other countries during last five years. The details of the power plants in India exporting power to other countries are mentioned below:

<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Project with installed capacity</th><th>Company Name</th><th>Exporting to</th><th>Quantum Allocated for Export (MW)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Singrauli (2,000 MW)</td><td rowspan="8">NTPC</td><td rowspan="8">Bangladesh</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Rihand-I (1,000 MW)</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Rihand-II (1,000 MW)</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>National Capital Thermal Power Station Dadri-II (980 MW)</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Korba STPS-I (2,100 MW)</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Vindhyachal STPS-I (1,260 MW)</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Vindhyachal -II (1,000 MW)</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Vindhyachal -III (1,000 MW)</td><td>15</td></tr>
</table>

Sl. No.	Project with installed capacity	Company Name	Exporting to	Quantum Allocated for Export (MW)
9.	SIPAT-II (1,000 MW)			20
10.	Farakka STPS STAGE-I&II, 1,600 MW (3x200+2x500)			5
11.	Kahalgaon STPS STAGE-I, 840 MW (4x210)			10
12.	Kahalgaon STPS STAGE-II, 1,500 MW (3x500)			20
13.	Talchar STPS STAGE-I, 1,000 MW (2x500)			15
14.	Sembcorp Energy India Limited Project2, Andhra Pradesh (1,320 MW)	Sembcorp Gayatri Pvt. Ltd (SGPL)		450
15.	APJL, Godda (1,600 MW)	Adani Power Jharkhand Limited (APJL)		1,600
16.	Juniper Green Cosmic Pvt Limited, Solar plant (100 MW)	Juniper Green Cosmic Pvt Limited	Bhutan	50

In addition to above, power is also being exported from DVC (300 MW) and Tripura (160 MW) to Bangladesh and from Manipur (3 MW) to Myanmar. NHPC (Tanakpur Power Station) also exports about 70 Million Units (MUs) per annum to Nepal, as per 'Mahakali Treaty'.

Export of electricity is done purely on commercial terms by buying and selling entities. Therefore, no information is available on value of power exported.

STATEMENT-I

The State wise and Year wise details of projects initiated with award of contracts for main plant

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Sector	Implementing Agency	Date of award of Contracts for Main Plant	Capacity (MW)
Contracts awarded in the Financial year 2020-21 and 2021-22 is NIL.						
Contracts awarded in FY 2022-23						
1	Talcher TPP St-III	Odisha	Central	NTPC	Sep-22	1,320
Contracts awarded in FY 2023-24						
1	Lara STPP St-II	Chhattisgarh	Central	NTPC	Aug-23	1,600
2	NLC Talabira TPP	Odisha	Central	NLC	Jan-24	2,400
3	Singrauli STPP, St-III	Uttar Pradesh	Central	NTPC	Mar-24	1,600
4	DCRTPP Extn.	Haryana	State	HPGCL	Feb-24	800
5	Mahan STPP, Ph-II	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Mahan Energen Ltd	Aug-23	1,600
					Total	**8,000**
Contracts awarded in FY 2024-25						
1	Sipat STPP St-III	Chhattisgarh	Central	NTPC	Sep-24	800
2	Gadarwara STPP St-II	Madhya Pradesh	Central	NTPC	Mar-25	1,600
3	Koderma TPS, Ph-II	Jharkhand	Central	DVC	Nov-24	1,600
4	Nabinagar STPP, St-II	Bihar	Central	NTPC	Mar-25	2,400
5	Raghunathpur TPS, Ph-II	West Bengal	Central	DVC	Feb-25	1,320
6	Singareni TPP,Ph-II	Telangana	Central	SCCL	Feb-25	800
7	Ukai TPP	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Mar-25	800
8	Koradi TPS St V	Maharashtra	State	MSPGCL	Feb-25	1,320
9	Korba (West) SCTPP	Chhattisgarh	State	CSPGCL	Mar-25	1,320
10	Raipur Ext TPP Ph-II	Chhattisgarh	Private	Adani Power	Jun-24	1,600
11	Raigarh USCTPP, St-II	Chhattisgarh	Private	Adani Power	Oct-24	1,600
12	Mahan STPP, Ph-III	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Mahan Energen Ltd	Nov-24	1,600
13	Darlipalli-II	Odisha	Central	NTPC	Sep-24	800
14	Telangana Stage II	Telangana	Central	NTPC	Nov-24	2,400
15	Mirzapur TPS	Uttar Pradesh	Private	ADANI POWER	Jun-24	1,600
16	Kawai Ph II	Rajasthan	Private	ADANI POWER	Aug-24	3,200
17	Salboni STPP	West Bengal	Private	JSW	Feb-25	1,600
					Total	**26,360**
Contracts awarded in FY 2025-26						
1	Meja-II	Uttar Pradesh	CENTRAL	NTPC-UP-JV	Sep-25	2,400
2	Amarkantak TPS	Madhya Pradesh	STATE	MPPGCL	Sep-25	660
3	Satpura TPP (Sarni) U#12	Madhya Pradesh	STATE	MPPGCL	Sep-25	660
4	Pirpainti TPS	Bihar	Private	Adani Power	Aug-25	2,400
5	Anuppur TPP Th-II	Madhya Pradesh	Private	M B Power	Aug-25	800
6	Adani Power Ltd. Anuppur TPP	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Adani Power	Aug-25	1,600
7	Torent Power	Madhya Pradesh	Private	Torent Power	Aug-25	1,600
8	Adani Power Ltd. Assam TPP	Assam	Private	ADANI POWER	Nov-25	3,200
					Total	**13,320**
					Grand Total	**49,000**

STATEMENT-II

A . Installed Capacity (Coal & Lignite Based) as on 31.03.2021, 31.03.2022 & 31.03.2023

S No	State	Installed Capacity on 31.03.2021 (MW)		Installed Capacity on 31.03.2022(MW)		Installed Capacity on 31.03.2023 (MW)	
		Coal	Lignite	Coal	Lignite	Coal	Lignite
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,590	0	11,590	0	12,390	0
2.	Assam	750	0	750	0	750	0
3.	Bihar	7,050	0	8,400	0	8,400	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	23,688	0	23,688	0	23,688	0
5.	Gujarat	14,692	1,400	14,692	1,400	14,692	1,400
6.	Haryana	5,330	0	5,330	0	5,330	0
7.	Jharkhand	4,460	0	4,250	0	4,910	0
8.	Karnataka	9,480	0	9,480	0	9,480	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	21,950	0	21,950	0	21,950	0
10.	Maharashtra	24,966	0	23,856	0	23,856	0
11.	Odisha	9,800	0	9,540	0	9,540	0
12.	Punjab	5,680	0	5,680	0	5,680	0
13.	Rajasthan	8,240	1,580	8,900	1,580	8,900	1,580
14.	Tamil Nadu	9,520	3,640	10,045	3,640	10,045	3,640
15.	Telangana	7,573	0	7,843	0	7,843	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	23,729	0	24,389	0	24,295	0
17.	West Bengal	14,177	0	13,697	0	13,487	0
Total (MW)		**2,02,675**	**6,620**	**2,04,080**	**6,620**	**2,05,236**	**6,620**
Total [Coal+Lignite] (MW)		**2,09,295**		**2,10,700**		**2,11,856**	

B. Installed Capacity (Coal & Lignite Based) as on 31.03.2024, 31.03.2025&current year up to 31.10.2025

S No	State	Installed Capacity on 31.03.2024 (MW)		Installed Capacity on 31.03.2025 (MW)		Installed Capacity on 31.10.2025 (MW)	
		Coal	Lignite	Coal	Lignite	Coal	Lignite
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,190	0	13,190	0	13,890	0
2.	Assam	750	0	750	0	750	0
3.	Bihar	9,060	0	9,060	0	9,510	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	23,688	0	23,688	0	24,093	0
5.	Gujarat	14,692	1,400	14,692	1,400	14,692	1,400
6.	Haryana	5,330	0	5,330	0	5,330	0
7.	Jharkhand	5,570	0	5,570	0	7,030	0
8.	Karnataka	9,480	0	9,480	0	9,480	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22,000	0	22,000	0	21,170	0
10.	Maharashtra	24,006	0	24,666	0	23,316	0
11.	Odisha	9,540	0	9,600	0	9,950	0

S No	State	Installed Capacity on 31.03.2024 (MW)		Installed Capacity on 31.03.2025 (MW)		Installed Capacity on 31.10.2025 (MW)	
		Coal	Lignite	Coal	Lignite	Coal	Lignite
12.	Punjab	5,680	0	5,680	0	5,680	0
13.	Rajasthan	9,200	1,580	9,200	1,580	9,200	1,580
14.	Tamil Nadu	10,459	3,640	10,523	3,640	10,523	3,640
15.	Telangana	9,443	0	10,243	0	11,043	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	25,395	0	28,035	0	29,355	0
17.	West Bengal	13,487	0	13,487	0	13,247	0
Total (MW)		**2,10,970**	**6,620**	**2,15,193**	**6,620**	**2,18,258**	**6,620**
Total [Coal+Lignite] (MW)		**2,17,590**		**2,21,813**		**2,24,878**	

STATEMENT-III

Steps taken by the Government in order to push the share of Non-Fossil in the energy mix of the country are detailed as under:

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

II. Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

III. Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.

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

V. To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

VI. Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

VII. Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale

VIII. Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power

Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched

IX. To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.

X. "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

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

XII. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localisation of supply chain for solar PV Modules.

STATEMENT-IV

DETAILS OF SOURCE-WISE AND STATE-WISE CUMULATIVE INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AS ON 31.03.2021

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Large Hydro	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Solar Power	Total RE
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	MW
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,610	162.11	4,096.7	536.04	4,291.34	10,696
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,115	131.11	0	0	10.16	1,256.3
3	Assam	350	34.11	0	2	51.56	437.67
4	Bihar	0	70.7	0	125.7	180.23	376.63
5	Chhattisgarh	120	76	0	245.31	445.21	886.52
6	Goa	0	0.05	0	0.34	7.56	7.95
7	Gujarat	1,990	82.69	8,561.8	99.87	4,469.87	15,204
8	Haryana	0	73.5	0	216.75	472.26	762.51
9	Himachal Pradesh	9,920.02	936.11	0	10.2	50.28	10,917
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3449	185.98	0	0	42.13	3677.1
11	Jharkhand	210	4.05	0	4.3	69.86	288.21
12	Karnataka	3,644.2	1,280.7	4,938.6	1,901.9	7,383.88	19,149
13	Kerala	1,856.5	230.02	62.5	2.5	277.4	2,428.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	2,235	99.71	2,519.9	127.66	2,544.71	7,527
15	Maharashtra	3,047	379.58	5,000.3	2,632.2	2,323.79	13,383
16	Manipur	105	5.45	0	0	11.39	121.84
17	Meghalaya	322	32.53	0	13.8	3.85	372.18

18	Mizoram	60	36.47	0	0	6.98	103.45
19	Nagaland	75	30.67	0	0	2.91	108.58
20	Odisha	2,142.25	88.63	0	59.22	425.53	2,715.6
21	Punjab	1,096.3	173.55	0	491.65	982.3	2,743.8
22	Rajasthan	411	23.85	4,326.8	125.08	5,925.6	10,812
23	Sikkim	2,169	52.11	0	0	1.94	2,223.1
24	Tamil Nadu	2,178.2	123.05	9,608	1,039.9	4,527.47	17,477
25	Telangana	2,405.6	90.87	128.1	210.48	3,961.54	6,796.6
26	Tripura	0	16.01	0	0	13.56	29.57
27	Uttar Pradesh	501.6	49.1	0	2,176.1	1,836.27	4,563.1
28	Uttarakhand	3,855.35	214.32	0	139.44	380.13	4,589.2
29	West Bengal	1,341.2	98.5	0	321.09	162.65	1,923.4
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	5.25	0	0	29.46	34.71
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	45.97	45.97
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	5.46	5.46
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	40.55	40.55
34	Delhi	0	0	0	52	194.43	246.43
35	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	3.27	3.27
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	9.51	9.51
37	Others	0	0	4.3	0	45.01	49.31
	Total (MW)	**46,209.22**	**4,786.8**	**39,247**	**10,534**	**41,236**	**1,42,013**

DETAILS OF SOURCE-WISE AND STATE-WISE CUMULATIVE INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AS ON 31.03.2022

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Large Hydro	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Solar Power	Total RE
		MW	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	MW
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,610	162.11	4,096.65	566.04	4,386.8	10,821.56
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,115	131.11	0	0	11.23	1,257.34
3	Assam	350	34.11	0	2	117.94	504.05
4	Bihar	0	70.7	0	126.02	190.63	387.35
5	Chhattisgarh	120	76	0	275	518.08	989.08
6	Goa	0	0.05	0	0.34	19.95	20.34
7	Gujarat	1,990	89.39	9,209.22	109.26	7,180	18,577.9
8	Haryana	0	73.5	0	258	910.63	1,242.13
9	Himachal Pradesh	10,263.02	954.11	0	10.2	76.16	11,303.49
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,449	144.68	0	0	46.93	3,640.61
11	Jharkhand	210	4.05	0	4.3	88.79	307.14
12	Karnataka	3,689.2	1,280.73	5,130.9	1,902.2	7,590.8	19,593.79
13	Kerala	1,856.5	242.52	62.5	2.5	363.18	2,527.2
14	Ladakh	0	39.64	0	0	7.8	47.44
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,235	99.71	2,519.89	131.33	2,718	7,703.88
16	Maharashtra	3,047	381.08	5,012.83	2,632.2	2,631	13,704.08
17	Manipur	105	5.45	0	0	12.25	122.7
18	Meghalaya	322	32.53	0	13.8	4.15	372.48
19	Mizoram	60	36.47	0	0	7.9	104.37
20	Nagaland	75	30.67	0	0	3.04	108.71

21	Odisha	2,154.55	106.63	0	59.22	451.24	2,771.64
22	Punjab	1,096.3	176.1	0	491.65	1,100.1	2,864.12
23	Rajasthan	411	23.85	4,326.82	125.08	12,565	17,451.62
24	Sikkim	2,282	52.11	0	0	4.68	2,338.79
25	Tamil Nadu	2,178.2	123.05	9,866.37	1,042.7	5,067.2	18,277.5
26	Telangana	2,405.6	90.87	128.1	219.74	4,520.5	7,364.79
27	Tripura	0	16.01	0	0	14.89	30.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	501.6	49.1	0	2,190	2,244.4	4,985.12
29	Uttarakhand	3,855.35	218.82	0	139.44	573.54	4,787.15
30	West Bengal	1,341.2	98.5	0	322.45	166	1,928.15
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	5.25	0	0	29.49	34.74
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	55.17	55.17
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	5.46	5.46
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	40.72	40.72
35	Delhi	0	0	0	59	211.12	270.12
36	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	3.27	3.27
37	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	13.69	13.69
38	Others	0	0	4.3	0	45.01	49.31
	Total (MW)	**46,722.52**	**4,848.9**	**40,357.58**	**10,682**	**53,997**	**1,56,607.9**

DETAILS OF SOURCE-WISE AND STATE-WISE CUMULATIVE INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AS ON 31.03.2023

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Large Hydro	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Solar Power	Total RE
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,610	163.31	4,096.7	566.03	4,534.2	10,970.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,115	133.11	0	0	11.64	1,259.75
3	Assam	350	34.11	0	2	147.92	534.03
4	Bihar	0	70.7	0	126.02	192.89	389.61
5	Chhatisgarh	120	76	0	275	948.82	1,419.82
6	Goa	0	0.05	0	0.34	26.49	26.88
7	Gujarat	1,990	91.64	9,978.9	110.73	9,254.6	21,425.86
8	Haryana	0	73.5	0	259.43	1,029.2	1,362.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	10,263.02	969.71	0	10.2	87.49	11,330.42
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,449	146.68	0	0	49.44	3,645.12
11	Jharkhand	210	4.05	0	4.3	105.84	324.19
12	Karnataka	3,689.2	1,280.73	5,295	1,902.2	8,241.4	20,408.44
13	Kerala	1,864.15	266.52	62.5	2.5	761.44	2,957.11
14	Ladakh	0	40.99	0	0	7.8	48.79
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,235	123.71	2,844.3	134.94	2,802.1	8,140.08
16	Maharashtra	3,047	381.08	5,012.8	2,640.7	4,722.9	15,804.5
17	Manipur	105	5.45	0	0	12.28	122.73
18	Meghalaya	322	32.53	0	13.8	4.15	372.48
19	Mizoram	60	45.47	0	0	28.01	133.48
20	Nagaland	75	32.67	0	0	3.04	110.71

21	Odisha	2,154.55	115.63	0	59.22	453.17	2,782.57
22	Punjab	1,096.3	176.1	0	522.27	1,167.3	2,961.93
23	Rajasthan	411	23.85	5,193.4	125.08	17,056	22,809.05
24	Sikkim	2,282	55.11	0	0	4.68	2,341.79
25	Tamil Nadu	2,178.2	123.05	10,017	1,043.7	6,736.4	20,098.55
26	Telangana	2,405.6	90.87	128.1	220.37	4,666	7,510.97
27	Tripura	0	16.01	0	0	17.6	33.61
28	Uttar Pradesh	501.6	49.1	0	2,216.7	2,515.2	5,282.65
29	Uttarakhand	3,975.35	218.82	0	139.44	575.53	4,909.14
30	West Bengal	1,341.2	98.5	0	343.1	179.98	1,962.78
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	5.25	0	0	29.91	35.16
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	58.69	58.69
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	5.46	5.46
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	41.01	41.01
35	Delhi	0	0	0	84	218.26	302.26
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	3.27	3.27
37	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	35.53	35.53
38	Others	0	0	4.3	0	45.01	49.31
	Total (MW)	**46,850.17**	**4,944.3**	**42,633**	**10,802**	**66,780**	**1,72,010**

DETAILS OF SOURCE-WISE AND STATE-WISE CUMULATIVE INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AS ON 31.03.2024

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Large Hydro	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Solar Power	Total RE
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,610	163.31	4,096.7	574.39	4,585	11,029.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,115	133.11	0	0	11.79	1,259.9
3	Assam	350	34.11	0	2	156.18	542.29
4	Bihar	0	70.7	0	140.22	239.23	450.15
5	Chhattisgarh	120	76	0	275	1,212.4	1,683.39
6	Goa	0	0.05	0	1.94	43.48	45.47
7	Gujarat	1,990	91.64	11,723	112.48	13,545	27,461.7
8	Haryana	0	73.5	0	283.7	1,475.7	1,832.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	10,281.02	969.71	0	10.2	95.23	11,356.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,449	169.93	0	0	65.44	3,684.37
11	Jharkhand	210	4.05	0	19.1	162.4	395.55
12	Karnataka	3,689.2	1,280.73	6,019.6	1,907.7	8,544.7	21,441.9
13	Kerala	1,864.15	276.52	63.5	2.5	1,022.8	3,229.46
14	Ladakh	0	42.99	0	0	7.8	50.79
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,235	123.71	2,844.3	134.94	3,995.4	9,333.37
16	Maharashtra	3,047	382.28	5,208	2,643.2	6,249.7	17,530.1
17	Manipur	105	5.45	0	0	13.04	123.49
18	Meghalaya	322	55.03	0	13.8	4.24	395.07
19	Mizoram	60	45.47	0	0	30.31	135.78
20	Nagaland	75	32.67	0	0	3.17	110.84
21	Odisha	2,154.55	115.63	0	59.22	495.63	2,825.03
22	Punjab	1,096.3	176.1	0	567.25	1,324.3	3,163.92

23	Rajasthan	411	23.85	5,195.8	125.64	21,348	27,103.9
24	Sikkim	2,282	55.11	0	0	7.04	2,344.15
25	Tamil Nadu	2,178.2	123.05	10,604	1,045.5	8,211.4	22,161.6
26	Telangana	2,405.6	90.87	128.1	221.67	4,758.2	7,604.4
27	Tripura	0	16.01	0	0	18.46	34.47
28	Uttar Pradesh	501.6	49.1	0	2,226.1	2,920.3	5,697.17
29	Uttarakhand	4,035.35	218.82	0	142.24	575.53	4,971.94
30	West Bengal	1,341.2	98.5	0	348.36	194.07	1,982.13
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	5.25	0	0	29.91	35.16
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	65.52	65.52
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	46.47	46.47
34	Delhi	0	0	0	84	256.51	340.51
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	4.97	4.97
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	49.91	49.91
37	Others	0	0	4.3	0	45.01	49.31
	Total (MW)	**46,928.17**	**5,003.25**	**45,887**	**10,941**	**81,814**	**1,90,573**

DETAILS OF SOURCE-WISE AND STATE-WISE CUMULATIVE INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AS ON 31.03.2025

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Large Hydro	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Solar Power	Total RE
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,610	163.31	4,377.2	594.02	5,370	12,114
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,115	140.61	0	0	14.85	1,270.5
3	Assam	350	34.11	0	2	196.54	582.65
4	Bihar	0	70.7	0	140.22	328.34	539.26
5	Chhattisgarh	120	76	0	285.42	1,347	1,828.5
6	Goa	0	0.05	0	1.94	56.44	58.43
7	Gujarat	1,990	106.64	12,677	122.25	18,497	33,393
8	Haryana	0	73.5	0	311.47	2,065	2,449.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	10,981.01	1,000.7	0	10.2	204.26	12,196
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,360	189.93	0	0	74.49	3,624.4
11	Jharkhand	210	4.05	0	20.14	199.87	434.06
12	Karnataka	3,689.2	1,284.7	7,351.1	1,913	9,679.7	23,918
13	Kerala	1,964.15	276.52	71.27	2.5	1,538.9	3,853.4
14	Ladakh	89	45.79	0	0	7.8	142.59
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,235	123.71	3,195.2	155.46	5,118.4	10,828
16	Maharashtra	3,047	384.28	5,284.6	2,998.3	10,687	22,401
17	Manipur	105	5.45	0	0	13.79	124.24
18	Meghalaya	322	55.03	0	13.8	4.28	395.11
19	Mizoram	60	45.47	0	0	30.39	135.86
20	Nagaland	75	32.67	0	0	3.17	110.84
21	Odisha	2,154.55	115.63	0	64.22	624.44	2,958.8
22	Punjab	1,096.3	176.1	0	576.59	1,421.4	3,270.4
23	Rajasthan	411	23.85	5,208.8	206.27	28,286	34,136
24	Sikkim	2,282	55.11	0	0	7.56	2,344.7

25	Tamil Nadu	2,178.2	123.05	11,740	1,046.6	10,154	25,241
26	Telangana	2,405.6	90.87	128.1	221.67	4,842.1	7,688.3
27	Tripura	0	16.01	0	0	21.24	37.25
28	Uttar Pradesh	501.6	49.1	0	2,309.1	3,364.1	6,223.9
29	Uttarakhand	4,035.35	233.82	0	148.53	593.07	5,010.8
30	West Bengal	1,341.2	98.5	0	351.86	320.62	2,112.2
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	5.25	0	0	29.91	35.16
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	78.85	78.85
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	3.75	48.12	51.87
34	Delhi	0	0	0	84	313.4	397.4
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	4.97	4.97
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	54.51	54.51
37	Others	0	0	4.3	0	45.01	49.31
	Total (MW)	**47,728.16**	**5,100.6**	**50,038**	**11,583**	**1,05,646**	**2,20,096**

DETAILS OF SOURCE-WISE AND STATE-WISE CUMULATIVE INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY OF CURRENT FY 2025-26 (UPTO 31.10.2025)

S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**Large Hydro**	**Small Hydro Power**	**Wind Power**	**Bio Power**	**Solar Power**	**Total RE**
		(MW)	**(MW)**	**(MW)**	**(MW)**	**(MW)**	**(MW)**
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,290	163.31	4,397.78	594.02	5,925.6	14,371
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,115	140.61	0	0	15.42	1,271
3	Assam	350	34.11	0	2	319.81	705.92
4	Bihar	0	70.7	0	140.22	411.14	622.06
5	Chhattisgarh	120	100.9	0	285.42	1,621.7	2,128
6	Goa	0	0.05	0	1.94	69.54	71.53
7	Gujarat	1,990	113.3	14,493.38	129.85	24,143	40,870
8	Haryana	0	73.5	0	325.67	2,434.4	2,833.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	11,421.01	1,000.71	0	10.2	310.28	12,742
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3,360	189.93	0	0	79.41	3,629.3
11	Jharkhand	210	4.05	0	20.14	230.74	464.93
12	Karnataka	3,689.2	1,284.73	8,193.29	1,916.1	10,592	25,675
13	Kerala	1,964.15	276.52	71.52	2.5	1,973.8	4,288.5
14	Ladakh	89	45.79	0	0	11.4	146.19
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,235	123.71	3,448.15	155.46	5,723.8	11,686
16	Maharashtra	3,047	384.28	5,716.31	2,998.3	16,137	28,283
17	Manipur	105	5.45	0	0	17.52	127.97
18	Meghalaya	322	55.03	0	13.8	4.28	395.11
19	Mizoram	60	45.47	0	0	31.69	137.16
20	Nagaland	75	32.67	0	0	3.17	110.84
21	Odisha	2,154.55	140.63	0	64.22	748.38	3,107.8
22	Punjab	1,096.3	176.1	0	576.59	1,539.9	3,388.8
23	Rajasthan	411	23.85	5,208.75	207.52	35,338	41,189

24	Sikkim	2,282	55.11	0	0	7.56	2,344.7
25	Tamil Nadu	2,178.2	123.05	11,938.34	1,046.6	11,472	26,758
26	Telangana	2,405.6	90.87	128.1	221.67	5,033.5	7,879.7
27	Tripura	0	16.01	0	0	34.22	50.23
28	Uttar Pradesh	501.6	50.6	0	2,310.4	3,798	6,660.6
29	Uttarakhand	4,535.35	233.82	0	149.57	837.7	5,756.4
30	West Bengal	1,341.2	98.5	0	351.86	320.62	2,112.2
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	5.25	0	0	31.42	36.67
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	78.85	78.85
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	3.75	129.4	133.15
34	Delhi	0	0	0	85.17	373.3	458.47
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	6.57	6.57
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	73.41	73.41
37	Others	0	0	4.3	0	45.01	49.31
	Total (MW)	**50,348**	**5,158.61**	**53,599.92**	**11,613**	**1,29,924**	**2,50,643**

STATEMENT-V

Details of ongoing Renewable Energy Projects:

SN	Sector	Ongoing Renewable Capacity (GW)
1	Solar Power	69.18
2	Wind Power	29.65
3	Bio Energy	---
4	Small Hydro	0.44
5	Hybrid/ Round the Clock (RTC)/ Peaking Power/ Thermal + RE Bundling	57.63
Sub-Total		**156.90**
6	Large Hydro	25.33
Total RE		**182.23**

बांध पुनर्स्थापन और सुधार परियोजना

1900. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) बांध पुनर्स्थापन और सुधार परियोजना (डीआरआईपी) चरण-II के अंतर्गत पुनर्स्थापन के लिए राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कुल कितने बांधों की पहचान की गई है;

(ख) इन चरणों के अंतर्गत दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार आवंटित और जारी की गई कुल निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) अब तक कितने बांधों का जीर्णोद्धार किया गया है; और

(घ) बांध सुरक्षा के लिए पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियां स्थापित करने और आपातकालीन कार्य योजना तैयार करने के लिए डीआरआईपी के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): बाहरी वित्तपोषित बांध पुनर्स्थापन और सुधार परियोजना (डीआरआईपी) चरण-II और चरण-III के संबंध में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल की दी गई मंजूरी के अनुसार, 19 राज्यों और 2 केंद्रीय एजेंसियों में कुल 736 बांधों की पुनर्वास और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सुधार के लिए पहचान की गई है। पहचान किए गए इन बांधों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर दिया गया है।

(ख): केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी के अनुसार, डीआरआईपी, चरण II और III योजना की कुल लागत 10,211 करोड़ रुपए है। इसके अंतर्गत 19 राज्य और 3 केंद्रीय एजेंसियां शामिल हैं, जिसका उपयोग 10 वर्षों की अवधि (वर्ष 2021–2031) में किया जाएगा। इसमें से चरण II के लिए 5,107 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए गए हैं, जबकि चरण III के लिए 5,104 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन निर्धारित किया गया है।

यह योजना सामान्य श्रेणी के राज्यों के लिए 70:30, विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों के लिए 80:20, और केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के लिए 50:50 के अनुपात वाली वित्तपोषण पद्धति (बाहरी: सहयोगी) का अनुपालन करती है। 'बाहरी' घटक से तात्पर्य उस ऋण सहायता से है जो विश्व बैंक और एशिया अवसंरचना निवेश बैंक (एआईआईबी) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा किए गए व्यय के अनुरूप ऋण का वितरण त्रैमासिक आधार पर किया जाता है।

15 नवंबर 2025 तक धन आवंटन और व्यय का एजेंसी-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र डीआरआईपी चरण-II और III योजना का हिस्सा नहीं है।

(ग): 30 नवंबर 2025 तक, डीआरआईपी चरण- II के अंतर्गत 31 बांधों के संबंध में प्रमुख वास्तविक पुनर्वास कार्यों को पूरा कर लिया गया है।

(घ): डीआरआईपी चरण II के अंतर्गत, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को नियमित रूप से प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली (ईडब्ल्यूएस) की स्थापना और आपातकालीन कार्य योजना (ईएपी) तैयार करने के महत्व के बारे में जागरूक किया जाता है। राज्यों को डीआरआईपी निधि के उपयोग के माध्यम से मुख्य गैर-संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा उपाय के रूप में ईडब्लयूएस स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। राज्यों को प्रभावी सुरक्षा योजनाएँ तैयार करने में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु डैम ब्रेक विश्लेषण में सहायता प्रदान करने और बांध-विशिष्ट ईएपी तैयार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सहित तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता के साथ कार्यान्वित डीआरआईपी चरण-I (वर्ष 2012–2021) के दौरान, सात राज्यों अर्थात् झारखंड (3), कर्नाटक (22), केरल (51), मध्य प्रदेश (25), ओडिशा (22), तमिलनाडु (85), और उत्तराखंड (2) के 210 बांधों के संबंध में आपातकालीन कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की गई। इस प्रगति के आधार पर, चल रही डीआरआईपी चरण-II के अंतर्गत, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा अब तक 12 बांधों के संबंध में ईएपी तैयार की गई हैं।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पुनर्वास के लिए चिन्हित बांध

क्र. सं.	राज्य/एजेंसी	डीआरआईपी-II और III योजना के अंतर्गत पुनर्वास के लिए चिन्हित बांधों की संख्या		
		चरण-II	चरण-III	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश डब्ल्यूआरडी	19	12	31
2	भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड (बीबीएमबी)	1	1	2
3	छत्तीसगढ़ डब्ल्यूआरडी	5	0	5
4	दामोदर वैली कॉर्पोरेशन (डीवीसी)	4	1	5
5	गोवा डब्ल्यूआरडी	2	0	2
6	गुजरात डब्ल्यूआरडी	6	0	6
7	झारखंड डब्ल्यूआरडी	4	31	35
8	कर्नाटक डब्ल्यूआरडी	12	29	41
9	केरल एसईबीएल	8	4	12

	केरल डब्ल्यूआरडी	16	0	16
10	महाराष्ट्र डब्ल्यूआरडी	154	13	167
11	मणिपुर डब्ल्यूआरडी	2	0	2
12	मेघालय पावर जेनरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एमईपीजीसीएल)	6	0	6
13	मध्य प्रदेश डब्ल्यूआरडी	27	0	27
14	ओडिशा डब्ल्यूआरडी	35	1	36
15	पंजाब डब्ल्यूआरडी	8	4	12
16	राजस्थान डब्ल्यूआरडी	175	14	189
17	तमिलनाडु जेनरेशन एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कॉर्पोरेशन (टीएनजीईसीएल)	16	6	22
	तमिलनाडु डब्ल्यूआरडी	29	8	37
18	तेलंगाना डब्ल्यूआरडी	20	9	29
19	उत्तराखंड जल विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड (यूजेवीएनएल)	2	4	6
20	उत्तर प्रदेश आई एवं डब्ल्यूआरडी	37	2	39
21	पश्चिम बंगाल आई एवं डब्ल्यूडी	9	0	9
	कुल	**597**	**139**	**736**

विवरण-II

धन आवंटन और व्यय का एजेंसी-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/एजेंसी	दिनांक 15.11.2025 तक डीआरआईपी चरण-II के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के बीच आवंटन	दिनांक 15.11.2025 तक हुआ खर्च (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	भाखड़ा ब्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड (बीबीएमबी)	70	0
2	छत्तीसगढ़ डब्ल्यूआरडी	170	51.91
3	दामोदर वैली कॉर्पोरेशन (डीवीसी)	44	1.17
4	गोवा डब्ल्यूआरडी	58	0
5	गुजरात डब्ल्यूआरडी	350	229.39

6	झारखंड डब्ल्यूआरडी	0	0
7	कर्नाटक डब्ल्यूआरडी	699	268.71
8	केरल एसईबीएल	90	57.84
	केरल डब्ल्यूआरडी	130	45.15
9	महाराष्ट्र डब्ल्यूआरडी	379	65.87
10	मणिपुर डब्ल्यूआरडी	98	59.71
11	मेघालय पावर जेनरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एमईपीजीसीएल)	150	71.9
12	मध्य प्रदेश डब्ल्यूआरडी	186	30.18
13	ओडिशा डब्ल्यूआरडी	100	36.55
14	पंजाब डब्ल्यूआरडी	71	0.36
15	राजस्थान डब्ल्यूआरडी	503	163.86
16	तमिलनाडु जेनरेशन एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कॉर्पोरेशन (टीएनजीईसीएल)	260	148.32
	तमिलनाडु डब्ल्यूआरडी	510	277.35
17	तेलंगाना डब्ल्यूआरडी	100	0
18	उत्तराखंड जल विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड (यूजेवीएनएल)	300	206.55
19	उत्तर प्रदेश आई एवं डब्ल्यूआरडी	354	21.05
20	पश्चिम बंगाल आई एवं डब्ल्यूडी	200	54.33
21	सीडब्ल्यूसी	285	141.02
	कुल	**5107**	**1931.22**

PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN MSME CLUSTERS

1901. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether private investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) clusters has increased in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to enhance credit flow and ease of doing business for MSMEs; and

(c) whether any Central schemes are being implemented in partnership with the State agencies to promote private participation in the growth of MSMEs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of MSME is implementing a Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. The Government provides financial assistance to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes. It is a demand driven scheme where proposals are received from State Government to address the common needs of existing cluster in their State/UTs. The CFC proposals follow a tripartite funding pattern with share of Government of India ranges from 60%-80% and that of SPV of participants MSMEs in the range of 5%-15% while remaining share is contributed by respected State Government. The details of projects under MSE-CDP in Andhra Pradesh in last 3 years are as follows.

Sl. No.	No. of Projects	Project Cost (in Crore)	Approved Government of India Grant (in Crore)
1	26	404.0252	260.98

(b) and (c): The Central Government Supplements the efforts of State Government to promote the growth of MSMEs. The Government of India, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes aimed at promotion and development of MSME Sector in the country. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme (PMSS), Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), International Cooperation scheme, Tool Rooms, Technology Centre System Programme (TCSP), National SC/ST Hub (NSSH), MSME Champions, PM Vishwakarma etc.

Further, Government has taken a number of initiatives to support the MSME Sector for enhanced credit flow and ease of doing business for MSMEs.

I. Collateral free loan up to a limit of Rs. 500 lakh (w.e.f. 01.04.23) to MSEs with guarantee coverage up to 90 % for various categories of loan through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) under Credit Guarantee Scheme.

II. Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India Fund. This scheme has a provision for corpus of Rs.10,000 crore from Government of India.

III. New criteria for classification of MSMEs with higher threshold, based on Investment and Turnover, to widen the ambit of the MSME sector.

IV. New registration of MSMEs through "Udyam Registration" for Ease of Doing Business.

V. No global tenders for procurement up to Rs. 200 crore

VI. Inclusion of retail and whole sale trades as MSMEs w.e.f. 02.07.2021.

VII. Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.

VIII. Roll out of Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) programme with an outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore over 5 years.

IX. Integration of Udyam Portal and National Career Service (NCS) of Ministry of Labour & Employment, as an outcome registered MSMEs are able to search for jobseekers on NCS.

X. Under Vivad se Vishwas – I, relief by way of refund of 95% of the deducted performance security, bid security and liquidated damages was provided to MSMEs. Relief was also provided to MSMEs debarred for default in execution of contracts.

XI. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) to bring the Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL).

XII. Launch of 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023 to provide benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 specified trades.

MSMEs IN ODISHA

1902. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the total number of MSMEs registered in Odisha during the last five years and the sectors that have seen the highest growth;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government for the promotion and development of MSMEs, in Odisha, including details of central schemes implemented in the State; and

(c) the steps/measures taken by the Government to boost the MSME ecosystem in the State of Odisha?

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

(a): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. As on 30.11.2025, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the Odisha on the Udyam Registration (UR) Portal and Udyam Assist Platform was 22,35,481. The sectors that have seen highest growth in the last 5 years are "Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles", "Food and beverage

service activities", "Other personal service activities", "Manufacture of food products" and "Land transport and transport via pipelines".

(b) and (c): The Government of India, through the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), implements various schemes for the promotion and development of MSMEs across the country, including in the State of Odisha.

These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme (PMSS), Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), International Cooperation scheme, Tool Rooms, Technology Centre System Programme (TCSP), National SC/ST Hub (NSSH), MSME Champions, PM Vishwakarma etc.

Further, Government has taken a number of initiatives to support the MSME Sector across the country, including in the State of Odisha. Some of these are the following:

I. Collateral free loan up to a limit of Rs. 500 lakh (w.e.f. 01.04.23) to MSEs with guarantee coverage up to 90 % for various categories of loan through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) under Credit Guarantee Scheme.

II. Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India Fund. This scheme has a provision for corpus of Rs.10,000 crore from Government of India.

III. New criteria for classification of MSMEs with higher threshold, based on Investment and Turnover, to widen the ambit of the MSME sector.

IV. New registration of MSMEs through "Udyam Registration" for Ease of Doing Business.

V. No global tenders for procurement up to Rs. 200 crore.

VI. Inclusion of retail and whole sale trades as MSMEs w.e.f. 02.07.2021.

VII. Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.

VIII. Roll out of Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) programme with an outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore over 5 years.

IX. Integration of Udyam Portal and National Career Service (NCS) of Ministry of Labour & Employment, as an outcome registered MSMEs are able to search for jobseekers on NCS.

X. Under Vivad se Vishwas – I, relief by way of refund of 95% of the deducted performance security, bid security and liquidated damages was provided to MSMEs. Relief was also provided to MSMEs debarred for default in execution of contracts.

XI. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) to bring the Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL).

XII. Launch of 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023 to provide benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 specified trades.

PROPOSAL TO HARNESS THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THANJAVUR DELTA REGION

1903. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to harness the agricultural potential of the Thanjavur delta region in Tamil Nadu through any Central Government schemes or institutions aimed at strengthening food processing, storage and value addition, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details and timelines of such proposed measures to enhance agricultural productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and promote export-oriented processing in the region; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the absence of such Central support in this agriculturally significant delta region?

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

(a) to (c): In view of its rich agricultural produce base, Thanjavur delta region in Tamil Nadu has potential to develop strong Food Processing Sector and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) incentivizes entrepreneurs to establish related Industries in the state through its two Central Sector Schemes namely

Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). MoFPI is also implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme.

These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, value addition etc., thereby help in reducing wastage of agricultural produce, reduction in post harvest losses, enhancing productivity, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

So far, MoFPI has sanctioned 105 projects with approved grant in aid of Rs 487.85 crores under corresponding component schemes of PMKSY in the State of Tamil Nadu till 31.10.2025.

A total of 17,210 micro food processing enterprises have been approved with subsidy of Rs 387.06 crores for assistance under PMFME in the State of Tamil Nadu till 31.10.2025.

So far, Food processing projects at 20 locations with committed investments of Rs 445.23 crores have been approved for assistance under various categories of the PLISFPI scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu till 31.10.2025.

National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), an Institute of National Importance (INI), located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, is functioning under the administrative control of MoFPI to provide

handholding support, mentorship, training, access to facilities such as Pilot Plant, NABL-accredited Food Testing Labs, incubation services, quality testing, R&D support, networking opportunities, etc. to the food processing sector.

विद्युत उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु नई विद्युत परियोजनाएं

1904. श्री अशोक कुमार रावतः

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

(क) देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने और लगातार चौबीसों घण्टे बिजली आपूर्ति करने हेतु निधि प्रदान की गई परियोजनाओं के नामों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या नई परियोजनाओं की घोषणा की गई है और उन पर कार्य प्रगति पर है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत की मांग मेगावाट में हर वर्ष बढ़ रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): विद्युत अधिनियम 2003 के अनुसार, विद्युत उत्पादन एक गैर-लाइसेंस गतिविधि है। कोई भी उत्पादन कंपनी अपनी तकनीकी-आर्थिक और वाणिज्यिक आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित कर सकती है। भारत सरकार किसी भी उत्पादन स्टेशन की स्थापना के लिए धनराशि प्रदान नहीं करती है।

देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 505.023 गीगावाट है। देश में भविष्य की विद्युत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन क्षमता को और बढ़ाने के लिए, 40,345 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता की तापीय परियोजनाएं, 13,224 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता की जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं,

11,870 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाली पंप जल भंडारण परियोजनाएं, 8,498.95 मेगावाट/ 24,582.20 एमडबल्यूएच की क्षमता वाली बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) तथा 6,600 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाली न्यूक्लियर परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसके अलावा, 69,180 मेगावाट सौर, 29,650 मेगावाट पवन और 57,630 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड विद्युत सहित 1,56,900 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता का भी निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय होने के नाते, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। भारत सरकार(जीओआई) डिस्कॉम की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार करने और एटीएंडसी हानियों को कम करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न सुधार उपायों/स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/वितरण यूटिलिटी के प्रयासों में सहायता कर रही है। भारत सरकार सभी उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति की पहुंच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस), प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता कर रही है। इन स्कीमों के तहत, विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई थी। ये स्कीमें दिनांक 31.03.2022 तक बंद हो चुकी हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने जुलाई 2021 में, देश में वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार के उद्देश्य से संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की। इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें अनुमानित सरकारी बजटीय सहायता (जीबीएस) 97,631 करोड़ रुपए है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर समग्र तकनीकी एवं वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों को घटाकर 12-15% तक लाना तथा आपूर्ति की औसत लागत और औसत राजस्व प्राप्ति (एसीएस-एआरआर) अंतर को शून्य तक कम करना है। इस स्कीम के तहत वितरण अवसंरचना और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए क्रमशः 1.53 लाख करोड़ रुपये और

1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिससे देश में विद्युत आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता में सुधार होगा। ये कार्य कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और आरडीएसएस की समयसीमा अर्थात मार्च 2028 से पहले पूरे किए जाएंगे। .

(घ) और (ङ): देश में अधिकतम मांग में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में अधिकतम मांग का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है। पिछले वर्षों में विद्युत की मांग में लगातार वृद्धि के बावजूद, देश में उत्पादन क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि के कारण विद्युत की मांग और उपलब्धता के बीच का अंतर कम हो गया है।

भारत सरकार ने देश की भविष्य की बढ़ती विद्युत मांग को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

1. उत्पादन योजना:

(i) राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना (एनईपी) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2031-32 में संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 874 गीगावाट होने की संभावना है। इसमें पारंपरिक स्रोतों- कोयला, लिग्नाइट आदि, नवीकरणीय स्रोतों- सौर, पवन और जल विद्युत क्षमता शामिल है।

(ii) अनुमानित अधिकतम मांग से अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सभी राज्यों ने सीईए के परामर्श से, अपनी " संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजना (आरएपी)" तैयार की है, जो परिवर्तनशील 10 वर्ष की रोलिंग योजनाएं हैं और इसमें विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विद्युत क्रय योजना भी शामिल है।

(iii) सभी राज्यों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे अपनी संसाधन पर्याप्तता स्कीमों के अनुसार उत्पादन के सभी स्रोतों से उत्पादन क्षमताओं के निर्माण/विवरण के लिए प्रक्रिया शुरू करें।

(iv) विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं:

(क) वर्ष 2034-35 तक अनुमानित तापीय (कोयला और लिग्नाइट) क्षमता की आवश्यकता लगभग 3,07,000 मेगावाट होने का अनुमान है, जबकि दिनांक

31.03.2023 को संस्थापित क्षमता 2,11,855 मेगावाट थी। इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने अतिरिक्त न्यूनतम 97,000 मेगावाट कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित तापीय क्षमता संस्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की है।

इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कई पहल की गई हैं। अप्रैल 2023 से नवंबर 2025 तक लगभग 16,560 मेगावाट की तापीय क्षमता पहले ही चालू हो चुकी है। इसके अलावा, 40,345 मेगावाट तापीय क्षमता (4,845 मेगावाट संकटग्रस्त ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं सहित) वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन है। 22,920 मेगावाट के विवरण अवार्ड किए गए हैं और निर्माण शुरू किया जाना है। इसके अलावा, 24,020 मेगावाट कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित कैंडिडेट क्षमता की पहचान की गई है जो देश में योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(ख) 13,223.5 मेगावाट जलविद्युत परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसके अलावा, 4,274 मेगावाट जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और वर्ष 2031-32 तक पूरा किए जाने का लक्ष्य है।

(ग) 6,600 मेगावाट की न्यूक्लियर क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है और वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा किए जाने का लक्ष्य है। 7,000 मेगावाट परमाणु क्षमता योजना और अनुमोदन के विभिन्न चरणों में है

(घ) 1,56,900 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता जिसमें 69,180 मेगावाट सौर, 29,650 मेगावाट पवन और 57,630 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड विद्युत क्षमता का निर्माण चल रहा है, जबकि 36,530 मेगावाट सौर और 13,090 मेगावाट हाइब्रिड विद्युत सहित 51,420 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय क्षमता योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में है और वर्ष 2029-30 तक पूरा किए जाने का लक्ष्य है।

(ङ) ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों में, 11870 मेगावाट / 71220 मेगावाट पंप भंडारण परियोजनाएं (पीएसपी) निर्माणाधीन हैं। इसके अलावा, पंप भंडारण

परियोजनाओं (पीएसपी) की कुल 6580 मेगावाट/39480 एमडब्ल्यूएच क्षमता की सहमति मिल गई है और अभी निर्माण शुरू किया जाना है। 25,407.54 मेगावाट/77,092.52 एमडब्ल्यूएच बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) वर्तमान में निर्माण/बोली के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

2. **पारेषण योजना**: अंतर और अंतःराज्य पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है और इसे उत्पादन क्षमता वृद्धि के मेचिंग टाइम फ्रेम में लागू किया जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अनुसार**,** वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2031-32 तक दस वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1,91,474 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइनें और 1,274 जीवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर पर) जोड़ने की योजना है।

3. **नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना:**

- 30 जून 2025 तक शुरू की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए सौर और पवन ऊर्जा की अंतर-राज्य बिक्री के लिए अंतर-राज्य पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्क हरित हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसंबर 2030 तक और अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसंबर 2032 तक माफ कर दिया गया है।
- ग्रिड से जुड़ी सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड तथा फर्म एवं डिस्पैचबल आरई (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की खरीद लिए टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां (आरईआईए) आरई विद्युत क्रय के लिए नियमित रूप से बोलियां आमंत्रित कर रही हैं।
- स्वचालित मार्ग के तहत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।

- आरई ट्रेजेक्ट्री के लिए आवश्यक पारेषण अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने के लिए, वर्ष 2032 तक पारेषण योजना तैयार की गई है।
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की निकासी के लिए ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर स्कीम के तहत नई अंत: राज्य पारेषण लाइन बिछाने और नए सब-स्टेशन क्षमता निर्माण को वित्त पोषित किया गया है।
- बड़े पैमाने पर आरई परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए आरई विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और पारेषण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सौर पार्क और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जा रही है
- प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजाति ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए), के तहत नई सौर ऊर्जा स्कीम (आदिवासी और पीवीटीजी गतिविधियां/गांवों के लिए) राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अतंर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) स्कीम शुरू की गई हैं।
- आरई खपत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, नवीकरणीय क्रय दायित्व (आरपीओ) के बाद नवीकरणीय उपभोग दायित्व (आरसीओ) ट्रेजेक्ट्री को वर्ष 2029-30 तक अधिसूचित किया गया है। आरसीओ जो ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2001 के तहत सभी नामित उपभोक्ताओं पर लागू होता है, की गैर-अनुपालना पर शास्तियां लगायी जाएंगी।
- "अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए कार्यनीति" जारी की गई है।
- एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विद्युत की बिक्री की सुविधा के लिए ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (जीटीएएम) शुरू किया गया है।
- सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के लिए आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के स्थानीयकरण के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) स्कीम शुरू की गई है।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश की अधिकतम मांग में वृद्धि का ब्यौरा:

वर्ष	अधिकतम मांग		अधिकतम पूर्ति		पूर्ति नहीं की गई	
	(मेगावाट)	% वृद्धि	(मेगावाट)	% वृद्धि	(मेगावाट)	(%)
2020-21	1,90,198	3.5	1,89,395	3.8	802	0.4
2021-22	2,03,014	6.7	2,00,539	5.9	2,475	1.2
2022-23	2,15,888	6.3	2,07,231	3.3	8,657	4.0
2023-24	2,43,271	12.7	2,39,931	15.8	3,340	1.4
2024-25	2,49,856	2.7	2,49,854	4.1	2	0.001

PMFME CREDIT-LINKAGE COMPONENT

1905. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:
SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the credit linkage component for two lakhs micro enterprises under the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme and the average loan approval time after DPR approval in the country including the constituency of Dewas-Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh and district of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the various new measures implemented under PMFME after August 2025 to increase the participation of women and SC or ST entrepreneurs and the manner in which the impact of higher subsidy in the said regions is being assessed; and

(c) whether the guidelines for enhanced financing for common service providers under the said scheme have been finalised and the manner in which the said measures are likely to strengthen shared infrastructure for numerous micro units in the said regions?

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

(a): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a centrally sponsored "PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" through State / UT Governments for providing financial, technical and business support for setting up of new/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The loans to online proposals submitted under the scheme are sanctioned by lending banks after appraisal. Against the target of providing credit linked support to two lakhs micro food processing enterprises, loans to 1,62,744 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned for credit linked subsidy under the Scheme.

MoFPI regularly conducts meeting with lending banks and State / UT Governments to achieve the above targets. Also, the issues being faced by micro food processing enterprises are raised at the Department of Financial

Services (DFS) level and in the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC). Regular Workshops, Seminars and awareness camps are being conducted at National, State and District level to increase the outreach and benefit of the scheme to the last mile beneficiaries.

The average loan approval time after DPR approval across the country including the constituency of Dewas-Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh and district of Himachal Pradesh is around 50 days. However, the actual time depends on the submission of documents/ information by the applicants to the concerned authorities/ lending banks as per the Scheme guidelines.

(b):As per the Scheme guidelines, the annual allocation of funds of 8.3% & 4.3% for SC & ST entrepreneurs has been earmarked under the Scheme. There is no specific allocation of funds for women entrepreneurs. For increasing women participation in the scheme, Seed Capital support of Rs. 40000 per SHG member is provisioned for working capital and purchase of small tools for women SHG members engaged in food processing activity.

No new measures have been implemented under the PMFME Scheme after August 2025. However, the progress of the PMFME Scheme for women, SC & ST entrepreneurs after August 2025 i.e. from 01.09.2025 to 31.10.2025 are as under:

- **Credit Linked Subsidy**: Loans for 4,521 women, 678 SC and 761 ST entrepreneurs have been sanctioned
- **Seed capital**: 10,422 SHG members have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 38.19 crores.

- **Capacity Building:** 4629 women beneficiaries have been trained

(c): No such proposal for enhanced financing has been finalized by the Ministry under the PMFME Scheme. However, as per the existing provisions in the scheme guidelines, credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 3.00 crore is provided for setting up of common infrastructure facilities by organizations such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) / Cooperatives/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) and its Federation / Govt. Agencies. These facilities are made available for micro food processing units on hiring basis.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES UNDER PMEGP

1906. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:
SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:
SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:
SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:
SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:
SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the total number of employment opportunities created and enterprises supported under the Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during the last four years and the current year, year and State-wise;

(b) the special provisions available for rural area and Scheduled Caste beneficiaries under the said scheme;

(c) the measures adopted to expand access to collateral-free credit under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) including the introduction of new loan categories and the details of achievements thereunder, State/UT-wise particularly for entrepreneur in Assam;

(d) the extent of coordination with State and District-level agencies to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these programmes; and

(e) the total number of people benefited under the said scheme in Uttar Pradesh and West Champaran district of Bihar along with the pending subsidy during the last three years under PMEGP?

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

(a): Details of State-wise number of micro enterprises assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP for the last 4 years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 and the current year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to 09.12.2025) is given at **Statement-I.**

(b): Under the Scheme, beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories including Scheduled Castes are eligible for higher MM subsidy of 35% of project cost in rural areas and 25% of project cost in urban areas as compared to 25% and 15% respectively for General Category beneficiaries. Own contribution of

beneficiaries under Special category is 5% as compared to 10% for General Category beneficiaries.

(c): Under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), collateral free institutional credit is provided by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) i.e. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan upto Rs.20 lakh under the Scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading and service sectors and activities allied to agriculture, across four loan categories, viz. Shishu (loans upto Rs. 50,000/-), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 20 lakh- for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f. 24.10.2024).

As on October 2025, a total of 55.38 crore loan accounts amounting to Rs. 36.18 lakh crore have been extended under PMMY, out of which, 1.23 crore loan accounts amounting to Rs. 0.71 lakh crore have been extended in the State of Assam, since inception on 08.04.2015. State/UT wise details on the same are given at **Statement-II**.

(d): Steps taken by the Ministry to maintain coordination with State and District-level agencies ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of PMEGP include the following:

I. Review meetings with Implementing Agencies (IAs) i.e. State offices of KVIC, KVIBs, DICs & Coir Board and financial institutions are periodically held to review the progress of implementation of the Scheme.

II. State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) meetings are held at State and District level to monitor the implementation of the scheme.

III. Top-level Bankers meeting, State Level Bankers Meetings and District Level Bankers meetings are held on a regular basis to ensure proper loan sanctioning and margin money disbursement.

IV. A PMEGP Portal is in place for monitoring of the complete process of PMEGP application till adjustment of Margin Money subsidy into beneficiary's loan account.

(e): Number of micro enterprises assisted under PMEGP in Uttar Pradesh and West Champaran district of Bihar during the last 3 years i.e FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 is given below:

Financial Year	**No. of micro enterprises Assisted under in Uttar Pradesh**	**No. of micro enterprises Assisted in West Champaran district of Bihar**
2022-23	11,601	112
2023-24	11,689	207
2024-25	5,518	142

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of micro enterprises assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP for the last 4 years, i.e., FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 and the current year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to 09.12.2025):

S. No.	State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26(upto 09.12.2025)	
		No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,477	19,816	3,073	24,584	5,577	44,616	3,249	25,992	5,704	45,632
2	Arunachal Pradesh	196	1,568	158	1,264	169	1,352	156	1,248	53	424
3	Assam	3,855	30,840	2,596	20,768	2,417	19,336	3,170	25,360	1,166	9,328
4	Bihar	2,477	19,816	4,459	35,672	6,837	54,696	5,035	40,280	4,267	34,136
5	Chattishgarh	3,020	24,160	2,543	20,344	2,379	19,032	1,853	14,824	850	6,800
6	Goa	87	696	66	528	68	544	39	312	23	184
7	Gujarat*	4,143	33,144	3,071	24,568	3,000	24,000	1,783	14,264	1,700	13,600
8	Haryana	1,726	13,808	1,559	12,472	1,398	11,184	788	6,304	910	7,280
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,274	10,192	930	7,440	974	7,792	796	6,368	560	4,480
10	Jammu & Kashmir	21,648	1,73,184	12,023	96,184	15,065	1,20,520	9,863	78,904	6,060	48,480
11	Jharkhand	1,714	13,712	1,851	14,808	2,101	16,808	1,452	11,616	712	5,696
12	Karnataka	5,877	47,016	5,618	44,944	4,672	37,376	2,839	22,712	2,995	23,960
13	Kerala	2,789	22,312	3,129	25,032	3,389	27,112	2,260	18,080	1,928	15,424
14	Madhya Pradesh	8,082	64,656	5,957	47,656	5,292	42,336	2,626	21,008	1,624	12,992
15	Maharashtra*	4,128	33,024	3,625	29,000	2,766	22,128	1,857	14,856	2,226	17,808
16	Manipur	1,139	9,112	545	4,360	348	2,784	608	4,864	235	1,880
17	Meghalaya	699	5,592	306	2,448	280	2,240	1,114	8,912	249	1,992
18	Mizoram	650	5,200	412	3,296	401	3,208	484	3,872	137	1,096
19	Nagaland	1,241	9,928	469	3,752	517	4,136	1,262	10,096	347	2,776
20	Odisha	4,301	34,408	3,880	31,040	2,975	23,800	1,867	14,936	2,612	20,896

S. No.	State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26(upto 09.12.2025)	
		No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated	No. of micro enterprises	Est. Empl. Generated
21	Punjab	1,790	14,320	1,564	12,512	1,469	11,752	970	7,760	1,106	8,848
22	Rajasthan	2,599	20,792	2,037	16,296	1,678	13,424	916	7,328	1,494	11,952
23	Sikkim	85	680	57	456	132	1,056	316	2,528	135	1,080
24	Tamil Nadu	5,972	47,776	6,140	49,120	6,814	54,512	3,949	31,592	5,406	43,248
25	Telangana	2,906	23,248	2,540	20,320	2,503	20,024	1,850	14,800	1,909	15,272
26	Tripura	958	7,664	703	5,624	588	4,704	730	5,840	284	2,272
27	Uttar Pradesh	12,594	1,00,752	11,601	92,808	11,689	93,512	5,518	44,144	6,730	53,840
28	Uttarakhand	1,836	14,688	1,803	14,424	1,354	10,832	734	5,872	500	4,000
29	West Bengal	2,305	18,440	2,126	17,008	1,919	15,352	1,359	10,872	734	5,872
Total		**1,02,568**	**8,20,544**	**84,841**	**6,78,728**	**88,771**	**7,10,168**	**59,443**	**4,75,544**	**52,656**	**4,21,248**

** including Daman and Diu* *** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli*

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise no. of loan accounts and disbursed amounts under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana as on October 2025 is given below:

S. No.	State/ U.T. Name	No. of Loan A/Cs	Disbursed Amount (Rs. Cr)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55,898	1,226.84
2	Andhra Pradesh	11,033,261	131,247.49
3	Arunachal Pradesh	164,712	2,052.93
4	Assam	12,330,451	71,459.56
5	Bihar	63,847,937	317,697.23
6	Chandigarh	204,011	3,424.69
7	Chhattisgarh	10,523,472	65,110.99
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	45,746	862.79
9	Delhi	3,652,818	44,500.24
10	Goa	398,927	5,623.39
11	Gujarat	16,640,161	142,136.92
12	Haryana	10,063,212	78,625.05
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,191,345	23,634.43
14	Jharkhand	16,255,618	86,067.87
15	Karnataka	51,870,671	330,793.31
16	Kerala	18,068,849	129,591.70
17	Lakshadweep	13,628	208.56
18	Madhya Pradesh	33,225,036	195,931.27
19	Maharashtra	44,147,441	309,983.76
20	Manipur	468,959	3,217.75
21	Meghalaya	316,102	3,205.44
22	Mizoram	178,419	3,069.73
23	Nagaland	179,726	2,598.53
24	Odisha	35,086,552	164,500.63
25	Pondicherry	1,275,874	8,280.73
26	Punjab	10,240,432	83,361.76
27	Rajasthan	23,768,209	190,333.37
28	Sikkim	181,080	1,884.13
29	Tamil Nadu	60,865,783	356,712.63
30	Telangana	8,391,389	83,130.52
31	Tripura	3,400,009	19,602.85
32	Jammu and Kashmir	2,379,745	51,245.86
33	Ladakh	69,791	2,090.56
34	Uttar Pradesh	55,299,821	356,190.56
35	Uttarakhand	3,507,300	33,627.29
36	West Bengal	54,552,866	315,111.39
	Total	**553,895,251**	**3,618,342.75**
Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Portal			

जेजेएम के तहत नल जल कनेक्शन

1907. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवीः
श्री बिद्युत बरन महतोः
श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़ेः
श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरीः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, सिरोही और जालोर जिलों सहित राजस्थान और बिहार में अब तक जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए कुल घरों की संख्या कितनी है और अभी तक कवर नहीं हुए घरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह तथ्य है कि कई जिलों विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाइपलाइन विछाने, पंप हाउस निर्माण और जल आपूर्ति परीक्षण संबंधित कार्य कई महीनों से रुके हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इन कार्यों को रोकने के जिम्मेदार कारकों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या जेजेएम के तहत रुके हुए कार्यों को फिर से शुरू करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ किस स्तर पर कोई बैठक या समीक्षा चर्चा की है; और

(घ) जेजेएम के तहत आवंटित और उपयोग किए गए कोष की तुलना, वित्तीय प्रगति और समय-सीमा से संबंधित ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क): जेजेएम आईएमआईएस पोर्टल के अनुसार, 08.12.2025 तक, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, सिरोही और जालौर जिलों सहित राजस्थान और बिहार में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए परिवारों की कुल संख्या निम्नानुसार है: -

राज्य/जिला	नल जल कनेक्शन से कवर किए गए ग्रामीण परिवारों की संख्या (लाखों में)	जिन ग्रामीण परिवारों को अभी तक नल जल कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए उनकी संख्या (लाखों में)
झारखंड	34.44	28.09

छत्तीसगढ़	40.81	9.16
राजस्थान	62.03	45.71
सिरोही, राजस्थान	1.08	0.78
जालौर, राजस्थान	2.28	1.57
बिहार	160.36	7.19

(ख) से (घ): जल राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की योजना बनाने, मंजूरी देने, कार्य-निष्पादन/कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। हालांकि, जल संकटग्रस्त, सूखाग्रस्त, असमान भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों, अलग-थलग बसी हुई ग्रामीण बसावटों में विश्वसनीय पेयजल स्रोतों की कमी, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों की तकनीकी क्षमता का अभाव, कच्चे माल की बढ़ती कीमतें, वैधानिक/अन्य स्वीकृतियों में देरी, भूमि उपलब्धता संबंधी समस्याएं आदि कुछ ऐसे कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मिशन के क्रियान्वयन में देरी हो रही है। योजना और कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने के साथ-साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की निगरानी और मदद करने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) पर चर्चा करना और उसे अंतिम रूप देना, विभिन्न स्तरों पर आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीम द्वारा क्षेत्र दौरे आदि शामिल हैं। पारदर्शिता लाने और प्रभावी निगरानी के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन 'जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड' बनाया गया है, जो राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जिला और गांव-वार प्रगति के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति के प्रावधान की स्थिति प्रदान करता है। जेजेएम के तहत समय-सीमा, वित्तीय प्रगति और आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों का विवरण निम्न लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है:

https://eialsliakti.eov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial//JMRep_StatewiseAl1ocationReleaseExuendittire.aspx

CREDIT GAP AMONG WOMEN-LED MSMEs

1908. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the credit gap among women-led Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), currently estimated at Rupees 1.37 lakh crore and if so, the details thereof including the reasons for this persistent disparity;

(b) the number of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) accounts held by women entrepreneurs and the percentage share of total credit disbursed as of March 2025; and

(c) the specific steps being taken to ensure parity in disbursement and credit-guarantee coverage for women-owned enterprises, including collaboration with scheduled banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to enhance formal credit flow to women entrepreneurs?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has taken a number of initiatives to ensure disbursement and credit-guarantee coverage for women-owned enterprises as below:

I. The Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) provides credit guarantees for the loans extended to the MSEs without any collateral security and third-party guarantee including credit guarantee coverage of 90% for loans extended to women led MSEs against 75% in general with 10% relaxation in guarantee fee.

II. To support women entrepreneurs, the Public Procurement Policy mandates at least 3% of their annual procurement from women led MSEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) /Ministries/Departments.

III. Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. Out of the total PMEGP beneficiaries, 39% are women and they are provided higher subsidy (35%) vis-a-vis general category of micro enterprises (upto 25%).

IV. To encourage entrepreneurship among women, Ministry of MSME implements 'Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana' under Coir Vikas Yojana, which is an exclusive training programme aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in the Coir sector.

V. Participation of women entrepreneurs in trade fairs under Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme is subsidized to the extent of 100% vis-a-vis 80% for other entrepreneurs.

VI. Ministry of MSME has launched 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023, to provide a number of benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople including women, engaged in 18 trades.

VII. The Ministry has launched awareness campaign 'Yashasvini' to create awareness about its schemes among existing and prospective women entrepreneurs to provide continuum of handholding and capacity building support.

As reported, the number of accounts held by women entrepreneurs and the percentage share of total credit disbursed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) from FY 2015-16 to FY 2024-25 are as under:

Particulars	**Number of loan accounts**	**Amount of loan amount disbursed**
All accounts (Cumulative)	53.31 crore	Rs. 33.63 lakh crore
Women Entrepreneurs	35.76 crore (67%)	Rs. 14.46 lakh crore (43%)

एमएसएमई की ऋण और पूंजी उपलब्धता को सुदृढ़ बनाना

1909. श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री मितेश पटेल बकाभाई:

श्री विष्णुदयाल राम:

श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

श्रीमती डी. के. अरुणा:

श्री रोडमल नागर:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

श्री आशीष दुबे:

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

(क) हाल ही में लागू किए गए सुधारों और वित्तीय योजनाओं का जो छोटे, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के लिए ऋण और इक्विटी, पूंजी उपलब्धता को मजबूत करने के लिए हैं का और आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज और क्रेडिट गारंटी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त तंत्रों के माध्यम से सक्षम किए गए अतिरिक्त क्रेडिट की मात्रा और इसके तहत लाभान्वित उद्यमों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) गारंटी कवरेज का विस्तार करने और सूक्ष्म व लघु उद्यमों के लिए गारंटी रहित वित्तपोषण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन वित्तीय हस्तक्षेपों की एमएसएमई की उत्पादकता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने में प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए निगरानी प्रणाली विकसित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) की क्रेडिट और इक्विटी तक पहुँच सुदृढ़ करने के लिए निम्न सहित अनेक उपाय किए हैं:

i. कोविड-19 महामारी द्वारा उत्पन्न व्यवधान के कारण पात्र एमएसएमई और व्यापार उद्यमों को उनकी प्रचालन देयताओं को पूरा करने में सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज के भाग के रूप में, मई, 2020 को इमरजेंसी क्रेडिट लाइन

गारंटी स्कीम (ईसीएलजीएस) की शुरुआत की गई। यह स्कीम दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक प्रचालन में थी। वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग (डीएफ़एस) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ईसीएलजीएस के तहत, इसकी शुरुआत से दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक, 2.42 लाख करोड़ रुपए की राशि को कवर करते हुए एमएसएमई को कुल 1.13 करोड़ गारंटियाँ प्रदान की गई।

ii. एमएसएमई मंत्रालय सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी ट्रस्ट फंड (सीजीटीएमएसई) के माध्यम से एमएसई के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएस) क्रियान्वित करता है ताकि सदस्य ऋणप्रदाता संस्थानों (एमएलआई) द्वारा नए और मौजूदा एमएसई को दिए गए ऋणों (दिनांक 01.04.2025 से 10 करोड़ रुपए तक के ऋणों के लिए संशोधित) के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी प्रदान की जा सके। स्कीम का दायरा बढ़ाने और एमएसई की क्रेडिट तक अधिक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सीजीएस को दिनांक 01.04.2023 से पुनर्गठित किया गया है, इसके पश्चात सीजीटीएमएसई के कोष में 9,000 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त निवेश किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वार्षिक गारंटी फीस (एजीएफ़) की निर्धारित दर को प्रतिवर्ष 50% से घटाकर, कम से कम 0.37% कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2000 में इसकी शुरुआत से दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, 11.85 लाख करोड़ रुपए की राशि को कवर करते हुए 1.31 करोड़ क्रेडिट गारंटियाँ अनुमोदित की गई है।

iii. एमएसएमई में इक्विटी फंडिंग के रूप में 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने के उद्देश्य से आत्म निर्भर भारत (एसआरआई) कोष की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें भारत सरकार से 10,000 करोड़ रुपए और निजी इक्विटी/वेंचर कैपिटल फंड के माध्यम से 40,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है। वर्ष 2021 में इसकी शुरुआत से दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, 15,442 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक का निवेश करते हुए 682 एमएसएमई को सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

iv. प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम, गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के लिए 50 लाख रुपए और सेवा उद्यमों के लिए 20 लाख रुपए की परियोजना लागत के साथ, नए उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए 35% तक मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी प्रदान करता है।

v. पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम दिनांक 17.09.2023 को अपने हाथों और औजारों से काम करने वाले 18 व्यवसायों के कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू की गई थी। स्कीम में 3 लाख रुपए तक के ऋण पर अधिकतम 8% के ब्याज सब्वेंशन का प्रावधान शामिल है।

(घ): एमएसएमई मंत्रालय अपनी स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति का पता लगाने और उनके कार्यनिष्पादन का निर्धारण करने के लिए नियमित आधार पर समीक्षा बैठकों का आयोजन करता है। साथ ही मंत्रालय फीडबैक और आवश्यक नीतिगत इंटरवेंशनों के लिए नियमित आधार पर, यथा आवश्यकता, हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श भी करता है। हाल ही में, इस दिशा में, मंत्रालय की सभी मुख्य स्कीमों के साथ एपीआई के माध्यम से एकीकृत एमएसएमई डैशबोर्ड को लॉंच किया गया है।

TECHNICAL FAULT IN AMSS

1910. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Automatic Message Switching System (AMSS) at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi suffered a major technical failure on 6 November 2025 leading to manual handling of aircraft messages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the main causes identified for the system breakdown along with procedural lapses, if any, found therein;

(c) the steps taken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to restore normal operations and prevent similar failures in the future; and

(d) whether the Government plans to upgrade legacy AMSS systems at major airports across the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): High latency in the processing and delivery of Air Traffic Service (ATS) messages to Air Traffic Management Automation System (ATMAS) and other stakeholders, was observed at Delhi International Airport on 06.11.2025 at 11:00 Hrs IST, which led to delay in the delivery of Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network (AFTN) messages including Flight Plan (FPL), issuance of mandatory Flight Information Centre (FIC) number and Air Defence Clearances. The suspected reasons include issues with core switches and database servers. Airports Authority of India (AAI), in coordination with the technical support team, jointly analyzed the issue and restored the system on 08.11.2025. Existing core switches and database servers have been replaced with the upgraded versions. The system is now functioning normally.

Further, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been directed to carry out a comprehensive audit of all Communication, Navigation, and Surveillance (CNS) equipment across the airports to evaluate their condition, operational reliability, and lifecycle management.;

(d): Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken the replacement of the existing IP-based Automatic Message Switching System (AMSS) with the new Air Traffic Services Message Handling System (AMHS).

MSMEs IN HILL DISTRICTS

1911. DR. RICKY A. J. SYNGKON:

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

(a) the number of registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) operating in hill districts such as Ri-Bhoi, East Jaintia, Eastern West Khasi and South West Khasi Hills;

(b) the extent of credit, subsidy and skill development support provided under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and other MSME schemes in these regions; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop cluster-based industries like weaving, handicrafts and bamboo products in the hill areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. As on 30.11.2025, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the

hill districtssuch as Ri-Bhoi, East Jaintia, Eastern West Khasi and South West Khasi Hillsare given below.

MSMEs Registered Under Udyam and UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 30/11/2025 for Hill Districts					
Sl. No.	**District**	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Total**
1	EAST JAINTIA HILLS	3,503	37	2	**3,542**
2	EASTERN WEST KHASI HILLS	1,117	1	-	**1,118**
3	RI BHOI	7,402	60	13	**7,475**
4	SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS	1,730	2	-	**1,732**
	Total:-	**13,752**	**100**	**15**	**13,867**

(b): Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). It is a central sector scheme generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas by assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector across the country including Meghalaya.The PMEGP's performance of all these districts in provided in **Statement.**

Under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) the Ministry of MSME provides comprehensive financial and capacity-building support to traditional artisans across the country, including those in North - Eastern regions, J&K, and hilly states. In the NER, J&K, and hilly states, the component for GoI assistance is 95% of the total project cost, whereas for other regions it is 90%. Skill training, capacity building and design development constitute the Soft Intervention component of SFURTI, under which each cluster

receives assistance of up to 10% of the Hard Interventions or Rs. 25 lakh, whichever is lower.

(c): Ministry of MSME is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for their holistic development adopting cluster development approach by extending financial assistance as GoI grant to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes. This is Central Sector and demand driven Scheme and proposals under the scheme are received from the State/UT Governments to address the common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs.

The details of approved projects for setting up of CFCs (weaving, handicrafts and bamboo products) in the hill areas under MSE-CDP Scheme are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State	Name of the Cluster	Date of Approval	Project Cost	GoIGrant approved	Status
1.	Mizoram	CFC in Wood Carpentry Cluster, Baktawng, Serchip, Mizoram	30.09.19	530.20	442.20	Ongoing
2.	Assam	CFC in Bamboo Incense Stick Making Cluster, Kakopathar, Tinsukia	21.06.23	352.09	282.00	Ongoing
3.	Manipur	CFC in Wood Carpentry Cluster,	28.08.19	438.55	369.16	Ongoing

		Churachandpur, Manipur				
4.	Nagaland	CFC in Wooden Furniture Cluster, Dimapur	09.03.20	1016.83	813.47	Ongoing
5.	Sikkim	CFC in Okhrey Carpet Cluster, West Sikkim.	08.08.19	270.26	238.26	Ongoing

STATEMENT

Number of micro enterprises assisted, Margin Money subsidy disbursed, estimated employment generated under PMEGP in the state of Meghalaya during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25				
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**No. of Units Assisted**	**Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. Cr)**	**Estimated Employment Generated**
1	2022-23	306	6.65	2448
2	2023-24	280	7.25	2240
3	2024-25	1114	34.70	8912

PMEGP Performance of Ri- Bhoi District during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25				
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**No. of Units Assisted**	**Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. Lakh)**	**Estimated Employment Generated**
1	2022-23	34	94.47	272
2	2023-24	28	52.30	224
3	2024-25	134	405.61	1072

PMEGP Performance of East Jaintia Hills District during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25				
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**No. of Units Assisted**	**Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. Lakhs)**	**Estimated Employment Generated**
1	2022-23	8	17.39	64
2	2023-24	10	25.67	80
3	2024-25	57	168.46	456

PMEGP Performance of Eastern West Khasi Hills District during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25				
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**No. of Units Assisted**	**Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. Lakh)**	**Estimated Employment Generated**
1	2022-23	2	7.00	16
2	2023-24	5	12.83	40
3	2024-25	17	72.92	136

PMEGP Performance of South West Khasi hills District during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25				
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**No. of Units Assisted**	**Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. Lakh)**	**Estimated Employment Generated**
1	2022-23	12	21.30	96
2	2023-24	3	2.95	24
3	2024-25	48	145.75	384

IMPLEMENTATION OF QUALITY CONTROL ORDERS

1912. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) whether the Government has considered phase-wise implementation of Quality Control Orders, exemptions for micro and small enterprises or simplified standards and relaxed compliance requirements for MSMEs to ensure that the implementation of QCOs does not disrupt domestic production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the measures undertaken to streamline and rationalize interest rates charged to micro and small enterprises being a priority sector by banks and NBFCs;

(c) whether data is available on interest on the interest rate spread and pricing practices followed by private financiers and NBFCs particularly for micro and small enterprises and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to reduce high-cost private financing dependence among micro and small units and promote access to affordable formal credit?

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

(a): The Government of India through Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumers Affairs, Food & Pubic Distribution implements, phase-wise, Quality Control Orders (QCOs) issued by the line Ministries with exemptions/relaxations for MSMEs, to ensure that Quality Control Orders (QCOs) do not disrupt domestic production. Some of the key relaxations and exemptions are as below:

- Additional time for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs): 6-month extension for micro enterprises and 3-month extension for small enterprises.
- Exemption for imports by domestic manufacturers for producing export-oriented products.

- Exemption for import of up to 200 units for Research & Development purposes.
- Provision for clearance of legacy stock (manufactured or imported before implementation) within six months from the effective date.
- The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has informed that based on the feedback on certification processes, BIS has implemented the following financial and technical relaxations to MSME sector:
- To support MSMEs, financial incentives are provided by BIS in annual minimum marking fee with concession of 80% (for Micro Enterprises), 50% (Small enterprises) and 20% (Medium Enterprises). An additional concession of 10% is also provided to enterprises which are either located in north-east areas or women entrepreneur MSME units.
- The requirement of maintaining in-house laboratory has been made optional for MSME units. MSME units are allowed to utilize the services of outside BIS recognized laboratories, NABL accredited labs or even sharing of resources like cluster based labs or laboratories of other manufacturing units. The 'Levels of Control' in the Scheme of Inspection and Testing (SIT) are made recommendatory in nature. The manufacturer has the choice to define their own control unit/batch/lot and their own Levels of Control and inform the BIS.
- BIS has also made the product certification process guidelines publicly available on the BIS website. BIS also issuing product-wise manuals as

guidance documents for conformity assessment as per various Indian Standards.

(b) to (d): As per the information provided by Reserve Bank of India, with a view to improve monetary policy transmission, banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to link loans to MSMEs to an external benchmark. The reset clause for loans has been reduced to three months under the external benchmark system. Further, to make the benefit of external benchmark-based interest regime available to the existing borrowers, banks have been advised to provide a switchover option as per mutually agreed terms. Further, RBI also taken various other measures for improving credit flow to the MSME sector: some of them are as under:

- The government has announced Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs (MCGS-MSME), a government-backed initiative designed to help Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) access loans to grow their businesses. This scheme offers a credit guarantee, making it easier for MSMEs to obtain loans, especially for purchasing essential equipment and machinery. The Scheme provides credit guarantee cover to lenders (Scheduled Commercial Banks, All India Financial Institutions, NBFCs) for their term loans up to Rs.100 crore to MSMEs for their projects involving purchase of equipment/machinery.
- Specific targets for lending to MSME sector have been prescribed in Priority Sector guidelines.

- Schedule Commercial Banks have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector.
- Computation of working capital requirements of MSE units to be minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover for borrow limits up to ₹5 crore.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विस्तार

1913. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विस्तार के लिए नई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लागू की जा रही इन परियोजनाओं वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सड़क निर्माण की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विशेष निगरानी तंत्र विकसित किया है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और अनुरक्षण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। यातायात सघनता, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, सड़क की स्थिति, आपसी प्राथमिकता और प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य किए जाते हैं।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) के अनुसार विगत वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान अनुमोदित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विकास/निर्माण/उन्नयन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ): यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जाते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का निर्माण भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) के विनिर्देशों और संहिताओं में निर्दिष्ट गुणवत्ता

मानकों के अनुसार किया जाए। राजमार्ग निर्माण में निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानकों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कार्य निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा कार्यस्थल पर कार्यों की दैनिक निगरानी के लिए परामर्शदाताओं [प्राधिकरण के अभियंता (एई) / स्वतंत्र अभियंता (आईई)] की नियुक्ति की जाती है। कार्य निष्पादन एजेंसियों के अधिकारी समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करते हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि संविदाकार/रियायतग्राही द्वारा किए गए कार्य की गुणवत्ता निर्धारित आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो। यदि ऐसी जांच/पर्यवेक्षण के दौरान कोई दोष पाया जाता है, तो उसे आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपायों के लिए रियायतग्राही/संविदाकार के ध्यान में लाया जाता है। किसी भी चूक की स्थिति में, दोषी एजेंसियों के विरूद्ध संविदा करार के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रणालियों में सुधार के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त पहलें की हैं, जिनमें से कुछ का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

I. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं में स्वचालित एवं कुशल/मशीन-सहायता प्राप्त निर्माण (एआई-एमसी) को अपनाना;

II. कार्य प्रारंभ करने से पूर्व, पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने से पहले और कार्य पूर्ण होने के बाद नियमित अंतराल पर नेटवर्क सर्वे वाहन (एनएसवी) के माध्यम से सड़क स्थितियों का अनिवार्य मूल्यांकन, जिससे नियमित अंतराल पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की गुणवत्ता का आकलन किया जा सके, ताकि (क) रियायत अवधि/डीएलपी के दौरान अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और (ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखने के लिए अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताओं को प्राथमिकता दी जा सके और विश्लेषणात्मक उपायों का उपयोग करके सड़क स्थिति आकलन के लिए एनएसवी प्रणाली का और अधिक पुनर्गठन और समर्पित केंद्रीय प्रकोष्ठ के माध्यम से संचालन और अनुरक्षण (ओ एंड एम) के दौरान संविदात्मक प्रावधानों का प्रवर्तन।

III. ड्रोन सर्वेक्षणों से एकत्रित हाई-रिज़ॉल्यूशन छवियों का विश्लेषण ड्रोन एनालिटिक्स मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम (डीएएमएस) में किया जाएगा, जो कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता/मशीन लर्निंग एल्गोरिदम के साथ

एकीकृत है, ताकि समय-समय पर चल रहे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के कार्यों की प्रगति और गुणवत्ता का आवधिक मूल्यांकन किया जा सके;

IV. चार राज्यों अर्थात् गुजरात, राजस्थान, ओडिशा और कर्नाटक में अविनाशी परीक्षण उपकरणों से सुसज्जित मोबाइल गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण वैन (एमक्यूसीवी) की तैनाती, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन चरणों के दौरान समय-समय पर कार्यों की समग्र स्वास्थ्य और गुणवत्ता के नैदानिक आकलन के लिए;

V. आवश्यकतानुसार राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के कार्यों की स्वतंत्र गुणवत्ता जांच के लिए तृतीय पक्ष गुणवत्ता लेखा परीक्षकों की तैनाती।

विवरण

विगत वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर स्वीकृत विकास/निर्माण/उन्नयन परियोजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा : -

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2024-25			2025-26 (नवंबर, 2025 तक)		
		संख्या	लंबाई	लागत	संख्या	लंबाई	लागत
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	22	166	2,193	6	159	4,985
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6	95	18	5	52	440
3	असम	8	223	6,382	2	86	6,961
4	बिहार	12	103	3,694	10	357	12,717
5	छत्तीसगढ़	9	143	3,595	9	73	694
6	गोवा	12	54	4,348	3	3	40
7	गुजरात	22	526	16,122	14	259	2,036
8	हरियाणा	6	61	755	2	26	182
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11	31	254	3	8	1,065
10	झारखंड	7	147	3,829	2	41	1,099
11	कर्नाटक	4	-	5	1	66	83
12	केरल	3	18	1,103	0	0	0
13	मध्य प्रदेश	21	846	19,790	4	112	2,047
14	महाराष्ट्र	60	939	23,339	22	494	6,673
15	मणिपुर	3	140	1,356	2	45	116
16	मेघालय	2	23	590	2	196	23,815
17	मिजोरम	1	-	7	3	152	227
18	नागालैंड	4	20	123	1	13	24
19	ओडिशा	16	180	5,447	9	131	8,507

20	पंजाब	15	168	2,608	3	88	1,995
21	राजस्थान	19	238	3,154	10	188	3,726
22	सिक्किम	1	5	161	1	-	7
23	तमिलनाडु	22	342	4,221	10	141	4,294
24	तेलंगाना	1	14	516	2	-	7
25	उत्तर प्रदेश	22	355	18,388	2	36	1,772
26	उत्तराखंड	24	38	1,670	18	84	1,799
27	पश्चिम बंगाल	29	338	14,800	6	23	275
28	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	1	2	247
29	दिल्ली	0	0	0	1	50	956
30	जम्मू और कश्मीर	5	29	1,262	2	81	32
31	लद्दाख	1	11	29	3	88	76
32	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	2	18	461

PRESERVATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF ENDANGERED TRIBAL LANGUAGES

1914. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to digitize, document and preserve knowledge of endangered tribal languages, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the initiatives led by the Government to use advanced technology such as artificial intelligence tools; and

(c) whether the Government is taking initiatives to promote tribal literature and create platforms for tribal authors, if so, the details thereof especially to support emerging literary talent?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)' extends

financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States/UTs subject to the approval of the Apex Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, proposals relating to, inter-alia research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and tourism and organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices, languages and rituals are preserved and disseminated. TRIs are primarily institutions under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administration. Under the scheme, funds are also provided for/to:

I. Publishing Varnamala, local rhymes, and stories in tribal languages.
II. Publishing books, journals on different tribal languages to promote tribal literature.
III. Translation and publication of Training module about Sickle cell Anaemia disease Awareness and Counselling Modules and Diagnosis & Treatment Module and other Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in relevant Tribal languages/Dialects.

Further, considering the urgent need to safeguard tribal languages, the Ministry developed Adi Vaani platform and launched beta version of the App on 1st September 2025 at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi for expert review and public feedback from the ground level. Adi Vaani is a pioneering, AI-powered translation tool dedicated to the protection, promotion, and

revitalization of India’s rich tribal linguistic heritage and culture. Tribal languages embody rich traditions and unique worldviews but face the threat of extinction due to limited documentation and generational transmission gaps. The AI based translation tool aims to address these challenges by leveraging technology to ensure systematic digitization, preservation, and promotion of these languages. Adi Vaani translation tool is an innovation developed at nearly one-tenth the cost of commercial platforms by integrating cutting-edge technology with authentic linguistic data collected by State Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and has been designed with a feedback system to promote continuous improvement through community participation. The Adi Vaani App will help in preservation of Endangered Languages by creating a lasting digital archive for tribal languages, preserving them for future generations and research. It will position India as a leader in AI-driven preservation of endangered languages, setting a model for other nations.

In addition, recognizing tribal literature as a powerful medium to amplify the voices of marginalized communities and foster inclusivity in national discourse, the Ministry has also conducted two-day National Tribal Literary festival in Delhi. The initiative marked a continuous effort of the Ministry toward community-driven development and cultural empowerment. The event provides a platform for panel discussions, poetry recitations, storytelling sessions, and exhibitions bringing together tribal writers, artists, researchers, and policymakers from across the country marking a historic milestone in the ongoing journey of cultural rejuvenation and social justice.

Moreover, as informed, for the promotion of endangered/tribal languages, a project ‘Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)’ has been initiated by the Ministry of Education under the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru in 2013. The Institute with the help of Core Committee identified 117 languages in its first phase to work upon in step wise manner. SPPEL aims to document the language & culture of the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 speakers by developing primers, bi/trilingual dictionaries (electronic and print formats), grammatical sketches, pictorial glossaries and ethno-linguistic profile of the community. List of the 117 languages are attached herewith as **Statement-I.**

Bhasha Sanchika**,** the digital language repository of the CIIL, where language preservation, dissemination, and technological advancement converge in a pioneering initiative. The primary objectives of the archive portal is to provide Indian linguistic resources in diverse formats - text, image, audio, and video; Aiding in creating language technology resources, language pedagogy materials, and other language-related products and services. Kindly see **Statement-II**, the language covered under Sanchika. The details available in the following link: https://sanchika.ciil.org/home

CIIL, in collaboration with NCERT, has developed 128 Primers for 116 Indian languages. Out of which, 119 primers for 110 Indian languages have been released by the Ministry. Kindly see **Statement-III.** The details are available in the following link: https://ciil.org/primers_book.

STATEMENT-I

Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)

List of Endangered Languages Zone-wise

Sl. No.	Languages / MTs	Zone
1	LAMONGSE	Andaman & Nicobar
2	LURO	Andaman & Nicobar
3	MOUT	Andaman & Nicobar
4	ONGE	Andaman & Nicobar
5	PU	Andaman & Nicobar
6	SANENYO	Andaman & Nicobar
7	SENTILESE	Andaman & Nicobar
8	SHOMPEN	Andaman & Nicobar
9	TAKAHANYILANG	Andaman & Nicobar
10	BHUNJIA	East Central Zone
11	BINJHIA/BIRJIA/BRIJIA	East Central Zone
12	BIRHOR	East Central Zone
13	BODO GADABA/ GUTOB	East Central Zone
14	BONDO	East Central Zone
15	DHIMAL	East Central Zone
16	DIDAYI / GATA	East Central Zone
17	GORUM	East Central Zone
18	HOLIYA	East Central Zone
19	MANDA	East Central Zone
20	MRU	East Central Zone
21	PARENGA	East Central Zone
22	THARUA	East Central Zone
23	THOTI	East Central Zone
24	TOTO	East Central Zone
25	AIMOL	North East Zone
26	ATONG	North East Zone
27	BAGI	North East Zone
28	BAITE/ BIATE	North East Zone
29	BANGRO	North East Zone
30	BAWM	North East Zone
31	CHINZ / ZYPHE	North East Zone
32	CHIRU	North East Zone
33	CHOTHE	North East Zone
34	DARLONG	North East Zone
35	DIRANG MONPA	North East Zone

36	GURUNG	North East Zone
37	KAGATE	North East Zone
38	KAMI / KHAMI	North East Zone
39	KHAMBA	North East Zone
40	KHAMIYANG	North East Zone
41	KHAMPTI	North East Zone
42	KOIRENG	North East Zone
43	KOMKAR	North East Zone
44	KONGBO	North East Zone
45	LAMGANG	North East Zone
46	LIJU	North East Zone
47	MARA	North East Zone
48	MEYOR /ZAKHRING	North East Zone
49	MOYON	North East Zone
50	MUKHIYA/ SUNUWAR	North East Zone
51	NAA	North East Zone
52	NEWAR / PRADHAN	North East Zone
53	NEWARI	North East Zone
54	PHAKIAL / TAI PHAKE	North East Zone
55	PUROIK / SULUNG	North East Zone
56	PURUM	North East Zone
57	RALTE	North East Zone
58	RANGLONG	North East Zone
59	SHERDUKPEN	North East Zone
60	SIMONG	North East Zone
61	SINGPHO	North East Zone
62	TANGAM	North East Zone
63	TARAO	North East Zone
64	THAPA	North East Zone
65	UCHAI	North East Zone
66	YOBIN/YOBIN LIJU	North East Zone
67	ZAKHRING	North East Zone
68	CHINALI	Northern Zone
69	DARMIYA	Northern Zone
70	GAHRI	Northern Zone
71	JAD	Northern Zone
72	JANGALI	Northern Zone
73	JANGSHUNG	Northern Zone
74	KANASHI / MALANI	Northern Zone
75	RONGPO	Northern Zone
76	SPITI	Northern Zone

77	BALASTIN	Northern Zone
78	BATERI	Northern Zone
79	BEDA	Northern Zone
80	BHADRALIAM	Northern Zone
81	DARGARI	Northern Zone
82	GOJAPURI	Northern Zone
83	HASSADI	Northern Zone
84	KHANA	Northern Zone
85	KHASHA/KHASH	Northern Zone
86	KUSHWAHI	Northern Zone
87	MASIDI	Northern Zone
88	MESHABI	Northern Zone
89	PADDARI	Northern Zone
90	SIAN	Northern Zone
91	SIRAM	Northern Zone
92	TEHGUL	Northern Zone
93	ARANDAN	Southern Zone
94	ERAVALLAN	Southern Zone
95	HAKKIPIKKI	Southern Zone
96	JENU KURUMBA	Southern Zone
97	KADAR	Southern Zone
98	KANIKER GOTTI	Southern Zone
99	KUTIYA	Southern Zone
100	MALAIMALASAR	Southern Zone
101	MALASAR	Southern Zone
102	MALAYAN	Southern Zone
103	MANNAN	Southern Zone
104	MOOPAN	Southern Zone
105	MUDUGA	Southern Zone
106	MUDUVAN	Southern Zone
107	PALIYA	Southern Zone
108	PULIYA	Southern Zone
109	SIDDI	Southern Zone
110	SOLIGA	Southern Zone
111	TODA	Southern Zone
112	URALI	Southern Zone
113	BARADI	West Central Zone
114	BHALA	West Central Zone
115	BHARWAD/BHARWADI	West Central Zone
116	DIWEHI	West Central Zone
117	NIHALI	West Central Zone

STATEMENT-II

Bhasha Sanchika

List of Languages

Sl. No.	**Language**
1	Aimol
2	Ao Mongsen
3	Aranadan
4	Atong
5	Beda
6	Betta Kuruba
7	Bhadralium
8	Bharwad
9	Bhunjia
10	Biate
11	Birhor
12	Birjia
13	Bondo
14	Car Nicobarese
15	Chinali
16	Chiru
17	Chothe
18	Darlong
19	Darma
20	Dhimal
21	Didayi
22	Dirang Monpa
23	Eravallan
24	Gahri
25	Gojapuri
26	Gutob Gadaba
27	Gutob-Gadaba
28	Hakkipikki
29	Hassadi

30	Holiya
31	Jad
32	Jenu Kuruba
33	Juang
34	Khamba
35	Khamiyang
36	Khana
37	Khash
38	Kudiya
39	Kui
40	Lamkang
41	Luro
42	Malasar
43	Malayan
44	Manda
45	Meshabi
46	Moyon
47	Muduga
48	Nancowry
49	Newari
50	Paddari
51	Palliyar
52	Parenga
53	Purum
54	Ranglong
55	Rongpo
56	Saihriem
57	Sanenyo
58	Sherdukpen
59	Shina
60	Siddi
61	Simong
62	Singhpo

63	Siram
64	Soliga
65	Sora
66	Spiti
67	Tai Phake
68	Tangkhul
69	Thachanadan Moopan
70	Tharua
71	Thoti
72	Toda
73	Toto
74	Uchoi
75	Urali
76	Yimkhiung

STATEMENT-III

List of CIIL-NCERT Indian language primers (Language wise)

Date: Nov 12, 2025

SN	Primer name	SN	Language name	ISBN
1.	Adi Primer	1.	Adi	978-81-19411-41-2
2.	Anal Primer	2.	Anal	978-81-970852-4-6
3.	Angami Primer	3.	Angami	978-81-19411-37-5
4.	Ao Primer	4.	Ao	978-81-19411-22-1
5.	Assamese Primer	5.	Assamese	978-81-19411-72-6
6.	Balti Primer	6.	Balti	978-81-973948-9-8
7.	Bengali Primer	7.	Bengali	978-81-970852-9-1
8.	Bhili (Vasava) Primer	8.	Bhili (Vasava)	978-81-970769-4-7
9.	Bhili (Wagdi) Primer	8.	Bhili (Wagdi)	978-81-977586-3-8
10.	Bhumij Primer	9.	Bhumij	978-81-977442-6-6
11.	Bhutia Primer	10.	Bhutia	978-81-19411-17-7
12.	Bishnupriya Manipuri Primer	11.	Bishnupriya Manipuri	978-81-19411-59-7
13.	Bodo Primer	12.	Bodo	978-81-19411-97-9
14.	Chang Primer	13.	Chang	978-81-972541-9-2
15.	Chokri Primer	14.	Chokri	978-81-971148-1-6
16.	Deori Primer	15.	Deori	978-81-19411-44-3
17.	Dimasa Primer	16.	Dimasa	978-81-19411-77-1

18.	Dogri Primer	17.	Dogri	978-81-970852-1-5
19.	Gadaba (Gutob) Primer	18.	Gadaba (Gutob)	978-81-19411-47-4
20.	Gangte Primer (Not Published)	19.	Gangte	978-81-973948-6-7
21.	Garo Primer	20.	Garo	978-81-970769-6-1
22.	Gondi-Odia Primer	21.	Gondi	978-81-977442-7-3
23.	Gondi-Telugu Primer	21.	Gondi	978-81-977442-4-2
24.	Gujarati Primer	22.	Gujarati	978-81-970852-5-3
25.	Halabi (Halbi) Primer	23.	Halabi (Halbi)	978-81-19411-51-1
26.	Halam Primer	24.	Halam	978-81-971106-7-2
27.	Hindi Primer	25.	Hindi	978-81-970852-0-8
28.	Hmar Primer	26.	Hmar	978-81-19411-25-2
29.	Ho-Hindi Primer	27.	Ho	978-81-977442-0-4
30.	Ho-Odia Primer	27.	Ho	978-81-973948-8-1
31.	Idu Mishmi Primer	28.	Idu Mishmi	978-81-19411-66-5
32.	Jatapu (Kuvi) Primer	29.	Jatapu (Kuvi)	978-81-19411-27-6
33.	Juang Primer	30.	Juang	978-81-19411-57-3
34.	Kabui (Rongmei) Primer	31.	Kabui (Rongmei)	978-81-19411-42-9
35.	Kandha (Khond) Primer	32.	Kandha (Khond)	978-81-977586-5-2
36.	Kannada Primer	33.	Kannada	978-81-970852-6-0
37.	Karbi Primer	34.	Karbi	978-81-19411-67-2
38.	Kashmiri (Devanagari) Primer	35.	Kashmiri	978-81-970852-3-9
39.	Kashmiri (Perso-Arabic) Primer	35.	Kashmiri	978-81-977586-0-7
40.	Khandeshi Primer	36.	Khandeshi	978-81-19411-86-3
41.	Kharia Primer	37.	Kharia	978-81-19411-30-6
42.	Khasi Primer	38.	Khasi	978-81-971148-9-2
43.	Khiamniungan Primer	39.	Khiamniungan	978-81-972541-4-7
44.	Kinnauri Primer	40.	Kinnauri	978-81-19411-75-7
45.	Kisan (Kunhu) Primer	41.	Kisan (Kunhu)	978-81-19411-52-8
46.	Koch Primer	42.	Koch	978-81-19411-40-5
47.	Koda (Kora) Primer	43.	Koda (Kora)	978-81-977442-1-1
48.	Kodava Primer	44.	Kodava	978-81-19411-83-2
49.	Kokborok Primer (B) (Not Published)	45.	Kokborok	978-81-971148-4-7
50.	Kokborok Primer (R) (Not Published)	45.	Kokborok	978-81-19411-45-0
51.	Kolami Primer	46.	Kolami	978-81-970769-0-9
52.	Kolami-Telugu Primer	46.	Kolami	978-81-977442-5-9
53.	Kom Primer	47.	Kom	978-81-971148-7-8
54.	Konda Primer	48.	Konda	978-81-19411-79-5
55.	Konkani Primer	49.	Konkani	978-81-970852-2-2
56.	Konyak Primer	50.	Konyak	978-81-972541-1-6

57.	Korku Primer	51.	Korku	978-81-970769-9-2
58.	Korwa Primer	52.	Korwa	978-81-970769-8-5
59.	Koya Primer	53.	Koya	978-81-19411-65-8
60.	Kui Primer	54.	Kui	978-81-19411-93-1
61.	Kuki Primer	55.	Kuki	978-81-970769-3-0
62.	Kurukh Primer	56.	Kurukh	978-81-19411-49-8
63.	Kuzhale (Khezha) Primer	57.	Kuzhale (Khezha)	978-81-19411-73-3
64.	Ladakhi Primer	58.	Ladakhi	978-81-973948-4-3
65.	Lahauli (Pattani) Primer	59.	Lahauli (Pattani)	978-81-977442-2-8
66.	Lai (Pawi) Primer	60.	Lai (Pawi)	978-81-972541-0-9
67.	Lepcha Primer	61.	Lepcha	978-81-19411-60-3
68.	Liangmai Primer	62.	Liangmai	978-81-19411-46-7
69.	Limbu Primer	63.	Limbu	978-81-19411-94-8
70.	Lotha Primer	64.	Lotha	978-81-19411-50-4
71.	Maithili Primer	65.	Maithili	978-81-971106-5-8
72.	Malayalam Primer	66.	Malayalam	978-81-971106-2-7
73.	Malto Primer	67.	Malto	978-81-977586-4-5
74.	Manipuri Primer	68.	Manipuri	978-81-19411-24-5
75.	Mao Primer	69.	Mao	978-81-19411-18-4
76.	Mara (Lakher) Primer	70.	Mara (Lakher)	978-81-972541-6-1
77.	Maram Primer	71.	Maram	978-81-971148-0-9
78.	Marathi Primer	72.	Marathi	978-81-971106-1-0
79.	Maring Primer	73.	Maring	978-81-971148-5-4
80.	Mising Primer	74.	Mising	978-81-19411-68-9
81.	Mizo Primer	75.	Mizo	978-81-19411-70-2
82.	Mogh Primer	76.	Mogh	978-81-19411-71-9
83.	Monpa Primer	77.	Monpa	978-81-971148-8-5
84.	Munda Primer	78.	Munda	978-81-977586-9-0
85.	Mundari Primer	79.	Mundari	978-81-19411-80-1
86.	Nepali Primer	80.	Nepali	978-81-19411-82-5
87.	Nicobarese: Car Nicobarese (Pū) Primer	81.	Nicobarese	978-81-977586-1-4
88.	Nicobarese: Nancowry (Mūöt) Primer	81.	Nicobarese	978-81-977586-7-6
89.	Nocte Primer	82.	Nocte	978-81-971148-3-0
90.	Nyishi Primer	83.	Nyishi	978-81-19411-85-6
91.	Odia Primer	84.	Odia	978-81-971106-6-5
92.	Paite Primer (Not Published)	85.	Paite	978-81-973948-0-5
93.	Parji (Durua) Primer	86.	Parji (Durua)	978-81-977586-8-3
94.	Pashto Primer	87.	Pashto	978-81-973948-1-2
95.	Phom primer	88.	Phom	978-81-971148-2-3

96.	Pochury Primer	89.	Pochury	978-81-972541-8-5
97.	Punjabi Primer	90.	Punjabi	978-81-971106-8-9
98.	Rabha Primer	91.	Rabha	978-81-19411-23-8
99.	Rai Primer	92.	Rai	978-81-19411-29-0
100.	Rengma Primer	93.	Rengma	978-81-972541-3-0
101.	Sangtam Primer	94.	Sangtam	978-81-972541-2-3
102.	Sanskrit Primer	95.	Sanskrit	978-81-970852-7-7
103.	Santali-Bengali Primer	96.	Santali	978-81-970769-5-4
104.	Santali-Hindi Primer	96.	Santali	978-81-970852-8-4
105.	Santali-Odia Primer	96.	Santali	978-81-970769-1-6
106.	Savara (Sora) Primer	97.	Savara (Sora)	978-81-19411-81-8
107.	Sherpa Primer	98.	Sherpa	978-81-19411-39-9
108.	Shina Primer	99.	Shina	978-81-973948-7-4
109.	Sindhi (Devanagari) Primer	100.	Sindhi	978-81-971106-9-6
110.	Sindhi (Perso-Arabic) Primer	100.	Sindhi	978-81-971106-4-1
111.	Sümi (Sema) Primer	101.	Sümi (Sema)	978-81-19411-69-6
112.	Tamang Primer	102.	Tamang	978-81-19411-36-8
113.	Tamil Primer	103.	Tamil	978-81-971106-3-4
114.	Tangkhul Primer	104.	Tangkhul	978-81-19411-61-0
115.	Tangsa Primer	105.	Tangsa	978-81-970769-7-8
116.	Telugu Primer	106.	Telugu	978-81-971106-0-3
117.	Thadou-Kuki Primer (Not Published)	107.	Thadou-Kuki	978-81-972541-7-8
118.	Tibetan Primer	108.	Tibetan	978-81-973948-3-6
119.	Tiwa (Lalung) Primer	109.	Tiwa	978-81-19411-63-4
120.	Tulu Primer	110.	Tulu	978-81-19411-21-4
121.	Urdu Primer	111.	Urdu	978-81-970769-2-3
122.	Vaiphei Primer (Not Published)	112.	Vaiphei	978-81-973948-5-0
123.	Wancho Primer	113.	Wancho	978-81-19411-15-3
124.	Yimkhiung Primer	114.	Yimkhiung	978-81-971148-6-1
125.	Zeme Primer	115.	Zeme	978-81-972541-5-4
126.	Zeme-Manipuri Primer	115,	Zeme	………………….
127.	Zou Primer (Not Published)	116.	Zou	978-81-973948-2-9

* 127 CIIL-NCERT Primers for 116 Indian languages.

** 119 primers for 110 Indian languages published and released.

*** 7 primers for 6 Indian languages developed but not published and released.

**** *Zeme-Manipuri Primer* is going to be developed in a workshop from Nov 17 to 22, 2025 at CIIL, Mysuru.

REVIEW OF ROAD ACCIDENTS DATA

1915. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the number of fatalities caused by road accidents is highest in the country compared to other countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the increasing number of road accidents occurring on National Highways in the past year;

(c) if so, the details of the major causes identified for such accidents in the country;

(d) the measures proposed to improve road engineering, signage and enforcement and the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among people and prevent such accidents in future; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to expand the network of trauma care centres along major National Highways, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): As per the 'World Road Statistics, 2024', India accounts for the highest number of road accident fatalities in the world.

As per the information received from the States / UTs, total number of road accident fatalities on National Highways (NHs) in the country during the calendar years 2022 to 2024 are as under : -

Year	No. of road accidents on National Highways
2022	1,51,997
2023	1,50,177
2024	1,50,940

Note – Data of West Bengal for the Year 2024 taken from eDAR portal as on 08.12.2025.

As per the data, road accidents occur due to multiple causes such as over speeding, use of mobile phone, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol and drug, driving on wrong side/ lane indiscipline, jumping red light, non-use of safety devices such as helmets and seat belts, vehicular condition, weather condition, road condition, etc.

Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4E's i.e. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken for road safety in the country as detailed at **Statement**.

(e): Government has taken initiatives to support State Governments towards setting up of Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) along the National Highways in the country under “National Programme for Prevention and Management of Trauma and Burn Injuries”. During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), a total of 196 Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) were sanctioned in Government Hospitals/ Medical Colleges across the country.

STATEMENT

Details of various initiatives taken by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for road safety: -

(1) Education:

I. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country. Recently revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. Additionally, incentives have been introduced for setting up Automated Testing Stations (ATS) in conjunction with Driving Training Institutes (DTIs) under the Training-Testing Cluster approach.

II. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.

III. Observance of National Road Safety Month every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

(2) Engineering:

2.1. Road engineering:

I. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.

II. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.

III. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.

IV. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the country.

V. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.

VI. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

I. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.

II. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.

III. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.

b. Manual Override for central locking system

c. Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

a. Reverse Parking Alert System

iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.

vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSs. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.

vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.

viii. Formulated a Scheme to set up one model Inspection & Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.

ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.

x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.

xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

xiii. Published rules for Active safety features in Medium and Heavy Duty vehicles, which provide for Braking System including Anti-lock Braking, Endurance Braking System for M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 and Quadricycle (effective for new models from 1st January, 2027 and for existing models from 1st October, 2027), and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) including Vehicle Stability Function (VSF), Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS), Driver Drowsiness and Attention Warning Systems, Blind Spot Information Systems and Moving off Information Systems for M2, M3, N2 and N3 categories of vehicles (effective for new models from 1st October, 2027 and for existing models from 1st January, 2028).

(3) Enforcement:

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology. Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk & high density corridors on National

Highways, State Highways and critical junctions cities having a population of more than one million in the country and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Government has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore (on first come first serve basis).

iv. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency care:

i. Revised the scheme guidelines (named as Rah-Veer) for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital. As per the scheme, the reward for Rah-Veer has been increased to Rs. 25,000/- from Rs. 5,000/-.

ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs.2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.

iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025.

उद्यम पोर्टल संबंधी नई विश्लेषण – प्रणाली

1916. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:
सुश्री कंगना रनौत:
डॉ० मन्ना लाल रावत:
श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:
श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:
श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

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

(क) विशिष्ट उद्योग डेटा के आधार पर लक्षित नीति संबंधी सहयोग की आवश्यकता वाले क्षेत्रों और उप-क्षेत्रों को चिह्नित करने के लिए उद्यम पोर्टल पर सरकार नई विश्लेषण-प्रणाली का किस प्रकार उपयोग कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उद्यम पोर्टल को जीएसटी और ट्रेड रसीवेबल्स डिस्काउंटिंग सिस्टम (टीआरईडीएस) प्लेटफार्मों के साथ एकीकृत करने की योजना बना रही है ताकि सिंगल साइन-ऑन पहुंच संभव हो और एमएसएमई अनुपालन और क्रेडिट तक पहुंच को सरल बनाया जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) एमएसएमई श्रेणीकरण के तहत निर्धारित निवेश/कुल बिक्री सीमा से अधिक उद्यमों के अनिवार्य पुन: वर्गीकरण और सत्यापन के लिए अंतिम दिशानिर्देश क्या हैं और यह सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के लिए निरंतर लाभ सुनिश्चित करने में किस प्रकार मदद करेगा; और

(घ) मोबाइल उद्यम पंजीकरण एप्लीकेशन पर डेटा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और अनधिकृत पंजीकरण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क): सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को परिभाषित करने के लिए वर्ष 2020 में निवेश और कारोबार के युग्मित मानदंड के आधार पर एक संशोधित परिभाषा अपनाई गई थी। तदनुसार, पैन रखने वाले उद्यमों के पंजीकरण के लिए दिनांक 01.07.2020 को उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल (यूआरपी) की शुरुआत की गई थी। जीएसटी दायर करने से छूट प्राप्त अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों (आईएमई) को औपचारिक बनाने के लिए दिनांक 11.01.2023 को उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) की शुरुआत की गई थी। उद्यम पोर्टल पर प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर, ये आंकड़े सरकार को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में रियल टाइम आधार पर एमएसएमई पंजीकरणों की निगरानी करने में सक्षम बनाते हैं। इससे एनआईसी संहिताओं के अनुसार उद्यमों को उनकी श्रेणी (सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम) तथा कार्यकलाप के क्षेत्र नामत: विनिर्माण, सेवाओं और व्यापार में वर्गीकृत करने में सहायता प्राप्त होती है। उद्यम पंजीकरण का डेटाबेस एमएसएमई इकोसिस्टम को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु देश में एमएसएमई के लाभ के लिए सरकार को क्षेत्र विशिष्ट नीतियों और स्कीमों को निरूपित करने के लिए केन्द्रित पहलें करने में सुविधा प्रदान करता है। सरकार ने आगे सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के लिए 2.5 करोड़ रुपए तक का निवेश और 10 करोड़ रुपए तक के कारोबार, लघु उद्यमों के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए तक के निवेश और 50 करोड़ रुपए तक के कारोबार तथा मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए 125 करोड़ रुपए तक के निवेश और 500 करोड़ रुपए तक के कारोबार के लिए उक्त मानदंड को पुन: वर्गीकृत किया है, जो दिनांक 01.04.2025 से प्रभावी है।

(ख): उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल का केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के आयकर डेटाबेस और व्यापार प्राप्य छूट प्रणाली (ट्रेड्स) प्लेटफॉर्मों के साथ एकीकरण किया गया है ताकि कार्यप्रणाली को और अधिक सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके। यह एकीकरण किसी उद्यम के सत्यापन की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाता है और ट्रेड्स पर एमएसएमई को शामिल करने की प्रक्रिया को और अधिक सुगम बनाता है जिससे इनवॉइस छूट के जरिए ऋण तक उनकी पहुंच को और बेहतर बनाया जा सकता है।

(ग): ऐसे उद्यमों, जिनमें निवेश या कारोबार की निर्धारित सीमाओं से अधिक वाले उद्यम भी शामिल हैं, के उद्यम पोर्टल पर वर्गीकरण, पुन: वर्गीकरण तथा सत्यापन का कार्य जीएसटी और पैन से जुड़े आंकड़ों का प्रयोग करके किया जाता है।

(घ) : उद्यम पंजीकरण केवल ऑनलाइन पोर्टल www.udyamregistration.gov.in. के जरिए ही किया जा सकता है।

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN RING ROAD FOR TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

1917. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for the development of a Northern Ring Road for Tiruchirappalli to enhance regional connectivity and decongest urban traffic, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposed alignment of the Northern Ring Road is planned to strategically connect major highways leading to Karur (NH 81), Namakkal (via Musiri route), Thuraiyur (SH 62), Chennai (NH 38), Ariyalur (NH 136) and Thanjavur (NH 83), if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any feasibility study, detailed project report (DPR) or land assessment has been undertaken in this regard;

(d) if so, the present status of such studies; and

(e) whether the Government would consider prioritising and sanctioning this project under the Bharatmala or other national highway development programmes given its potential to improve freight mobility and support the overall economic growth of central Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Government keeps on receiving/ undertaking/ preparing Detailed Project Report (DPR)/proposal for widening/development of National Highway in the country. Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of DPR, requirement of connectivity, traffic density and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan. As regard Ring Road of Tiruchirappali, the DPR for southern part is awarded. At present, there is no proposal to take up northern part of Ring Road to Tiruchirappalli.

PM DHARTI AABA JANJATIYA GRAM UTKARSH ABHIYAN AND TRIBAL MARKETING CENTRES

1918. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a comprehensive proposal from the Government of Telangana under the Pradhan Mantri Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (PM DAJGUA) for the years 2024–25 and 2025–26 covering major works such as compound walls, dormitories, dining halls,

kitchen sheds, water storage sumps, kitchen-cum-dining halls and other infrastructure for Tribal Welfare schools and hostels, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for establishing Tribal Marketing and Mentoring Centres (TMMCs) to support Minor Forest Produce gatherers and tribal artisans, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present status of appraisal including observations issued and compliance submitted by the State Government has been recorded, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the total amount proposed by Telangana and the components found technically viable have been identified, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the timeframe by which the Government proposes to approve and release funds to strengthen educational and livelihood infrastructure for tribal communities?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (PM DA JGUA) known as Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) is a flagship initiative aimed at bridging critical infrastructure gaps in tribal areas, including educational institutions, hostels, and community facilities, to ensure holistic development and welfare of tribal communities.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received proposals from the Government of Telangana for consideration of funds. As per consideration of

Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), details of approved projects under the DAJGUA scheme by Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as under:

Nature of Proposal	Amount
i. Construction of Tribal Hostel/ classroom/ Teacher and Staff Quarters ii. Furniture & Fixtures iii. Repair and Renovation of existing facilities	Rs 77.94 crore

(b): Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received proposals for establishment of Tribal Multipurpose Marketing Centres (TMMCs) to provide marketing linkages, skill development, and mentoring support for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers and tribal artisans. Details are as below:-

- Number of Units Proposed: 02
- Proposed Amount: Rs. 200.00 lakh
- Number of Units Approved: 02
- PAC Approved Amount: Rs. 200.00 lakh

(c): The appraisal of proposals submitted by the Government of Telangana under the Pradhan Mantri Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (PM DA JGUA) for 2024–25 and 2025–26 has been completed so far.

(d): The Government has received proposals from the Government of Telangana and Project appraisal committee has approved a total cost of Rs 86.38 crore for various components. Details are as below:-

Financial Year	Nature of Proposal	Rs. in crore
2024–25:	Establishment of Centre of Competency	3.48

2025–26:	i. Construction of Tribal Hostel/ classroom/ Teacher and Staff Quarters ii. Furniture & Fixtures iii. Repair and Renovation of existing facilities iv. Establishment of Tribal Multipurpose Marketing Centres (TMMC) v. Strengthening Forest Rights Act (FRA) Cell at State & District level vi. Asha honorarium and SCD Awareness	82.90

(e): Fund releases to State Govt./ UT Administration as per norms prescribed in scheme guidelines, GFR 2017 rules and direction from Ministry of Finance time to time.

DISBURSAL OF FUNDS TO WEST BENGAL

1919. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated, released and pending to West Bengal under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since its inception, year-wise;

(b) the total funds demanded by the State Government of West Bengal through its Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for each financial year; and

(c) the timeline proposed by the Union Government for disbursing the pending funds to the said State?

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

(a) to (c): Union Cabinet had approved the Jal Jeevan Mission for the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 with Central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 Crore and during

the approved Mission Period, Department had utilized Rs.1,85,958 Crore leaving a balance of Rs. 22,694 Crore for utilization in 2024-25. Further, with the concurrence of Department of Expenditure the extension of period of utilization of remaining fund till 31.03.2025 was given and almost entire available fund was utilized in 2024-25. During the period from 2019-20 to 2024-25, an amount of Rs.13,027.84 crore was released as Central share to the State of West Bengal. The funds under JJM is allocated to all States/UTs as per approved criteria as mentioned in the operational guideline of JJM. The year-wise details of fund allocated, release and expenditure (Central + State) incurred by the State of West Bengal is as under:

(*Rs. in crore*)

S. No	Year	Central share					State Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn by State	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1	2019-20	760.82	995.33	994.75	1,755.57	609.00	469.54
2	2020-21	1,146.58	1,614.18	807.08	1,953.66	1,196.07	641.17
3	2021-22	757.58	6,998.97	1,404.61	2,162.19	1,547.52	725.77
4	2022-23	614.67	6,180.25	3,090.12	3,704.79	1,953.73	3,204.21
5	2023-24	1,751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11
6	2024-25	953.19	5,049.98	2,524.99	3,478.18	3,003.06	4,905.55
7	2025-26	475.13	-	-	475.13	-	-
Total			**24,645.00**	**13,027.84**	**13,788.66**	**13,313.54**	**15,101.35**

Source: JJM-IMIS

The State could not draw the entire central fund allocation as they had not submitted the proposal along with requisite documents envisaged in the Operational Guidelines for implementation of JJM on time.

Further, considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission till December 2028 with enhanced total outlay.

ZERO DEFECT ZERO EFFECT IN TAMIL NADU

1920. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the details of MSMEs certified under the Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) manufacturing programme in Tamil Nadu, since the programme's inception, district-wise and year-wise;

(b) the measures undertaken by the Government to promote ZED standards among small and micro enterprises in the State, including the financial and technical assistance extended to ensure compliance;

(c) the assessment of the impact of ZED adoption on product quality, environmental sustainability and export competitiveness of MSMEs in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the challenges faced in implementing the ZED programme and the steps proposed to overcome these issues to enhance effectiveness in the State?

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

(a): The MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme was launched on 28th April, 2022. Since the launch of the Scheme, as on 5th December, 2025, a total of 15,798 MSMEs have been certified under the Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu, which includes 14,924 Bronze, 402 Silver and 472 Gold. The district-wise and year-wise breakup of MSMEs certified in Tamil Nadu may please be seen at **Statement**.

(b): The Government has undertaken several measures to promote ZED standard among micro, small and medium enterprises across the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu. These initiatives include nationwide awareness programmes, outreach through television commercials, radio campaigns, print media, digital and social media platforms. Further, under the ZED Scheme, financial assistance/subsidies are provided to MSMEs for ZED certification fees, cost of testing/system/product certification, and technology upgradation for zero effect solutions. Additionally, for technical assistance, handholding is provided to guide MSMEs to achieve higher certification levels.

(c): The third-party evaluation of the scheme is now under process for continuation of the Scheme during the next XVI Financial Cycle (FY2026-27 to FY2030-31). However, the scheme provides support for product quality, environmental sustainability and export competitiveness of MSMEs across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu and monitors it through assessments and surveillance mechanisms, thereby reflecting positive response towards adoption of ZED practices.

(d): The key challenges faced in implementing the ZED programme include limited technical skill capacity within MSMEs, financial and technical constraints for upgradation, resistance from enterprises to shift from traditional practices, and the need for stronger demand generation for ZED adoption from larger industry players.To address these challenges, steps have been taken to maximise outreach to MSMEs and enhance their technical capability through awareness and handholding support. Financial incentives such as subsidies on the cost of ZED Certification, testing/system/product certification, and technology upgradation for Zero Effect solutions are being provided.

STATEMENT

Details of ZED Certification(Year-wise & District-wise) in the State of Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (till 5th Dec 2025)	Total Certification
1	Ariyalur	4	15	1	2	22
2	Chengalpattu	14	64	15	25	118
3	Chennai	58	377	685	656	1776
4	Coimbatore	154	1088	261	991	2494
5	Cuddalore	13	393	17	55	478
6	Dharmapuri	3	419	5	33	460
7	Dindigul	21	267	23	60	371
8	Erode	18	428	55	313	814
9	Kallakurichi	0	10	2	2	14
10	Kanchipuram	54	259	133	232	678
11	Kanniyakumari	3	6	70	37	116
12	Karur	18	130	40	310	498
13	Krishnagiri	191	99	29	84	403
14	Madurai	55	1468	183	185	1891
15	Mayiladuthurai	0	20	2	5	27
16	Nagapattinam	0	29	1	54	84

17	Namakkal	4	58	5	51	118
18	Perambalur	2	94	0	2	98
19	Pudukkottai	8	13	5	18	44
20	Ramanathapuram	0	0	0	5	5
21	Ranipet	0	18	7	35	60
22	Salem	14	67	171	241	493
23	Sivaganga	5	222	6	26	259
24	Tenkasi	0	47	31	146	224
25	Thanjavur	2	153	13	176	344
26	The Nilgirish	2	13	9	13	37
27	Theni	8	104	101	19	232
28	Thiruvallur	57	459	394	296	1206
29	Thiruvarur	3	19	1	38	61
30	Tiruchirappalli	11	58	60	76	205
31	Tirunelveli	1	18	7	52	78
32	Tirupathur	1	2	2	3	8
33	Tirupattu	1	0	0	0	1
34	Tiruppur	42	818	168	343	1371
35	Tiruvannamalai	3	14	5	55	77
36	Tuticorin	2	37	10	27	76
37	Vellore	10	33	8	87	138
38	Villupuram	7	176	18	50	251
39	Virudhunagar	4	64	19	81	168
	Grand Total	**793**	**7,559**	**2,562**	**4,884**	**15,798**

MSME CHAMPIONS SCHEME

1921. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the objectives and key components of the MSME Champions Scheme, including the MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification, MSME-Competitive (Lean)

Scheme, and MSME Innovative Scheme for incubation, IPR, design and digital MSMEs;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilised under the MSME Champions Scheme since its inception, State-wise;

(c) the number of MSMEs assisted, capacity-building programs conducted and outcomes achieved under each component of the Scheme, with a specific focus on Karnataka along with a district-wise break-up of beneficiaries and interventions in the State; and

(d) the measures taken under the MSME Champions Scheme to enhance competitiveness, encourage innovation, support startups and promote technology upgradation for MSMEs in Karnataka?

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

(a): MSME Champions scheme is a holistic approach to unify, synergize, and converge various schemes and Interventions with a single purpose. The end objective is to pick up enterprises and modernize their processes, reduce wastages, sharpen business competitiveness, and facilitate their National and Global reach and excellence. There are three components under the MSME Champions scheme, the details of which are as below:

I. MSME-Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme: The ZED Certification envisages promotion of Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) practices amongst MSMEs. The Scheme encourage and enable MSMEs for manufacturing

of quality products using latest technology, tools and to constantly upgrade their processes for achievement of high quality and high productivity with the least effect on the environment.

II. MSME-Competitive (Lean) Scheme: The Lean Scheme is an extensive drive on the part of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for enhancing the competitiveness of MSME Sector through implementation of Lean Tools and Techniques.

III. MSME-Innovative {Incubation, Design and Intellectual Property Rights(IPR)} Scheme: MSME Innovative is a new concept for MSMEs with a combination of innovation in incubation, design intervention and by protecting IPR in a single mode approach to create awareness amongst MSMEs and to enable them to acquire IPR and incubate ideas and designs into business ventures.

(b): MSME Champions Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme wherein funds are released to the respective Implementing Agencies (IAs) and no state-wise funds are released. The details of funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilised are as below:

FY	**Funds** ***(Rs. in crore)***
2021-22	Not Applicable
2022-23	44.05
2023-24	88.75
2024-25	51.53
2025-26 *(as on 30.11.2025)*	52.04

(c): The number of MSMEs assisted and outcomes achieved under each component of the Scheme is attached at **Statement-I** and capacity-building programs conducted under the Raising and accelerating MSME performance (RAMP) programme for MSME Champions Scheme is attached at **Statement-II** (for ZED & Lean) & **Statement-III** (for Incubation), for the State of Karnataka along with a district-wise break-up.

(d): Several measures have been taken under various components of the MSME Champions Scheme to enhance competitiveness, encourage innovation and promote technology upgradation for MSMEs in all over the country including the state of Karnataka. The scheme works through multiple components that together address quality, technology, innovation, and process efficiency. The scheme provides financial assistance / subsidies / support for MSMEs for ZED certification cost, consultancy, process improvements, design/innovation incubation, IPR registration, Lean implementation, etc. In the state of Karnataka, 60,861 MSMEs have been certified under ZED, 1,117 MSMEs have been certified under Lean at Basic level, 26 MSMEs (98 Ideas) are being assisted under Incubation, 23 projects approved under Design and 136 MSMEs have availed reimbursement towards trademark, patent and GI under IPR component. Details are attached at **Statement-I**.

STATEMENT-I

Number of MSMEs assisted & outcomes achieved under MSME Champions Scheme– District-wise break-up in Karnataka

S. No.	Name of Districts	MSME Sustainable (ZED) Scheme (Certification)	MSME Competitive (Lean) Scheme (Certification)	MSME Innovative Scheme		
				Incubation (MSMEs Assisted)	**Design** (Projects Approved)	**IPR** (Reimbursements)
1	Bagalkot	6085	82	-	-	1
2	Ballari	785	5	-	-	1
3	Belagavi	10045	265	-	-	1
4	Bengaluru Rural	3720	25	-	1	10
5	Bengaluru Urban	11516	220	15	19	94
6	Bidar	150	2	-	-	-
7	Chamarajnagar	383	-	-	-	-
8	Chikballapur	654	1	-	-	-
9	Chikkamagaluru	180	-	-	1	-
10	Chitradurga	703	-	-	-	-
11	Dakshin Kannad	958	27	3	1	1
12	Davangere	921	-	-	-	-
13	Dharwad	1988	8	2	-	7
14	Gadag	1250	72	-	-	-
15	Hassan	1257	1	-	-	1
16	Haveri	780	13	-	-	-
17	Kalaburagi	410	1	-	-	4
18	Kodagu	174	-	-	-	-
19	Kolar	694	6	-	-	7
20	Koppal	891	132	-	-	-
21	Mandya	1251	3	-	-	-
22	Mysuru	6750	5	4	-	4
23	Raichur	172	1	-	-	-
24	Ramanagara	1142	3	-	-	-
25	Shivamogga	1488	66	-	-	1
26	Tumakuru	3534	125	-	-	-
27	Udupi	892	-	2	1	1
28	Uttar Kannad	823	5	-	-	1
29	Vijayanagar	203	-	-	-	-
30	Vijayapura	961	49	-	-	2
31	Yadgir	101	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-II

District wise data of ZED and LEAN Awareness Workshops conducted under RAMP Programme for Karnataka State, as on 06th December 2025

Sl. No:	District	No. of ZED and LEAN Awareness Workshops undertaken under RAMP Programme (District wise)	No of MSMEs Participated
1	Bagalkote	3	344
2	Ballari	1	100
3	Belagavi	2	218
4	Bengaluru (Rural)	1	68
5	Bengaluru (Urban)	4	338
6	Bidar	2	230
7	Chamarajanagar	2	284
8	Chikkaballapur	2	214
9	Chikkamagaluru	1	108
10	Chitradurga	1	120
11	Dakshina Kannada	1	105
12	Davangere	1	180
13	Dharwad	2	212
14	Gadag	1	98
15	Hassan	1	107
16	Haveri	1	125
17	Kalaburagi	2	223
18	Kodagu	0	0
19	Kolar	2	142
20	Koppal	1	120
21	Mandya	1	150
22	Mysuru	2	231
23	Raichur	1	100
24	Ramanagara	3	369
25	Shivamogga	3	248
26	Tumakuru	1	100
27	Udupi	1	106
28	Uttara Kannada	1	62
29	Vijayapura	2	236
30	Vijayanagara	2	190
31	Yadagiri	1	153

STATEMENT-III

District wise data of Incubation Awareness Workshops conducted under RAMP Programme for Karnataka State, as on 06th December 2025

Sl. No:	District	No. of Incubation Awareness Workshops undertaken under RAMP Programme (District wise)	No of Students/Young Entrepreneurs Participated
1	Bagalkote	2	263
2	Ballari	2	200
3	Belagavi	2	200
4	Bengaluru (Rural)	0	0
5	Bengaluru (Urban)	1	100
6	Bidar	2	217
7	Chamarajanagar	1	180
8	Chikkaballapur	2	210
9	Chikkamagaluru	2	221
10	Chitradurga	2	203
11	Dakshina Kannada	2	240
12	Davangere	2	224
13	Dharwad	1	108
14	Gadag	0	0
15	Hassan	2	229
16	Haveri	1	172
17	Kalaburagi	2	264
18	Kodagu	2	200
19	Kolar	2	210
20	Koppal	2	229
21	Mandya	1	100
22	Mysuru	2	200
23	Raichur	2	200
24	Ramanagara	2	271
25	Shivamogga	2	220
26	Tumakuru	2	210
27	Udupi	2	200
28	Uttara Kannada	0	0
29	Vijayapura	2	200
30	Vijayanagara	1	100
31	Yadagiri	2	200

फिरोजपुर फीडर नहर पुनर्वासन और रीलाइनिंग परियोजना

1922. श्रीमती संजना जाटवः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पंजाब और राजस्थान में सिंचाई सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाली "फिरोजपुर फीडर नहर पुनर्वासन और रीलाइनिंग" परियोजना के प्रस्ताव की केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) द्वारा तकनीकी रूप से जांच की गई है और इसे 2.02 के लाभ-लागत अनुपात के साथ 2024 के मूल्य स्तर पर 647.62 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर व्यवहार्य पाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो डिज़ाइन पैरामीटर, वैधानिक अनुमोदन, संबंधित राज्यों के बीच लागत-साझेदारी व्यवस्था और परियोजना को आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य मानने के समग्र औचित्य सहित सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा किए गए तकनीकी-आर्थिक आकलन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग): राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों की जांच केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) द्वारा तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता की जांच करने के लिए उनके दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार की जाती है। यह जांच केंद्रीय जल आयोग के साथ-साथ केंद्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी), केंद्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधानशाला (सीएसएमआरएस), केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) आदि जैसी अन्य केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को शामिल करते हुए बहु-विषयक मूल्यांकन तंत्र के माध्यम से की जाती है।

इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, "फिरोजपुर फीडर कैनाल रीहैबलीटेशन एंड रिलाइनिंग" परियोजना के डिजाइन पहलुओं का मूल्यांकन केंद्रीय जल आयोग में नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि

राज्य सरकार के केंद्रीय अभिकल्प संगठन (सीडीओ) की मंज़ूरी निर्धारित प्रोफ़ार्मा में प्रस्तुत की गई थी।

फिरोजपुर फीडर कैनाल सिस्टम एक मौजूदा और कार्यात्मक सिंचाई प्रणाली है जबकि प्रस्तावित कार्य मौजूदा अवसंरचना के पुनर्वास और रिलाइनिंग तक ही सीमित है और इसमें कोई अतिरिक्त भूमि अधिग्रहण शामिल नहीं है; विद्यमान कानूनों और नियमों के अनुसार वैधानिक मंजूरी लागू होती है।

परियोजना के लिए लाभ-लागत अनुपात का आकलन पैदावार और उपज की दरों, बीज, खाद और मज़दूरी आदि पर होने वाले व्यय जैसे इनपुट के आधार पर किया गया है, जिसे राज्य कृषि विभाग द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित किया गया है और इसका आकलन 2.02 लगाया गया है।

जैसा कि परियोजना प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है, परियोजना लागत साझेदारी को अंतर-राज्यीय पहलुओं के अनुसार दो भागों में निर्धारित किया गया है:

भाग क: आरडी 0-55413 से - 62.50% (पंजाब) : 37.50% (राजस्थान)

भाग ख: आरडी 55413-168230 से - 54.13% (पंजाब) : 45.87% (राजस्थान)

इस संबंध में, राजस्थान सरकार ने पंजाब को अनुमोदित डीपीआर की अंतिम धनराशि के अनुसार, मानदंडों के अनुरूप साझा लागत वहन करने की सहमति प्रदान की है।

GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION IN PUNJAB

1923. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Punjab has the highest rate of groundwater extraction in the country with over 75 per cent of its blocks classified as overexploited and groundwater extraction reaching 156 per cent and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to address the widespread contamination of groundwater in Punjab with toxic substances such as arsenic, fluoride and uranium as reported in several districts;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any studies or assessments on the impact of declining groundwater levels and increasing salinity on agricultural productivity and public health in Punjab and if so, the details and the key findings thereof; and

(d) the measures being implemented to promote sustainable irrigation practices in Punjab in view of the heavy reliance on tubewells and the reduction in canal-irrigated area?

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

(a): Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being annually assessed, jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2025 assessment, the total Annual Ground Water Recharge for the state of Punjab is 18.60 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources is estimated as 16.80 BCM. Further, total Annual Ground Water Extraction in Punjab in 2025 has been assessed as 26.27 BCM. Based on this, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction (SoE), which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is worked out to be 156.36% for the state of Punjab.

Further, 111 (72.55%) blocks out of 153 in Punjab have been categorized as ‘Over-exploited’ where total annual ground water extraction exceeds the extractable ground water resources. Additionally, 10 Blocks are in critical, 15 in Semi-critical and 17 in Safe category.

However, groundwater being a replenishable resource which gets recharged every year through rainfall and other sources, with judicious regulation of extraction and large-scale conservation measures, the situation can be improved over time.

(b): CGWB generates groundwater quality data on a regional scale across the country, including for the state of Punjab, under its groundwater quality monitoring programme and other scientific studies conducted by it as per the approved Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). As per the Annual Ground Water Quality report 2025, localized occurrence of Arsenic, Fluoride and Uranium in ground water in excess of the limits prescribed for drinking water use has been reported in some isolated pockets of Punjab.

Water is a State subject and the responsibility of taking initiatives to mitigate ground water contamination lies primarily with the state governments. However, to complement the efforts of the state governments, several steps have been taken by the Central Government to address these issues across the country, including Punjab. Some of the important ones are mentioned below:-

I. The ground water quality data generated by CGWB including that for heavy metal contamination, is regularly disseminated through Annual

Reports, Half-yearly Bulletins and Fortnightly Alerts for quick action by the stakeholders.

II. In order to enhance monitoring efficiency, a new Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for Groundwater Quality Monitoring has been adopted by CGWB, which stipulates more frequent and denser sampling, particularly in vulnerable areas, to ensure a more comprehensive assessment of groundwater quality.

III. CGWB has also developed an innovative cement sealing technology for tapping deeper Arsenic free aquifers in the Arsenic affected areas and has so far successfully constructed 525 Arsenic safe exploratory wells and is also providing technical assistance to state departments for taking up similar constructions.

IV. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, being implemented by this Ministry in partnership with states, marks an important milestone for providing contamination free potable tap water to every rural household of the country in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis. Several water quality safety measures including setting up of an extensive network of testing labs, distribution of Field Testing Kits (FTKs), installation of community water purifier plants in affected habitations etc. have been taken up under JJM.

V. Improvement in ground water quality can also be achieved to some extent by taking up artificial recharge of contaminated aquifers, which dilutes the contaminants to reduce their adverse effects. Accordingly, Ministry of Jal

Shakti and other central ministries are implementing several programmes towards this end like the annual Jal Shakti Abhiyan campaign, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative, PMKSY and MGNREGS schemes etc.

(c): CGWB regularly monitors the ground water levels and quality throughout the country, including Punjab, as per its mandate. Moreover, under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) Phase 1.0, aquifer mapping for the entire mappable area of the country, including Punjab, has been carried out and district-wise ground water management plans have been shared with state/district administrations for taking up suitable field interventions. In the NAQUIM study reports, the problem of ground water depletion and quality issues like salinity in affected pockets has been addressed and suitable supply and demand side measures for remediation like construction of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures, increasing the area under micro-irrigation, crop diversification etc. have been recommended. Similarly, several remedial measures for mitigation of ground water contamination issues like identifying and tapping safer aquifers for drinking water use, various techniques for local water purification etc. have also been suggested for preventing adverse impact on public health.

(d): The government has taken up several important measures, as summarized below, for reducing dependence on ground water, encouraging conjunctive use with surface water and promoting sustainable irrigation practices in the country, including Punjab.

I. Under various components of the umbrella Scheme of PMKSY like Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) etc. the M/o Jal Shakti provides assistance to states, including Punjab for reviving/restoring traditional water bodies and enhancing irrigation through smaller surface water projects like tanks, check dams, and lift irrigation, benefiting small & marginal farmers.

II. There are three major multipurpose projects viz. Shahpurkandi Dam Project, Kandi Canal Extension Ph-II and Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project, which are funded by MoJS under the PMKSY scheme, creating/restoring around 1.52 lakh Ha of irrigation potential benefitting several districts of Punjab. Additionally, Central Assistance is being provided for two Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects and one Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) project as well.

III. Based on the advisories of M/o Jal Shakti to States to review their free/subsidized electricity policy to farmers, bring suitable water pricing policy and to work further towards crop rotation/diversification/other initiatives to reduce over-dependence on groundwater, Department of Agriculture, Punjab is pursuing hard to diversify the acreage under paddy to other less water consuming crops by extending incentives to farmers.

IV. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country, including Punjab, since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use

efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources. Thus far, an area of around 19,941 Ha in Punjab has been covered under micro-irrigation through PDMC scheme.

केंद्रीय सड़क निधि

1924. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की 14 सड़कों को निर्माण या सुधार हेतु केंद्रीय सड़क निधि (सीआरएफ) के अंतर्गत शामिल करने के लिए जनप्रतिनिधियों से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): जी, हां। सरकार को केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य में शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के 14 कार्यों के निर्माण/मरम्मत के संबंध में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है। सीआरआईएफ योजना के तहत मंजूरी के लिए परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने हेतु कार्यों की सूची महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को अग्रेषित कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुशंसित कार्यों की परस्पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर, चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए सीआरआईएफ के अंतर्गत 1688 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 103 कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिसमें शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित 3 कार्य शामिल हैं:

क्र. सं.	कार्य का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (रु. करोड़ में)
1	जिला-अहिल्यानगर, तालु.-कोपरगांव में किमी 103/200 से 105/600 तक एसएच-222 तोलारखिंड कोतुल सवारचोल संगमनेर कोपरगांव उक्काडगाव वैजपुर रोड (एसएच-65) का सुधार कार्य	20.00
2	प्रवरा नदी पर एप्रोच रोड के साथ बड़े पुल का निर्माण, खिरडी (ओडीआर 50) तालु.-श्रीरामपुर, जिला-अहिल्यानगर से तिलापुर (वीआर 90) तालु.-रहुरी जिला-अहिल्यानगर	20.00
3	कोल नदी पर बड़े पुल का निर्माण, सावतसर भोजडे धोत्रे रोड (एमडीआर 5) किमी 24/00 जिला-अहिल्यानगर	7.00
	कुल	47.00

पारंपरिक कारीगरों के लिए जन जागरूकता अभियान

1925. श्री गणेश सिंह:
श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:
श्री विजय बघेल:
श्री दिलीप शइकीया:
श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:
श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:
डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:
श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:
श्री महेश कश्यप:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री विश्वकर्मा योजना के बारे में पारंपरिक कारीगरों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए जन जागरूकता अभियान शुरू किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे अभियानों का दायरा कितना है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय निकायों के सहयोग से एक राष्ट्रव्यापी आउटरीच अभियान शुरू करने का विचार है;

(घ) छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर संभाग में उक्त अभियान के कार्यान्वयन की संभावना क्या है; और

(ड़) सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त अभियानों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (ग) : एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने पारंपरिक कारीगरों में पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने और स्कीम का प्रभावी आउटरीच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनेक पहलें शुरू की है। सोशल मीडिया, रेडियो जिंगल्स, समाचारपत्र में विज्ञापनों और आउटडोर प्रचार जैसे होर्डिंग्स, डिजिटल डिस्प्ले, रेलवे स्टेशनों और बस स्टॉपों पर ऑडियो घोषणाओं आदि के माध्यम से जागरूकता का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया है। भाषायी पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों का हिंदी और अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त 10 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं-असमिया, गुजराती, कन्नड़, कोंकणी, मराठी, मलयालम, उड़िया, पंजाबी, तेलुगू और उर्दू में अनुवाद किया गया है। स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों का एक ब्रेल संस्करण भी तैयार किया गया है और इसे स्कीम के तहत पंजीकृत दृष्टि बाधित लाभार्थियों के लिए उन्हें सीधे प्रदान किया गया है। सितंबर, 2023 में इसकी शुरुआत से, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने देश भर के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 850 से अधिक जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों और शिविरों, 65 कार्यशालाओं, 50 व्यापार मेलों, 34 राज्य स्तरीय प्रदर्शनियों और 52 फ्लैश मोब का आयोजन किया है।

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने 716 जिला-स्तरीय जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का आवंटन किया है जो राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों और स्थानीय निकायों के परस्पर सहयोग के साथ फील्ड कार्यालयों, एमएसएमई विकास कार्यालयों के माध्यम से विभिन्न जिलों में क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ): पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के तहत, बस्तर प्रखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ में पीएम विश्वकर्मा पर 5 जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों और कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए पीएम विश्वकर्मा के

तहत बस्तर प्रखंड के 7 जिलों में प्रत्येक में एक जिला स्तरीय जागरूकता कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिन्हें मार्च, 2026 तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

(ङ): सीधी में एक सेमिनार-सह-जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का संचालन किया गया जिसमें 178 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया। पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के तहत, सीधी से कुल 4,175 कारीगरों का सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकरण किया गया है।

CHALLENGES IN POWER SECTOR

1926. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:
SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

(a) whether the Indian power sector faces significant challenges including high transmission and distribution losses, inadequate cost recovery, operational inefficiencies and financial instability of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many DISCOMs, especially State-owned ones, are burdened with high debt and accumulated losses impacting their ability to invest in infrastructure and improve service quality, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether high aggregate technical and commercial losses including power theft and inefficient billing and collection systems further exacerbate their financial strain, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether lack of investment in upgrading infrastructure including smart grids and advanced metering systems hinders modernization efforts and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to address these issues through policy reforms and financial support mechanisms, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The losses in State owned distribution utilities (operational and financial) are a result of various parameters, some of which are highlighted below:

- Non cost reflective tariff due to regulatory disallowance of expenses and delays in tariff revisions;
- Gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR);
- Delayed payment of tariff subsidy and Government Departments dues; and
- Reliance on short-term and non-capex borrowing to manage cash gaps.
- As a result, the distribution utilities have high accumulated losses and outstanding debt (Details at **Statement**) which impacts their ability to investment in infrastructure works.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the all consumers, including improvement in electricity supply and grid strengthening in rural and urban areas, is the responsibility of respective State Government/ power distribution utility. Government of India (GoI)

supplements the efforts of the States/ distribution utilities for improving the financial viability of the distribution sector.

GoI has facilitated the creation of distribution infrastructure through allocation of funds under various schemes such as (a) DDUGJY, where central assistance was provided to ensure electrification of all villages and strengthening of distribution infrastructure in rural areas; (b) IPDS, where the strengthening of distribution network in urban areas was taken up as a key measure in power distribution and (c) SAUBHAGYA for electrification of households. Under the above three schemes, works amounting to Rs. 1.85 lakh crore were executed for strengthening the distribution system of the country. Further, under ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works have been sanctioned. The scheme emphasizes technological interventions, including smart metering, SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), Distribution Management System, etc.

Some of the key initiatives taken for improving the viability of the distribution utilities, are as under:

- Funds release under the RDSS is linked to performance of distribution utilities against key financial parameters.
- Performance linked additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP allowed to State Governments.

- Additional Prudential Norms mandated for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities.
- Rules have been put in place for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent expenses for supply of electricity are passed through.
- Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and release.

The States/ distribution utilities are implementing the reforms and with the concerted efforts of Central and State Governments/ distribution utilities, AT&C losses at national level have reduced from 21.9% in FY21 to 16.16% in FY25 and ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.11/kWh in FY25. While the reform measures have shown some positive results in reducing overall AT&C losses and narrowing the revenue gap, consistent and robust implementation by States is required to ensure sustained financial viability and operational efficiency of distribution utilities.

STATEMENT

State wise Accumulated (Loss)/ Surplus in Rs. Cr.

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

States/ UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(P)
Andhra Pradesh	(29,143)	(28,707)	(31,195)	(29,218)	(29,210)	(19,722)
Assam	(959)	(1,229)	(893)	(1,699)	(1,324)	(1,028)
Bihar	(14,673)	(17,160)	(19,537)	(19,777)	(18,503)	(16,526)
Chhattisgarh	(7,290)	(7,710)	(8,924)	(10,057)	(10,016)	(10,423)
Gujarat	79	436	798	935	5,165	7,355

Haryana	(28,978)	(28,341)	(28,404)	(28,165)	(28,001)	(27,915)
Himachal Pradesh	(1,521)	(1,706)	(1,810)	(3,126)	(3,754)	(3,391)
Jharkhand	(6,261)	(9,183)	(11,556)	(15,848)	(18,469)	(20,512)
Karnataka	(5,645)	(9,821)	(14,413)	(17,559)	(26,109)	(34,996)
Kerala	(12,104)	(18,970)	(33,722)	(34,668)	(35,978)	(38,647)
Madhya Pradesh	(52,981)	(56,880)	(61,010)	(65,291)	(69,301)	(71,394)
Maharashtra	(23,428)	(26,251)	(26,070)	(31,275)	(36,226)	(35,671)
Manipur	(131)	(146)	(157)	(286)	(295)	(290)
Meghalaya	(2,413)	(2,475)	(2,636)	(4,259)	(4,634)	(4,962)
Punjab	(8,159)	(6,713)	(5,644)	(10,420)	(9,620)	(3,404)
Rajasthan	(86,868)	(89,084)	(89,556)	(92,070)	(91,565)	(90,303)
Tamil Nadu	(99,860)	(1,38,643)	(1,51,639)	(1,62,507)	(1,66,944)	(1,67,520)*
Telangana	(42,293)	(48,982)	(49,816)	(60,922)	(67,276)	(69,741)
Tripura	(391)	(382)	(514)	(854)	(1,171)	
Uttar Pradesh	(85,069)	(70,661)	(78,004)	(82,556)	(89,662)	(1,00,858)
Uttarakhand	(3,699)	(3,851)	(3,872)	(5,096)	(5,435)	(3,458)
West Bengal	3	34	83	119	158	174
Private Sector	6,424	21,008	24,963	28,871	15,900	25,214
Grand Total	**(5,05,361)**	**(5,45,418)**	**(5,93,528)**	**(6,45,728)**	**(6,92,269)**	**(6,88,016)**

Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities 2024-25 (Prov.)

***: data also includes last year figures for TANGEDCo (Tamil Nadu) which was recently unbundled into 3 companies one of which is TNPDCL (distribution company of Tamil Nadu). Considering, Accumulated Losses of only TNPDCL i.e. Rs (1,19,153) Cr, total accumulated losses at National level would be: Rs (6,39,649) Cr.**

State wise Accumulated Outstanding Debt in Rs. Cr.

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

States/ UTs	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25(P)**
Andhra Pradesh	24,463	31,375	36,364	51,465	65,710	77,600
Assam	1,916	2,011	908	1,072	1,105	1,131
Bihar	6,726	11,387	12,616	13,885	14,009	14,002
Chhattisgarh	4,102	4,139	3,539	6,198	5,398	5,428
Gujarat	636	626	393	333	271	258
Haryana	6,864	6,926	8,324	11,886	17,156	20,311
Himachal Pradesh	5,722	6,254	6,267	6,682	6,776	7,024
Jharkhand	11,475	15,656	16,732	20,284	18,592	22,381
Karnataka	22,769	29,795	29,564	32,211	39,485	47,993
Kerala	20,310	19,874	18,867	18,560	18,293	17,638
Madhya Pradesh	49,112	50,702	52,473	49,145	50,844	49,239
Maharashtra	38,092	38,254	44,075	58,325	84,171	90,659
Manipur	370	474	455	619	730	745
Meghalaya	624	1,335	1,812	1,728	1,650	1,474

Punjab	16,258	15,590	16,643	17,813	20,164	17,411
Rajasthan	48,934	53,030	65,945	79,611	92,226	98,488
Tamil Nadu	1,24,413	1,37,632	1,47,716	1,59,431	1,73,521	1,88,411*
Telangana	22,202	31,032	30,137	35,239	46,127	59,230
Tripura	413	431	663	607	730	0
Uttar Pradesh	58,326	81,952	82,047	78,306	67,937	61,395
Uttarakhand	1,818	1,785	1,447	1,562	1,964	1,729
West Bengal	14,222	15,425	16,616	16,751	15,604	15,279
Private Sector	20,544	20,426	22,126	23,122	10,216	7,595
Grand Total	**5,00,310**	**5,76,112**	**6,15,729**	**6,84,836**	**7,52,677**	**8,05,422**

Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities 2024-25 (Prov.)

***: data also includes last year figures for TANGEDCo (Tamil Nadu) which was recently unbundled into 3 companies one of which is TNPDCL (distribution company of Tamil Nadu). Considering, Outstanding Debt of only TNPDCL i.e. Rs. 1,01,782 Cr, total Outstanding Debt at National level would be: Rs. 7,18,793 Cr.**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADVANCE-ESDP

1927. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the present implementation status of the Advanced Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (E-SDP) across the country, including the number of training centres, programmes conducted, trainees trained and entrepreneurs benefited, particularly in Tamil Nadu and especially in the Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the key components and training modules of the Programme and the manner in which these modules are tailored to meet the specific requirements of emerging entrepreneurs, startups and technology-driven enterprises;

(c) the impact of the Programme on entrepreneurship promotion, self-employment generation and local economic development, with specific reference to Tamil Nadu and Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to improve the quality of training, mentorship support and access to financial linkages for beneficiaries; and

(e) the mechanism adopted for monitoring, evaluation and long-term assessment of the success and sustainability of the Advanced E-SDP?

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

(a): The details of the number of training institutes (Implementing Agencies), programmes conducted and trainees trained across the country and Tamil Nadu state for advance E-SDP are furnished below:-

Status of Advance E-SDP programme conducted across the country since 2022-23:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Training Institutes (Implementing Agencies)	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Trainees Trained
3.	2022-23	17	66	1563
4.	2023-24	28	127	3046
5.	2024-25	51	75	1738

Status of Advance E-SDP programme conducted in Tamil Nadu state since 2022-23:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Training Institutes (Implementing Agencies)	A-ESDP	
			No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Trainees Trained
1.	2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	2023-24	1	1	20
3.	2024-25	2	2	55

No Advance E-SDP Programme has been conducted in the Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency.

(b) and (c): The Advanced Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (A-ESDP) aims to provide advanced entrepreneurial training intended to support entrepreneurs through high-end, domain-specific capacity building in areas such as E-commerce, Software, Biotechnology, Modern Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Food and Agro-processing etc. by the premier Institutes and laboratories such as IIMs, IITs, ICAR, CSIR & NITs etc.

So far three Advance E-SDP programmes have been conducted in the state of the Tamil Nadu, benefitting 75 participants since 2022-23. The programmes of ESDP scheme helped in promoting entrepreneurship, creating self-employment, and supporting economic development. Beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu, have gained better technical and business skills, which have improved their readiness to start and run enterprises.

(d) and (e): The objective of the programme is to support the establishment of new MSMEs and promote the growth of existing ones, thereby enhancing

productivity and generating employment opportunities. The concerned Implementing Agencies (IIMs/IITs/ICARs/CSIRs/NITs) are also entrusted with facilitating Udyam Registration for A-ESDP beneficiaries.

A robust Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism has been established through the ESDP Management Information System (MIS) Portal, which includes a structured feedback system enabling participants to provide inputs on the quality and effectiveness of the training programmes.

Evaluation study of the scheme is also conducted through an independent Agency to assess the impact of the ESDP scheme and provide recommendations for improving the scheme design & implementation.

E-CHALLANS FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

1928. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) the total number of e-challans issued for traffic violations across the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount of fines recovered through e-challans during the same period, State-wise;

(c) the amount of unpaid e-challans since the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure recovery of fines?

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

(a) to (c): State-wise and year-wise details of total number of e-challans issued, amount of fines recovered and amount of unpaid e-challans for traffic violations across the country is at **Statement – I, II** and **III**, respectively.

(d): Section 136A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety on National Highways, State Highways, roads or in any urban city within a State which has a population up to such limits as may be prescribed by the Government. Accordingly, Government has published Rule 167A under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989 in August 2021 for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety at high-risk and high-density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and at critical junctions in cities having more than one million population and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in the Country.

Rule 167 of the CMVR, 1989 provides for procedure of issuance and payment of challan. Further, its sub-rule (5) provides “Challans issued under sub-rule (1) or (2) shall be disposed of within ninety days from the date of issuance of the challan, in physical or electronic form, except in case of offences instituted for prosecution by a court”. Also, sub-rule (7) provides for “If a challan is due beyond the time period specified in sub-rule (5), except in case of offences instituted for prosecution by a court, then applications with respect to the license of offender or registration of motor vehicle, as the case may be, mentioned in the challan shall not be processed by the licensing authority or registering authority, as the case may be, except applications relating to permit, fitness and tax(es) of motor vehicle”.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and year-wise details of total number of e-challans issued, amount of fines recovered and amount of unpaid e-challans for traffic violations across the country during 2022

Sl. No	State Name	Total number of e-challans issued	Amount of fines recovered (Rs.)	Amount of unpaid e-challans (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,13,608	2,49,06,620	19,79,88,305
2.	Assam	5,32,516	1,33,44,31,562	73,31,32,700
3.	Bihar	7,17,676	2,84,36,46,766	42,87,40,090
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,19,283	15,22,20,151	8,07,72,501
5.	Chandigarh	6,03,119	32,63,70,604	18,89,41,451
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	7,883	55,03,500	72,000
7.	Delhi	78,06,302	2,59,55,08,525	11,33,08,53,534
8.	Goa	5,08,266	23,54,22,215	70,14,254
9.	Gujarat	2,84,001	1,03,35,37,655	43,88,87,810
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8,12,639	2,55,01,10,683	58,24,48,050
11.	Haryana	23,36,126	3,76,49,35,155	1,40,95,73,482
12.	Jharkhand	1,56,234	16,35,49,748	13,12,01,226
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	4,35,530	14,34,15,114	15,08,06,200
14.	Karnataka	25,164	49,13,009	73,96,002
15.	Kerala	53,02,602	2,37,04,98,048	72,56,57,889
16.	Ladakh	12	2,900	500
17.	Maharashtra	12,36,022	3,90,14,26,419	91,51,54,735
18.	Meghalaya	32,620	2,78,42,000	13,20,200
19.	Manipur	2,263	23,41,000	47,04,600
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,08,724	24,20,23,567	1,57,15,959
21.	Mizoram	4,788	37,22,100	6,89,800
22.	Odisha	13,33,395	1,17,98,28,644	2,44,51,63,233
23.	Punjab	53,106	5,52,28,186	4,66,69,000
24.	Puducherry	90,546	1,96,91,250	3,08,70,200
25.	Rajasthan	17,76,549	4,10,43,04,835	57,54,66,758
26.	Sikkim	306	22,06,350	9,56,100
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,17,07,576	1,61,65,78,568	2,16,46,03,936
28.	Tripura	1,81,320	7,02,87,150	7,19,11,200
29.	Uttarakhand	4,39,097	57,01,34,305	27,84,83,196
30.	Uttar Pradesh	92,78,931	5,71,60,61,596	13,21,11,76,631
31.	West Bengal	10,37,484	1,23,13,30,056	50,45,89,893
Total		**4,76,43,688**	**36,29,19,78,281**	**36,68,09,61,435**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise and year-wise details of total number of e-challans issued, amount of fines recovered and amount of unpaid e-challans for traffic violations across the country during 2023

Sl. No	State Name	Total number of e-challans issued	Amount of fines recovered (Rs.)	Amount of unpaid e-challans (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,50,545	3,67,94,460	42,36,45,315
2.	Assam	10,42,393	1,62,14,54,739	1,68,59,35,375
3.	Bihar	12,59,276	3,34,49,18,616	1,33,08,84,328
4.	Chhattisgarh	2,26,102	16,59,33,300	24,00,90,500
5.	Chandigarh	9,93,556	31,69,10,335	35,76,37,967
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	30,114	1,90,81,500	79,500
7.	Delhi	76,86,559	2,49,72,64,352	15,40,14,39,478
8.	Goa	5,58,485	37,35,73,340	3,47,09,504
9.	Gujarat	16,04,524	1,50,18,71,027	1,35,62,56,793
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8,24,211	48,62,26,103	50,22,08,900
11.	Haryana	34,03,726	3,81,63,92,879	2,37,88,40,640
12.	Jharkhand	4,35,242	34,38,16,636	39,92,69,999
13.	Jammu And Kashmir	12,38,589	33,72,01,381	52,41,09,500
14.	Karnataka	2,48,266	6,31,72,691	7,55,66,348
15.	Kerala	1,11,33,573	3,92,30,66,317	3,34,98,04,672
16.	Ladakh	92	37,200	500
17.	Maharashtra	13,69,989	3,36,44,74,862	1,10,15,95,640
18.	Meghalaya	29,135	3,21,75,000	91,73,500
19.	Manipur	4,599	23,59,300	70,21,900
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13,10,667	45,49,00,572	8,36,00,150
21.	Mizoram	6,231	97,57,800	53,86,700
22.	Odisha	17,95,151	1,51,60,18,721	4,37,54,22,477
23.	Punjab	72,191	6,76,29,744	5,30,37,112
24.	Puducherry	1,57,825	4,02,15,850	7,19,31,600
25.	Rajasthan	20,44,767	4,35,11,51,231	99,31,04,083
26.	Sikkim	465	19,41,740	11,45,920
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,11,34,818	3,76,31,63,017	8,95,34,78,099
28.	Tripura	5,32,121	17,97,89,013	25,38,01,625
29.	Uttarakhand	6,67,356	71,31,38,941	50,09,23,248
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,44,47,197	6,04,65,35,165	20,77,84,07,671
31.	West Bengal	23,04,317	2,11,56,62,923	1,29,38,00,388
Total		**6,79,12,082**	**41,50,66,28,755**	**66,54,23,09,432**

STATEMENT-III

State-wise and year-wise details of total number of e-challans issued, amount of fines recovered and amount of unpaid e-challans for traffic violations across the country during 2024

Sl. No	State Name	Total number of e-challans issued	Amount of fines recovered (Rs.)	Amount of unpaid e-challans (Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	613	7,29,302	70,000
2	Andhra Pradesh	44,24,135	1,02,14,31,801	1,26,15,31,010
3	Arunachal Pradesh	197	89,017	4,56,600
4	Assam	14,41,690	1,16,76,34,738	1,98,51,25,750
5	Bihar	26,71,519	3,10,17,21,833	3,31,01,13,167
6	Chhattisgarh	2,63,521	18,03,17,351	38,36,90,650
7	Chandigarh	9,95,780	29,40,12,046	31,20,25,903
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	26,994	1,88,83,000	3,98,800
9	Delhi	78,19,674	1,91,61,00,424	22,47,25,94,131
10	Goa	5,17,897	38,80,08,812	9,55,38,605
11	Gujarat	43,24,759	1,88,61,48,478	3,02,10,77,707
12	Himachal Pradesh	10,97,851	57,33,88,800	92,86,02,029
13	Haryana	31,26,277	2,58,48,26,445	3,10,36,02,120
14	Jharkhand	7,18,621	27,17,02,437	78,41,51,673
15	Jammu And Kashmir	15,44,120	41,42,46,173	93,03,17,597
16	Karnataka	4,81,684	7,46,20,519	19,38,86,650
17	Kerala	1,13,81,008	3,23,29,32,354	4,72,19,67,179
18	Maharashtra	27,99,657	3,98,13,20,715	3,53,37,00,873
19	Meghalaya	31,930	3,08,57,601	1,10,51,000
20	Manipur	8,029	18,93,100	1,07,48,300
21	Madhya Pradesh	25,50,226	55,82,79,671	46,76,40,650
22	Mizoram	9,875	1,26,39,500	84,20,200
23	Odisha	13,83,608	1,03,87,56,747	3,79,27,26,878
24	Punjab	3,97,839	52,26,09,528	30,94,26,075
25	Puducherry	2,53,472	4,26,73,300	11,28,44,500
26	Rajasthan	24,93,859	3,64,87,92,121	1,73,55,95,255
27	Sikkim	2,592	39,61,185	63,00,445
28	Tamil Nadu	1,11,61,166	3,14,54,12,650	10,10,50,80,705
29	Tripura	9,50,109	19,23,22,589	65,07,48,200
30	Uttrakhand	9,12,186	83,25,06,426	87,47,67,757
31	Uttar Pradesh	1,53,84,517	5,40,72,20,459	23,86,09,56,466
32	West Bengal	27,15,921	1,80,24,25,169	1,99,37,95,254
Total		8,18,91,326	38,34,84,64,291	90,97,89,52,129

QUALITY OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

1929. SHRI ANIL YASHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether the quality of roads constructed in various States is far below the required standards resulting in road accidents, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to the States to ensure construction of good quality roads in the States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government will impose accountability on road construction companies apart from blacklisting, such as recovery of cost or compensation for damage to victims of road accidents and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). All efforts are made to ensure that the NHs are constructed as per quality standards stipulated in the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) specifications and codes. To ensure that highway construction adheres to stipulated quality standards, Consultants (Authority's Engineer/ Independent Engineers- AE/IE) are appointed by the executing agencies for day-to-day supervision of works at site. Officials of all stakeholders including State Governments/ Union Territories

undertake inspections from time to time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of the work done by the Concessionaire/ Contractors.

As per the report on “Road Accidents in India” published by the Government for the year 2023 based on data received from States/ UTs, road accidents are multi-causal phenomenon and are the result of interplay of various factors. These can broadly be categorized into (i) human error, (ii) road condition/environment and (iii) vehicular condition. The number of accidents due to sub-standard quality of roads is not reported in the report. However, the number of accidents on all categories of roads (including NHs) on account of potholes are reported to be 5,840 out of the total number of 4,80,583 accidents all over the country.

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

I. Policy for Adoption of Automated & Intelligent /Machine-aided Construction (AI-MC) in NH projects issued;
II. Assessments of road conditions through Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) mandated for all NHs and Expressway works at the time of completion and every six months thereafter, which is monitored through electronic platform. NSV system for road condition assessment has further been revamped using analytics for enforcement of contractual provisions during Operation and Maintenance (O&M) through dedicated central cell;

III. Operationalization of a centralized system called NHAI One App for Monitoring and rectification of highway defects which enables geo-tagging of defects along with photographs;

IV. Analysis of High-Resolution Imagery collected from Drone Surveys in Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) integrated with Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning algorithms for periodic evaluation of progress and quality of ongoing NHs works from time to time;

V. Deployment of Mobile Quality Control Vans (MQCVs) equipped with Non-Destructive Testing Equipment on pilot basis in four States, namely in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Karnataka, for diagnostic assessments of overall health and quality of works from time to time during project implementation phases. Decision has been taken to diversify this initiative in some more States;

VI. Deployment of Third Party Quality Auditors for independent quality audits of NH works on a case-to-case basis.

Actions against defaulting agencies are taken as per the provisions of the Contract/ Concession agreement in case of any defaults. In addition to debarment/ blacklisting of defaulting agencies, penalties/ liquidated damages are also levied on Contractor for damages/ sub-standard works. Sub-section (1) of Section 198A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for any designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible for the design or construction or maintenance of the safety standards of the road to follow such design, construction and maintenance standards, as may be prescribed by the

Government from time to time. In case of failure to comply with stipulated standards for road design, construction and maintenance which results in death or disability, the designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire responsible is levied a fine up to one lakh rupees payable to the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund constituted under section 164B of the Act.

सोनभद्र में सड़कों की जर्जर हालत

1930. श्री छोटेलाल:

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

(क) क्या रॉबर्ट्सगंज संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सोनभद्र जिले में रांची-रीवा, कोन, विन्ढमगंज, दुद्धी और तेलगुड़वा सड़कें जर्जर हालत में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सड़कों की मरम्मत कब तक होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। तदनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य परस्पर-प्राथमिकता, यातायात घनत्व और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान परितंत्र (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत (एम एंड आर), जहां विकास कार्य शुरू हो चुके हैं या संचालन, रखरखाव और हस्तांतरण (ओएमटी) रियायतें/संचालन और रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) विवरण सौंपे गए हैं, दोष देयता अवधि (डी एल पी)/रियायत अवधि के अंत तक संबंधित रियायतकर्ताओं/संविदाकारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

शेष राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों के लिए, सरकार ने निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव विवरण (पीबीएमसी) या अल्पकालिक रखरखाव विवरण (एसटीएमसी) के माध्यम से रखरखाव कार्य करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है।

रांची को रीवा से जोड़ने वाला एनएच-39 विन्ढमगंज और दुद्धीनगर से होकर गुजरता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-39 की लंबाई लगभग 91 किलोमीटर है और वर्तमान में दोष देयता अवधि (डीएलपी) के अंतर्गत है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले में चल रही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

समवर्ती डीएलपी/रखरखाव अवधि के दौरान इस खंड में नुकसान और दोषों के सुधार के लिए तथा रखरखाव और मरम्मत के लिए संविदाकार उत्तरदायी हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-39 के रीवा-रांची खंड के 4 लेन में चौड़ीकरण का प्रस्ताव वार्षिक योजना 2025-26 के तहत शामिल किया गया है।

तेलगुड़वा और कोन राज्य की सड़कों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-39 से जुड़े हुए हैं, जिसके विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार उत्तरदायी है।

<u>विवरण</u>

<u>उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले में चालू राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा</u>

क्र.सं.	एन एच का नाम	एनएच सं.	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कार्य का नाम	स्वीकृति लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	सौंपी गई लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	प्रारंभ तिथि	कार्य पूर्ण होने की तिथि/कार्य पूर्ण होने की लक्षित तिथि	टिप्पणी
1	रीवा-रांची रोड	एनएच 39	91	एनएच-75ई (नया एनएच सं. 39) की 64.465 किमी लंबाई के 220.000 से 221.000, 222.000 से 224.000, 225.000 से 247.000,	57.50	34.50	15.07.2020	07.07.2022	06.07.2027 तक डीएलपी

क्र.सं.	एन एच का नाम	एनएच सं.	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कार्य का नाम	स्वीकृति लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	सौंपी गई लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	प्रारंभ तिथि	कार्य पूर्ण होने की तिथि/कार्य पूर्ण होने की लक्षित तिथि	टिप्पणी
				249.000 से 254.000 और 263.535 से 298.000 किमी तक के चरण में सुदृढ़ीकरण का कार्य।					
2				एनएच-75ई (नया एनएच सं. 39) की 26.813 किमी लंबाई के 211.200 से 220.00, 221.00 से 222.00, 224.00 से 225.00, 247.00 से 249.00, 254.00 से 263.535 और 298.00 से 302.478 किमी तक के चरण में सुदृढ़ीकरण का कार्य।	29.63	17.11	07.10.2020	26.10.2021	25.10.2026 तक डीएलपी
3		एनएच 39	-	ईपीसी मोड के तहत एनएच-75ई पर एसी सं. 50/बी/ई पर 298.000 किमी पर आरओबी का निर्माण	28.69	16.78	09.10.2021	31.12.2026	वास्तविक प्रगति – 15%

MECHANISM FOR INVESTIGATION OF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

1931. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a fully independent, statutory mechanism for the investigation of aircraft accidents and incidents in the country in line with the standards and recommended practices under Annex 13 of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) has been evaluated for functional autonomy, adequacy of technical capacity and insulation from regulatory or operational conflicts of interest and if so, the details thereof along with the key findings of such evaluation;

(c) whether the Government has identified gaps in manpower, forensic capability, accident- site investigation infrastructure or access to flight data analysis tools and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2012 to strengthen institutional independence and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the timeframe within which a fully autonomous and internationally compliant aviation safety investigation mechanism would be operationalised?

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

(a) to (e): In accordance with the 'Standards and Recommended Practices' (SARPS) contained in Annex 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation established Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) as an independent body in July, 2012, to ensure functional autonomy and independence in conduct of investigations. The administration of AAIB is vested with the Director General (DG), AAIB.;

To enhance expertise and technical base of AAIB, 14 additional posts were created in 2022, increasing its sanctioned strength of 21 posts in 2015 to 35 posts by 2022.;

Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR) and Flight Data Recorder (FDR) Lab has been set up at AAIB in April 2025, Phase I of the set-up has been completed and Phase II upgradation of the facility is being carried out.;

Subsequent to the passing of the Bharatiya Vayuyan Adhiniyam, 2024, which came into force from 1st January, 2025, the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2025 have been notified. These rules empower AAIB to investigate aircraft accidents and serious incidents independently.

REGIONAL AIR CONNECTIVITY IN KASARAGOD

1932. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the lack of regional air connectivity for Kasaragod district and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposals have been considered for new regional air routes under UDAN for Kasaragod district and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected bidding, operator selection and timeline fixed for commencement of such routes?

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

(a) to (c): RCS-UDAN is a market-driven, ongoing scheme aimed at providing affordable air connectivity to unserved and underserved areas. The list of such airstrips, heliports and water aerodromes is finalised in consultation with State Governments. Bidding rounds are conducted periodically for provision of connectivity on the listed airstrips.

The State government of Kerala has not indicated the existence of any airstrip in Kasargod district for inclusion in the UDAN Scheme.

However, the Kasaragod Water Aerodrome proposed by the Government of Kerala is included in the tentative list of water aerodromes under the UDAN Scheme Document.

During the UDAN 5.5 bidding round, bids were received for Kasaragod (Water Aerodrome) and a Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued for seaplane operations on routes connecting Kasaragod with Mangalore and Kannur.

As per the scheme provisions, the required infrastructure for the water aerodrome is to be developed by the State Government of Kerala. Commencement of operation is subject to the readiness of infrastructure and the operator.

MODERNIZATION OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION

1933. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set a target of installing 250 million smart meters across the country by 2025–26 to modernize electricity distribution,

improve billing efficiency and reduce aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses;

(b) if so, the details of progress achieved so far under this initiative including the number of smart meters sanctioned, installed and made operational;

(c) whether around 222 million smart meters have been sanctioned and approximately 22 million installed till date and if so, the reasons for the gap between sanctioning and installation of smart meters; and

(d) the major factors affecting the pace of implementation such as financial, technical, logistical or administrative challenges?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India launched the scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers and feeders. Under the scheme, 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned based on the project proposals submitted by the States. In addition, many States have installed smart meters under their State plan. Till date 4.93 crore smart meters have been installed in the country under various schemes. Sanctioned works are expected to be completed by the scheme sunset date i.e. 31.03.2028.

Smart metering helps improve the billing and collection efficiency of the DISCOMs and thus would help in reducing losses.

Initially, there were some challenges in the implementation of smart metering works due to the following reasons:

1. Inadequate consumer awareness regarding the benefits of smart meters.
2. Delay in tendering and awarding of works. Few utilities required longer time period for obtaining board approval issuance of tender documents etc.
3. Delay in signing of Contract agreement and Direct Debit Facility (DDF) agreement by utilities.
4. Initial delays in issuing Request for Proposal (RFP) as Smart Metering being new technological initiative.
5. Challenges in implementation in Total Expenditure (TOTEX) mode as per the scheme guidelines in some utilities.

To improve pace of installation, the Ministry has taken various steps including regular follow up with States to enhance the consumer confidence and awareness. Various advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) have been isssued which include:

- Prioritisation of installation of prepaid smart meters for Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers;
- Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebates in bill;

- No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;
- Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;
- Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters;
- Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge;
- Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers before disconnection.

Consequently, the works have picked up pace.

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई योजना में परिचालन संबंधी चुनौतियां

1934. श्री प्रभुभाई नागाभाई वसावाः
श्री सुनील कुमारः
श्री मितेश पटेल बकाभाईः
श्री सनातन पांडेय:
श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेलः
श्री आशीष दुबेः
श्री मुकेश राजपूतः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएमएफपीआई) के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित इकाइयों के समक्ष प्रमुख परिचालनात्मक चुनौतियां क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) की अधिक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने या नए एवं उच्च मूल्य वाले उत्पाद श्रेणियों में विविधीकरण में सहायतार्थ कोई उपाय करने का विचार है;

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

(घ) क्या पीएलआईएसएफपीआई योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता-प्रदत्त इकाइयों में दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता, प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने और रोजगार सृजन के परिणामों की निगरानी के लिए वर्तमान में कोई तंत्र मौजूद है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में कोई औद्योगिक इकाई स्थापित की गई है या स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

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

(क): मंत्रालय ने खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत इकाइयों में कोई परिचालन संबंधी चुनौती नहीं देखी है।

(ख) और (ग): पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई योजना के अंतर्गत छोटे और मध्यम उद्यम की ज़्यादा भागीदारी और नए और मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद श्रेणियों में विविधीकरण को आसान बनाने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई योजना के अंतर्गत, 69 आवेदक और आवेदको के 40 कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मैन्युफैक्चरर सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) क्षेत्र से हैं। इसके अलावा, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफ़पीआई) प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना और प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत एमएसएमई उद्यमों को सहायता देता है।

(घ) और (ङ): पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई योजना के अंतर्गत, पात्र आवेदक विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य उत्पादों के निर्माण और प्रसंस्करण के लिए कई उत्पाद लाइनें स्थापित करने के लिए उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियां अपनाते हैं। इस योजना से देश में हर साल 35.00 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता सृजित हुई है। पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई के अंतर्गत लगभग 3.39 लाख, प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोज़गार पैदा हुए हैं।

(च) और (छ): बिहार राज्य के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई योजना के अंतर्गत कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण यूनिट नहीं है या इसे लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

खजूर, ताड़ और शुष्क बागवानी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना

1935. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवालः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार पश्चिमी भारत में खजूर, ताड़ और शुष्क बागवानी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दे रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं, प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता सहित अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है, और पश्चिमी भारत में किन राज्यों/जिलों में प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ स्थापित/स्वीकृत की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का किसानों को काजू के पौधे उपलब्ध कराने और काजू आधारित बागवानी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना लागू करने या शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार देश के अन्य सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों विशेषकर राजस्थान, विदर्भ, कच्छ, सौराष्ट्र और मराठवाड़ा में खजूर, ताड़ और शुष्क बागवानी प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इसी तरह की पहल कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख): खजूर, ताड़ और बागवानी आधारित उद्योगों के प्रसंस्करण सहित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देने और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) अपनी दो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं अर्थात प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिये उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के माध्यम से संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है।

इसके अलावा, एमओएफ़पीआई प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना भी लागू कर रहा है। ये तीनों योजनाएं पश्चिमी भारत सहित पूरे देश में लागू की गई हैं। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पश्चिमी भारत में, योजनाओं की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक मंज़ूर की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या नीचे दी गई है-

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश**	**पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	**पीएमएफएमई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की संख्या**	**पीएलआईएसएफ़पीआई के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्वीकृत किए गए आवेदनों की संख्या**
1.	दादर और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1	12	0
2.	गोवा	2	137	1
3.	गुजरात	109	1010	32
4.	महाराष्ट्र	244	26172	41
5.	राजस्थान	55	1351	6

(ग): काजू और कोको निदेशालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत, उक्त निदेशालय देश में काजू की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एकीकृत बागवानी

विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)के अंतर्गत विकास योजनाए लागू कर रहा है। निदेशालय द्वारा लागू किए जा रहे प्रोग्राम की जानकारी **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(घ) और (ङ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्रों और गुजरात और राजस्थान के कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार खजूर, ताड़ और बागवानी प्रसंस्करण आधारित उद्योगों सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भावी उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा, खजूर के प्रसंस्करण के लिए अनुसंधान पहल के तौर पर, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की प्रधानमंत्री - राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के अंतर्गत 74 लाख रुपये की आर्थिक मदद से, सरदारकृषिनगर दांतीवाड़ा एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी, मुंद्रा-कच्छ (गुजरात) में खजूर अनुसंधान केंद्र में एक प्रसंस्करण यूनिट बनाई गई।

विवरण

काजू और कोको विकास निदेशालय(एमआईडीएच) की काजू विकास योजनाएं

क्र. सं.	**योजना**	**उद्देश्य**
1.	ड्रिप के साथ एकीकरण के बिना काजू के नए बागानों की स्थापना	इस प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत किसानों के खेत में काजू की ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्मों के प्रतिरुप के साथ नए बागान बनाने की अभिकल्पना की गई है
2.	काजू उच्च घनत्व वृक्षारोपण की स्थापना	इस प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत किसानों के खेत में काजू की ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्मों के साथ नए उच्च घनत्व वृक्षारोपण विकसित करने की अभिकल्पना की गई है
3.	जीर्ण काजू प्लांटेशन का पुनःरोपण- i. जीर्ण काजू प्लांटेशन को हटाना ii. उच्च उपज वाली किस्मों के साथ रोपण और iii. आईएनएम/आईपीएम और सिंचाई के लिए इनपुट लागत	विभिन्न राज्यों में कॉर्पोरेशन के पुराने बागानों का उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाना, पुराने बागानों को हटाकर उनकी जगह काजू की ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्में लगाना।
4.	ड्रिप सिंचाई के साथ उच्च घनत्व वाले वृक्षारोपण वाले प्रदर्शन भूखंडों की स्थापना	एक हेक्टेयर के छोटे क्षेत्र में ड्रिप सिंचाई के साथ किसानों के खेत/सार्वजनिक खेतों में ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्मों के साथ काजू की उच्च घनत्व वृक्षारोपण तकनीक का प्रदर्शन करना।
5.	बिना ड्रिप सिंचाई के उच्च घनत्व वाले वृक्षारोपण वाले प्रदर्शन भुखंडो की स्थापना	किसानों के खेत में ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्मों के साथ काजू की उच्च घनत्व वृक्षारोपण तकनीक का प्रदर्शन करना।

6.	ड्रिप सिंचाई के साथ सामान्य घनत्व में उच्च उपज वाली किस्म के प्रदर्शन भूखंडों की स्थापना	किसानों के खेत/पब्लिक फार्म में ड्रिप सिंचाई के साथ नवीनतम ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्मों को दिखाना।
7.	बिना ड्रिप के सामान्य घनत्व के साथ विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रदर्शन	किसान के खेत/सार्वजनिक खेतों में नवीनतम उच्च उपज वाली किस्मों का प्रदर्शन करना।
8.	एकीकृत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन/ एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देना	आईएनएम/आईपीएम तरीकों को बढ़ावा देकर काजू और कोको के बागानों का उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाना
9.	छोटा काजू/कोको नर्सरी की स्थापना	नई नर्सरी बनाकर देश में काजू की नई रोपाई और दोबारा रोपाई के लिए ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्मों की ज़रूरत को पूरा करने के लिए अच्छी गुणवत्ता की रोपण सामग्री का उत्पादन और वितरण।
10.	मौजूदा नर्सरियों का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण (संख्या में)	मौजूदा काजू/कोको नर्सरी की अवसंरचना सुविधाओं को अपग्रेड करना ताकि रोपण सामग्री की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा पक्की हो सके, और मान्यता मानदंड पूरे हो सकें।
11	ड्रिप सिंचाई और फर्टिगेशन सुविधा के साथ काजू मदर ब्लॉक की स्थापना करके काजू नर्सरी का उन्नयन	रिसर्च स्टेशन/एसएयू/आईसीएआर इंस्टीट्यूट/मौजूदा काजू नर्सरी में ड्रिप सिंचाई और फर्टिगेशन यूनिट के साथ ज़्यादा पैदावार वाली किस्मों वाले मदर ब्लॉक बनाकर नर्सरी के अवसंरचना को अपग्रेड करना।
12.	जिला स्तरीय संगोष्ठी	काजू के प्रचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, विभिन्न राज्यों में ज़िला लेवल पर सेमिनार करके, खेती, प्रसंस्करण, विपणन और निर्यात के दायरे में आने वाले किसान समुदाय और दूसरे टारगेट ग्रुप तक नवीनतम उत्पादन तकनीक पहुंचाकर, ज़ोरदार पब्लिसिटी के तरीके अपनाना।
13.	काजू मेला/दिवस	विभिन्न जिला/राज्यों में मेला/फील्ड दिवस का आयोजन करके किसानों/जनता को काजू की खेती के महत्व, दायरा, नवीनतम तकनीक से जागरूक करनाऔर इसे फायदेमंद उद्यम बनाना
14.	बेरोज़गार महिला किसानों और युवा किसानों के लिए काजू एपल के इस्तेमाल की ट्रेनिंग	अनुसंधान संस्थानों. के साथ मिलकर बेरोज़गार महिला किसानों और युवा किसानों को काजू एपल के उत्पाद बनाने की प्रशिक्षण देकर काजू एपल के इस्तेमाल को लोकप्रिय बनाना।
15.	काजू उत्पादन तकनीकों पर किसानों का प्रशिक्षण	काजू और कोको खेती के विभिन्न पहलुओं, जिसमें उत्पादन तकनीक, किस्में, उच्च घनत्व वाले पौधे, जैविक खेती,आईएनएम/आईपीएम आदि शामिल है, में किसानों को सही मौसमी प्रशिक्षण देता है।
16.	राज्य के बाहर एक्सपोज़र विज़िट	राज्यों के काजू उगाने वाले जिलों के आदिवासी और दूसरे किसानों को दूसरे राज्यों के पारंपरिक काजू उगाने वाले जिलों से मिलवाना ताकि उन्हें दूसरे राज्यों मेंअपनाये गये उत्पादन और प्रबंधन के तरीकों से परिचित कराया जा सके।
17.	एक्सपोज़र विज़िट- राज्य के अंदर	राज्यों के काजू उगाने वाले जिलों को राज्य के पारंपरिक काजू उगाने वाले जिलों से परिचित कराना ताकि उन्हें उत्पादन और प्रबंधन के तरीकों के बारे में पता चल सके।

18.	काजू की प्राथमिक/न्यूनतम प्रसंस्करण इकाई की स्थापना	काजू की प्राथमिक/न्यूनतम प्रसंस्कृत ईकाई स्थापित करना।

SFURTI CLUSTERS

1936. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:
SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the current progress of the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) scheme across the country, including the number of clusters established, industries covered and the total funds disbursed;

(b) whether the scheme has improved the socio-economic conditions of traditional artisans and micro-enterprises, particularly those from Arani, in terms of income enhancement, employment generation, skill upgrading and improved market linkages and if so, the details thereof along with quantifiable benefits recorded so far for artisans supported under SFURTI clusters;

(c) the future expansion plans of the Government to cover more traditional industries and rural artisan communities, especially in Arani along with the measures adopted to ensure sustainability, branding and marketability of products produced under SFURTI;

(d) the status of SFURTI clusters approved and operational across the country, State-wise and district-wise, along with the measures taken by the Government to monitor and expedite the implementation of pending SFURTI clusters;

(e) the status of implementation of SFURTI clusters in Tamil Nadu, specifically the details of sanctioned, ongoing and proposed clusters in and around Arani Lok Sabha Constituency, including sectors covered and number of beneficiaries; and

(f) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment to evaluate the effectiveness, accountability and capacity of Implementing and Technical Agencies, including CSR Trust Fund, involved in managing MSME cluster development projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) scheme, 513 clusters has been approved by Government since 2015-16 with a total assistance of Rs. 1,332.95 crore, directly benefitting 3.03 lakh traditional artisans across the country. Presently, out of 513 clusters, 376 are functional and 137 clusters are under implementation. Sector-wise details of the approved clusters are given at **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c): In the Tiruvannamalai district (including Arani), the Mukkurumbai Rice and Millets Value Added Products Cluster was approved under SFURTI during FY 2021–22 with a committed assistance of Rs. 222.09 lakh of which Rs. 200.812 lakh has already been released and proposes to benefit 370 artisans engaged in traditional agro-based processing activities.

It is to further state that the SFURTI Scheme was in continuation up to 30.09.2022. Accordingly, any future proposal for setting up new clusters, will be examined on merit and as per the extant guidelines, subject to the approval for extension of the scheme's operations.

(d): Under the Scheme, timely implementation of the cluster is ensured through structured project governance, regular milestone-based monitoring, and clear accountability across agencies. State-wise and district-wise details of the approved clusters across the country may be accessed from the official portal of the SFURTI Scheme at https://sfurti.msme.gov.in/SFURTI/Home.aspx

(e): A total of 28 clusters have been approved in the state of Tamil Nadu under SFURTI with committed GoI assistance of Rs. 73.78 cr. Out of these 28 clusters, 19 clusters are functional benefiting 21,397 artisans and 9 clusters are under implementation. Details are given in **Statement-II.**

(f): The Ministry has instituted periodic review mechanisms for empanelment, renewal, and removal of IAs and TAs based on performance criteria. These mechanisms include structured review meetings, third party evaluations and field inspections to verify ground-level implementation and evaluate the operational readiness of Common Facility Centres (CFCs).

STATEMENT-I

Sector-wise details of the approved clusters under SFURTI

SL	Sector	No. of Clusters	Functional Clusters (No.)	Clusters Under Implementation (No.)
1	Agro	**138**	86	52
2	Bamboo	**39**	29	10
3	Coir	**40**	31	9

4	Handicraft	**137**	104	33
5	Honey	**19**	10	9
6	Khadi	**4**	3	1
7	Textile	**136**	113	23
	Total	**513**	**376**	**137**

STATEMENT-II

Sector-wise details of SFURTI Clusters approved in Tamil Nadu:

Sectors	Total Cluster Approved (No.)	Functional Clusters (No.)	Committed GoI Assistance (INR In Lakhs)	Total Artisans proposed to be benefited (No.)
Agro	5	3	967.26	1656
Coir	14	12	4783.35	20511
Handicraft	5	2	852.45	1630
Honey	1	0	216.26	400
Textile	3	2	559.25	1334
Total	**28**	**19**	**7378.57**	**25531**

FOOD PROCESSING UNITS UNDER PLI SCHEME

1937. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a) whether the food-processing schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) have achieved their stated targets of investment, units approved and employment generation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether special incentives are being provided for micro and small food processing units under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme and whether the uptake has been as projected, if so, the details thereof including the number of projects, location and amounts and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details regarding the performance of the food-processing industry including units set up, value-addition and exports, State-wise; and

(d) the details regarding a consolidated performance report of the food-processing sector in the country during the last five years along with an evaluation of scheme outcomes and future proposals that the Government is planning to work on?

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

(a) to (d): In order to ensure overall development of food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being implemented by MoFPI. All these three schemes are implemented across the country including agro-climatic zones of Odisha.

Support is provided under the PLISFPI scheme to facilitate greater participation of small and medium enterprises and diversification into new and value added product categories. Under PLISFPI, Rs.250 crore earmarked for Innovative/Organic products in the SME sector. One component of the scheme focuses on Millet-Based Products, with a total outlay of Rs. 800 crores, out of which Rs. 300 crore has been allocated to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(MSME). The details of approved MSME projects under PLISFPI is given at **Statement-I.**

Ministry extends financial support to prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of different kinds of food processing industries, as per respective scheme guidelines across the country. These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, value addition, transportation, etc., thereby increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods. The details of food processing projects sanctioned by MoFPI under the said three scheme across the country, State-wise, is given at **Statement-II.**

The above interventions of the Government resulted in massive boost to the food processing sector which is reflected as under-

I. The Gross Value Added (GVA) in this sector has increased from Rs.1.34 lakh Crore in 2014-15 to Rs 2.24 lakh crore in 2023-24 (as per 1st revised estimates).

II. The sector has attracted USD 7.33 billion FDI equity inflow during last 11 year.

III. The share of processed food exports in agri-exports has increased substantially from 13.7% in 2014-15 to 20.4% in 2024-25.

The PMKSY has largely achieved its objectives and the evaluation studies conducted for the relevant component schemes of PMKSY have concluded substantial benefit to the farmers from assisted projects. The evaluation study of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme under PMKSY,

conducted by M/s NABARD Consultancy Limited (NABCONS) in Year 2020, has estimated that captive projects under the scheme have resulted in increase in farmgate prices by 12.38 % and each project is estimated to benefit more than 9500 farmers. The evaluation study of Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters under PMKSY, conducted by M/s Quality Council of India in Year 2025, has estimated to benefit 2.5 lakh farmers and 90,000 direct/indirect employment on operationalization of approved projects. The evaluation study of Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities under PMKSY, conducted by M/s BDO India LLP in Year 2025, has estimated to benefit 1.87 lakh farmers and 2,23,919 direct/indirect employment on operationalization of approved projects.

The evaluation study of PMFME Scheme, conducted by M/s BDO India LLP in Year 2025, has reported that scheme has been able to support entrepreneurship, value addition, formalization, reduced wastage, investment and employment in food processing of the country and has achieved better livelihood and income for the micro food entrepreneurs.

STATEMENT-I

Details of MSME Units approved under PLISFPI

Sr. no	State	Beneficiary Name	Sector	District
1	Maharashtra	Drums Food International Private Limited	Category 2-Innovative	Pune
2	Kerala	Akay Natural Ingredients Private Limited	Category 2-Innovative	Ernakulam
3	Madhya Pradesh	Aryan Naturals Private Limited	Millet MSME	Mandla
4	Himachal Pradesh	Bagrrys India Private Limited	Millet MSME	Solan

5	Haryana	BTW India Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	SONEPAT
6	Maharashtra	Achal Cashews Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	KOLHAPUR
7	Tamil Nadu	Christy Super Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Namakkal
8	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Foods	Millet MSME	GUNTUR
9	Maharashtra	Fazlani Exports Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Mumbai
10	Maharashtra	N B Laboratories Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Nagpur
11	Kerala	Elite Green Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Thrissur
12	Madhya Pradesh	Elite Green Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Indore
13	Maharashtra	Shanti Agro Industries	Category 2-Organic	Sindhudurg
14	Telangana	Harsh Bakers	Millet MSME	Hyderabad
15	Gujarat	HSM Foods International Private Limited	Millet MSME	Rajkot
16	Haryana	LRM Spices Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Sonepat
17	Maharashtra	Chordia Food Products Limited	Millet MSME	Satara
18	Uttar Pradesh	Mehrotra Consumer Products Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Gautam Budh Nagar
19	Himachal Pradesh	Minchy's Mountain	Category 2-Organic	Shimla
20	Maharashtra	Early Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Pune
21	Maharashtra	HW Wellness Solutions	Millet MSME	Pune
22	Uttar Pradesh	Organic India Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Barabanki
23	Telangana	Pahal Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Rangareddy
24	West Bengal	Parvata Foods Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Darjeeling
25	Karnataka	Phalada Agro Research Fondations Pvt Ltd	Category 2-Organic	Bengaluru
26	Tamil Nadu	Rebala Nutri Foodee Private Limited	Millet MSME	Namakkal
27	Assam	Sanna Enterprises	Millet MSME	Kamrup
28	Gujarat	Satvam Nutrifoods Limited	Millet MSME	Sabarkantha
29	Maharashtra	Nagshetiya Industries	Millet MSME	Nashik
30	Karnataka	Sproutlife Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Tumkur
31	Karnataka	Sproutlife Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Bengaluru
32	Tamil Nadu	Sproutlife Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Namakal
33	Tamil Nadu	Sri Velavan Agro	Millet MSME	Tiruchirappalli
34	Gujarat	Supreme Nutri Grain Private Limited	Millet MSME	Rajkot
35	Andhra Pradesh	Treta Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Millet MSME	Chittoor
36	Uttarakhand	Treta Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Millet MSME	Udham Singh Nagar
37	Uttarakhand	Treta Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Millet MSME	Udham Singh Nagar
38	Uttarakhand	Treta Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Category 2-Organic	Udham Singh Nagar
39	Kerala	Western India Cashew Company Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Kollam
40	Tamil Nadu	Western India Cashew Company Private Limited	Category 2-Organic	Kanyakumari
41	Karnataka	Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Bengaluru
42	Tamil Nadu	Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Tiruchengode
43	Tamil Nadu	Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Namakkal
44	Tamil Nadu	Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Namakkal
45	Uttarakhand	Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Udham Singh Nagar
46	Gujarat	Yasheel Foods LLP	Millet MSME	Anand

STATEMENT-II

Number of projects approved under PMKSY, PLISFPI and PMFME schemes of MoFPI since inception of the scheme

S. No.	State/UT	No. of approved projects under PMKSY	No. of approved Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME	No. of approved applications at different locations under PLISFPI
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	18	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	76	8087	38
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	136	0
4.	Assam	102	4600	4
5.	Bihar	15	27723	7
6.	Chandigarh	0	5	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	1280	1
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	12	0
9.	Delhi	22	363	0
10.	Goa	2	137	1
11.	Gujarat	109	1010	32
12.	Haryana	99	1633	9
13.	Himachal Pradesh	44	2537	4
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	41	1938	2
15.	Jharkhand	2	4250	2
16.	Karnataka	98	7724	21
17.	Kerala	54	7937	10
18.	Ladakh	0	90	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	11944	10
21.	Maharashtra	244	26172	41
22.	Manipur	8	308	0
23.	Meghalaya	10	227	0

24.	Mizoram	4	56	0
25.	Nagaland	4	429	0
26.	Odisha	30	2732	5
27.	Puducherry	2	192	0
28.	Punjab	76	3021	9
29.	Rajasthan	55	1351	6
30.	Sikkim	1	65	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	156	17210	20
32.	Telangana	67	7266	13
33.	Tripura	9	248	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	99	1037	27
35.	Uttarakhand	59	20575	7
36.	West Bengal	55	431	9

राजस्थान में पीएमएफएमई योजना

1938. श्री राहुल कस्वांः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पापड़, बड़ी, अचार, मसाले, नमकीन और अन्य पारंपरिक खाद्य उत्पादों के उत्पादन में संलग्न सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यमों को औपचारिक रूप प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारिकीकरण (पीएमएफएमई) योजना या अन्य योजनाओं के तहत कोई विशेष सहायता कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान में ऐसे सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यमियों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ब्रांडिंग, पैकेजिंग, लेबलिंग और बाजार-लिंकिंग संबंधी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है;

(ग) क्या राज्य में पारंपरिक खाद्य उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एफपीओ क्लस्टर मॉडल, क्लस्टर-आधारित दृष्टिकोण या एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) के तहत किसी विशिष्ट उत्पाद की पहचान की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ई-कॉमर्स ऑनबोर्डिंग, एफएसएसएआई, बारकोडिंग और निर्यात हैंडहोल्डिंग के माध्यम से बड़े बाजारों तक पहुँचने के लिए राजस्थान के पारंपरिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफ़पीआई) राजस्थान सहित देश में नए सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम शुरू करने / उन्हें अपग्रेड करने के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यापार सहायता देने के लिए एक केंद्र प्रायोजित "प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना" लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के असंगठित क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म-उद्यम की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाना और क्षेत्र के उन्नयन को बढ़ावा देना है। पीएमएफ़एमई स्कीम के तहत पापड़, बड़ी, अचार, मसाले, नमकीन सहित अलग-अलग उत्पाद बनाने में लगे सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में हैं।

(ख): राजस्थान राज्य के लिए, कोटा जिले में मसालों में संलग्न 6 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) के माध्यम से ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग सहायता का लाभ मिला है।

(ग): इस स्कीम के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 33 ज़िलों के लिए एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) की पहचान की गई है, जैसा कि **विवरण-II** में ब्यौरा दिया गया है। राज्य में पारंपरिक खाद्य उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत फ़ायदे पाने के लिए ओडीओपी आधारित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(घ): पीएमएफएमई स्कीम के ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग घटक के तहत, एफपीओ/एसएचजी/सहकारी समितियों के समूह या सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के एसपीवी को कॉमन ब्रांड विकसित करने के लिए, जिसमें गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, मानकीकरण, पैकेजिंग और उपभोक्ता खुदरा बिक्री के लिए खाद्य

सुरक्षा मानदंडों का पालन करने का प्रावधान होता है, पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% तक के अनुदान के साथ सहायता दी जाती है।

विवरण-I

प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफ़एमई) योजना के तहत मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

(i) *व्यक्तिगत/समूह श्रेणी सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता:* पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35% की दर से क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड पूंजी सब्सिडी, अधिकतम सीमा 10 लाख रुपये प्रति इकाई;

(ii) प्रारंभिक*पूंजी के लिए स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सहायता:* कार्यशील पूंजी और छोटे औजारों की खरीद के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में लगे स्वयं सहायता समूहों के प्रत्येक सदस्य को 40,000 रुपये की दर से प्रारंभिक पूंजी दी जाएगी, जो प्रति स्वयं सहायता समूह संघ के लिए अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये होगी।

(iii) सामान्य *अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता:* एफपीओ, एसएचजी, सहकारी समितियों और किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी को सामान्य अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता देने के लिए 35% की दर से क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड पूंजी सब्सिडी, जो अधिकतम 3 करोड़ रुपये होगी। सामान्य अवसंरचना क्षमता का एक बड़ा हिस्सा किराये के आधार पर उपयोग हेतु अन्य इकाइयों और आम जनता के लिए भी उपलब्ध होगा।

(iv) *ब्रांडिंग और विपणन सहायता:* एफपीओ/एसएचजी/सहकारिता समूहों या सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के एसपीवी को ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के लिए 50% तक अनुदान।

(v) *क्षमता निर्माण:* इस योजना में उद्यमिता विकास कौशल (ईडीपी) के लिए प्रशिक्षण की परिकल्पना की गई है खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग और उत्पाद विशिष्ट कौशल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए संशोधित किया गया है।

<u>विवरण- II</u>

एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी)

राजस्थान		
क्रम संख्या	**ज़िला**	**ओडीओपी**
1.	अलवर	प्याज आधारित उत्पाद
2.	अजमेर	गुलाब आधारित उत्पाद
3.	बांसवाड़ा	आम आधारित उत्पाद
4.	बारां	लहसुन आधारित उत्पाद
5.	भरतपुर	सरसों आधारित उत्पाद
6.	बाड़मेर	अनार आधारित उत्पाद
7.	भीलवाड़ा	मक्का आधारित उत्पाद
8.	बीकानेर	मोठ (भुजिया , नमकीन, पापड़ स्नैक्स)
9.	बूंदी	चावल आधारित उत्पाद
10.	चित्तौड़	गुड़
11.	चुरू	मूंगफली उत्पाद
12.	दौसा	गेहूं आधारित उत्पाद
13.	धौलपुर	आलू आधारित उत्पाद
14.	डूंगरपुर	आम आधारित उत्पाद
15.	गंगानगर	किन्नू आधारित उत्पाद
16.	हनुमानगढ़	गेहूं आधारित उत्पाद
17.	जालौर	इसबगोल
18.	जयपुर	टमाटर आधारित उत्पाद
19.	जैसलमेर	पौष्टिक मरूद्भिदीय फल (कैर सांगरी)
20.	झालावाड़	संतरे पर आधारित उत्पाद
21.	झुंझुनू	फल आधारित उत्पाद (नींबू)
22.	जोधपुर	जीरा आधारित उत्पाद
23.	करौली	तिल आधारित उत्पाद
24.	कोटा	धनिया आधारित उत्पाद
25.	नागौर	मेथी आधारित उत्पाद
26.	पाली	दूध आधारित उत्पाद
27.	प्रतापगढ़	लहसुन आधारित उत्पाद
28.	राजसमंद	लघु वन उपज (आंवला , जामुन , सीताफल आदि)
29.	सवाई माधोपुर	अमरूद आधारित उत्पाद
30.	सीकर	प्याज आधारित उत्पाद
31.	सिरोही	सौंफ आधारित उत्पाद
32.	टोंक	सरसों आधारित उत्पाद
33.	उदयपुर	लघु वन उपज (आंवला , जामुन , सीताफल आदि)

CONSTRUCTION OF NHS PROJECTS

1939. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering awarding 10,000 kilometres of National Highway projects by the end of the financial year 2026, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been a sharp decrease in the award from 12,000 kilometres to 6,000 kilometres during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken several steps to reduce the time taken between approving a project and its date of commissioning, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has set a target of award of National Highways (NHs) projects for about 10,000 km during the current Financial Year 2025-26. The State/UT wise details of target for award of NHs projects during 2025-26 is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b) and (c): The year-wise details of award during the previous three financial years are as follows:

Financial year (FY)	Awarded Length (km)
2022-23	**12,376**
2023-24	**8,581**
2024-25	**7,538**

The pace of award has slowed down over the previous FYs mainly due to (i) strictly ensuring availability of 90% Right of Way (ROW) before start, forest & wildlife clearances and approved General Arrangement of Drawing (GAD) for ROBs / RUBs; and (ii) stricter scrutiny of projects. These measures are aimed to ensure smooth implementation without substantial delays.

The Government has undertaken various initiatives to reduce the time taken between approving a project and its date of commissioning. These include streamlining and expediting land acquisition using “Bhoomirashi” portal and GIS-based Land Acquisition Plan, revamping “Parivesh” Portal through Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to facilitate faster forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement of Drawings (GAD) of Road Over Bridge / Road Under Bridge (ROB/RUB) from the Railways, and leveraging the mechanism of review and resolution of bottlenecks/hindrances in ongoing projects, in active collaboration with the State Governments and other stakeholders. Government has also launched a web portal for Railway related clearances with defined timelines for various approvals.

The Government has put in place a strong framework using multiple mechanisms for monitoring project progress and contractor inefficiencies. Regular review meetings are conducted at various levels with stakeholders to assess project progress, and critical projects, such as those delayed by more than three years or pending for award / appointment.

Many State Governments conduct coordination meetings led by the Chief Secretary to resolve issues affecting project execution. Projects where issues remain unresolved are escalated for further review through the Project Monitoring Group and through "PRAGATI".

STATEMENT

The State/UT wise details of target for award of NHs projects during 2025-26:-

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target (km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	461
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1000
3	Assam	188
4	Bihar	569
5	Chhattisgarh	71
6	Delhi	50
7	Goa	38
8	Gujarat	500
9	Haryana	104
10	Himachal Pradesh	121
11	Jammu & Kashmir	158
12	Jharkhand	364
13	Karnataka	328
14	Kerala	275
15	Ladakh	11
16	Madhya Pradesh	1484
17	Maharashtra	698
18	Manipur	206
19	Meghalaya	301
20	Mizoram	14
21	Nagaland	17
22	Odisha	321
23	Punjab	216
24	Rajasthan	351
25	Sikkim	73

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target (km)
26	Tamil Nadu	398
27	Telangana	640
28	Tripura	95
29	Uttar Pradesh	711
30	Uttarakhand	183
31	West Bengal	54
	Total	10000

CHALLENGES IN AVIATION SECTOR

1940. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether high operational costs, infrastructure bottlenecks and persistent human resource shortages are some of the major challenges faced by the aviation sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to make structural and administrative reforms in the aviation sector to ensure safety in air travel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The expansion and development of infrastructure at airports is a continuous process and is undertaken from time to time depending up on the passenger demand forecast, operations/regulators requirements for safety of

aircraft operations and demand from airlines depending up on the availability of land, financial viability and as well as other facilities related to intended aircraft operations.;

Manpower position in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) & Airports Authority of India (AAI) is enclosed in **Statement**.

The shortfall in manpower requirements has not impacted the functioning of these organisations.;

Structural and administrative reforms in aviation sector is a continuous process based on international aviation standards and evolving technological trends.

STATEMENT

Details of vacancies against sanctioned posts in DGCA, AAI & BCAS:

Name of Organisation	**Sanctioned posts**	**Filled up**	**Vacant**
BCAS	598	395	203
DGCA	1630	836	794
AAI	25730	15959	9771

(As on 30.11. 2025)

COVERAGE UNDER ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

1941. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE:
SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:
SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the key objectives and present coverage of the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) across participating States and Gram Panchayats in the country, State and Gram Panchayat-wise;

(b) the progress achieved in enumeration, geo-tagging and classification of water bodies under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) and related initiatives;

(c) the details of digital and technological tools currently being deployed for groundwater monitoring, surface-water assessment and water-body mapping under various schemes of the Government;

(d) the manner in which data collected through these systems is being utilised for planning, decision-making and performance evaluation of water conservation; and

(e) the proposed schemes and works undertaken in Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan under ABY?

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

(a): Atal Bhujal Yojana, a community led participatory ground water management scheme, was implemented as a pilot scheme across 8,203 priority water stressed Gram Panchayats of seven states viz. Gujarat, Haryana,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The key objective of Atal Bhujal Yojana was to improve groundwater management in selected states through community participation and focusing on demand-side interventions, ensuring sustainability of the resource. The scheme aimed to achieve this objective by strengthening institutional and governance frameworks and by incentivizing states to implement groundwater conservation measures at grassroots level. The State-wise number of gram panchayats covered under the Scheme are as provided in **Statement.**

(b): Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, one of the key interventions is the enumeration, geo-tagging and inventorization of water bodies to facilitate the preparation of scientific water conservation plans. District Collectors and Magistrates have been requested to enumerate water bodies using old revenue records, remote sensing data from the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping technology to mark boundaries, geo-tag structures and integrate data from the National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) and State Water Resources Information Systems. This approach enables the development of data-driven scientific conservation plans.

In addition, a notable initiative in this regard is the development of the GIS-based sub-portal “Jal Dharohar”, operational in its beta version since 1st November, 2023, under the India-WRIS Portal. This portal presents a consolidated and geo-tagged database of water bodies across India and

integrates data from multiple national programmes and sources, including the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Minor Irrigation Statistics, the First Census of Water Bodies and the National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC). It serves as a visual and spatial tool for awareness creation, planning and monitoring of water resources.

(c) and (d): Water being a State subject, the Central Government plays only a supportive role by supplementing the efforts of the States through various technical, financial, and policy-level interventions.

In this direction, the government employs a range of state of the art digital and technological tools not only for mapping and monitoring water resources of the country, but also for planning precise policy interventions and evaluating performance of schemes. The following are a few noteworthy ones:

- National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM): The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is implementing NAQUIM, utilizing advanced technologies such as Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for aquifer mapping, identifying recharge zones and assessing source sustainability. Heliborne geophysical surveys are being deployed in specific areas for high-resolution subsurface data.
- Real-Time Monitoring: CGWB conducts real-time groundwater level monitoring through a nationwide network of around 23,000 Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) equipped with telemetry systems. This network

facilitates the transmission of near real-time data on groundwater levels to a central server, helping in devising more focused conservation plans.

- Web-based Platforms: CGWB developed the India-Groundwater Resource Estimation System (IN-GRES), a web-based application that provides a standardized platform for groundwater resource assessment across the country. Such data forms the scientific basis for implementing schemes like MGNREGA, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Jal Shakti Abhiyan etc.
- The JSA: CTR dashboard: is a central digital platform created by the National Water Mission under this Ministry for monitoring, evaluating and managing the "Catch the Rain" (CTR) campaign under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA). It serves as a data collection and analysis hub to track progress on water conservation activities and facilitates the creation of scientific water conservation plans.
- Reservoir level and Flood monitoring: 'Flood Watch India' app, developed in-house by the Central Water Commission, utilizes advanced technologies such as satellite data analysis, mathematical modelling and real-time monitoring to deliver accurate and timely flood forecasts. The app provides information about 592 flood monitoring stations and also regarding the storage positions of 150 major reservoirs in the country.
- GIS based monitoring: Various irrigation/water conservation structures created under PMKSY- SMI, RRR, Atal Bhujal Yojana etc. are monitored through GIS based applications and tools.

- Use of Satellite and Remote sensing data: The Ministry is actively collaborating with agencies like Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG -N) and Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad for making use of satellite and remote sensing data for various kinds of mapping and monitoring of water resources.
- Additionally, extensive use of digital dashboards, web portals, mobile apps etc. is being made for collection and dissemination of data and performance monitoring of several schemes of the Ministry like PMKSY, NMCG, Atal Bhujal Yojana, MI census etc.

(e): Pratapgarh and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan were not included under the Atal Bhujal Yojana and only Chittorgarh district was included under the Scheme. The major works carried out in the Chittorgarh district under the Atal Bhujal Yojana are as follows:

- About 3700 hectares area brought under efficient water-use practices like drip, sprinklers, pipelines, crop shifting (cotton/ paddy to pulses, millets, etc.) and other water saving methods (like polyhouse, mulching, etc.).
- More than 700 wells have been identified for groundwater level monitoring.
- Around 220 artificial recharge / water conservation structures have been geotagged.
- 31 Piezometers have been constructed in the district under the scheme.

- 40 rain gauge stations have been installed in Atal Jal Gram Panchayats.
- 337 supply-side structures have been constructed or renovated.
- 480 Gram Panchayat level trainings, 7 Block level trainings and 10 district level trainings have been conducted.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of gram panchayats covered under Atal Bhujal Yojana

S. No.	State	Districts	Blocks	Gram Panchayats
1	Gujarat	6	36	1873
2	Haryana	14	36	1647
3	Karnataka	14	41	1199
4	Madhya Pradesh	6	9	670
5	Maharashtra	13	43	1133
6	Rajasthan	17	38	1132
7	Uttar Pradesh	10	26	549
Total		**80**	**229**	**8203**

STATUS OF VACANCIES

1942. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts, employees in position and the number of vacancies including reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;

(b) the number of vacancies in the Ministry and its Departments since 2014, year-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year-wise and category-wise?

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

(a) and (b): A table indicating present sanctioned strength, employees in position and vacancies in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is as under:

Groups	Sanctioned Strength	Total No. of Employees in Position	SCs	STs	OBC	Vacancy
A	513	396	56	25	97	117
B	305	222	25	7	62	83
C	303	177	38	8	49	126
TOTAL	1,121	795	119	40	208	326

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Vacancies, as and when they occur, are filled up in compliance with the prescribed guidelines/reservation norms. Vacancies are intimated to respective cadre controlling authorities and recruiting agencies like Staff Selection Commission/Union Public Service Commission (SSC/UPSC) for filling up.

(c): Contractual engagements are resorted to as a stopgap arrangement due to exigencies of work, economy of operations and unavoidable circumstances. Presently, there are 770 persons engaged on contractual/outsourcing basis for projects, consultancy, technical/secretarial assistance, housekeeping and cleanliness work etc.

STRENGTHENING GAS INFRASTRUCTURE IN PUNJAB

1943. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

(a) the present status of city gas distribution networks in Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Patiala;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand PNG and CNG infrastructure to rural areas of Punjab, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of ongoing work on the proposed gas pipeline expansion through central districts; and

(d) whether any special measures are being taken to ensure uninterrupted LPG supply during winter and peak-demand periods and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections, establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and laying of pipeline infrastructure are part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, which is carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP) and techno-commercial feasibility. After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering the entire mainland area, including the state of Punjab, for the development of CGD network across the country.

PNGRB has authorized 16 GAs (including 1 GA spread over Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, 1 GA spread over Haryana & Punjab and 1 GA spread over Punjab & Rajasthan) for the development of CGD network in the entire State of Punjab (including rural areas). As per MWP targets, authorized entities have to provide approximately 39,42,225 PNG domestic (PNG (D)) connections, set up 435 CNG Stations and lay 64,177 Inch-Km pipeline infrastructure by 2033 in the State of Punjab. As on 30.09.2025, the authorized entities have provided 1,22,897 PNG (D) connections, established 282 CNG Stations and laid 15,398 Inch-Km pipeline in Punjab. The GA wise CGD progress in the state of Pubjab including Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludiana and Patiala as on 30.09.2025, is at **Statement-I**.

Laying of natural gas pipelines is carried out by the entities authorized by PNGRB. The details of the natural gas pipelines authorized by PNGRB passing through the State of Punjab are attached at **Statement-II**.

(d): To meet the requirement of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders, LPG cylinder supplies are arranged from 09 LPG Bottling Plants in Punjab. In case of any additional requirement during peak demand season, LPG supplies are supplemented from Karnal and Jind LPG Bottling Plants situated in Haryana.

For smooth and un-interrupted delivery of LPG cylinders to 96.34 Lakh customers in the State of Punjab, Oil and Marketing Companies (OMCs) have appointed 863 numbers of Distributors. The OMC-wise break-up of Distributors and customers is given here under:

OMC	Number of LPG Distributors	Customers (in lakhs)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	477	50.04
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	216	24.59
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	170	21.71
Total	**863**	**96.34**

During peak winter, the demand for LPG in northern states including Punjab witnesses an increase due to lower ambient temperatures and OMCs are continue to meet the demand of LPG in all areas of Punjab including Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Patiala.

STATEMENT-I

CGD Progress as on 30.09.2025–Punjab

SNo	GAID	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	District Covered	Date of Authorization	Date of Target Completion	PNG (D) Connections (Nos.)			CNG Stations (Nos.)			Pipeline (inch-Km)		
						Total MWP target	Pro Rata Target	Achievement	Total MWP target	Pro Rata Target	Achievement	Total MWP target	Pro Rata Target	Achievement
Adani Total Gas Limited (1GA)														
1	**3.01**	**Jalandhar**	**Jalandhar**	**06-Sep-13**	**30-Sep-18**	**1,87,200**	**1,87,200**	**0**	**NA**	**NA**	**9**	**23,400**	**23,400**	**73**
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (2GAs)														
2	6.06	Rupnagar District	Rupnagar	10-Jun-16	30-Jun-23	6,782	6,782	9,651	NA	NA	19	650	650	763
3	11.41	**Fazilka (EAAA)**, Ganganagarand Hanumangarh districts **#**	Fazilka (EAAA)	04-May-22	30-Jun-30	2,51,000	56,475	8,963	16	6	16	1,103	496	1,454
Total						**2,57,782**	**63,257**	**18,614**	**16**	**6**	**35**	**1,753**	**1,146**	**2,217**
Gujarat Gas Limited (05 GAs)														
4	**4.07**	**AmritsarDistrict**	**Amritsar**	**05-May-15**	**30-Jun-22**	**24,445**	**24,445**	**33,206**	**NA**	**NA**	**17**	**953**	**953**	**3,384**
5	6.01	Bhatinda District	Bhatinda	10-May-16	30-Jun-23	13,695	13,695	9,069	NA	NA	19	1,209	1,209	1,566
6	10.12	Sirsa, Fatehabadand **Mansa** (Punjab) Districts**#**	Mansa	29-03-2019 (Newstartdate01.07.2021)	31-Mar-30	1,66,667	41,667	0	18	7	7	500	250	238
7	10.32	Ferozepur, Faridkotand Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts	Faridkot	29-03-2019 (Newstartdate01.07.2021)	31-Mar-30	3,50,004	87,501	2,193	45	17	8	1,200	600	931
			Fazilka					0			0			0
			Ferozepur					0			12			85
			Sri Muktsar Sahib					1,362			8			35
8	10.33	Hoshiarpurand Gurdaspur Districts	Gurdaspur	29-Mar-19	31-Mar-29	6,00,123	2,10,043	2,914	81	43	17	1,800	1,170	379
			Hoshiarpur					3,766			23			762
Total						**11,54,934**	**3,77,351**	**52,510**	**144**	**66**	**111**	**5,662**	**4,182**	**7,380**
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (01GA)														
9	11.39	Pathankot district	Pathankot	29-03-2022 (NewStartdate01.10.2025)	30-Sep-33	2,62,740	0	0	51	0	4	151	0	0
Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited (01 GA)														
10	2.01	Chandigarh (**SAS Nagar District**)**#**	SAS Nagar	08-May-13	30-Jun-18	1,75,000	1,75,000	0	NA	NA	18	438	438	781

IRM Energy Private Limited (01GA)														
11	6.12	Fatehgarh Sahib District	Fatehgarh Sahib	05-Jul-16	30-Sep-23	5,905	5,905	6,767	NA	NA	13	650	650	1,447
Jay Madhok Energy Private Limited led Consortium(01GA)														
12	**3.06**	**Ludhiana**	**Ludhiana**	**25-Jun-15**	**30-Jun-20**	**2,98,000**	**2,98,000**	**0**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**26,000**	**26,000**	**41**
Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited (01GA)														
13	11.40	Tarn Taran district	TarnTaran	10-May-22	30-Jun-30	2,43,000	54,675	0	72	24	6	999	450	136
Think Gas Ludhiana Private Limited (02GAs)														
			Barnala					1,858			5			334
14	**9.53**	**Ludhiana District (EAAA), Barnala & Moga Districts**	**Ludhiana**	26-Oct-18	31-Dec-28	4,51,317	1,69,244	**14,663**	47	26	**18**	1,486	1,003	**1,135**
			Moga					0			5			12
			Jalandhar					**772**			**15**			**400**
15	**9.54**	**Jalandhar District (EAAA), Kapurthala & SBS Nagar Districts**	Kapurthala	26-Oct-18	31-Dec-28	3,86,147	1,44,805	10,648	51	29	4	1,029	695	176
			SBSNagar					4,199			3			253
Total						**8,37,464**	**3,14,049**	**32,140**	**98**	**55**	**50**	**2,515**	**1,698**	**2,310**
Torrent Gas Limited (01 GA)														
			Patiala					**11,738**			**15**			**895**
16	**9.52**	**SAS Nagar District (EAAA), Patiala & Sangrur Districts**	Sangrur	26-Sep-18	30-Sep-28	5,20,200	2,08,080	0	54	32	6	2,610	1,827	0
			SASNagar					1,128			12			116
Total						**5,20,200**	**2,08,080**	**12,866**	**54**	**32**	**33**	**2,610**	**1,827**	**1,011**
GrandTotal						**39,42,225**	**16,83,517**	**1,22,897**	**435**	**183**	**282**	**64,177**	**59,790**	**15,398**
#GA lies in more than one State. MWPT argets have been divided proportionally among districts.														
NA-Not Applicable, EAAA-Except area already authorized.														

STATEMENT-II

Natural Gas Pipelines in Punjab

S.no	Pipeline Name	Entity	Date of Authorisation	Authorised Length (KM)	Length in Punjab (KM)	Operating Length (KM)	Under Construction Length (KM)
1	Dadri–Bawana–Nangal Pipeline	GAIL (India) Limited	15.02.2011	921	477	477	-
2	Gurdaspur – Jammu Pipeline	GAIL (India)Limited	25.07.2023	160	77	-	77
3	Mehsana-Bhatinda Pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)	07.07.2011	1,611	67	47	20
4	Bhatinda - Gurdaspur Pipeline	GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL)	07.07.2011	261	261	101	160
Total				**2,953**	**882**	**625**	**257**

(***Source: PNGRB***)

PROJECTS UNDER OPERATION GREENS

1944. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:
SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the list of States covered under the Operation Greens scheme and the crops supported in each of these States;

(b) the total amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the scheme during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the projects approved under Operation Greens during the last three years including the total value of projects, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the total amount of grant released for each approved project along with their preservation and processing capacities; and

(e) the total number of farmers benefited and employment generated under the projects during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): Operation Greens scheme is a Central Sector scheme implemented by Ministry as component scheme under “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)” across the country, hence, all the States and Union Territories are

covered under the scheme. The production clusters for eligible crops are identified based on the horticultural production data provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, in consultation with the Horticulture Departments of the respective states. Based on these criteria, the Ministry has identified production clusters for 10 Fruit crops, 11 Vegetable crops and Shrimp. The details of these production clusters are at **Statement-I**.

(b): State-wise and district-wise allocation of funds is not made under the Operation Greens scheme. Details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the Operation Greens scheme during the last three years are at **Statement-II**.

(c): Under Operation Greens scheme, Ministry has approved 35 projects in the country during last three years with total project cost of Rs. 1595.79 Crore. Out of this, 14 projects have been approved in the state of Andhra Pradesh with total project cost of Rs. 810.43 Crore.

(d) and (e): Details of total amount of grant approved, released to each approved project including projects of Andhra Pradesh, along with their preservation and processing capacities, total number of farmers benefited and employment generated are given at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Production Clusters identified under the Scheme of Operation Greens scheme

A. List of Clusters for Fruits

1. Production Clusters for Mango

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Andhra Pradesh	Cluster-1-Chittoor, Anantapuram, Kadapa
		Cluster-2- Krishna
2	Uttar Pradesh	Cluster-1-Lucknow, Unnao, Sitapur
		Cluster-2-Saharanpur, Bijnor, Meerut, Amroha, Bulandshahar
3	Gujarat	Cluster-1- Navsari, Valsad
		Cluster-2- Junagadh, Rajkot
4	Maharashtra	Cluster-1-Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigad

2. Production Cluster for Banana

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Andhra Pradesh	Cluster-1- Kadapa, Anantapur
		Cluster-2-East Godawari, West Godawari, Visakhapatanam, Vizianagaram
2	Gujrat	Cluster-1-Bharuch, Anand, Narmada, Surat, Chhotaudepur, Vadodara,
3	Maharashtra	Cluster-1-Jalgaon
4	Tamil Nadu	Cluster-1- Erode, Coimbatore
		Cluster-2-Tuticorin, Theni, Madurai
5	Uttar Pradesh	Cluster-1-Gorakhpur, Kushi Nagar, Maharajganj
		Cluster-2- Fatehpur, Kaushambi

3. Production Clusters for Apple

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Cluster-1-Baramulla, Shopian, Kupwara, Anantnag, Kulgam, Badgam, Pulwama
2	Himachal Pradesh	Cluster-1-Shimla, Kullu, Kinnaur

4. Production Clusters for Pineapple

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	West Bengal	Cluster-1-Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri
2	Assam	Cluster-1-Dima Hasao, East/West-Karbi Anglong, Kamrup
3	Tripura	Cluster-1-Dhalai, North Tripura
4	Meghalaya	Cluster-1-Ri Bhoj
		Cluster-2 - East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills

5. Production Clusters for Kinnow / Mandarin

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Madhya Pradesh	Cluster-1- Agar Malwa, Shajapur, Rajgarh
2	Punjab	Cluster-1- Fazilka , Muktsar, Bhatinda
3	Maharashtra	Cluster-1-Amravati, Nagpur, Akola
4	Rajasthan	Cluster-1-Jhalawar

6. Production Clusters for Grapes

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Maharashtra	Cluster-1-Nashik, Pune
		Cluster-2-Sangli, Solapur

7. Production Clusters for Amla

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Uttar Pradesh	Cluster-1- Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Chitrakoot, Banda

2	Madhya Pradesh	Cluster-1-Katni, Chhindwara, Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol
3	Tamil Nadu	Cluster-1-Tirunelveli, Dindigul, Theni

8. Production Clusters for Pomegranate

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Maharashtra	Cluster-1-Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune
		Cluster-2-Solapur, Sangli
2	Gujarat	Cluster-1-Kachchh, Banas Kantha
		Total

9. Production Clusters for Guava

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Uttar Pradesh	Cluster-1 -Budaun, Kasganj, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Etah
2	Madhya Pradesh	Cluster-1-Khargone, Indore, Dhar
		Cluster-2- Sehore, Vidisha, Bhopal
		Cluster-3- Sheopur, Morena, Gwalior
3	Bihar	Cluster-1-Nalanda, Muzaffarpur, Patna

10. Production Clusters for Litchi

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Bihar	Cluster-1-Muzaffarpur, Purbi Champaran, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Pashchim Champaran

B. <u>List of Clusters for Vegetables</u>

1. Production cluster of Tomato:

S. No	State	Production Cluster
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, Anantpur
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
3.	Karnataka	Kolar, Chikkaballapur

4.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
5.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha, Anand, Kheda
6.	Telangana	Ranga Reddy, Adilabad, Vikarabad
7.	West Bengal	Coochbehar, North 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Alipurduar

2. Production cluster of Onion:

S. No	State	Production Cluster
1.	Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Pune, Satara, Solapur
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Khandwa
3.	Karnataka	Gadag, Dharwad
4.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Amreli
5.	Bihar	Nalanda

3. Production cluster of Potato

S. No	State	Production Cluster
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Firozabad, Hathras, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahar, Badaun, Sambal, Muradabad
2.	West Bengal	Hooghly, Purba Bardhaman, Paschim Medinipur, Bankura
3.	Bihar	Nalanda , Patna, Vaishali
4.	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Shajapur, Chindwada
6.	Punjab	Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala

4. Production Clusters for Beans

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Gujarat	**Cluster-1**- Anand, Kheda, Banas Kantha, Mahesana, Ahmadabad, Vadodara

2	Andhra Pradesh	**Cluster-1** Kurnool, Chittoor, Prakasam, Kadapa, Guntur, Anantapur
3	Jharkhand	**Cluster-1** Ranchi, Gumla, Khunti, Simdega, Lohardaga
4	Tamil Nadu	**Cluster-1**-Krishnagiri, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Erode, The Nilgiris, Salem. Cluster-2- Dindigul
5	Uttar Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Lucknow, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Unnao, Kanpur Nagar, Gonda, Sitapur
6	West Bengal	**Cluster-1**-24 Paraganas North, Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly, 24 Paraganas South, Birbhum
7	Bihar	**Cluster-1**-Munger. **Cluster-2** Vaishali, Patna, Nalanda
8	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Indore, Barwani, Ratlam, Sehore

5. Production Clusters for Gourd Family

[Ash Gourd/Petha, Bitter Gourd/Karela, Bottle Gourd/Loki, Pointed Gourd/Parwal, Ridge/Sponge Gourd/Torai]

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Uttar Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Agra, Mainpuri, Faizabad, Unnao, Lucknow, Kannauj
2	Bihar	**Cluster-1**-Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Pashchim Champaran, Gopalganj, Patna
3	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Dhar, Ratlam, Dewas, Barwani, Khargone, Indore
4	West Bengal	**Cluster-1**-24 Paraganas North, 24 Paraganas South, Nadia, Bankura, Murshidabad, Medinipur East, Hooghly, Purba Bardhaman, Purulia, Birbhum
5	Haryana	**Cluster-1**-Mewat, Gurgaon, Sonipat, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Panipat, Palwal
6	Chhattisgarh	**Cluster-1**-Durg, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kondagaon, Kanker, Balod

7	Assam	**Cluster-1**-Darrang, Dhubri, Kamrup, Barpeta, Sonitpur, Nalbari, Goalpara

6. Production Clusters for Carrot

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Haryana	**Cluster-1**-Sonipat, Panipat, Rohtak, Karnal, Jind, Hisar, Fatehadbad, Sirsa
2	Punjab	**Cluster-1**-Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Amritsar **Cluster-2**-Ludhiana, Sangrur
3	West Bengal	**Cluster-1**-24 Paraganas North, 24 Paraganas South, Hooghly, Purba Bardhaman, Medinipur East
4	Uttar Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Meerut, Mainpuri
5	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Katni, Satna **Cluster-2** Indore, Ujjain, Mandsaur
6	Bihar	**Cluster-1**-Muzaffarpur, East Champaran, Patna
7	Tamil Nadu	**Districts**-Dindigul, Krishnagiri, The Nilgiris
8	Assam	**Cluster-1**-Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Chirang, Barpeta, Udalgiri, Baksa, Nalbari

7. Production Clusters for Cauliflower

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	West Bengal	**Cluster-1**-Murshidabad, Nadia, Bankura, 24 Paraganas North, Maldah, Medinipur West, Hooghly, Purba Bardhaman
2	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Chhindwara, Rewa, Sagar, Katni, Jabalpur, Sidhi, Shahdol, Anuppur **Cluster-2**- Indore, Dewas
3	Bihar	**Cluster-1** Vaishali, Nalanda, Samastipur
4	Haryana	**Cluster-1**-Sonipat, Panipat, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Ambala, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa

5	Gujarat	**Cluster-1**-Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Kheda, Banaskantha, Ahmadabad
6	Chhattisgarh	**Cluster-1**-Kondagaon, Durg, Raipur, Bemetara, Balod
7	Assam	**Cluster-1**-Barpeta, Kamrup Metro, Nalbari, Kamrup
8	Uttar Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Agra **Cluster-2** Unnao, Lucknow
9	Punjab	**Cluster-1**-Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala. **Cluster-2**-Sangrur, Fatehgarh Sahib

8. Production Clusters for Okra

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Gujarat	**Cluster-1**-Surat, Tapi, Navsari
2	West Bengal	**Cluster-1**-Nadia, 24 Paraganas South, 24 Paraganas North, Bankura, Murshidabad, Medinipur East, Hooghly
3	Bihar	**Cluster-1**-Patna, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Nalanda, Samastipur
4	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Barwani, Alirajpur, Ratlam, Dewas **Cluster-2**- Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Sagar
5	Chhattisgarh	**Cluster-1**-Kondagaon **Cluster-2**- Raipur, Durg, Mahasamund
6	Uttar Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Agra, Meerut, Lucknow, Unnao, Mainpuri, Gonda, Hapur
7	Odisha	**Cluster-1**-Baleshwar, Kendujhar, Bhadrak **Cluster-2**-Ganjam, Boudh, Nayagarh, Khordha, Puri
8	Andhra Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa
9	Assam	**Cluster-1**-Dhubri, Sivasagar, Nagaon, Cachar, Darrang

9. Production Clusters for Green Peas

S. No.	State	Production Clusters
1	Uttar Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Jalaun, Lalitpur, Jhanshi,Mahoba, Hamirpur, Lucknow. **Cluster-2**- Azamgarh
2	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Sehoni. Cluster-2-Ujjain, Ratlam, Dewas. **Cluster-2-**Rewa, Sidhi, Tikamgarh
3	Punjab	**Cluster-1**-Amritsar, Tarn Taran. **Cluster-2**-Hoshiarpur,
4	Jharkhand	**Cluster-1**-Koderma. **Cluster-2**- Gumla, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Khunti, Simdega

10. Production Clusters for Ginger

S. No.	State	Production Clusters
1	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Tikamgarh, Sagar, Chattarpur, Vidhisha **Cluster-2**-Annupur, Rewa, Katni, Singrauli. **Other Districts**- Dhar, Chhindwara
2	Karnataka	**Cluster-1**-Mysore, Hassan, Kodagu **Cluster-2**- Shimoga, Haveri,
3	Assam	**Cluster-1**-Dima Hasao, K.Anglong, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Udalguri
4	WEST BENGAL	**Cluster-1**-Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Uttar Dinajpore, Alipurduar, Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri
5	Orissa	**Cluster-1**-Koraput, Kandhamal
6	Gujarat	**Cluster-1**-Dahod, Mahisagar, Panchmahal, Chota Udepur
7	Maharashtra	**Cluster-1**-Aurangabad, Jalna **Cluster-2**-Satara, Sangli, Pune
8	Sikkim	**Cluster-1**-South District, East Ditrict, West District, North District
9	Manipur	**Cluster-1**-Churachandpur, Bishnupur, Thoubal

10	Meghalaya	**Cluster-1**-East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Ri Bhoi, South West Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Jaintia Hills, North Garo Hills
11	Mizoram	Aizawl, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha, Serchhip, Champhai, Hnahthial, Khawzawl, Saitual
12	Nagaland	**Cluster-1**-Peren, Zunheboto, Kohima, Mon, Longleng, Wokha, Dimapur, Phek, Mokokchung, Tuensang

11. Production Clusters for Garlic

S. No.	State	Production Clusters
1	Madhya Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Ujjain, Ratlam, Nimach, Mandsaur, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Agar Malwa, Sagar, Rajgarh
2	Rajasthan	**Cluster-1**-Baran, Kota, Pratapgarh, Jhalawar, **Other Districts**- Jodhpur
3	Uttar Pradesh	**Cluster-1**-Mainpuri, Etah, Firozabad, Etawah, Kanshi Ram Nagar, Aoraiyya
4	Assam	**Cluster-1**-Dhubri, Kamrup (R), Baksa, Chirang, Morigaon, Barpeta, Kamrup (M), Bongaigaon, Nagaon

C. List of Clusters for studies awarded for Shrimp

S. No.	State	Production Cluster
1	Andhra Pradesh	Cluster-1- East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna

STATEMENT-II

Fund Allocation and Utilization during last three years and current Financial Year under Operation Greens scheme as on 30.11.2025

Financial Year	Funds allocated (Rs. In Crore)	Funds released and utilized (Rs. In Crore)
2022-23	74.49	71.05
2023-24	160.36	156.20
2024-25	161.41	111.70
2025-26	177.36	26.83
Total	**573.62**	**365.78**

STATEMENT-III

Details of Operation Greens projects as on 30.11.2025

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Crop	Cluster/ District	State	Total Project Cost (₹ Crores)	Approved Grant (₹ Crores)	Grant Released (₹ Crores)	Processing and preservation capacity (in MT)	Employment generation (Nos.)	Farmers benefitted (Nos.)	Status
Andhra Pradesh											
1.	Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Society	Tomato	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	109.99	48.82	4.88	95150	1350	15000	Ongoing
2.	Apti Enterprises	Mango	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	41.19	15.00	10.00	45060	700	28,000	Ongoing
3.	GCR Foods and Beverages Private Limited	Mango	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	40.05	10.96	3.65	44220	700	350	Ongoing
4.	Lakshay Enterprises	Mango	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	35.82	14.42	14.42	18900	700	25000	Completed
5.	Advishnu Marine Foods Private Limited	Shrimp	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	35.00	10.00	6.66	7965	2384	2000	Completed
6.	Avanti Frozen Foods Private Limited	Shrimp	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	64.62	10.00		13800	1350	200	Ongoing
7.	Devi Fisheries Limited	Shrimp	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	105.50	15.00		18200	3883	500	Ongoing

8.	Rajyalakshmi Marine Exports	Shrimp	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	49.25	10.00	6.67	13706	260	100	Completed
9.	Annam Marine Exports Private Limited	Shrimp	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	51.00	10.00	6.46	17000	2400	2000	Ongoing
10.	Milesh Marine Exports Private Limited	Shrimp	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	34.85	10.00	6.51	13300	2400	1000	Ongoing
11.	Alpha Marine Limited	Shrimp	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	98.00	9.62	9.62	13740	2402	200	Completed
12.	Devi Sea Foods Limited	Shrimp	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	75.18	10.00		10959	595	500	Ongoing
13.	Sandhya Marines Limited	Shrimp	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	72.10	10.00		12875	2533	0	Ongoing
14.	Summit Marine Exports Private Limited	Shrimp	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	55.60	9.84	9.84	8476	703	1890	Completed
15.	SMSEA Corporation LLP	Shrimp	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	52.27	10.00	6.66	7400	2569	300	Ongoing
Sub Total					**920.42**	**203.66**	**85.37**	**340751**	**24929**	**77,040**	
Assam											
16.	Angami Foods Private Limited	Pineapple, Ginger	Nalbari	Assam	28.53	7.40	2.47	5640	879	1800	Ongoing
Sub Total					**28.53**	**7.40**	**2.47**	**5640**	**879**	**1800**	
Gujarat											
17.	Nedspice Dehydration India LLP	Onion	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	63.64	17.45	17.45	12200	585	6480	Completed

18.	Banaskantha District Cooperative Producer Union Ltd	Potato	Banaskantha	Gujarat	103.87	28.41	28.41	91200	1150	5200	Completed
19.	Vangi Foods	Tomato	Anand, Kheda	Gujarat	18.50	4.38	4.38	9630	1015	2100	Completed
20.	Pramukh Dehydration Private Limited	Onion	Amreli	Gujarat	21.90	5.55	5.55	41830	454	704	Completed
21.	Kings Dried Foods Private Limited	Onion	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	73.53	10.00	6.67	92900	500	1500	Completed
22.	Iscon Balaji Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Potato	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	117.62	20.31		58500	42667	1250	Ongoing
23.	ADF Foods Limited	Potato	Surat	Gujarat	65.37	10.00		7616	1250	1000	Ongoing
24.	Transgreen Agro and Logix Private Limited	Banana	Vadodara	Gujarat	50.00	9.57	9.57	17521	524	50000	Completed
Sub Total					**514.43**	**105.67**	**72.03**	**331397**	**48145**	**68234**	
Himachal Pradesh											
25.	Honey Ranjan Cool and Fresh	Apple	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	26.34	9.53	6.36	10010	270	100	Ongoing
Sub Total					**26.34**	**9.53**	**6.36**	**10010**	**270**	**100**	
Karnataka											
26.	Karavan	Tomato	Chikkaballapur	Karnataka	26.87	9.95	3.31	30680	354	2000	Ongoing

Sub Total					**26.87**	**9.95**	**3.31**	**30680**	**354**	**2000**	
Madhya Pradesh											
27.	Oddiville Foods Private Limited	Garlic, Ginger, Bitter Gourd, Okhra, Bottle Guard, Carrot, Cauliflower, Peas	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	36.70	15.00	10.00	39040	750	2000	Ongoing
Sub Total					**36.70**	**15.00**	**10.00**	**39040**	**750**	**2000**	
Maharashtra											
28.	Khemanand Dudh & Krishi Producer Company Ltd	Onion	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	31.33	14.60	11.32	83750	5206	5000	Ongoing
29.	Smart Agroville Producer Company Ltd	Onion	Nashik	Maharashtra	35.97	10.57	10.57	74834	7314	2800	Completed
30.	Pyramid Farmopolis	Mandarin Orange	Nagpur	Maharashtra	35.09	10.00	6.66	25220	500	500	Ongoing
31.	Bhoomi Agro Bio Foods	Pomegranate, Banana, Grapes,	Pune	Maharashtra	24.59	7.00	4.66	17340	1750	10000	Completed

		okra, Beans etc.									
32.	Gherade Agro foods Pvt Ltd	Pomegranate (with other fruits & vegetables)	Solapur	Maharashtra	12.90	5.00	1.67	14190	2,250	125000	Ongoing
33.	Magnus Farms	Grapes and Pomegranate	Nashik	Maharashtra	27.15	9.50		16278	130	500	Ongoing
Sub Total					**167.03**	**56.67**	**34.88**	**231612**	**17150**	**143800**	
Punjab											
34.	Royale Agro Processing Industries	Apple, Cauliflower, Green Peas, Carrot etc.	Mohali	Punjab	45.29	9.84	3.18	28780	200	650	Ongoing
Sub Total					**45.29**	**9.84**	**3.18**	**28780**	**200**	**650**	
Tamil Nadu											
35.	Shivani Agri Horti Primary Processing Centre	Banana	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	18.00	8.06	8.06	19360	1100	800	Completed
36.	Kavalife Private Limited	Amla	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	10.50	2.80		3200	120	100	Ongoing
37.	Angalamman Hi-Tech Agro Industry	Banana	Erode	Tamil Nadu	30.00	14.90	14.90	15960	425	850	Completed

38.	Sri Veeramathiamman Agro Center	Banana	Erode	Tamil Nadu	10.00	4.86	3.24	12050	605	350	Ongoing
Sub Total					**68.50**	**30.62**	**26.20**	**50570**	**2250**	**2100**	
Uttar Pradesh											
39.	Shri Radhe Agro Foods	Potato	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	45.39	9.45	6.11	31800	51	10000	Ongoing
40.	Grover Foods Limited	Potato	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	40.86	9.84	9.84	28800	856	1500	Completed
41.	RC Agro Foods	Potato	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	38.73	9.36	9.36	23040	2556	2000	Completed
Sub Total					**124.98**	**28.65**	**25.31**	**83640**	**3463**	**13500**	
Grand Total					**1959.09**	**476.99**	**269.11**	**1152120**	**98390**	**311224**	

CONSTRUCTION OF TWO FLYOVERS-CUM-UNDERPASSES AT EDAPPALLY JUNCTION

1945. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Edappally Junction on NH 66 in Kerala continues to experience severe traffic congestion;

(b) whether the proposed plan to construct two flyovers-cum-underpasses at Edappally Junction will alleviate chronic traffic congestion;

(c) whether the construction of the twin flyovers at Edappally Junction will be completed as per the expected timeline and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government plans to implement intelligent traffic management systems (ITMS) to monitor and manage traffic flow in real time, especially at major junctions like Edappally and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to replicate similar flyover-cum-underpass models in other heavily congested urban intersections in Ernakulam District, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Edappally Junction is a meeting point of two National Highways (NHs), i.e., NH-66 & NH-544. 2 number of Flyovers (1 x 50m) have been proposed to ease

and reduce the traffic congestion at Edappally Junction, in the ongoing project of widening of NH-66.

(b): Yes Sir. These flyovers are proposed to reduce traffic congestion at Edappally Junction.

(c): The structure work of Flyovers is completed and the approaches are under construction, with a scheduled revised date of completed as May, 2026.

(d): Yes Sir. As part of the project, Traffic Management System in accordance with provisions of Concession Agreement to enhance the traffic safety & efficiency in addition to real time monitoring of the stretch, shall be installed.

(e): The requirement of grade separated structure/elevated corridor/bypass/ring road etc. is assessed as per site requirements and a decision taken on investment.

जेजेएम के अंतर्गत भौतिक प्रगति

1946. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

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

(क) जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत नागौर तथा डीडवाना-कुचामन जिलों तथा नागौर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अन्य जिलों में शत-प्रतिशत घरों में नल से जल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने की निर्धारित तारीख क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के प्रति अब तक हुई भौतिक प्रगति का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत पाइपलाइनों, सामग्रियों तथा कार्यों के निष्पादन की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) जेजेएम की शुरुआत से अब तक इससे जुड़े कामों की गुणवत्ता के बारे में सरकार को मिली शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु नल जल कनेक्शन का प्रावधान करने के लिए राजस्थान सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है। जेजेएम के तहत प्रदान किए गए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नल जल कनेक्शन की जिला-वार स्थिति पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से इसे निम्न लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है:

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

दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता और नागरिक केंद्रित जल सेवा सुपुर्दगी के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे की गुणवत्ता और ग्रामीण पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के संचालन और रखरखाव पर ध्यान देने के साथ मिशन के निरंतर कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से 100 प्रतिशत कवरेज प्राप्त करने के लिए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण 2025 के दौरान जेजेएम को संवर्धित कुल परिव्यय के साथ 2028 तक विस्तार प्रदान करने की घोषणा की थी।

(ग): कार्य की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देश में, भुगतान से पहले तीसरे पक्ष का निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन अनिवार्य है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, राज्यों को एजेंसियों द्वारा निष्पादित कार्य की गुणवत्ता, निर्माण के लिए उपयोग की गई सामग्री की गुणवत्ता और प्रत्येक योजना में संस्थापित मशीनरी की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने के लिए तीसरे पक्ष की निरीक्षण एजेंसियों (टीपीआईए) को पैनल में शामिल करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, जेजेएम के जमीनी कार्यान्वयन को सत्यापित करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय वॉश विशेषज्ञों और राष्ट्रीय जल जीवन मिशन (एनजेजेएम) के अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित रूप से क्षेत्र का दौरा किया जाता है, जिसमें राज्य/जिला-स्तर के अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ समुदाय के सदस्यों के साथ भी बातचीत की जाती है। अप्रैल 2025 से,

राज्य क्षेत्र-स्तरीय निगरानी को मजबूत करने के लिए पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग (डीडीडब्ल्यूएस) द्वारा यादृच्छिक रूप से सौंपी गई चार योजनाओं का मासिक निरीक्षण कर रहे हैं। राज्य-स्तरीय टीमें निर्माण की गुणवत्ता, समय-सीमा का अनुपालन, सेवाओं की उपलब्धता और मुद्दों के समाधान आदि का आकलन करने के लिए निरीक्षण करती हैं।

(घ): 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत वित्तीय अनियमितताओं और कार्यों की खराब गुणवत्ता के संबंध में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे मीडिया रिपोर्टों, स्वत: संज्ञान लेने, जन प्रतिनिधियों, नागरिकों, शिकायत पोर्टल आदि के संदर्भ से कुल 17,036 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 621 विभागीय अधिकारियों के विरूद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है, जिसमें आरोप पत्र तैयार करना, विभागीय जांच, अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई, एफआईआर दर्ज करना, कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करना और निलंबन करना शामिल है।

PMKSY IN TAMIL NADU

1947. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:
DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), to rejuvenate water bodies and tanks to improve water storage, mitigate floods and enhance irrigation potential in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the same during the last five years;

(b) whether any funds are being allocated to Tamil Nadu especially in Vellore Parliamentary Constituency to run network of water quality testing laboratory

services and for the provision of Field Water Testing kit to ensure water safety to the public, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any Hydro-geological projects to enhance the sustainability of sources in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any funds for the preparation of block-wise groundwater atlas, groundwater exploration and recharge study for the safe exploration of water resources besides R&D activities in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Yes, under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP), the Government of India provided Central Assistance to the States, including Tamil Nadu, for the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies with the objective of improving water storage capacity and enhancing irrigation potential.

A total of nine clusters comprising 645 water bodies in Tamil Nadu were approved for central funding under PMKSY-HKKP. Central Assistance amounting to **Rs. 156.19 crore** has been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu up to 31st March 2025. Additionally, a Mother Sanction of **Rs. 41.91 crore** has been issued during the current financial year for the rejuvenation of water bodies under PMKSY-HKKP.

(b): As per the operational guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), States and Union Territories may utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation under the scheme for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities. This includes the operation of water quality testing laboratory services and the provision of Field Water Testing Kits to ensure safe drinking water for the public. The Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that an amount of Rs. 39.85 crore has been allocated under the JJM for Tamil Nadu during the year 2024–25, out of which Rs. 56.60 lakh has been sanctioned for Water Quality Testing Laboratory services in Vellore District. Further, an amount of Rs. 4.55 lakh has been sanctioned for the procurement of Field Water Testing Kits (FTKs) and for providing FTK training to Village Water Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members in each Village Panchayat

(c) and (d): The Government of India has undertaken several hydro-geological studies and interventions in Tamil Nadu through Central agencies to enhance the sustainability of water sources. Some important steps being implemented by the Government of India for sustainability of sources in Tamil Nadu are as follows:

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), had sanctioned the project on "Groundwater Prospects Mapping (Hydro-Geomorphological Maps)" for Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.198.92 lakhs to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board). As per the NRSC guidelines, initially Toposheet wise (220 Nos.) Ground Water Prospects Maps have been prepared & completed on 1:50,000 Scale during 2012. For the easy

reference in the field, block wise HGM maps have been generated and handed over to all RWS Divisions & Circle Office of TWAD Board, Rural Development Department, Municipal Administration, Town Panchayats, Agricultural Engineering Department, Water Resource Department, Central Ground Water Board and to all the District Collectors.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), had sanctioned the "Groundwater Prospects Mapping (HGM Maps)" for Tamil Nadu in which Block-wise maps have been created. With the help of the HGM Atlas map different recharge structures such as Check dam, Percolation Ponds and Recharge Shafts have been created for the sustainability of sources.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has also completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km of the country including 1,05,742 sq. km area in Tamil Nadu. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies including Tamil Nadu for implementation.

CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including Tamil Nadu. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater-2020 circulated to all the States/UTs including Tamil Nadu and is being implemented in one district in each state through convergence with state schemes. As per the Master Plan, in Tamil Nadu, about 88,000 artificial water

harvesting structures and roof top rain water harvesting have been envisaged to augment 959 million Cubic Metre of surplus water.

Further, CGWB is implementing the Ground Water Management & Regulation (GWMR) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme. Under this Scheme, activities relating to exploration, monitoring, assessment and management of groundwater resources including preparation of aquifer maps, groundwater exploration and recharge studies are undertaken across the country, including State of Tamil Nadu. The expenditure for all these activities is met from within the overall allocations of the GWMR Scheme.

NPAs IN MSME LOANS

1948. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

(a) the details of the assessment by the Government on the gap between sanctioned and disbursed credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to address rising instances of MSME loans being classified as NPAs and delays reported in Quality Control Order compliance due to high testing costs and limited infrastructure?

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

(a) and (b): As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the credit disbursement to the MSME sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) during the last three years are as follows:

Amount (Rs. In crore)

FY	Micro Enterprises		Small Enterprises		Medium Enterprises		Total MSME	
	No. of A/c (in lakh)	Amount disbursed	No. of A/c (in Lakh)	Amount disbursed	No. of A/c(in Lakh)	Amount disbursed	No. of A/c (in lakh)	Amount disbursed
2022-23	84.20	6,43,150.40	7.83	5,79,554.50	3.03	4,74,033.35	95.06	16,96,738.26
2023-24	118.25	8,95,633.99	10.02	7,16,599.44	4.29	5,92,221.56	132.56	22,04,454.98
2024-25	115.74	10,49,491.23	9.42	8,34,267.31	4.83	7,59,690.41	129.98	26,43,448.95

Source: Priority Sector Returns submitted by SCBs (excluding RRBs)

To strengthen and support the MSME sector, the Government of India has taken various steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

I. Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015 provides a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' (FRR for MSMEs). Subsequently, RBI issued instructions vide its circular no. RBI/2015-16/338 FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.21/06.02.31/2015-16 dated 17.03.2016 for implementation of the same. Subsequently, RBI issued a framework for revival and rehabilitation (FRR) vide circular dated March 17, 2016 for MSME units having loan limits up to 25 crore.

II. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme launched for businesses, including MSMEs with a provision to provide a cover for Credit Guarantee to the tune of Rs 5 lakh crore. The scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on

Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, about 14.6 lakh MSME accounts of which about 98.3% were in the MSE category were saved from being NPAs.

III. Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee for loans upto Rs. 10 crore (w.e.f 01.04.2025) extended by Member Lending Institutions to MSEs.

As informed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), various steps has been taken to provide financial and technical support to MSME sector. Some of them are as under:

I. Concession of 80% (for Micro enterprises / Start-up units), 50% (Small enterprises) and 20% (Medium enterprises) by BIS as financial incentives in annual minimum marking fee with an additional concession of 10% to units located in north-east areas or women entrepreneur MSMEs.

II. The requirement of maintaining in-house laboratory has been made optional for MSMEs. MSMEs are also allowed to utilize the services of outside BIS recognized laboratories and NABL accredited labs.

III. ‘Levels of Control’ prescribed with the Scheme of Inspection and Testing are made recommendatory in nature.

IV. For domestic manufacturers, product certification activities and processes have been digitized through an online platform “Manak online”. The renewal of certifications for domestic manufacturers has also been made automatic without any human intervention.

DATA ON POWER GENERATION

1949. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on power generated by the Government, public sector and private sector during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any data on power generated through hydro-electric power, thermal power, atomic power, solar power, wind power, sea wave power and any other mode and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The sector-wise generation data from Conventional sources (Thermal, Nuclear and Large Hydro) and the consolidated generation from Renewable Energy Sources (excluding Large Hydro), for last three years and current year (Upto Oct, 2025) is given at **Statement-I.**

(c): The fuel-wise generation data from Conventional sources (Thermal, Nuclear and Large Hydro) and the consolidated generation from Renewable Energy Sources (excluding Large Hydro), for last three years and current year (Upto Oct, 2025) is given at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Sector-wise generation data for last three years and current year (Upto Oct, 2025):

(All fig in Million Units (MU)

Financial Year	Conventional Source				Renewable Energy Sources (excl. Large Hydro)	TOTAL
	CENTRAL SECTOR	STATE SECTOR	PVT SECTOR	Bhutan Import		
FY 2022-23	5,64,955.55	4,62,522.95	3,86,692.03	6,742.40	2,03,552.17	**16,24,465.10**
FY 2023-24	5,78,610.75	4,65,597.34	4,64,332.17	4,716.10	2,25,834.83	**17,39,091.19**
FY 2024-25	6,02,112.42	4,83,384.19	4,83,707.96	5,484.18	2,55,009.19	**18,29,697.94**
FY 2025-26 (Upto Oct)	3,47,060.58	2,81,689.79	2,79,518.20	7,367.76	1,88,351.53	**11,03,987.86**

STATEMENT-II

The fuel-wise generation data for last three years and current year (Upto Oct, 2025) is given

(All fig in Million Units (MU)

Fuel		TOTAL 2022-23	TOTAL 2023-24	TOTAL 2024-25	TOTAL 2025-26 (Upto October)
THERMAL	COAL	11,45,907.58	12,60,902.62	12,98,872.29	7,18,088.71
	DIESEL/HSD	229.71	400.58	442.65	251.86
	LIGNITE	36,188.34	33,949.79	32,994.77	16,960.50
	NAPTHA	0.83	0.03	0	0
	NATURAL GAS	23,884.21	31,295.91	31,580.05	17,282.19
THERMAL Total		**12,06,210.67**	**13,26,548.93**	**13,63,889.76**	**7,52,583.26**
NUCLEAR		45,861.09	47,937.41	56,680.83	32,082.42
HYDRO		1,62,098.77	1,34,053.92	1,48,633.98	1,23,602.89
Bhutan Import		6742.40	4716.10	5,484.18	7,367.76
TOTAL [Conventional]:		**14,20,912.93**	**15,13,256.36**	**15,74,688.75**	**9,15,636.33**
RENEWABLE	Wind	71,814.16	83385.35	83,347.21	79,150.35
	Solar	1,02,014.25	1,15,975.11	1,44,150.23	94,399.47
	Biomass	3,161.32	3,417.19	3,738.67	2,268.75
	Bagasse	12,863.16	10,825.59	9,335.30	2,201.4
	Small Hydro	11,170.10	9,485.04	11,568.05	8,628.98
	Others	2,529.18	2,746.55	2,869.72	1,702.58
	Total Renewable Energy Sources:	**2,03,552.17**	**2,25,834.83**	**255009.19**	**1,88,351.53**
GRAND TOTAL		**16,24,465.10**	**17,39,091.19**	**18,29,697.94**	**11,03,987.86**

LOSSES IN THE AVIATION SECTOR

1950. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:

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

(a) the details of net profit and net loss to the airlines during each of the last three years and the current year, airline-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that domestic air passenger traffic has shown a year-on-year decline during the said period and if so, the details thereof, year and month-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan to reduce losses in the aviation sector and improve its viability for domestic passengers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The details of the net profit and net loss of Scheduled Airline Operators for the last three years, from FY 2023 to FY 2025, are at **Statement-I**. However, the financial performance figures for the current financial year (2025-26) are not yet available, as the financial year has not concluded.

(b): The number of passengers carried by Scheduled Indian operators for scheduled domestic operations from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (provisional up to September), along with growth figures, is at **Statement-II**. Further, month-wise data on domestic air passengers (in numbers), with growth, as submitted by Scheduled Indian operators for scheduled domestic operations from FY

2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (provisional up to September), is placed at **Statement-III**.

(c): With the repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation industry has been deregulated. The financial and operational decisions, including resource mobilization and debt restructuring, are managed by the respective airlines based on commercial considerations.

STATEMENT-I

Financial Performance of Scheduled Indian Airlines for the last three years (FY 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25)

(RS. IN MILLION)

Carrier/Airline	**Profit or Loss (after Income taxes & extraordinary items)**		
Year	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-2025 (p)**
Air India	-1,13,879.6	-44,441.0	-39,757.5
Air India Express	1,163.2	-1,631.2	-58.323.7
Alliance Air	-7,441.3	-6,177.0	-6,911.2
Akasa Air	-27,476.0	-16,695.9	-19,862.5
Air Asia	-27,476.0	-11,491.4	*
Blue Dart	22.0	90.0	71.0
FlyBig	55.9	48.3	**
Fly91	NA	-314.2	-676.5
IndiGo	-3,167.2	81,674.9	72,533.0
IndiaOne Air	-87.3	-32.3	33.4
Quikjet Cargo	-289.8	-7.4	-134.0
SpiceJet	-15,131.3	-4,042.4	-556.7
Star Air	-208.4	-333.1	687.5
Vistara	-13,970.4	-5,891.2	*
Total	-1,86,067.8	-9,243.9	-52,897.3

Note:

* AIX Connect (Air Asia) and Vistara merged with Air India

** The information for FY 2024-25 was not submitted to DGCA by FlyBig

STATEMENT-II

Passengers (in numbers) carried by Scheduled Indian operators for Scheduled domestic operations carried from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (Provisional up to September) with growth

Year	Passengers (in number)	Growth
2022-23	13,60,28,656	
2023-24	15,36,74,682	13.0
2024-25	16,55,41,692	7.7
2025-26 (Till September 2025)	8,01,71,314	-

STATEMENT-III

Month-wise data of Domestic air passengers (in numbers) with growth carried as per data submitted by Scheduled Indian operators for Scheduled Domestic operations from FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 (Provisional till September)

Month	Year				Growth in 2023 over 2022	Growth in 2024 over 2023	Growth in 2025 over 2024
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (till Sep)			
Apr	1,05,49,088	1,28,88,410	1,32,00,048	1,43,14,688	22.2%	2.4%	8.4%
May	1,14,70,422	1,32,14,554	1,37,95,301	1,40,54,824	15.2%	4.4%	1.9%
June	1,05,14,030	1,24,86,601	1,32,05,828	1,36,04,312	18.8%	5.8%	3.0%
July	97,04,934	1,21,00,030	1,29,86,105	1,26,05,312	24.7%	7.3%	-2.9%
Aug	1,01,15,739	1,24,22,673	1,31,30,699	1,29,48,637	22.8%	5.7%	-1.4%
Sep	1,03,46,833	1,22,46,549	1,30,27,336	1,26,43,541	18.4%	6.4%	-2.9%
Oct	1,14,00,977	1,26,36,742	1,36,57,193	-	10.8%	8.1%	
Nov	1,16,78,582	1,27,35,394	1,42,50,266		9.0%	11.9%	-
Dec	1,27,35,454	1,37,97,352	1,49,26,352		8.3%	8.2%	-
Jan	1,25,51,028	1,31,31,603	1,47,02,387		4.6%	12.0%	-
Feb	1,20,68,372	1,26,47,306	1,41,18,495		4.8%	11.6%	-
Mar	1,28,93,197	1,33,67,468	1,45,41,682		3.7%	8.8%	-
	13,60,28,656	**15,36,74,682**	**16,55,41,692**	**8,01,71,314**	**13.0%**	**7.7%**	-

PROGRESS OF AEROSPACE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

1951. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the current market size (in INR) of India's aerospace manufacturing sector and the steps being taken to achieve the 2030 goal of doubling the market;

(b) the total number of operational airports added to the national network during the last two financial years;

(c) the specific annual intake target mandated by the Government for Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) of the country to meet the requirement of 30,000 pilots and the current shortfall percentage in FTO output;

(d) the details of carrier-wise breakdown of the 1,700 aircraft pending orders along with the timeline fixed for induction of the first one-third of the said fleet;

(e) the total number of FTOs registered in compliance with the DGCA, State-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(f) the percentage increase in air passenger traffic year-on-year during the last three financial years, State-wise including chhattisgarh?

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

(a): The Government has been encouraging the development of the ecosystem for the manufacturing of aircraft components, engines and associated equipment by public and private enterprises in India. Indian MSMEs already have a footprint in aircraft component and aerospace manufacturing. It is reported that global

OEMs like Boeing and Airbus together are annually sourcing more than USD 2 billion of aircraft components from MSMEs in India. The steps taken are as follows:

(i) Comprehensive National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) was launched in 2016 for promoting, inter alia, commercial aero-manufacturing under 'Make in India' initiative.;

(ii) In a major boost to the domestic aircraft repair, component manufacturing and MRO industry in 2024, the Government has implemented a uniform rate of 5% IGST that will apply to imports of aircraft parts, components, testing equipments, tools and tool-kits of aircraft, irrespective of their Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN) classification subject to specified conditions. This will make the domestic aerospace industry more competitive.;

(b): Twelve Airports have been operationalized in the last two financial years viz., Donyi Polo, Ambikapur, Shivamogga, Datia, Amravati, Utkela, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Moradabad, Shravasti, Cooch Behar & Satna.;

(c): DGCA has not specified any fixed annual intake target for Flying Training Organisations (FTOs). As the regulatory body in the field of civil aviation, the mandate of DGCA is primarily focused on ensuring aviation safety through regulatory oversight, standard setting, certification, and continuous monitoring of safety compliance. DGCA does not prescribe or control the commercial or operational capacity decisions of FTOs, such as determining annual trainee intake.

Currently, 40 DGCA-approved Flying Training Organisations are imparting flying training at 62 flying bases across the country for the issuance of pilot licences.;

(d): The details of carrier-wise breakdown of the aircraft pending orders is placed at **Statement-I**.

(e): Presently, 40 Flying Training Organisations have been approved by DGCA to impart flying training at 62 flying bases across the country. Further, none of these FTOs is located in State of Chhattisgarh.

A state-wise list of 40 DGCA- approved Flying Training Organisations is at **Statement-II**.

(f): The percentage increase in air passenger traffic year-on-year during the last three financial years, State-wise including Chhattisgarh is given at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

AIRCRAFT ORDERS PLACED BY MAJOR AIRLINES

S. No.	Name of the operator	Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft ordered	Year of Order Placed	No of aircraft imported/ Delivered as on 15.11.2025	Outstanding Deliveries	Tentative timelines for induction
1	Air India Group	A320/A321	210	2023	-	210	2027 to 2032
		A350	40	2023	06	34	2023 to 2032
		B787	20	2023	-	20	2025 to 2034
		B777	10	2023	-	10	2025 to 2034
		B737-8	190	2023	50	140	2025 to 2032
		A350	10	2024	-	10	Yet to obtain In- Principle Approval from DGCA
		A320	90	2024	-	90	

2	InterGlobe Aviation Limited (Indigo)	A320 Family	400	2015	335	65	Ongoing
		A320 Family	300	2019	-	300	2025 onwards
		A320 Family	500	2023	-	500	2030 onwards
		A350	30	2024	-	30	2027 onwards
		A350	30	2025	-	30	2032 onwards
3	SNV Aviation Pvt. Ltd. (Akasa Air)	B737-8	76	2021	30	46	Ongoing and will be inducted until 2028
		B737-8	150	2024		150	2027 to 2032
		Total	**2056**	-	**421**	**1635**	-

Note:

1. Aircraft induction by the airline operators would be accompanied with re- delivery/export of their existing aircraft in line with expiry of the lease periods. The aircraft induction would therefore cater for increase in airline fleet as well as replacement of existing fleet over the time.
2. Airline operators would plan/optimize their fleet over the time based on commercial considerations.

STATEMENT-II

STATE-WISE LIST OF DGCA APPROVED FLYING TRAINING ORGANIZATION

S No	State	Name	Ownership Type	Flying Bases
1.	Bihar	Bihar FlyingInstitute	State Government	Patna Airport, Patna
2.	Gujarat	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Mehsana Airstrip, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-384002
3.	Gujarat	Dunes Aviation Academy	Private	1. Bhavnagar Airport, Bhavnagar, Gujarat-364001 2. Hamirgarh Airstrip, Bhilwara, Rajasthan-312901
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat FlyingClub,	Society	1. Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara Airport, Gujarat. 2. Amreli Airstrip, Amreli, Gujarat-365601.
5.	Gujarat	Vision Flying Training Institute	Trust	VFTI Hangar, Amreli Airport, Chital Road, mreli, Gujarat 365601
6.	Haryana	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation	State Government	1. Civil Aerodrome, Kunjpura Road, Karnal, Haryana. 2. Civil Aerodrome, Hisar, Haryana. 3. Civil Aerodrome, Pinjore, Haryana
7.	Haryana	FSTC Flying School Private Ltd	Private	1. Chaudhary Bansi Lal Airport,Bhiwani, Haryana 2. Narnaul Airstrip, Haryana.
8.	Jharkhand	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

9.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Flying Institute	State Government	Jharkhand Flying Institute Dumka Airport, Dumka ,Santhal Pargana Dumka Jharkhand, Dumka Airport, Dumka , Jharkhand -814119.
10.	Karnataka	Govt. Flying Training School	State Government	Jakkur Aerodrome, Bangaluru, Karnataka
11.	Karnataka	Orient Flight Aviation Academy	Private	Mysore Airport, Mandakally post, Mysore, Karnataka-571311
12.	Karnataka	Aviation Connectivity and Infreastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Old Technical block, Ground floor and first floor (old MET office), old technical block, dharwad District, karnataka, Pincode-580030.
13.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology	State Government	International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Chimes Aviation Academy,	Private	1. Dhana Airstrip, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Neemuch Airstrip, Jaysingpura, Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh - 458441
15.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya PradeshFlying Club Ltd.	Society	1. Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome,Bijasan Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Raja Bhoj Airport, Nairagarh, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462030.
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Sha-ShibFlying Academy,	Society	Guna Airport, Madhya Pradesh
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Jet Serve Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	1. Fly Ola Aviation Academy, Terminal Road, Khajuraho Airport, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh. 2. Fly Ola Aviation Academy, Jalgaon, Maharashtra
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Flying Academy	Private	Khajuraho Airport, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh
19.	Maharashtra	Academy of Carver Aviation,	Private	Baramati Airport, Baramati, Maharashtra
20.	Maharashtra	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Karad Airport, Karad, Satara, Maharashtra-415124
21.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Flying Club	State Government	1. Hangar No. 1, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440005. 2. Chandrapur, Morva, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
22.	Maharashtra	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd,	Private	Birsi Airport, P.O.P;Paraswada, Gondia, Maharashtra

23.	Maharashtra	Redbird Flight Training Academy Pvt. Ltd.	Private	1. Baramati Airport, Baramati, Pune, Maharashtra 413133. 2. Suktara Airport, Seoni, Madhya Pradesh. 3. Lilabari Airport, Assam. 4. Kalaburagi Airport, Karnataka. 5. Belagavi Airport, Belagavi, Karnataka
24.	Maharashtra	SVKM NMIMS Academy of Aviation	Private	Shirpur Airstrip, Dist.Dhule, Maharashtra 425405
25.	Maharashtra	SKYNEX Aero Pvt. Ltd.	Private	1. Jalgaon Airport, Jalgaon, Maharashtra 425003 2. Mehsana, Gujarat
26.	Maharashtra	The BombayFlying Club,	Society	1. Juhu Airport, Santacruz(W), Mumbai, Maharashtra. 2. Dhule Airstrip, Mumbai, Maharashtra
27.	Odisha	Govt. Aviation Training Institute	State Government	1. Biju Pattanaik International Airport, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha. 2. Birasal Airstrip, Birasal, Dhenkanal, Odisha-759039
28.	Punjab	Patiala AviationClub	State Government	1. Hangar-1, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab. 2. Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport, Amritsar, Punjab.
29.	Rajasthan	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club	Society	Banasthali Aerodrome, Dist. Tonk, Rajasthan-304022
30.	Rajasthan	Avyanna Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Private	Kishangarh Airport, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305802
31.	Tamil Nadu	Ekvi Air Training Organisation	Private	Salem Airport, Tamil Nadu-636309
32.	Telangana	Asia Pacific Flight Training AcademyLtd.		1. GMR HIAL Airport, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Telangana 2. Kalaburagi Airport, Gulbarga, Karnataki
33.	Telangana	Flytech Aviation Academy,	Private	1. Nadergul Aerodrome, Hyderabad,Telangana 2. Nagarjuna Sagar, Airfield, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
34.	Telangana	Telangana State Aviation Academy,	State Government	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Telangana 500011
35.	Telangana	Wings AviationPvt. Ltd.,	Private	Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad, Telangana 500016
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Chetak Aviation	Society	MS-10, NH-91, AligarhAirstrip, Dhanipur Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Falcon Aviation Academy	Private	1. Civil Airport, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh.

				2. Rewa Airfield, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Garg AviationsLtd.	Private	Hangar No.3, CivilAerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Indira Gandhi RashtriyaUdan Akademy	Central Government	1. Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh 229302. 2. Airport Authority of India, Birsi Airport, Gondia, Maharashtra. 3. Kalaburagi Airport, Gulbarga, Karnataka
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Pioneer Flying AcademyPvt. Ltd	Private	skynexMS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh-202001

STATEMENT-III

State wise Total Passenger Handled during 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (In Numbers) with Growth rate

State	2021-22	2022-23	Growth in 2022-23 wrt 2021-22	2023-24	Growth in 2023-24 wrt 2022-23	2024-25	Growth in 2024-25 wrt 2023-24
DELHI	39340008	65328018	66.1%	73673877	12.8%	79259936	7.6%
MAHARASHTRA	27777367	56112562	102.0%	67072624	19.5%	70817308	5.6%
KARNATAKA	17973582	34657726	92.8%	40529695	16.9%	45212219	11.6%
TAMILNADU	12193651	23983881	96.7%	27404120	14.3%	29380660	7.2%
TELANGANA	12432929	20997965	68.9%	25050346	19.3%	29181072	16.5%
WEST BENGAL	13266139	20816581	56.9%	23421929	12.5%	25569494	9.2%
KERALA	8837550	16530563	87.0%	19269114	16.6%	21071752	9.4%
GUJARAT	7822239	13575521	73.6%	15745612	16.0%	18008745	14.4%
UTTAR PRADESH	6446721	9603285	49.0%	11302659	17.7%	14227967	25.9%
GOA	5238051	9023553	72.3%	11278498	25.0%	11888726	5.4%
RAJASTHAN	4874960	7198657	47.7%	8242580	14.5%	8970754	8.8%
ASSAM	4124794	6348422	53.9%	7386309	16.3%	7661986	3.7%
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4431688	5989184	35.1%	5662108	-5.5%	6086616	7.5%
ANDHRA PRADESH	3178946	4927856	55.0%	5251936	6.6%	5900958	12.4%
MADHYA PRADESH	2832836	4640310	63.8%	5503314	18.6%	6159848	11.9%
BIHAR	3634940	4592209	26.3%	4286811	-6.7%	4671954	9.0%
ODISHA	2399170	3871110	61.4%	4873716	25.9%	5211879	6.9%
CHANDIGARH	2289169	3677786	60.7%	3721229	1.2%	4149840	11.5%
PUNJAB	1395147	2516970	80.4%	3095893	23.0%	3611107	16.6%
JHARKHAND	1723237	2498607	45.0%	2750357	10.1%	2860366	4.0%
CHHATISHGARH	1479032	2356552	59.3%	2518220	6.9%	2684210	6.6%
UTTRAKHAND	936147	1667517	78.1%	1710854	2.6%	1842254	7.7%
TRIPURA	901206	1386087	53.8%	1470670	6.1%	1410793	-4.1%

A AND N ISLAND	761610	1273138	67.2%	1453811	14.2%	1656704	14.0%
MANIPUR	814913	1233997	51.4%	1274666	3.3%	1406227	10.3%
LADAKH	1050714	1260725	20.0%	1074426	-14.8%	1194892	11.2%
MIZORAM	190462	357639	87.8%	398667	11.5%	493465	23.8%
NAGALAND	206519	295361	43.0%	319590	8.2%	336870	5.4%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	149527	205111	37.2%	238059	16.1%	264976	11.3%
MEGHALAYA	62824	109788	74.8%	154658	40.9%	119982	-22.4%
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12584	62156	393.9%	168348	170.8%	188459	11.9%
LAKSHDWEEP ISLAND	34896	48485	38.9%	47266	-2.5%	117409	148.4%
DAMAN AND DIU	31860	40109	25.9%	66252	65.2%	104218	57.3%
PUDUCHERRY	1012	75870	7397.0%	45441	-40.1%	34190	-24.8%
SIKKIM	44740	15707	-64.9%	8417	-46.4%	11111	32.0%
HARYANA	271	128	-52.8%	35	-72.7%	0	-100.0%
Grand Total	**188891441**	**327279136**	**73.3%**	**376472107**	**15.0%**	**411768947**	**9.4%**

Source: Airports Authority of India

MSMEs IN TELANGANA

1952. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) the total number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) currently registered in Telangana, district-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance, credit support and subsidies provided to MSMEs inTelangana under various central schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has identified any clusters in Telangana for upgradation under the Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of these clusters and the steps taken to strengthen MSME competitiveness and employment generation in the State?

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

(a): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. As on 30.11.2025, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the Telangana on the Udyam Registration (UR) Portal and Udyam Assist Platform was 35,39,421. and the district-wise details are given at **Statement-I.**

(b): The Government of India, through the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), implements various schemes for the promotion and development of MSMEs across the country, including in the State of Telangana. These schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme (PMSS), Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), International Cooperation scheme, Tool Rooms, Technology Centre System Programme (TCSP), National SC/ST Hub (NSSH), MSME Champions, PM Vishwakarma etc.

Number of micro enterprises assisted, Margin Money subsidy disbursed under PMEGP in the state of Telangana during FY 2020-21 to 2024-25:

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Units Assisted	Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. Cr)
1	2020-21	2025	63.75
2	2021-22	2906	98.45
3	2022-23	2540	102.25
4	2023-24	2503	108.11
5	2024-25	1850	82.82

The details of guarantee approved under Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) during last five years, Pan India, State of Telangana are as under.

CGTMSE - Guarantee Approved during last five years (Amount Rs. in crore)										
	FY 20-21		**FY 21-22**		**FY 22-23**		**FY 23-24**		**FY 24-25**	
	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved	No. of Guarantees approved	Amount approved
Telangana	22,021	1,407	24,009	1,958	29,792	3,502	41,940	6,368	97,292	11,586
All India	8,35,592	36,899	7,17,020	56,171	11,65,786	1,04,781	17,24,073	2,02,807	27,15,275	3,05,506

(c) and (d): Ministry of MSME is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) across the country. The objective of the scheme is to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for their holistic development adopting cluster development approach by extending financial assistance as GoI grant to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes. This is Central Sector Scheme and proposals under the scheme are received from the State/UT Governments to address the common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs.

The Status of CFCs & IDs projects approved in last 5 years under MSE-CDP in the State of Telangana is as follow:

State	CFC		ID	
	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Completed
Telangana	02	0	23	0

A total GoI grant of Rs 54.5 Cr is released during last five years for the above projects .

STATEMENT-I

District wise Total Enterprises Registered Under Udyam and UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 30/11/2025 for Telangana State					
Sl. No.	**District**	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Total**
1	Adilabad	59,764	161	8	59,933
2	Bhadradrikothagudem	1,18,327	182	3	1,18,512
3	Hanumakonda	87,823	513	25	88,361
4	Hyderabad	4,73,308	7,795	1,014	4,82,117
5	Jagitial	83,343	137	3	83,483
6	Jangoan	44,292	91	1	44,384
7	Jayashankar bhupalapally	26,092	45	2	26,139
8	Jogulambagadwal	37,860	94	1	37,955
9	Kamareddy	48,668	139	5	48,812
10	Karimnagar	1,47,213	468	18	1,47,699
11	Khammam	1,62,614	440	15	1,63,069
12	Komaram bheemasifabad	33,019	48	2	33,069
13	Mahabubabad	57,113	109	4	57,226
14	Mahabubnagar	1,09,214	292	17	1,09,523
15	Mancherial	85,990	134	4	86,128
16	Medak	72,323	271	17	72,611
17	Medchalmalkajgiri	2,21,695	2,886	188	2,24,769
18	Mulugu	20,290	34	1	20,325

19	Nagarkurnool	65,527	119	2	65,648
20	Nalgonda	1,99,498	491	36	2,00,025
21	Narayanpet	33,048	38	-	33,086
22	Nirmal	91,610	122	6	91,738
23	Nizamabad	1,85,811	390	24	1,86,225
24	Peddapalli	66,899	181	3	67,083
25	Rajanna sircilla	59,636	56	1	59,693
26	Ranga reddi	2,80,987	3,057	274	2,84,318
27	Sangareddy	1,40,252	568	56	1,40,876
28	Siddipet	1,11,406	270	10	1,11,686
29	Suryapet	86,537	285	6	86,828
30	Vikarabad	64,552	128	3	64,683
31	Wanaparthy	44,212	87	1	44,300
32	Warangal	1,07,856	193	12	1,08,061
33	Yadadribhuvanagiri	90,870	178	8	91,056
	Total:-	35,17,649	20,002	1,770	35,39,421

तिलैया और कोनार बांधों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई नेटवर्क का विकास

1953. श्री मनीष जायसवालः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हजारीबाग जिले के अधिकांश प्रखंडों में किसानों को पर्याप्त सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिससे कृषि उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का तिलैया और कोनार बांधों से जुड़े क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई नेटवर्क (जैसे ड्रिप/स्प्रिंकलर प्रणाली) विकसित करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित अथवा वर्तमान योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार की इस दिशा में कदम उठाने की क्या योजना है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): जल संसाधन परियोजनाओं की योजना, वित्तपोषण, कार्यनिष्पादन और रखरखाव राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने संसाधनों और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार स्वयं किया जाता है। भारत सरकार की भूमिका प्रेरणा देने तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने और इस मंत्रालय की चल रही योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुछ चिन्हित परियोजनाओं को आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने तक सीमित है।

झारखंड सरकार के जल संसाधन विभाग (डब्ल्यूआरडी) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, विभाग के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से हजारीबाग जिले में सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। जिले में प्रमुख और मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं के माध्यम से 10,558.47 हेक्टेयर और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के माध्यम से 6,710 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है।

(ख) और (ग): जल संसाधन विकास विभाग, झारखंड सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि तिलैया और कोनार बांधों से संबंधित क्षेत्रों में ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकलर प्रणालियों का उपयोग करके सूक्ष्म सिंचाई नेटवर्क का विकास किसी भी चल रही सिंचाई परियोजना का हिस्सा नहीं है और न ही ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(घ): वर्ष 2015-16 से भारत सरकार कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग, झारखंड सहित पूरे देश में ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकलर प्रणालियों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना पर ड्राप मोर क्रॉप (पीडीएमसी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीडीएमसी योजना के अंतर्गत झारखंड को कुल 288.85 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की जा चुकी है और 49,432 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत आता है।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने, स्थापित जल स्त्रोतों से खेत तक (लगभग 1 हेक्टेयर तक) सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने वाले बैकएंड अवसंरचना के निर्माण हेतु कमान क्षेत्र का विकास और जल प्रबंधन (एम-कैडडब्ल्यूएम) योजना के आधुनिकीकरण को मंजूरी दे दी है। यह योजना दबावयुक्त पाइप सिंचाई नेटवर्क उपलब्ध करवाकर और किसानों को ड्रिप/स्प्रिंकलर प्रणाली अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करके खेत में जल उपयोग दक्षता को बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना करती है।

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN TELANGANA

1954. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) the details of electricity production and consumption in Telangana including the current installed capacity and peak demand;

(b) whether the grids and DISCOMs in Telangana are facing financial difficulties, if so, the details thereof including the total debt burden;

(c) whether Telangana is part of the Ujala Scheme, if so, the details thereof including the benefits and implementation of the scheme in the State;

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to improve the financial health of the DISCOMs and address the issue of power theft; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase electricity generation and reduce dependence on external sources, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Current installed capacity in the State of Telangana is 18,922.24 MW. The source-wise details of electricity production in the State of Telangana for the last three years and current year 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) are given at **Statement-I.**

During 2025-26, peak demand of 16,613 MW in Telangana was met successfully. Power Supply Position of Telangana, in terms of Energy and Peak,

for the last three year and current year 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) is given at **Statement-II.**

(b): The accumulated losses of the DISCOMs in Telangana have significantly increased from Rs 42,293 crore in FY 2019-20 to Rs 69,741 crore (Provisional) in FY 2024-25 and their outstanding debt has surged from Rs 22,202 crore in FY 2019-20 to Rs 59,230 cr. (Provisional) in FY 2024-25.

(c): Yes. Under UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All) Scheme, a total of 28,75,082 LED bulbs have been sold in the Telangana State. In addition, 3,13, 793 LED Tube Lights and 48,310 Energy Efficient Ceiling Fans have also been sold under the UJALA scheme.

The implementation of the UJALA Scheme has contributed to improved energy efficiency in the State of Telangana and has helped reduce electricity consumption and household electricity expenses. The details of benefits in terms of Annual Energy Savings, Annual Cost Savings, Peak Demand Reduction and Annual Green House Gases reduction accrued due to the scheme are given at **Statement-III.**

(d): Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers in a State/UT is within the jurisdiction of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Hence, it is the responsibility of respective State/Distribution Utility to take necessary measures for improving the financial health of the DISCOMs and addressing the issue of power theft.

Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States/ distribution utilities through various reform measures/schemes with the objective of improving the financial health of the DISCOMs and reduction of Aggregated Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.

Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 Crore with an estimated Government Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.97,631 Crore. The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) Gap to zero.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the eligible Distribution Utilities for loss reduction works including upgradation/ augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, laying of ABC/covered conductors/ HVDS system in theft prone areas, segregation of mixed-load feeder etc, along with system metering with communication features, & installation of smart meters for enhancing the efficiency of the distribution network. Under the Scheme, around 20.33 Cr. smart meters have been sanctioned with total sanctioned cost of Rs 1.31 lakh crores. Further, for distribution infrastructure/loss reduction works Rs 1.53 lakh crores have also been sanctioned under RDSS which are under various stages of implementation.

As a result of the concerted efforts made by the Centre and the States, the AT&C Losses have reduced from 21.91% in FY2021 to 16.12% in FY2024 at pan India level.

Further, Government of India has taken following measures to tackle financial and operational issues of the distribution utilities for improving the financial health of DISCOMs:

(i) Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.

(ii) Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned Power Utilities which would be contingent to the performance of Power Distribution Utilities against prescribed conditions.

(iii) Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and Cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.

(iv) Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper Subsidy Accounting and their timely payment.

(v) Advisory to SERCs (State Electricity Regulatory Commission) & JERCs (Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission) for timely issuance of tariff and true up orders.

So far as Telangana in concerned, in order to address the issue of power theft, State DISCOMs have taken several measures including special inspections in theft prone areas, circle wise intensive inspection in high loss

feeders, booking & filing of cases against the offenders in appropriate court, sealing of meter box etc.

(e): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present (as on 31.10.2025) installed generation capacity of the country is 505.023 GW.

As per Mid-term Review of 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report, published by the Central Electricity Authority, the estimated peak demand of Country is estimated to be 388 GW by FY 2031-32. In order to meet the rising power demand in the country the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(A) The projected coal and lignite based capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.

To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 16,560 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till November 2025. In addition, 40,345 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. Further, contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. To meet the projected demand in the country, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 13,223.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,56,900 MW Renewable Capacity including 69,180 MW of Solar, 29,650 MW of Wind and 57,630 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 51,420 MW of Renewable Capacity including 36,530 MW of Solar and 13,090 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, 11870 MW/71220 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6580 MW/39480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. 25,407.54 MW/77,092.52 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) are currently under various stages of construction/bidding,

The details of capacity addition envisaged in the State of Telangana are given at **Statement-IV.**

STATEMENT-I

The Source-wise details of electricity production in the State of Telangana for the last three years and current year 2025-26 (upto October, 2025):

Financial Year (FY)	Actual Generation (MUs)				
	Conventional			Renewable (excluding Large Hydro)	Total
	Coal	Large Hydro	Total		
2022-23	50,738	6,010	56,748	7,430	64,178
2023-24	56,914	1,243	58,157	7,509	65,666
2024-25	56,969	5,271	62,240	7,642	69,882
2025-26 (Upto Oct, 2025)	32,304	5,514	37,818	9,701	47,519

STATEMENT-II

Power Supply Position of Telangana in terms of Energy and Peak for the last three year and current year 2025-26 (upto October, 2025):

Financial Year (FY)	Energy				Peak			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2022-23	77,832	77,799	34	0.0	15,497	15,497	0	0.0
2023-24	84,623	84,613	9	0.0	15,622	15,622	0	0.0
2024-25	88,262	88,258	4	0.0	17,162	17,162	0	0.0
2025-26 (upto October, 2025)	48,320	48,317	4	0.0	16,613	16,613	0	0.0

STATEMENT-III

The details of benefits in terms of Annual Energy Savings, Annual Cost Savings, Peak Demand Reduction and Annual Green House Gases reduction accrued due to UJALA scheme: -

Item	Quantity Sold	Annual Energy Savings (MWh) Cumulative	Annual Cost Savings (in crore) Cumulative	Peak Demand Reduction (MW) Cumulative	Annual GHG (t-CO_2) Reduction Cumulative
LED Bulbs	28,75,082	387.14	154.14	82.24	3,13,721.94
LED Tube Lights	3,13,793				
Energy Efficient Ceiling Fans	48,310				

STATEMENT-IV

The details of capacity addition envisaged in the State of Telangana

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Capacity
Yadadri TPS	TGGENCO	4000 MW (5 x 800 MW)
Singareni TPP, Ph-II	SCCL	800 MW
Telangana STPP, Stage-II	NTPC	2400 MW (3 x 800 MW)
Total		**7200 MW**

TGGENCO: Telangana Power Generation Corporation
SCCL: Singareni Collieries Company Limited
STPP: Super Thermal Power Project

FOOD PROCESSING PROJECTS IN PUNJAB

1955. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) the number of food-processing projects in Punjab pending approval under various Central schemes;

(b) the reasons for delay in sanctioning these projects, including any gaps in documentation or Centre-State coordination; and

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to create a fast-track mechanism for processing proposals from States with high agricultural output such as Punjab and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): In order to promote and ensure overall development of food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). MoFPI is also implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. All the three schemes are implemented across the country including Punjab.

PMKSY and PMFME schemes are demand driven in nature and applications are invited online to fast track the processing of applications and approval of the projects, as per respective scheme guidelines.

The details of food processing projects approved by MoFPI under the said three scheme in the State of Punjab is at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Food Processing Industries approved/completed in Punjab state under corresponding component schemes of PMKSY since inception

Sl. No.	Component Scheme	No. of projects Approved	No. of projects Completed	Grants –in–aid Approved (Rs. Crore)
1	Mega Food Parks	3	2	136.43
2	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	24	21	153.55
3	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme	3	1	20.11
4	Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme	16	12	61.25
5	Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	4	4	12.62
6	Operation Greens	1	0	9.84

Micro Food Processing Industry based proposals approved in Punjab state under PMFME

No of Micro Food Processing Industries approved with credit linked subsidy: 3021

Number of Self Help Groups supported for Seed Capital: 1404

Food Processing Projects based proposals approved in Punjab state under PLISFPI

No of Food Processing Projects approved with committed investment of Rs 128.86 crore: 09

MODIFIED UDAN SCHEME

1956. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:
ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed a modified UDAN Scheme to add more destinations for regional connectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of airports developed/revived under the UDAN scheme along with the cost incurred since its inception, State-wise;

(c) the details of budget allocated and utilised under UDAN scheme along with the subsidy provided to the airlines for operations since its inception, year-wise;

(d) whether a number of these airports are non-operational or closed presently and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total number of routes awarded under the said scheme so far and the number of routes presently operational, State-wise including Bihar?

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

(a): The Government has announced the launch of the modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations across the country, to cater to 4 crore passengers over the next 10 years. The scheme is currently at the approval stage.

(b): The details of airports developed/revived under the UDAN scheme along with the cost incurred since its inception, State-wise is at **Statement-I**.

(c): Under the 'Revival and development of un-served and under-served airports/heliports/water aerodromes' scheme, an amount of Rs. 4500 crore in the Phase I and an amount of Rs.1000 Crores in Phase II of the Scheme has been allocated. Rs. 4639 Crore has been incurred for revival/development of airports identified under RCS-UDAN, as on 31.10.2025.

The Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is provided to the airline operators from the RCS levy collected under the RCS Scheme. The year-wise details of VGF disbursed to Selected Airline Operators are provided at **Statement-II**.

(d): As on date, fourteen Airports are non-operational under the UDAN Scheme due to factors such as completion of the three-year concession period, poor visibility conditions, daytime runway restrictions at VFR only airports, shortage of aircraft, leasing issues, temporary discontinuation by airlines, novation of routes, and low passenger load factors. The details of non-operational airports, state wise along with reasons is at **Statement-III**.

(e): The total number of valid RCS routes awarded and the number of routes presently operational, State-wise including Bihar, are at **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

Airports developed/revived under UDAN scheme along with cost incurred

(Rs. in Crore)

S.NO	State	Airport / Heliports / Water Aerodromes	Total Expenditure till 31.10.2025
1.	**Andhra Pradesh**	Kadapa	99.36
2.		Kurnool	0.03
3.	**Arunachal Pradesh**	Hollongi	-
4.		Tezu	89.65
5.		Passighat	0.07
6.	**Assam**	Jorhat	0.03
7.		Lilabari	9.47
8.		Rupsi	88.79
9.		Tezpur	0.19
10.	**Bihar**	Darbhunga	127.82
11.		Purnea	40
12.	**Chhattisgarh**	Bilaspur	65.22
13.		Jagdalpur	60.16
14.		Ambikapur	80.14
15.	**Daman & Diu**	Diu	28.98
16.	**Gujarat**	Bhavnagar	69.18
17.		Jamnagar	24.16
18.		Kandla	28.12
19.		Keshod	32.71
20.		Mundra	0.31
21.		Porbandar	36.51
22.		Sabarmati River Front(W)	21.61
23.		Statue of Unity (W)	12.92
24.	**Haryana**	Hissar	29.21
25.	**Himachal Pradesh**	Kullu	37.29
26.		Shimla	116.7
27.		Mandi(H)	8.76
28.		Rampur(H)	4.84
29.	**Jharkhand**	Jamshedpur	-
30.		Deoghar	5.19

31.	**Karnataka**	Belgaum	20.88
32.		Bidar	12.29
33.		Hubli	37.69
34.		Kalaburgi	28.64
35.		Mysore	41.4
36.		Shivamogga	-
37.		Vidyanagar	5.99
38.	**Kerala**	Kannur	-
39.	**Lakshadweep**	Agatti	-
40.	**Madhya Pradesh**	Gwalior	8.15
41.		Rewa	102.1
42.		Datia	63.1
43.	**Maharashtra**	Gondia	47.21
44.		Jalgaon	28.55
45.		Kolhapur	333.29
46.		Nanded	0.2
47.		Ozar (Nasik)	11.19
48.		Sindhudurg	-
49.		Amravati	148.53
50.	**Manipur**	Jiribam(H)	12.28
51.		Tamenglong(H)	1.6
52.	**Meghalaya**	Shillong (Barapani)	60.76
53.	**Nagaland**	Dimapur	4.89
54.	**Odisha**	Jeypore	59.13
55.		Jharsuguda	183.67
56.		Rourkela	58.96
57.		Utkela	56.03
58.	**Pondicherry (U.T.)**	Pondicherry	31.98
59.	**Punjab**	Adampur	125.6
60.		Bhatinda	3.04
61.		Ludhiana	12.8
62.		Pathankot	5.18
63.	**Rajasthan**	Bikaner (Nal)	15.98
64.		Jaisalmer	10.34
65.		Kishangarh	29.78
66.	**Sikkim**	Pakyong	178.75
67.	**Tamil Nadu**	Salem	24.44
68.	**Uttar Pradesh**	Agra	7.68
69.		Aligarh	31.94

70.		Azamgarh	29.57
71.		Bareilly	104.14
72.		Chitrakoot	32.79
73.		Hindon	46.6
74.		Kanpur (chakeri)	134.79
75.		Kushinagar/ Kasia	108.22
76.		Prayagraj / Allahabad	161.43
77.		Shravasti	32.84
78.		Moradabad	30.41
79.	**Uttarakhand**	Pantnagar	29.14
80.		Pithoragarh	9.36
81.		Almora(H)	5.38
82.		Champawat (H)	0.06
83.		Chinyali Saur (H)	2.75
84.		Gaucher (H)	8.2
85.		Haldwani(H)	3.27
86.		Munsyari, Pithoragarh (H)	-
87.		New Tehri(H)	3.95
88.		Sahastradhara(H)	21.61
89.		Srinagar(H)	6.51
90.		Nainital (H)	1.02
91.		Bageshwar (H)	0.06
92.	**West Bengal**	Cooch behar	11
93.		Durgapur(Andal)	3.11

STATEMENT-II

VGF Disbursed to Airlines (Rs. in crores) updated as on 30.11.2025

2017-18	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**Total**
42.35	138.08	681.28	325.60	625.94	798.34	807.02	628.42	349.51	4,396.54

STATEMENT-III

Details of 14 Non-Operational Airports developed under RCS

S.N.	State	Airport	Remarks
1.	**Chhattisgarh**	Ambikapur	FlyBig assigned and novated its contractual rights and obligations under RCS to Skyhop for operating these flights. The airline is expected to commence operations on these routes, subject to obtaining the Air Operator Certificate (AOC) and acquiring the intended aircraft.
2.	**Gujarat**	Bhavnagar	Completion of VGF tenure. Eligible for re-bidding under UDAN.
3.	**Himachal Pradesh**	Shimla	Due to grounding and shortage of aircraft. Alliance Air may re-commence flight operations on the route Shimla-Amritsar-Shimla on aircraft availability.
4.	**Karnataka**	Kalaburgi	Completion of VGF tenure. Eligible for re-bidding under UDAN.
5.	**Madhya Pradesh**	Datia	FlyBig assigned and novated its contractual rights and obligations under RCS to Skyhop for operating these flights. The airline is expected to commence operations on these routes, subject to obtaining the Air Operator Certificate (AOC) and acquiring the intended aircraft.
6.	**Punjab**	Ludhiana	FlyBig assigned and novated its contractual rights and obligations under RCS to Skyhop for operating these flights. The airline is expected to commence operations on these routes from **Halwara Airport instead of Ludhiana**, subject to obtaining the Air Operator Certificate (AOC) and acquiring the intended aircraft.

7.		Pathankot	Under UDAN 5.4, Letter of Intent has been issued for Pathankot–Delhi–Pathankot route with 80-seater aircraft to t**he new entrant airline,** JettWings.
8.	**Sikkim**	Pakyong	Due to terrain and Weather Challenges
9.	**Uttar Pradesh**	Kushinagar	Shortage of relevant aircraft type with operator. Key requirement of IFR upgradation.
10.		Aligarh	FlyBig assigned and novated its contractual rights and obligations under RCS to Skyhop for operating these flights. The airline is expected to commence operations on these routes, subject to obtaining the Air Operator Certificate (AOC) and acquiring the intended aircraft.
11.		Azamgarh	
12.		Chitrakoot	
13.		Shravasti	
14.		Moradabad	

Routes yet to be operationalized.

<u>STATEMENT-IV</u>

Details of routes Awarded, Operationalised and currently operational under RCS-UDAN

Sr. No.	State	No. of Awarded Routes	No. of Operationalised Routes	No. of routes presently operational
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	6	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	19	18	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	10	5
4	Assam	59	36	15
5	Bihar	12	10	6
6	Chandigarh	6	3	2
7	Chahattisgarh	14	13	4
8	Daman & Diu (UT)	11	5	4
9	Delhi (UT)	22	19	9
10	Goa	11	7	4
11	Gujarat	57	44	18
12	Haryana	4	3	1

13	Himachal Pradesh	47	23	4
14	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	0
15	Jharkhand	12	5	2
16	Karnataka	71	66	33
17	Kerala	15	12	8
18	Ladakh (UT)	0	0	0
19	Lakshdweep	18	1	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	28	27	5
21	Maharashtra	75	65	43
22	Manipur	24	13	9
23	Meghalaya	11	9	3
24	Mizoram	11	2	0
25	Nagaland	17	4	2
26	Odisha	23	18	14
27	Pudducherry (UT)	1	1	1
28	Punjab	21	17	5
29	Rajasthan	37	31	13
30	Sikkim	6	3	0
31	Tamil Nadu	24	14	11
32	Telangana	30	29	23
33	Tripura	7	3	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	96	57	11
35	Uttarakhand	81	60	21
36	West Bengal	27	21	15

SAFETY PROTOCOLS AT MUMBAI AIRPORT

1957. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the GVK–Taj Hotel, adjacent to the Santacruz Domestic Terminal-1, Mumbai is frequently used for non-passenger activities such as marriage functions, film shoots, exhibitions, fairs and large-scale public gatherings which obstruct fire exits, emergency access and

passenger movement thereby compromising safety protocols in this sensitive airport zone and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether unauthorized third-party/sister companies not covered under the AAI–GVK contract have been leasing parts of the hotel premises resulting in substantial revenue losses to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress and findings of the review of contractual agreements between AAI and MIAL (GVK), especially in light of the CAG and PAC reports highlighting alleged illegal contracts and violations; and

(d) the timeline fixed along with the details of audits, investigations and enforcement measures planned to restore security and operational integrity of these airport-adjacent facilities?

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

(a): As per Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) signed between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL), Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport (CSMIA), Mumbai is operated managed and developed by MIAL.;

As per the provisions of OMDA, MIAL is permitted to set up and operate hotels within the Airport Site, itself or through sub-lessees or sub-contractors. MIAL has informed that pursuant to the OMDA provisions, it has awarded the

contract for construction and operation of hotel building at Terminal 1C to Green Woods Palaces & Resorts Private Limited.;

The airport operator has further informed that as a part of hotel operations, its premises is also being used for hosting events/activities within its premises as a part of traditional ancillary uses of hotel operation. At all times, all safety protocols (including fire compliance) as required under the OMDA and applicable laws are adhere to in coordination with security agencies.;

(b): MIAL receives revenue share/minimum monthly guarantee in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the lessee. Further, AAI receives applicable revenue share from MIAL as per the provisions of OMDA.;

(c) and (d): In respect of Implementation of Public-Private Partnership Project at CSMIA, Mumbai, Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) had prepared 15th Report of 2014. This Audit Report was taken up by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) for examination, wherein Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) made its submissions before the Committee on all the issues flagged by C&AG including the matter relating to Taj Hotel.;

Based on the submissions of MoCA, the Committee prepared its Forty-Sixth Report (16th Lok Sabha) and made recommendations for future such projects. Subsequently, the Committee prepared and laid its 127th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their 46th Report, wherein based on the Action Taken Report (ATR) given by MoCA, no further observation relating to Taj Hotel at Terminal 1C, Mumbai airport was raised by the Committee.

PMEGP IN TAMIL NADU

1958. DR. T. SUMATHY *ALIAS* THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the number of projects sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Tamil Nadu has declined during the last three financial years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has received representations from the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding delays in approvals or fund release under PMEGP and CGTMSE schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether beneficiary approvals in urban districts such as Chennai, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and Tiruvallur have faced procedural delays due to revised eligibility norms, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure timely sanctioning and disbursal of benefits to MSMEs inTamil Nadu, particularly for urban manufacturing and service-sector clusters?

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

(a): Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a demand-driven scheme. Banks, as lending institutions, appraise the projects and take their own credit decisions on the basis of viability of each project as per

the scheme guidelines. Number of projects sanctioned by banks in Tamil Nadu under PMEGP Scheme during the last three financial years is given at below:

Year	No. of projects Sanction by bank
2022-23	11,475
2023-24	16,355
2024-25	12,057

(b): No representations on delays in approvals or fund release have been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding PMEGP and CGTMSE Schemes.

(c): PMEGP being a central sector scheme is administered by the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) and implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) at national level. As per information provided by KVIC, no procedural delays were observed under the scheme in the urban districts of Tamil Nadu such as Chennai, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and Tiruvallur.

(d): Steps being taken under PMEGP to ensure timely sanctioning and disbursal of benefits across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu, are as follows:

I. Review meetings with Implementing Agencies (IAs) i.e. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State offices of KVIC, KVIBs, DICs & Coir Board and financial institutions are periodically held to review the progress of implementation of the Scheme.

II. State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) meetings are held at State and District level to monitor the implementation of the scheme.

III. Top-level Bankers meeting, State Level Bankers Meetings and District Level Bankers meetings are held on a regular basis to ensure proper loan sanctioning and margin money disbursement by banks.

IV. A PMEGP Portal is in place for monitoring of the complete process of PMEGP application till adjustment of Margin Money subsidy into beneficiary's loan account.

VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF POWER

1959. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts in position and the number of vacancies including reserved posts across categories in the Government;

(b) the number of vacancies in the Ministry/Department including reserved posts since 2014, year-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year-wise and category-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Power is manned by officials/officers belonging to All India, Other organised and General Civil Services etc. The Ministry implements posting, transfer & promotion orders of the cadre controlling authorities of these services. As on 30.11.2025, against a sanctioned strength of 356 in Ministry of Power (secretariat), 300 posts are filled up.

Ministry of Power is the cadre controlling authority in respect of Despatch Rider, Staff Car Driver etc., which are currently filled up on Deputation or Re-employment basis for which Reservation policy is not applicable. Further, Ministry of Power is also the cadre controlling authority in respect of Multi Tasking Staff (MTS), for which recruitment is done through Staff Selection Commission on Direct Recruitment basis and hence category wise breakup of vacancies in MTS grade is available in the Ministry.

The details of year-wise and category-wise vacancies since 2014, are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): The details of contractual employees hired since 2014 in Ministry of Power and their year wise details are as under:

Sr. no.	**Hired in Year**	**No. of contractual employees appointed**	**Category**
1.	2014-2020	00	Reservation policy is not applicable for Contractual employees.
2.	2021	01	
3.	2022	04	
4.	2023	05	
5.	2024	07	
6.	2025 (as on 30.11.2025)	03	

STATEMENT

The details of year-wise and category-wise vacancies

Sl. No.	Year (as on 31st December of that year)	Sanctio-ned Posts	In Position	Vacancies including reserved posts	Vacancies in MTS Grade	Category Wise breakup of vacancies in MTS Grade
A	B	C	D	E (C-D)	F (out of E)	G
1.	2014	343	280	63	03	UR-14 OBC-13 SC-0*(25 excess) ST-01
2.	2015	343	297	46	04	UR-14 OBC-13 SC-0*(24 excess) ST-01
3.	2016	318	292	26	07	UR-15 OBC-13 SC-0*(22 excess) ST-01
4.	2017	321	277	44	12	UR-17 OBC-13 SC-0*(19 excess) ST-01
5.	2018	320	275	45	06	UR-15 OBC-11 SC-0*(20 excess) ST-00
6.	2019	335	271	64	6	UR-9 OBC-10 EWS-6** SC-0*(20 excess) ST-01
7.	2020	335	265	70	08	UR-09 OBC-10 EWS-6** SC-0*(18 excess) ST-1
8.	2021	331	276	55	11	UR-09 OBC-10 EWS-6** SC-0*(16 excess) ST-2
9.	2022	324	277	47	16	UR-13 OBC-09 EWS-6** SC-0*(15 excess)

						ST-3
10.	2023	356	301	55	17	UR-14 OBC-05 EWS-6** SC-0*(11 excess) ST-3
11.	2024	356	304	52	21	UR-15 OBC-7 EWS-6** SC-0*(10 excess) ST-3
12.	2025 (as on 30.11.2025)	356	300	56	29	UR-17 OBC-8 EWS-6** SC-0*(5 excess) ST-3

* Erstwhile Group D posts were re-designated as 'Multi Tasking Staff (MTS)' due to which SC Category staff became in excess as compared to seats reserved for them.

**EWS Reservation was implemented in year 2019

UR (Un-Reserved), Other Backward Class (OBC), Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST)

IMPLEMENTATION OF CBG PLANTS UNDER SATAT IN TAMIL NADU

1960. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the current status of the implementation of Compressed Biogas (CBG) plants under the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) scheme including the number of plants established and operational across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the criteria and the procedures for setting up such plants and the details and number of entrepreneurs and organizations that have availed support under this scheme;

(c) the impact of these CBG plants on renewable energy generation, environmental sustainability and rural development;

(d) the measures being taken to accelerate the deployment of CBG plants and ensure the scheme's wider adoption and success; and

(e) the manner in which the Government plans to promote awareness and participation among farmers and entrepreneurs for setting up more CBG plants?

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

(a) to (e): "Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT)" initiative was launched on 1st October 2018, to promote the production of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) from various waste/ biomass sources in the country and for promoting its use along with Natural Gas. Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) and Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) etc. have accordingly invited Expression of Interest (EOI) to procure CBG from potential entrepreneurs across the country.

CBG plants are established by entrepreneurs and other interested entities based on their techno-commercial evaluation of the projects. As per the Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) portal,170 CBG/Bio-Compressed Natural Gas (Bio-CNG) projects are functional and 266 projects are at different stages of construction. In the State of Tamil Nadu, 8 plants have been commissioned and 8 plants are under construction.

CBG plants contribute to renewable energy generation by utilizing waste and biomass such as agri-residue, press mud, municipal solid waste, cattle dung etc. and enhance environmental sustainability by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preventing the burning of agricultural residues. They also support rural development through direct and indirect employment generation; increased income to farmers; creation of an organic manure supply chain; promotion of organic farming; infrastructure development; improved waste management and sanitation; and enhanced energy security.

To accelerate deployment of CBG plants, the Government has adopted a "Whole of Government" approach involving multiple Ministries and Departments under the umbrella of GOBARdhan initiative. Various steps have been initiated including assured price for off-take of CBG through long term agreements with Oil and Gas Marketing Companies under Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT); the Umbrella Scheme of National Bio Energy Programme which inter-alia provides Central Financial Assistance to all kind of CBG/biogas plants; Additional Central Assistance for Municipal Solid Waste-based CBG projects under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0; the inclusion of bio-manure produced from CBG plants as Fermented Organic Manure and Liquid Fermented Organic Manure under Fertilizer Control Order 1985; Market Development Assistance to promote Organic Fertilizer produced from CBG projects; the inclusion of CBG projects under 'White Category' on case to case basis; the inclusion of CBG projects under Priority Sector Lending; loan products from various Banks for financing of CBG projects; etc.

Additional initiatives such as guidelines for synchronization of CBG with CNG in CGD Network; a scheme for the development of pipeline infrastructure (DPI) for facilitation of CBG offtake; a scheme to support CBG producers for procurement of Biomass Aggregation Machinery (BAM) Scheme; and phase wise mandatory selling of CBG in CNG (T) and PNG (D) segment of CGD network have also been initiated by the Government.

Government is organizing workshops, seminars and meetings etc. across the country to create awareness among entrepreneurs and farmers about the technical, financial and operational aspects of CBG, and to encourage them to set up more CBG projects. Additionally, the detailed information is also made available at GOABRdhan Portal https://gobardhan.eil.co.in/ and learning modules are also available on portal https://satat.co.in/satat/.

इंडिया एनर्जी स्टैक के उद्देश्य

1961. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

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

(क) इंडिया एनर्जी स्टैक (आईईएस) को विकसित करने के क्या उद्येश्य हैं और विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए डिजिटल अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने में इसका क्या योगदान प्रस्तावित है;

(ख) सेवाओं और प्रौद्योगिकी भागीदारों के बीच डेटा अंतर-प्रंचालनीयता, पारदर्शिता और नवाचार को आईईएस किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देता है;

(ग) चल रहे सर्वेक्षण में चिन्हित किए गए हितधारकों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी भागीदारी से क्या परिणाम अपेक्षित हैं; और

(घ) क्या आईईएस को चालू करने और मौजूदा सेवा प्रणालियों के साथ निर्बाध एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वयन योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) : सम्पूर्ण विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए एक सार्वभौमिक डिजिटल ब्लूप्रिंट बनाने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय ऊर्जा स्टैक (आईईएस) की परिकल्पना की गई है ताकि विद्युत प्रणाली के अलग-अलग हिस्से मानक प्रोटोकॉल के माध्यम से सुरक्षित रूप से आपस में जुड़ सकें और संचार कर सकें। मंत्रालय ने अंतरसंचालनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आईईएस के लिए एक रोडमैप तैयार करने हेतु मंत्रालयों, राज्य यूटिलिटी, विनियामकों, प्रौद्योगिकी समाधान प्रदाताओं आदि के प्रतिनिधियों सहित डोमेन विशेषज्ञों और विभिन्न हितधारकों को शामिल करते हुए एक कार्यबल का गठन किया है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 में अवधारणा पुष्टि के प्रदर्शन के लिए समयसीमा के साथ आईईएस का कार्यान्वयन चरणबद्ध तरीके से किया जाएगा।

ROAD ACCIDENTS DUE TO POTHOLES

1962. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of road accidents caused due to potholes on National Highways passing through Tamil Nadu especially in Dharmapuri district, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such accidents reported in Tamil Nadu particularly in Dharmapuri during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any compensation has been provided to accident victims affected due to potholes on National Highways in Tamil Nadu including Dharmapuri, if so, the details thereof, district-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to regularly monitor and identify potholes on National Highways in Tamil Nadu especially in the Dharmapuri stretch and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): As per the data received from Police Departments of States/ UTs, total number of road accidents in the State of Tamil Nadu caused on account of Potholes during the years 2021 to 2024 is given below:-

No. of Road Accidents in Tamil Nadu	
Year	**Road Accidents**
2021	459
2022	446
2023	620
2024	360

As per the data, road accidents occur due to multiple causes such as over-speeding, use of mobile phone while driving, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol, driving on wrong side/ lane indiscipline, jumping red light, non-use of safety devices such as helmets and seat belts, vehicular condition, weather condition, road condition, etc.

(c): As per Section 161 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, compensation is provided in respect of the death of persons resulting from hit and run motor accidents. Accordingly, the Compensation to Victims of Hit and Run Motor Accidents

Scheme, 2022 has been notified vide G.S.R. 163(E) dated the 25th February, 2022. Under this scheme, a fixed sum of Rupees Two Lakh is provided to legal representatives of the deceased in case of the death of an accident victim due to hit and run motor accident. The scheme guidelines also has provisions for providing compensation of an amount of Rupees Fifty Thousand in case of grievous injury.

As per section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Government has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder-wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025. Under the scheme, road accident victim is entitled for cashless treatment upto Rs. 1.5 lakh per victim per accident for a maximum period of 7 days from date of accident.

(d): Potholes are identified during regular inspection of the project stretches by the field Officers. Besides, potholes are also identified with the help of drone survey and network survey vehicles. Inputs from road users, through 'Rajamargyatra App' are also considered.

PROTECTION OF ANCESTRAL LAND RIGHTS OF TRIBALS

1963. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of recent reports from Nagarahole, Karnataka, concerning eviction notices and disputes involving Jenu Kuruba tribal

families asserting ancestral land rights and if so, the details of the current status of these developments;

(b) the number of Individual and Community Forest Resource (CFR) claims filed by Jenu Kuruba families under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, along with details of approvals, rejections and pending claims;

(c) the guidelines issued by the Government to ensure that evictions of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group families follow due process under the Forest Rights Act; and

(d) the measures being implemented to protect the cultural and livelihood rights of tribal communities in protected regions while balancing conservation efforts?

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

(a): As per the provisions of ‘The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006’ and Rules made thereunder, the State Governments are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the Act and are being implemented in 20 States (including Karnataka) and 1 UT.

As informed by the State Government of Karnataka, a total of 52 Jenukuruba families have come to the forest area called Attur Kolli under K. Badaga Gram Panchayat of Ponnampet Taluk, which falls under the jurisdiction of Nagarahole Tiger Reserve to protest and demand the issuance of forest rights under the Forest Right Act, 2006. These families filed claims under FRA, out of which 39 claims were rejected at the Gram Sabha Level due to lack of adequate

evidence/records, and the remaining 13 claims are still pending before the Gram Sabha to review the applications. The rejected applicants subsequently filed appeals before the Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC); however, all 39 applications were again rejected by the SDLC through a meeting held on 22-05-2025, due to lack of evidence. As per the provisions of the Act, the claimants were given 90 days' time to appeal before the District Level Committee (DLC). The claimants now have filed a writ petition against the SDLC decision before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. Further, the State Tribal Welfare Department has requested the Director and Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagarahole Tiger Reserve, Hunsur, not to initiate the eviction of these 52 Jenukuruba families until the final decision in this matter. Presently, all 52 Jenukuruba families are residing in Attur Kolli, forest area of Kodagu District.

(b): As informed by the State Government of Karnataka, a total number of Forest Rights claims filed, rights distributed, claims rejected and pending claims of Jenukuruba Community are as below:

Individual:

No. of application received	No. of title deeds distributed	No. of claims rejected	No. of claims pending
5993	1680	3953	360

Community:

No. of application received	No. of title deeds distributed	No. of claims rejected	No. of claims pending
139	72	50	17

(c): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the Nodal Ministry for administering the legislative matters of “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Rights Act 2006” (in short FRA), has been issuing directions and guidelines from time to time on various aspects to ensure proper implementation of the Act.

(d): Under the FRA, there are extant rights within the legislation to protect the cultural and livelihood rights of tribal communities in protected regions while balancing conservation efforts.

Under Section 3(1), Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers are given rights to hold, live in and use forest land and resources for habitation and livelihood, including community rights over customary forests and access to biodiversity and traditional knowledge.

Section 5 of the FRA empowers rights holders, Gram Sabhas and village institutions to: protect wildlife, forests and biodiversity; safeguard catchments, water sources and other ecologically sensitive areas; and ensure that the habitat of forest-dwelling communities is preserved from destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage. Community Forest Resource rights under Section 3(1)(i) further allow Gram Sabhas, Forest-Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers to protect, regenerate, conserve and manage their traditional forests, enabling community-led conservation that sustains livelihoods and protects cultural relationships with the forest. This Ministry has issued guidelines for the Conservation, Management and Sustainable use of Community Forest Resource (CFR) on 12.09.2023.

Further, in the last few years, the Ministry has conducted several National Level Conferences and Brainstorming Sessions, Video Conferences etc with State Officials of Tribal Welfare Departments including District Collectors, where the members of CSOs are invited to discuss the ways to strengthen the implementation process of FRA inter alia, to protect the cultural and livelihood rights of tribal communities in protected regions while balancing conservation efforts.

पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल का सम्मिश्रण

1964. श्री अरुण गोविलः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार देश में कच्चे तेल की मांग का 85 प्रतिशत तक आयात करती है और क्या सरकार उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबंधन करने हेतु सौर ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल मिश्रण और हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा जैसे विभिन्न सम्मिश्रण विकल्पों पर काम कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल मिलाने से विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत, पर्यावरण में सुधार और गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके गन्ने का समय पर भुगतान के रूप में लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का वर्ष 2025 तक पेट्रोल में 20 प्रतिशत इथेनॉल मिलाने का लक्ष्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) वर्तमान में पेट्रोल में कितनी मात्रा में इथेनॉल मिलाया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) इसके फलस्वरुप देश को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो रही है?

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

(क): चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (अक्टूबर 2025 तक) में देश की कच्चे तेल के आयात पर निर्भरता का प्रतिशत 88.5% है। सरकार ने कई नीतिगत निर्णय लिए हैं, घरेलू कच्चे तेल के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए और मिश्रण विकल्पों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं।

भारत की स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के प्रति सुदृढ़ प्रतिबद्धता को एथेनॉल मिश्रण पेट्रोल कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना, संपीड़ित जैव गैस (सीबीजी) पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन आदि के द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। सरकार के पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता संबंधी प्रयासों का समर्थन हरित ईंधन के रूप में एथेनॉल द्वारा किया जाता है। सरकार, विदेशी विनिमय की बचत करते हुए कच्चे तेल पर आयात निर्भरता को कम करने तथा घरेलू कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के तहत पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल के मिश्रण को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। राष्ट्रीय जैव-ईंधन नीति- 2018, वर्ष 2022 में यथा-संशोधित में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल के 20% मिश्रण के लक्ष्य को वर्ष 2030 से पहले ईएसवाई 2025-26 कर दिया है। भारत पहले ही ईएसवाई 2024-25 के दौरान 19% से अधिक के मिश्रण को प्राप्त कर चुका है।

सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन (जैव-ईंधन- वातावरण अनुकूल फसल, अवशेष निवारण) योजना को अधिसूचित किया जिसका उद्देश्य देश में लिग्नोसेल्यूलोसिक बायोमास और अन्य नवीकरणीय फीडस्टॉक का उपयोग करके उन्नत जैव-ईंधन परियोजनाओं की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने विमानन क्षेत्र को कार्बन-मुक्त करने की दिशा में वर्ष 2027 में 1% के सतत विमानन ईंधन (एसएएफ) के सांकेतिक मिश्रण लक्ष्य (शुरुआत में अंतरर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए) को मंजूरी प्रदान की।

सरकार ने सीबीजी को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से किफायती परिवहन के लिए दीर्घकालिक विकल्प (एसएटीएटी), बायोमास एकत्रीकरण मशीनरी (बीएएम) की अधिप्राप्ति हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

प्रदान करना तथा नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क में सीबीजी के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बुनियादी ढांचे (डीपीआई) के विकास की योजना जैसी विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं।

सरकार ने एलपीजी तथा पाइप्ड नेचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) के उपयोग को स्वच्छ घरेलू खाना बनाने संबंधी ईंधन के रूप में प्रोत्साहित किया है। मई 2016 में प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) की शुरुआत गरीब परिवारों की वयस्क महिलाओं को बगैर जमानत राशि के एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थी। ओएमसीज, पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से खाना बनाने संबंधित किसी संधारणीय समाधान को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से भी नए समाधानों पर कार्य भी कर रही हैं तथा स्टार्टअप्स को एथेनॉल एवं सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाले स्टोव जैसे अत्याधुनिक समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही हैं।

सरकार, भारत को हरित हाइड्रोजन और उसके व्युतपन्नों कों के उत्पादन, उपयोग तथा निर्यात का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है। हरित हाइड्रोजन बदलाव हेतु कार्यनीतिक उपाय ही इस मिशन का एक प्रमुख घटक है जो हरित हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन और इलेक्ट्रोलाइज़र निर्माण हेतु वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करता है।

देश के कुल बिजली उत्पादन में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उत्पादन का हिस्सा 2014-15 के 17.20% से बढ़कर 2024-25 के 22.06% हो गया है। इसके अलावा, मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) के दौरान, देश के कुल बिजली उत्पादन में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उत्पादन का हिस्सा 28.26% है।

विगत पांच वर्ष (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान, देश में कुल 86.00 गीगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता की स्थापना की गई है, जिसमें 70.04 गीगावाट सोलर उर्जा, 12.29 गीगावाट पवन उर्जा, 1.36 गीगावाट बायो-पावर और 2.31 गीगावाट पन उर्जा की क्षमता शामिल है।

दिनांक 31.10.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में कुल गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन ऊर्जा और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की स्थापित क्षमता 259.42 गीगावाट और 250.64 गीगावाट है, जो कुल स्थापित बिजली क्षमता 505.02 गीगावाट का क्रमशः 51.37% और 49.63% है।

(ख) से (ङ): सरकार इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के तहत पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल मिश्रण को बढ़ावा दे रही है, जिसमें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियाँ (ओएमसीज) इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल की बिक्री करती हैं। इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के तहत, इथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) 2013-14 में पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल मिश्रण 38 करोड़ लीटर से बढ़कर ईएसवाई 2024-25 में 1000 करोड़ लीटर से ज़्यादा हो गया है, जिससे ईएसवाई 2024-25 के दौरान पेट्रोल में औसतन 19.24% इथेनॉल मिश्रण हासिल किया गया है। माह अक्टूबर, 2025 के दौरान, 19.97% इथेनॉल मिश्रित करने का लक्ष्य हासिल किया गया है।

ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के परिणामस्वरूप इथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) 2014-15 से अक्टूबर 2025 तक किसानों को 1,36,300 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का शीघ्र भुगतान हुआ है, इसके अलावा 1,55,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है, लगभग 790 लाख मीट्रिक टन शुद्ध सीओ2 में कमी आई है और 260 लाख मीट्रिक टन से अधिक कच्चे तेल का प्रतिस्थापन हुआ है।

MODERNISATION OF ROADS AND NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1965. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the modernisation of roads and National Highways during the last ten financial years, year-wise including the current financial year in Haryana;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any time-bound roadmap for the modernisation of roads and National Highways across the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the components included under modernisation such as strengthening, resurfacing, safety features, lane improvement, climate-resilient materials and technology-based maintenance?

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

(a): Year–wise details of expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs including modernization of NHs in the State of Haryana during the last ten financial years and current financial year are at **Statement-I**. Government also allocates and releases funds to the State Governments / UTs, including for the State of Haryana, for development and maintenance of State Roads under the Central Road & Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) Scheme as per the provisions of the amended CRIF Act, 2000. Year - wise details of accrual and release of funds for development and maintenance of State roads under CRIF Scheme in the State of Haryana during the last ten financial years and current financial year are at **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c): Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Works on NHs, including construction of high speed corridors, capacity augmentation to two / four / six / eight lane standards of existing NHs, strengthening, resurfacing, rectification of black spots and other road safety related engineering improvement works, rehabilitation / reconstruction of bridges and other structures thereon with focus on resilient construction, are accordingly taken up based on the traffic density, connectivity requirement, condition of the road and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP). At present,

1,208 NHs projects in 27,859 km length costing ₹7.68 Lakh Crore are under construction in the country.

Use of technology is inbuilt in construction, maintenance and monitoring system, e.g. Automated & Intelligent Machine-aided Construction in construction, Mobile Quality Control Van for regular testing during construction and uses of Network Survey vehicle for road surface analysis, Drone imaging analytics for checking the quality of maintenance works.

STATEMENT-I

Year – wise details of expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs in the State of Haryana during the last ten financial years and current financial year: -

Year	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
2015-16	2,105
2016-17	2,033
2017-18	2,270
2018-19	6,210
2019-20	6,721
2020-21	10,651
2021-22	7,203
2022-23	3,924
2023-24	6,062
2024-25	4,344
2025-26 (till 31.10.2025)	1,242

STATEMENT-II

Year - wise details of accrual and release of funds for development and maintenance of State roads under CRIF Scheme in the State of Haryana during the last ten financial years and current financial year: -

Year	Accrual (₹ Crore)	Release (₹ Crore)
2015-16	78.65	78.65
2016-17	192.79	167.34
2017-18	180.11	114.14

2018-19	183.17	80.93
2019-20*	185.10	200.77
2020-21	167.73	78.54
2021-22	177.05	163.71
2022-23**#**	197.73	0.00
2023-24**#**	205.63	108.60
2024-25**#**	203.31	189.00
2025-26 (till 31.10.2025)**#**	222.59	0.00

***Fund under CRIF Scheme has been released more than the accrual of the State for the concerned year from the unspent balance of previous years of that State.**

#Including funds allocated/released for construction of ROBs/ RUBs/ Bridges on State Roads under SETU BANDHAN under CRIF Scheme

COLLABORATION WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR ADVANCED COLD CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

1966. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:
SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to collaborate with educational and research institutions in Karnataka particularly in Dakshina Kannada and Bengaluru such as IIHR, UAS and other skill development centres such as NITK Surathkal, Mangalore University and fisheries and food science institutes to create certified training programmes for managing and maintaining advanced cold chain infrastructure required for high-value perishable commodities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the Government ensures that Agro-Processing Clusters and cold chain projects are located near high-value crop production and horticulture zones in Bengaluru and Dakshina Kannada such as arecanut,

coconut, cashew and marine fisheries belts to reduce post-harvest losses, improve logistics efficiency and improve farmers' income;

(c) whether the Government has introduced third-party auditing mechanisms to monitor the utilisation and performance of Agro-Processing Clusters and cold chain infrastructure in the said districts in Karnataka including primary processing and collection centres used by farmers in Dakshina Kannada and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government ensure that farmers, FPOs and peri-urban farming communities linked to Bengaluru are receiving the intended benefits from these facilities?

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

(a): National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, Haryana and Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu which are autonomous institutes under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries have collaborated with several educational and research institutions including in Karnataka to strengthen academics, research and capacity-building initiatives in the food processing sector. NIFTEM-Thanjavur has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shimoga, CSIR–Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysuru and other Universities

in the State of Karnataka. NIFTEM-Thanjavur has also conducted short term courses on Cold Chain Management.

(b): The component schemes – Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) and Infrastructure Integrated Cold Chain and Value addition of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) are demand driven and proposals are invited from time to time, from across the country including Bengaluru and Dakshina Kannada districts of Karnataka to support setting up of integrated cold chain / agro-processing cluster projects. These projects help in creation of infrastructural facilities with an aim to increasing shelf-life, generating employment opportunities and benefitting farmers by enhancing their income.

Preference is given to proposals under APC scheme which are to be set up in agri-horti clusters identified from time to time by Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), APEDA etc.

(c): Yes, Sir. Ministry has got conducted a third-party impact evaluation study for Agro-Processing Clusters and Cold Chain infrastructure. This study has endorsed the performance of Cold Chain and APC schemes and recommended for their continuation to meet out the gap existing between the available post-harvest infrastructure and the required facilities.

(d): Under Cold Chain and Agro Processing Cluster schemes any entity including farmers and FPOs are eligible to apply and avail the benefits of the scheme. Till date, one project has been approved in Bengaluru region thereby benefiting 600 farmers.

MOU WITH PATANJALI FOODS LIMITED

1967. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:
DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:
SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government published a call for tenders seeking investments before signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Patanjali Foods Limited, if so, the number of proposals received and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the due diligence process undertaken before signing the investment agreements;

(c) the manner in which the investments would be utilised; and

(d) whether the Government is aware of the past regulatory violations by Patanjali Foods Limited, if so, the measures being taken to ensure regulatory compliance and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): No tender was issued for the MoUs aimed at promoting investments in the food processing sector. Based on the investment intent received from Patanjali Foods Limited, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed during World Food India 2025, through which the company expressed its intent to invest. Under the MoU, the Ministry’s role is to provide facilitation support to ensure the smooth implementation of the proposed investments.

(c): Patanjali Foods Limited intends to invest Rs.1000 crore (approximately) in food processing and allied sectors in greenfield as well as brownfield projects in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Orissa as per their internal business plans, technical specifications, and operational timelines.

(d): Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is mandated to lay down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

FSSAI through State/ UTs and its regional offices conduct regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection, and random sampling of food products to verify compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and rules and regulations made thereunder. In case of compliance failure and where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, penal action has been initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators as per applicable provisions.

Accordingly, notices have been issued to M/s Patanjali Foods Limited under Section 32 of the Act and rules and regulations framed thereunder.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BANANA CLUSTER IN MAHARASHTRA

1968. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government approved Agro Processing Clusters (APCs) in different States of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Nanded district located in the Marathwada region of the State of Maharashtra has emerged as a potential banana-producing belt due to its favourable agro-climatic conditions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a banana cluster in the Nanded district of Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish the said cluster within a defined timeframe, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers of the Nanded district of Maharashtra and the manner in which appropriate market access is being provided for their produce?

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

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing a Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC), a component scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) for development of modern infrastructure to encourage entrepreneurs to set up food processing units based on cluster approach in the country since 2017. The APC scheme is not state specific. As on date, Ministry has approved 66 agro processing clusters under the scheme. The details of 66 agro processing clusters are attached as **Statement**.

(b): Nanded district located in the Marathwada region of the State of Maharashtra is not one of the clusters for Banana identified by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) or APEDA.

(c) and (d): Ministry does not set up any Agro Processing Clusters of its own. Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) is a demand driven scheme under which applications are invited online from the potential investors / entrepreneurs against Expression of Interest (EoI) issued by the Ministry from time to time.

(e): In order to address gaps in food supply-chain infrastructure and ensure overall development of Food Processing Sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). MoFPI is also implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. Ministry provides subsidy/incentives to the eligible entities under these schemes. These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlets which include storage, transportation, value addition etc., thereby helping in providing better returns to farmers, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, reduction in post-harvest losses, enhancing productivity and increasing the processing level, creating employment opportunities and enhancing export

of processed foods. With Creation of Food Processing Infrastructure, the demand for farm produce which is raw material for food processing industries increases leading to better prices to farmers and increasing farm gate profitability.

STATEMENT

Agro processing clusters

Sr. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Status
1	M/s Ramansinghs Global Food Park	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	20.11.2023	25.85	10.00	3.33	Under Implementation
2	M/s MR Agrotech Industries	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	20.11.2023	28.76	10.00	0	Under Implementation
3	M/s Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	28.02.2024	48.66	10.00	0	Under Implementation
4	M/s Aalamandha Food Park	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	28.02.2024	20.78	10.00	0	Under Implementation
5	M/s Subh Karan Food Park	Kamrup (Rural)	Assam	03.10.2019	22.51	10.00	7.29	Under Implementation
6	M/s Jai Shree Krishna Developers	Tinsukia	Assam	03.12.2019	19.11	8.72	6.04	Under Implementation
7	M/s Surindera Agro Processing Cluster	Sonitpur	Assam	09.01.2020	20.53	9.14	8.22	Completed
8	M/s Sumitra Agro Food Park	Darrang	Assam	30.03.2021	19.44	7.59	5.61	Under Implementation
9	M/s Salt Range Agri Solutions LLP	Morigaon	Assam	17.03.2021	23.06	9.89	6.67	Under Implementation

Sr. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Status
10	M/s Nezone Foods	Kamrup	Assam	10.11.2022	25.54	10.00	3.33	Under Implementation
11	M/s Kay Dee Agro Industries	Cachar	Assam	20.11.2023	27.24	10.00	0	Under Implementation
12	M/s Shreekangan Food Park	Begusarai	Bihar	15.03.2019	30.43	7.90	2.49	Under Implementation
13	M/s K K Agro Trade Ventures Private Limited	Bemetara	Chhattisgarh	28.02.2024	68.86	10	0	Under Implementation
14	M/s Patel Retail Pvt. Ltd.	Kutch	Gujarat	07.02.2019	13.7	4.36	3.98	Completed
15	M/s Shukun Builders Private Limited	Banaskantha	Gujarat	31.08.2018	31.65	10.00	6.91	Operational
16	M/s J R Foods & Beverages	Navsari	Gujarat	01.07.2019	30.15	8.75	6.13	Operational
17	M/s Maharaja Dehydration Pvt. Ltd.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	08.06.2020	16.11	4.31	3.08	Operational
18	M/s Shree Shyam Snacks Food Private Limited	Hisar	Haryana	18.02.2019	10.26	3.09	2.48	Operational
19	M/s Karnal Food Pack Cluster Limited	Karnal	Haryana	06.04.2018	32.97	9.86	6.93	Under Implementation

Sr. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Status
20	M/s APG Foods Division Private Limited	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	28.02.2024	22.66	10.00	0	Under Implementation
21	M/s Zum Zum Agri Fresh	Shopian	J&K	05.11.2018	24.39	10.00	7.42	Operational
22	M/s GEM Food Park LLP	Devanagere	Karnataka	15.03.2019	40.01	9.77	6.92	Operational
23	M/s Udupi Food Park	Udupi	Karnataka	16.03.2021	16.08	5.23	3.75	Under Implementation
24	M/s Sri Lakshmibalaji Agro Park Private Ltd	Koppal	Karnataka	10.11.2022	36.34	10.00	3.18	Under Implementation
25	M/s Chendayad Granites Private Limited	Wayanad	Kerala	03.10.2019	29.5	9.89	9.65	Completed
26	M/s Synthite Industries Private Limited	Ernakulam	Kerala	30.04.2020	42.22	9.05	8.37	Completed
27	M/s Nimar Agro Park	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	08.06.2018	31.55	10.00	7.15	Operational
28	M/s Bharti Agro Cluster	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	19.12.2018	26.13	9.80	6.93	Operational
29	M/s Prashun Foods Pvt Ltd	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	24.12.2020	23.6	9.86	6.65	Under Implementation

Sr. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Status
30	M/s Sahyadri Farmers Producer Company Limited	Nashik	Maharashtra	15.03.2018	33.27	8.65	8.43	Completed
31	M/s India Mega Agro Anaj Limited	Nanded	Maharashtra	15.03.2018	30.99	10.00	6.5	Operational
32	M/s Swabhimani Co-op Industrial Estate Ltd. (cooperative)	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	15.03.2018	31.97	10.00	6.95	Operational
33	M/s Kisan Sampada Food Park Industries	Nagpur	Maharashtra	08.06.2018	29.96	9.69	8.33	Completed
34	M/s Madhur Food Park LLP	Dhule	Maharashtra	31.08.2018	25.84	10.00	6.54	Operational
35	M/s Reva Tapi Valley Industrial Development	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	01.08.2019	27.06	10.00	6.75	Under Implementation
36	M/s Pravin Masalewale	Satara	Maharashtra	24.12.2020	64.69	10.00	6.75	Under Implementation
37	M/s Baheti Krushi Samuha LLP	Washim	Maharashtra	16.03.2021	12.54	2.84	1.99	Under Implementation
38	M/s Chinteshwar Agro Processing Pvt Ltd	Beed,	Maharashtra	17.11.2021	22.50	8.27	5.65	Under Implementation

Sr. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Status
39	M/s Varsha Agro	Pune	Maharashtra	10.11.2022	40.67	10.00	3.28	Under Implementation
40	M/s Arya Food and Other Products Processing Unit	Solapur	Maharashtra	20.11.2023	28.54	10.00	0	Under Implementation
41	M/s Divyansh Agro And Food Park	Bhandra	Maharashtra	10.11.2022	26.65	10.00	3.33	Under Implementation
42	M/s Harrshiv Healthy Foods and More Private Limited	Nagpur	Maharashtra	28.02.2024	39.32	10	0	Under Implementation
43	M/s Vijaya Nagar Biotech Private Limited	Nabarangpur	Odisha	10.11.2022	50.524	10.00	9.77	Completed
44	M/s SMS Food Park	Jalandhar	Punjab	15.03.2019	15.19	4.68	3.19	Under Implementation
45	M/s Big Belly Brothers Gourmet Grounds	Muktsar	Punjab	08.06.2018	27.86	8.66	6.16	Under Implementation
46	M/s T R Mega Foods and Beverages LLP	Firozpur	Punjab	03.07.2019	27.44	6.75	5.14	Operational
47	M/s Garuda Urban Remedies Limited	Jalore	Rajasthan	10.11.2022	38.65	10.00	3.33	Under Implementation

Sr. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Status
48	M/s Greenfields Agro Park	Tonk	Rajasthan	20.11.2023	23.21	8.64	2.88	Under Implementation
49	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	01.08.2019	16.71	4.19	3.77	Completed
50	M/s P Duraisamy Maharaja Rice Mills Pvt Ltd	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	03.10.2019	26.83	8.76	6.22	Under Implementation
51	M/s Tiruvannamalai Market Committee	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.50	5.74	1.81	Under Implementation
52	M/s Salem Market Committee	Salem	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.25	5.97	1.88	Under Implementation
53	M/s Theni Market Committee	Theni	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	26.30	5.99	1.88	Under Implementation
54	M/s Dharmapuri Market Committee	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	26.82	5.89	1.85	Under Implementation
55	M/s Madurai Market Committee	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	32.06	5.79	1.82	Under Implementation
56	M/s Dindigul Market Committee	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	29.01	6.73	2.12	Under Implementation
57	M/s Cuddalore Market Committee	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	29.04.2020	25.00	5.97	1.88	Under Implementation
58	M/s Delta Foods	Pudukkottai,	Tamil Nadu	08.06.2020	24.31	7.47	6.26	Operational
59	M/s Vamsi RS Industrial Zone	Erode	Tamil Nadu	17.11.2021	33.16	9.13	0	Under Implementation

Sr. No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	State	Date of approval	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)	Status
60	M/s Integrated Service Point Private Limited	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	28.02.2024	42.63	10	6.66	Under Implementation
61	M/s Kakumanu Seeds	Siddipet	Telangana	29.04.2020	39.8	7.43	5.02	Under Implementation
62	M/s Mahadevi Agro Mills Private Limited	Siddipet	Telangana	10.11.2022	44.48	10.00	6.66	Under Implementation
63	M/s Gayatri Agro Industrial Power Limited	Nalgonda	Telangana	10.11.2022	23.39	5.82	3.88	Under Implementation
64	M/s Rajendar Feeds LLP	Siddipet	Telangana	20.11.2023	44.00	10.00	0	Under Implementation
65	M/s Govindgreen Foods Infratech	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh	06.04.2018	34.31	9.02	7.11	Operational
66	M/s CRD Foods	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	07.12.2018	21.05	10.00	9.72	Completed

IMPROVING ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR TRIBALS IN SEEMANCHAL

1969. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken special measures to improve access to education for tribal children in the Seemanchal region of Bihar, particularly in the

districts of Kishanganj, Araria, Purnea, and Katihar;

(b) the number of tribal students from Seemanchal who have received pre-matric, post-matric, and higher education scholarships under various schemes of the Ministry during the last three financial years, district-wise;

(c) whether there have been delays or gaps in scholarship disbursement, Aadhaar verification or direct benefit transfer affecting tribal students in Seemanchal and if so, the steps taken to address these issues;

(d) the status of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned for Seemanchal; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce additional hostels, vocational centres, bridge courses, digital learning support, or community education initiatives specifically aimed at improving educational outcomes for tribal children in Seemanchal and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following Scholarship Schemes to ensure that tribal communities have greater access to quality education across the country including the Seemancgal region of Bihar:

i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)

ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above)

iii) National Fellowship for Higher Education for ST students.

iv) National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students(Top Class)

v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.

Out of the schemes mentioned above, the scholarship schemes at Sl.No (i) to (ii) are Centrally Sponsored Schemes and implemented through respective State/UT. Both Pre & Post Matric Scholarship Schemes are open ended Schemes wherein scholarships are given to all ST students for pursuing studies from class 9th to Post-Graduation courses whose parental incomedoes not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum. The inviting of applications, verification, selection of beneficiaries and disbursement of scholarship amount is the responsibility of the respective State/UT. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, releases central share funds to States/UTs based on proposals submitted by them and after examining financial and physical progress. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations disburse the scholarship amount to all the eligible ST Student's bank account through DBT mode.

The Schemes at Sl. No. (iii) to (v) are Central Sector Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. There are no state-wise allocation of slots and funds under these Central Sector Schemes. Under National

Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students, funds are directly released to the Students/Institutions through DBT mode, whereas Schemes at Sl.No. (v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students is implemented through the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), the funds are released to ST students studying abroad through Embassies, further Ministry of Tribal Affairs reimburse the funds to MEA.

Also, a key step towards improvement of access to education for tribal children is establishment of hostels for tribal students, which is one of the interventions under DAJGUA scheme of this Ministry. The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in convergence with Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL). The status of implementation of hostels under DAJGUA including Seemanchal region of Bihar is as follows (as of 08.12.2025):

Figure in number

S. No	State	Sanction	In principle approval	Current Status
1	Bihar	19	19	Proposal not received for 1st Installment

(b): As reported by State Govt. of Bihar, the details of district-wise number of tribal students from Seemanchal region who have received Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes during the last three years is as under: -

S. No.	District	Scheme Name	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Kishanganj	Pre Matric	438	236	296
		Post Matric	11	6	In process
2	Araria	Pre Matric	235	92	212
		Post Matric	38	13	In process

3	Purnea	Pre Matric	1381	452	904
		Post Matric	210	67	In process
4	Katihar	Pre Matric	993	442	870
		Post Matric	235	95	In process

(c): State Govt. of Bihar has informed that under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, the scholarship amount is paid immediately on the basis of attendance till 30th September every year. Due to Aadhaar authentication and direct benefit transfer, the quality of implementation of the scheme has increased and there is no possibility of delay. Further, under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, applications are verified at multiple levels by the concerned institution as well as the District Education Officer's office, which may take some time. Thereafter, the scholarship amount is transferred to the students immediately through Direct Benefit Transfer.

(d): In Union Budget of 2018-19, Government of India announced that to provide quality education to the tribal children in their own environment, EMRSs will be established in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). None of the blocks in Seemanchal region of Bihar, particularly in the districts of Kishanganj, Araria, Purnea, and Katihar fulfil the twin criteria required for sanctioning an EMRS.

(e): At present, there is no such proposals under consideration in this Ministry. However, under the DAJGUA scheme of this Ministry, State Government may recommend consideration of Grants in Aid for hostel. Fund is released after approval of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) constituted in the Ministry.

Also, Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are mandated to allocate certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST to bridge the developmental gap between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and non-ST populations and for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc.

Ministry-wise and scheme wise details of DAPST funds for welfare of Scheduled Tribes can be seen at Statement 10B of Union Budget document at https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf.

BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

1970. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under the Bharatmala Pariyojana scheme including the total length and financial allocation for each State, State-wise;

(b) the total budget allocated and expenditure incurred so far for the Bharatmala Pariyojana projects in Tamil Nadu, project-wise;

(c) the present status and timeline fixed for completion of each of these projects in Tamil Nadu, project-wise; and

(d) the current stage of progress, funds allocated and utilised and expected date of completion of the Pollachi-Kamalapuram four-lane highway being constructed via Madathukulam and Oddanchatram?

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

(a): The details are at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c): The details are **Statement-II**.

(d): The details are **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State Wise Progress Details for Bharatmala Pariyojana

State	Length Awarded (km)	Length Constructed till October, 2025 (km)
Andhra Pradesh	1,936	1,352
Assam	431	411
Bihar	1,159	716
Chhattisgarh	471	353
Delhi	203	190
Goa	26	26
Gujarat	1,194	1,031
Haryana	1,058	984
Himachal Pradesh	167	116
Jammu & Kashmir	251	157
Jharkhand	801	515
Karnataka	1,603	1,176
Kerala	708	517
Madhya Pradesh	2,017	1,691
Maharashtra	2,174	1,960
Manipur	635	511
Meghalaya	170	137
Mizoram	593	524
Nagaland	208	163
Odisha	967	932
Punjab	1,553	768
Rajasthan	2,360	2,258
Tamil Nadu	1,476	1,308

Telangana	1,026	874
Tripura	94	69
Uttar Pradesh	2,495	2,084
Uttarakhand	264	177
West Bengal	385	350
Total	**26,425**	**21,351**

STATEMENT-II

Details of projects taken up under Bharatmala Pariyojana in Tamil Nadu and their status as on 30.11.2025

Sl. No.	Corridor name	Project Name	Project Length (km)	Total Capital Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Appointed Date	Physical Progress (%) as on (30.11.2025)	Scheduled Revised date of completion	Expenditure Till November 2025 (Rs. Cr.)
Projects under Bharatmala								
1	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 156+000 (Gudipala) - 180+000 (Walajahpet), PKG-I	24	1,482	30.05.2022	92%	15.01.2026	1,374
2	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 180+000 (Walajahpet) - 204+500 (Arakkonam), PKG-II	25	1,107	16.07.2022	93%	31.01.2026	788
3	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 204+500 (Arakkonam) - 230+000 (Kanchepuram), PKG-III	26	1,525	08.08.2022	54%	Work stopped since May, 2025 due to financial constraints of Concessionaire. Intention to Terminate Notice to the Concessionaire given on 10.11.2025.	767
4	Bengaluru - Chennai EXP	Bangalore-Chennai EXP from km 230+000 (Kanchepuram) - 262+100, PKG-IV	32	3,606	11.07.2022	83%	30.04.2026	1,666
5	Bengaluru - Chennai	Bangalore Ring Road - STRR (Tamil Nadu Portion - Hosur - Sarjapura)	36	1,261	18.05.2023	76%	31.05.2026	591
6	Bengaluru - Chennai	6 laning of Sriperambadur - Karaipettai section of NH-4 in Tamil Nadu	34	1,315	27.01.2025	18%	27.10.2026 (Earlier contract foreclosed and balance work awarded to M/s. P&C. Old c	897.51

							ontractor complete d 17 Km)	
7	Bengaluru - Chen nai	6 laning of Karaipettai - Walajahpet section of N H-4 in Tamil Nadu	36	767	11.02. 2019	94%	31.12.2025	600
8	Bengaluru - Chen nai	6L of Maduravoyal - Sri perumbudur Section fro m Km. 13+800 - Km. 37 +000 of NH-4 through N H-GoTN	23	463	14.02. 2022	100%	Completed on 27. 12.2024	368
9	Madurai - Kkuma ri (NS)	Madurai Ring Road (Ph ase 1)	30	900	16.03. 2020	88%	31.01.2026	752
10	Bengaluru - Coim batore	Hosur - Dharmapuri (Pk g 1)	23	1,757	26.10. 2022	79%	31.03.2026	1,391
11	Bengaluru - Coim batore	Hosur - Dharmapuri (Pk g 2)	37	1,244	07.12. 2021	83%	31.12.2025	656
12	Bengaluru - Coim batore	Hosur - Dharmapuri (Pk g 3)	34	1,540	22.08. 2021	100%	Completed on 30. 03.2024	1,036
13	Solapur - Kurnool - Chennai	Chittoor - Thatchur from Km 96+040 (Pondavakk am) - Km 116+100 (Kan nigaipair) Package 4	20	1,360	24.01. 2023	31%	31.07.2026	353
14	Chittoor - Nagari	Chittoor - Thatchur from Km 43+800 (Kumarajap et) - Km 61+380 (Veera Kaveri Raja Puram) Pac kage 2	18	703	30.10. 2023	90%	31.12.2025	360
15	Chennai - Madur ai	8L of Guduvanchery (K m 38+000) - Maraimalai Nagar (km 42+000) - Si ngaperumal Koil (47+00 0) - Chettipuniyam Mahi ndra city (51+300) Secti on of NH 45	13	209	24.02. 2021	100%	Completed on 28. 07.2023	199
16	Madurai - Kollam	4L of Thirumangalam - Vadugapatti section fro m km 0+000 - km 36+0 00 of NH-744	36	1,077	23.02. 2023	92%	31.01.2026	637
17	Madurai - Kollam	4L of Vadugapatti - Ther kuvenganallur (Rajapaly am) section from km 36 +000 - km 71+600 of N H-744	36	1,317	12.04. 2023	99%	31.01.2026	939
18	Madurai - Melur - Karaikudi - Tanjo re	Melur - Pilayarpatti - Kar aikudi	46	1,104	16.03. 2020	90%	31.01.2026	790
19	Chennai - Mahab alipuram - Pondic herry	Mahabalipuram - Pondi cherry (Pkg 1)	31	1,361	12.05. 2022	59%	31.05.2026	800

20	Chennai - Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry	Mahabalipuram - Pondicherry (Pkg 2)	31	1,116	07.12.2023	52%	30.06.2026	460
21	Madurai - Natham - Thuvarankurichi	Madurai (km.0+000) - Chettikulam (km 7+040) of Madurai-Natham Section(PKG-1)	7	804	05.11.2018	100%	Completed on 06.04.2023	790
22	Madurai - Natham - Thuvarankurichi	Chettikulam - Natham section of NH-785	29	838	05.11.2018	100%	Completed on 05.02.2024	641
23	Madurai - Natham - Thuvarankurichi	Natham - Thuvarankurichi	24	528	28.02.2020	100%	Completed on 23.01.2023	511
24	Mumbai - Kanyakumari	Remaining Works of Kerala / Tamil Nadu Border - Kanyakumari section of NH-66	24	1,564	03.08.2023	65%	30.04.2026	740
		Total Bharatmala (A)	**674**	**28,944**				**17,210**
Projects under Peripheral Connectivity & Other Economic Corridor (OEC) - NHDP								
1	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal (NH-4) - Package 1	5	1,389	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	107
2	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port- Maduravoyal (NH-4) - Package 2	5	1,617	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	96
3	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port- Maduravoyal (NH-4)- Package 3	4	1,299	23.11.2023	13%	20.02.2027	85
4	Peripheral Connectivity Road - 52 (PC)	Construction of new 4-lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port -Maduravoyal (NH-4)- Package 4	6	1,205	23.11.2023	4%	20.02.2027	28
5	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Viluppuram (Km 0+000) - Puducherry (Km 29+000) Section of NH-32)	29	1,358	25.11.2021	98%	Completed on 23.02.2025	1,045
6	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Puducherry (Km 29+000) - Poondiyankuppam (Km 67+000) Section of NH-332)	38	1,588	15.11.2021	99%	completed on 15.10.2025	903
7	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Poondiankuppam - Sattanathapuram km 67+000 - km 123+800 of NH-32	57	2,566	20.01.2022	100%	Completed on 09.12.2024	1,788
8	Villupuram - Nagapattinam	Sattanathapuram- Nagapattinam (Design Ch Km 123+800 - Km 180+624) section of NH-32	56	2,900	05.10.2020	75%	31.03.2026	1,380

9	Trichy - Dindigul - Kumili	Remaining works of Dindigul - Theni - Kumili, NH-183	44	389	09.09.2019	98%	Completed on 25.01.2023 (640m pending due to LA issue Vakkampatti village)	360
10	Coimbatore - Madurai	Oddhanchatram - Madathukulam, NH-83	45	1,608	05.10.2020	100%	Completed on 27.01.2024	1,021
11	Coimbatore - Madurai	Madathukulam - Pollachi, NH-83	50	1,472	04.12.2020	92%	30.04.2026	1,014
12	Coimbatore - Madurai	Kamalapuram - Oddanchatram, NH-83	37	1,319	21.01.2021	85%	31.03.2026	560
13	Trichy - Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram	Remaining works of Trichy - Karaikudi, NH-336, 36, 536 & including Trichy Bypass, NH-83	13	167	12.09.2019	100%	Completed on 15.10.2023	136
14	Krishnagiri - Tindivanam	Remaining works of Tindivanam - Krishnagiri	182	697	04.11.2019	100%	Completed on 31.07.2024	575
15	Trichy - Chidambaram	Trichirapalli (Km.0+000) - Kallagam (Km.38+700) Section of NH-227	39	1,502	01.03.2019	100%	Completed on 15.06.2023	1,180
16	Trichy - Chidambaram	Kallagam (Km.38+700) - Meensurutti (Km.98.433) Section of NH-227	60	1,499	23.04.2019	100%	Completed on 31.12.2022	1,060
17	Trichy - Chidambaram	Meensurutti (Km. 98+433) - Chidambarm (Km.129+965.) Section of NH-227	32	886	23.04.2019	100%	Completed on 15.02.2024	439
18	Chennai - Tiruthani - Tirupati	Remaining Works of 4 lane bypasses Thanner Kulam Thozur Sevapeta and Veppampattu from km 50+900 - km 61+470 of NH-205 as Balance work of Tirupathi-Tiruttani-Chennai Section (Tiruvallur Bypass) in Tamil Nadu	18	700	21.09.2022	98%	31.12.2025	573
19	Nagapattinam - Thanjavur	Nagapattinam Thanjavur section of NH-67 (Terminated)	65	555	05.05.2021	100%	Completed on 31.03.2024	478
		Total PC & OEC (B)	**784**	**24,716**				**12,826**
		Total (A+B)	**1,458**	**53,660**				**30,036**

STATEMENT-III

Status of the 4-lane projects from Kamalapuram to Pollachi section of NH-83

Sl. No.	Name Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Length (Km)	Appointed Date	Physical Progress (%) as on 30.11.2025	Length completed as on 30.11.2025	Scheduled Revised date of completion	Remarks
1	4-laning of Kamalapuram - Oddanchatram section of NH-83	1319	37	21.01.2021	85%	32	31.03.2026	Work in Progress
2	4-laning of Oddanchatram - Madathukulam section of NH-83	1608	45	05.10.2020	100%	45	Completed on 27.01.2024	Work completed
3	4-laning of Madathukulam - Pollachi section of NH-83	1772	50	04.12.2020	92%	47	30.04.2026	Work in Progress
	Total	**4699**	**132**					

DEVELOPMENT OF SABEYA AIRFIELD

1971. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the development of Sabeya Airfield (Hathuwa) after its inclusion under the UDAN Scheme and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government did not include Sabeya Airfield in the bidding scheme for operating small aircraft despite various representations and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to include the said Airfield in future bidding rounds under UDAN and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Sabeya (Hathua) airstrip, Bihar is available in the tentative list of unserved airstrips/airports in the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) document.;

As per provisions of the UDAN Scheme, revival / up-gradation of unserved and underserved airports is undertaken upon its identification through valid bid and award to the Selected Airline Operator (SAO). None of the airlines have submitted any proposal to operate RCS flights from Sabeya airstrip till the completion of five bidding rounds conducted so far. Thus, the airstrip has not been taken up for its revival under the scheme.;

If an airline submits a bid for routes connecting Sabeya Airstrip in future bidding rounds, the same may be considered as per UDAN scheme provisions.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

1972. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state the details of target and achievements made so far under Swachh Bharat Mission as on 15.11.2025, State-wise?

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

Sanitation is a State Subject. Government of India had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October 2019, by providing access to toilets to all the rural households. During the period of five years from 2014-15 to 2019-20, as reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), more than 10 Crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were constructed across the country. States/UTs had declared themselves as ODF on 2nd October, 2019.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II was launched in April, 2020 and is being implemented from 2020-21 to 2025-26, with the focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover the villages with solid and liquid waste management and ensuring visual cleanliness i.e. converting the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model) villages. As on 15.11.2025, as per the data recorded by the States/UTs on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) 4,85,510 villages have declared themself as ODF Plus (Model) village under SBM(G) Phase II. State/UTs wise data for this is enclosed as **Statement.**

Further, as per data recorded by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G), the total number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed (2014 onwards till 15.11.2025) are 11.98 crores and 2.65 lakhs respectively. As on 15.11.2025, 5.25 lakh villages are reported to have been covered with Solid Waste Management (SWM) arrangement and

5.39 lakh villages are reported to have been covered with Liquid Waste Management (LWM) arrangements.

STATEMENT

ODF Plus (Model) village under SBM(G) Phase II

S. No.	State/UT Name	Total Villages	Total ODF Plus (Model) declared villages
1	A & N Islands	265	224
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,995	9,592
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,134	1,055
4	Assam	25,368	23,531
5	Bihar	37,138	34,307
6	Chhattisgarh	19,643	18,383
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	98
8	Goa	373	325
9	Gujarat	17,973	13,737
10	Haryana	6,618	4,889
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,618	14,503
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	6,173
13	Jharkhand	29,322	7,820
14	Karnataka	26,484	9,261
15	Kerala	1,435	1,372
16	Ladakh	240	238
17	Lakshadweep	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,043	50,609
19	Maharashtra	40,247	33,979
20	Manipur	2,567	26
21	Meghalaya	6,466	487
22	Mizoram	646	619
23	Nagaland	1,425	600
24	Odisha	46,928	44,656
25	Puducherry	91	37
26	Punjab	11,977	2,219
27	Rajasthan	43,463	42,492
28	Sikkim	400	400
29	Tamil Nadu	11,739	11,567
30	Telangana	9,773	9,542
31	Tripura	765	763
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,174	93,788

33	Uttarakhand	14,967	14,887
34	West Bengal	38,343	33,321
		5,86,944	**4,85,510**

चंदौली में एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) योजना

1973. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह :

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

(क) क्या आकांक्षी जिला चंदौली में जिला स्तरीय केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आकांक्षी जिलों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए चंदौली में एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) योजना के अंतर्गत किसी उत्पाद की पहचान की है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में संबंधित उद्योगों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आकांक्षी जिलों के लिए कोई विशेष पैकेज या अतिरिक्त राजसहायता प्रदान की है और यदि हां, तो चंदौली जिले को अब तक कितना लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है;

(घ) एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में महिला उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आकांक्षी जिला चंदौली में कौन सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और उक्त योजनाओं से कितनी महिलाएं लाभान्वित हुई हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा चंदौली जिले में नई औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक भूमि, ऋण सुविधाएं या बाजार संपर्क जैसी अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) और (ख): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, चंदौली में आकांक्षी जिले में ज़री जरदोज़ी और काले चावल की पहचान ओडीओपी उत्पाद के रूप में की गई है। इस स्कीम के तहत, 156 एमएसएमई इकाइयाँ स्थापित की गई है।

(ग) : i. सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म-उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), एक क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी कार्यक्रम, क्रियान्वित करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में स्थानीय रोजगार और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है। आकांक्षी जिलों में लाभार्थियों के लिए, एक विशेष श्रेणी लाभार्थी समूह के रूप में, क्रमश: 25% और 15% की नियमित सब्सिडी की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी 35% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25% है।

विगत 3 वर्षों के दौरान चंदौली जिले में पीएमईजीपी के तहत सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म इकाइयाँ, संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी, अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन की संख्या निम्नानुसार हैं:-

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म इकाइयों की संख्या	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)	अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन
1	2022-23	162	7.86	1296
2	2023-24	90	5.98	720
3	2024-25	50	3.23	400

ii. एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) के तहत आकांक्षी जिलों के लिए उच्चतम भारत सरकार अनुदान प्रदान किया गया है। इसमें 5.00 करोड़ रुपए से 10.00 करोड़ रुपए तक की परियोजना लागत के 80% तक और 10.00 करोड़ रुपए से 30.00 करोड़ रुपए तक की परियोजना लागत पर 70% तक भारत सरकार के अनुदान का प्रावधान है।

iii. राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना के अनुसार मुख्यमंत्री युवा उद्यमी विकास मिशन (सीएम युवा योजना) के तहत, गैर-आकांक्षी जिलों के लाभार्थियों के 10%-15% योगदान की तुलना में, आकांक्षी जिलों के लाभार्थियों से 10% शेयर लिया जाता है।

(घ) : सरकार ने एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में महिला उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जो निम्न प्रकार से है:

I. उद्यम पंजीकरण (यूआर) और उद्यम असिस्ट पोर्टल (यूएपी) पर महिला-स्वामित्व वाले एमएसएमई के लिए विशेष अभियान।

II. महिला उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए, सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति सीपीएसई/मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा वार्षिक खरीद का 3% अनिवार्य रूप से महिला-स्वामित्व वाले सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों से करने का अधिदेश देती है।

III. सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम के तहत महिला उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, सूक्ष्म और लघु महिला उद्यमियों हेतु निम्नलिखित दो प्रावधान शुरू किए गए हैं, जो दिनांक 01.12.2022 से प्रभावी है:

क. अन्यों के लिए 75% गारंटी कवरेज की तुलना में 90% तक गारंटी कवरेज; और

ख. वार्षिक गारंटी फीस में 10% छूट

i. कुल पीएमईजीपी लाभार्थियों में से, 39% महिलाएँ हैं और उन्हें गैर-विशेष श्रेणी (25% तक) की तुलना में अधिक सब्सिडी (35%) प्रदान की जाती है। वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 (दिनांक 08.1.22025 तक) की अवधि के दौरान पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के तहत चंदौली जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सहायता प्राप्त महिला उद्यमियों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है:

क्र.सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म इकाइयों की संख्या**	**संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)**	**अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन**
1	2022-23	59	2.88	472
2	2023-24	37	2.95	296
3	2024-25	16	0.98	128

ii. महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता बढ़ाने के लिए, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय कॅयर विकास योजना के तहत 'कौशल उन्नयन और महिला कॅयर योजना' क्रियान्वित करता है, जो कॅयर क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिला कारीगरों के कौशल विकास की और लक्ष्यंकित एक विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम है।

iii.खरीद और विपणन सहायता स्कीम के तहत व्यापार मेलों में महिला उद्यमियों की भागीदारी पर, अन्य उद्यमियों के लिए 80% की तुलना में, महिला उद्यमियों को 100% सब्सिडी दी गई है।

iv. एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने, 18 व्यवसायों में महिलाओं सहित कार्यरत पारंपरिक कारीगरों और शिल्पियों को लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए, दिनांक 17.09.2023 को 'पीएम विश्वकर्मा' स्कीम का शुभारंभ किया है।

v. मंत्रालय ने, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के साथ मौजूदा और आकांक्षी महिला उद्यमियों के मध्य जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए, 'यशस्विनी' अभियान की शुरुआत की है, ताकि उन्हें हेंडहोल्डिंग, मेंटरशिप और क्षमता निर्माण के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

vi. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति हब (एनएसएसएच) स्कीम के तहत, चंदौली जिले से 24 महिला एससी/एसटी लाभार्थियों सहित, उत्तर प्रदेश से 4,917 महिला एससी/एसटी लाभार्थी है।

vii. राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, महिला उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए राज्य की निम्नलिखित स्कीमें क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं:

1) मुख्यमंत्री युवा स्व-रोजगार योजना- 85 लाभार्थी
2) ओडीओपी योजना- 41 लाभार्थी
3) पीएम विश्वकर्मा श्रम सम्मान योजना- 211 लाभार्थी
4) ओडीओपी प्रशिक्षण और टूल किट योजना- 1235 लाभार्थी।
5) मुख्यमंत्री युवा उद्यमी विकास मिशन (सीएम युवा योजना)- 299 लाभार्थी
6) एससी/एसटी नियोजित प्रशिक्षण योजना- 263 लाभार्थी
7) ओबीसी प्रशिक्षण योजना- 86 लाभार्थी

(ड): राज्य सरकार बिल्ड, ओन एंड ओपरेट (बीओओ) मॉडल के आधार पर निजी औद्योगिक विकास योजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है।

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

1974. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) the most common causes of Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs) in India as per NCRB data during the last five years;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such accidents, including enforcement of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019;

(c) whether the Government has taken initiatives to establish Highway Trauma Care Centres (HTCCs) across National Highways to provide timely medical assistance to accident victims;

(d) if so, the number of such centres sanctioned and operational as on date, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Ministry has formulated any integrated scheme with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and AIIMS network to ensure that every 100 km stretch of National Highway is covered under trauma care facilities within the Golden Hour and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Cause-wise Cases Reported, Persons injured and died in Road Accidents during 2019-2023 is annexed as per **Statement-I**.

(b): Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4E's i.e. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken for road safety in the country as detailed at **Statement-II**.

(c) to (e): Government in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has undertaken National Programme for Prevention & Management of Trauma and Burn Injuries (NPPMT&BI), which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Tertiary Care Programme. During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) under the scheme, total 196 Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) were sanctioned in Government Hospitals/ Medical Colleges across the country. The overall objective of the scheme is to bring down preventable deaths due to road accidents, including on National Highways, by developing a Pan-India trauma care network.

STATEMENT-I

Cause-wise Cases Reported of Road Accidents during 2019-2023

Sl No	Causes	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	No. of Cases
1	Dangerous/Over-taking/Careless/etc	1,12,519	86,268	1,03,629	1,10,440	1,10,064
2	Over speeding	2,60,898	2,15,159	2,40,828	2,79,674	2,84,733
3	Driving under influence of drug/alcohol	7,366	7,996	7,718	7,130	7,895
4	Physical fatigue of Drivers	2,749	2,011	2,057	1,802	2,762
5	Defect in Mechanical condition of Motor Vehicle	4,134	4,768	4,306	3,093	3,243
6	Animal Crossing	3,540	4,261	3,554	3,342	3,487
7	Weather condition	11,303	8,664	11,110	9,973	9,669
8	Lack of road infrastructure	2,361	2,248	2,443	1,593	2,594

9	Vehicles Parking at road shoulders	2,935	2,504	2,771	3,893	3,110
11	Causes not known	7,803	6,708	5,577	5,694	6,328
12	Other Causes	21,788	14,209	19,123	20,134	30,144
	Total	4,37,396	3,54,796	4,03,116	4,46,768	4,64,029

STATEMENT-II

Details of various initiatives taken by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for road safety: -

(1) Education:

i. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country. Recently revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. Additionally, incentives have been introduced for setting up Automated Testing Stations (ATS) in conjunction with Driving Training Institutes (DTIs) under the Training-Testing Cluster approach.

ii. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.

iii. Observance of National Road Safety Month every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

(2) Engineering:

2.1. Road engineering:

i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.

ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.

iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.

iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.

v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.

vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.

ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.

iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies:-

For M1 category vehicles:

a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.

b. Manual Override for central locking system

c. Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

a. Reverse Parking Alert System

iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.

vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness

certificate by ATSs. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.

vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.

viii. Formulated a Scheme to set up one model Inspection & Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.

ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.

x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.

xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor

vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

xiii. Published rules for Active safety features in Medium and Heavy Duty vehicles, which provide for Braking System including Anti-lock Braking, Endurance Braking System for M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 and Quadricycle (effective for new models from 1st January, 2027 and for existing models from 1st October, 2027), and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) including Vehicle Stability Function (VSF), Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS), Driver Drowsiness and Attention Warning Systems, Blind Spot Information Systems and Moving off Information Systems for M2, M3, N2 and N3 categories of vehicles (effective for new models from 1st October, 2027 and for existing models from 1st January, 2028).

(3) Enforcement:

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology. Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the

enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk & high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions cities having a population of more than one million in the country and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Government has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore (on first come first serve basis).

iv. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency care:

i. Revised the scheme guidelines (named as Rah-Veer) for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital. As per the scheme, the reward for Rah-Veer has been increased to Rs. 25,000/- from Rs. 5,000/-.

ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs.2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.

iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025.

INTEGRATION OF COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY

1975. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether any studies have been carried out on the long-term impact of reduced technical minimum load requirements on the lifespan and efficiency of the existing coal-fired power plants in light of the commendable Government initiatives to enhance the share of renewable energy in the India’s total energy generation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether remedial measures are being considered by the Government to address such potential impacts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any plans to introduce or promote hybrid technologies that can integrate the existing coal-fired power plants with renewable energy sources to ensure optimum efficiency and consistent power supply, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has carried out various flexibility studies on the long-term impact of reduced technical minimum load requirement of the existing coal-fired Thermal Power Plants (TPPs), in association with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) / National & International partners. These studies indicate that 40% Minimum Technical Load (MTL) operation result in accelerate wear of components (particularly rotating components) and also reduces life of key pressure-part along with their efficiency. This impacts the lifespan and efficiency in long-term as:

- Efficiency degradation;
- Increase in creep–fatigue;
- Accelerated corrosion and erosion;
- Higher risk of fatigue-related failures;
- Increase in Equivalent Forced Outage Rate (EFOR);
- Increase in Gross Heat Rate;
- Higher auxiliary power consumption;

- Reduced combustion efficiency at low loads.

(b): The CEA has prepared several remedial & mitigation measures to address such potential impacts on existing coal-fired plants from reduced technical minimum load (TML) / flexible operation. These measures aim to ensure operational safety, maintain flame stability & combustion quality, and minimize stress on boiler and turbine systems, thereby reducing equipment damage and efficiency losses at low load. The key measures include retrofits in the existing system as below:

- Implementation of Automation
- Optimization of control systems
- Installation of scanner for proper flame detection
- Installation/ use of steam coil air-preheaters (APH)
- Improved condition monitoring of boiler, turbine etc.
- Optimisation of Auxiliaries

Further, Generating Companies (GENCOs) have been advised to adopt unit-specific retrofits rather than a ‘one-size-fits-all’, taking into account plant age, design parameters, coal quality and vintage so as to limit undue stress on plant equipment during flexible operation.

(c): Ministry of Power has issued a comprehensive policy on 07.11.2025 for co-firing of 5-7% blend of bio-mass pellets [including torrefied charcoal made from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)] in Coal Based Power Plants along with coal, after assessing the technical feasibility.

POST-HARVEST LOSSES

1976. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:
SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:
SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) the quantum of post-harvest losses of agricultural and horticultural commodities in the country including in North Eastern regions during the last ten years, year-wise and commodity-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and projects supported for the development of post-harvest infrastructure, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the new initiatives being planned to significantly expand food processing capacity and modern storage to minimize wastage and increase farmers' income?

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

(a): To assess the post-harvest losses in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had commissioned two studies through Indian Council for Agricultural Research – Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (ICAR-CIPHET), 2015 with reference year 2012-14 and NABARD Consultancy Service Pvt. Ltd (NABCONS), 2022 with reference year 2020-22. Since, the ICAR-CIPHET study had not captured category-wise and State-wise quantity losses of agricultural commodities whereas in the NABCONS study the total estimated percentage loss at the State level had been reported. Thus, the

State-wise information of estimated percentage loss is placed at **Statement-I** and the category wise quantity loss of Post-Harvest losses of various agricultural produce in India is as under:

Crops/ Commodities	Estimated Quantity Loss
	As per NABCONS study (million MT) (2022)
Cereals	12.49
Pulses	1.37
Oil Seeds	2.11
Fruits	7.36
Vegetables	11.97
Plantation Crops (including sugarcane and & Spices	30.59
Livestock produce (milk, meat and fish)	3.01
Egg*	7363

*For eggs, production in million numbers and price per eggs were taken

(b) and (c): MoFPI through implementation of various initiatives and schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) aims for the overall development of food processing sector. Under various component of the aforementioned schemes, the MoFPI provides financial assistance for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. The infrastructure created and assistance provided aims at providing better returns to farmers, creation of employment opportunities, reducing wastage, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

MoFPI implements Central Sector umbrella scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) since 2017-18 across the country. The

components scheme under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Parks (MFP scheme- discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021), (ii) Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure (iii) Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC scheme), (iv) Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC scheme), (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (CBFL scheme- discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021) and (vi) Operation Greens (OG scheme).

The schemes are demand driven and proposals are invited by floating Expression of Interest from time to time based on availability of funds. Under these component schemes, MoFPI provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects thereby creating both processing and preservation infrastructure facilities including cold chain infrastructure. The facilities created under the component schemes help in preservation & processing of raw farm produce and efficient transport of raw & finished processed food products thereby reducing post-harvest losses of farm produce.

A total of 1619 projects have been sanctioned across the country since inception under PMKSY, out of which 1181 projects have been completed as on 31st October, 2025. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) of MoFPI is a demand-driven scheme and funds are not allocated state-wise under the scheme. Details of projects supported under PMKSY state-wise and year-wise is placed at **Statement-II.**

MoFPI provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country under PMFME Scheme. The support is provided for potential entrepreneurs for all the products including One District One Product (ODOP) products under PMFME Scheme across the country. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with total outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores. As of 31st October 2025, 3,86,686 applications have been sent to banks and out of which 1,62,744 loans have been sanctioned with term loan amount of Rs. 13.23 thousand crores. Seed Capital support of Rs. 1244.95 Crore has been sanctioned for 3,65,935 women SHG members.

PLIFPI Scheme of MoFPI is intended, inter alia, to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. The scheme is being implemented over a six-year period from 2021-22 to 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crores. By 31st October 2025, 170 applications have been approved under this scheme, with beneficiaries reporting investment of ₹9,032 crore and receiving incentive of ₹2162.553 crore.

STATEMENT-I

State Wise Post-Harvest Losses

Andhra Pradesh	
Product	**Overall Total Loss (%)**
Bajra	5.07
Banana	9.33
Black gram	5.56
Cashew nut	4.82
Chickpea	5.71
Chilli	7.06
Citrus	7.97

Assam	
Product	**Overall Total Loss (%)**
Cabbage	7.38
Egg	6.05
Meat	3.44
Mushroom	4.48
Paddy	6.07
Pineapple	7.11
Poultry Meat	6.61

Chhattisgarh	
Product	**Overall Total Loss (%)**
Bottlegourd	6.77
Guava	13.79
Paddy	3.92
Radish	6.66

Gujarat	
Product	**Overall Total Loss (%)**

Coconut	4.32
Cottonseed	3.03
Egg	5.47
Green gram	6.17
Groundnut	6.58
Inland fish	4.68
Maize	5.98
Mango	7.9
Marine fish	8.5
Milk	0.58
Muskmelon	7.42
Paddy	5.73
Papaya	6.58
Pomegranate	8.69
Poultry Meat	7.39
Sorghum	5.67
Tapioca	N/A
Tomato	12.36
Turmeric	4.97

Radish	5.14

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Areca nut	6.44
Coconut	4.25

Bihar

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Bottlegourd	7.35
Brinjal	7.52
Cabbage	8.7
Cauliflower	6.76
Green gram	6.06
Guava	15.36
Inland fish	5.99
Maize	5.83
Mango	10.1
Okra	6.27
Paddy	4.65
Pineapple	5.89
Potato	6.11
Radish	5.11
Sugarcane	8.99
Sunflower	5.18

Green gram	5.85
Bajra	4.41
Tomato	10.97
Cottonseed	2.93
Groundnut	5.31
Okra	5.79
Sapota	7.47
Cabbage	8.39
Cauliflower	7.99
Milk	0.5
Onion	7.57
Mustard	4.38
Potato	5.18
Wheat	5.18
Maize	5.18
Beans	6.65
Brinjal	6.99
Banana	7.59
Black gram	4.8
Papaya	5.81
Paddy	4.54
Pigeon Pea	4.27

Haryana

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Bajra	3.77
Chickpea	5.66
Cottonseed	2.55
Egg	6.74
Meat	2.88
Milk	0.74
Mushroom	5.91
Mustard	4.52
Poultry Meat	4.63
Radish	7.51
Sugarcane	6.34
Sunflower	4.44
Wheat	4.37

Himachal Pradesh

Jharkhand

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Papaya	6.73

Jammu & Kashmir

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Apple	9.51
Egg	6.08
Maize	3.92

Kerala

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Areca nut	4.01
Black pepper	1.26
Cashew nut	3.07
Coconut	3.61
Egg	5.53

Karnataka

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Areca nut	4.15
Bajra	5.03
Beans	7.33
Black pepper	1.31
Capsicum	5.75
Cashew nut	3.17
Coconut	3.78
Egg	5.64
Grapes	8.02
Inland fish	4.82
Maize	4.41
Marine fish	8.97
Onion	8.7
Pigeon Pea	4.57
Pineapple	3.73

Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Apple	9.2
Capsicum	5.74
Green Pea	6.35
Mushroom	6.01
Wheat	3.32
Maize	2.27

Marine fish	8.75
Meat	2.2
Poultry Meat	5.32
Tapioca	4.8

Pomegranate	8.19
Safflower	3.1
Sorghum	5.69
Soybean	6.63
Sugarcane	4.84
Sunflower	4.22
Tomato	9.97
Turmeric	4.63

Madhya Pradesh	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Bajra	4.53
Black gram	6.73
Bottlegourd	7.46
Capsicum	4.33
Cauliflower	6.46
Chickpea	5.85
Chilli	6.29
Citrus	7.4
Coriander	6.01
Egg	6.33
Green Pea	6.27
Groundnut	6.11
Guava	14.93
Maize	6.3
Milk	0.53
Muskmelon	5.76
Mustard	4.86
Okra	5.84
Onion	8.11
Paddy	4.2
Pigeon Pea	6.43
Potato	7
Sorghum	6.76
Soybean	7.36
Tomato	11.85
Wheat	4.94

Maharashtra	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Bajra	4.21
Banana	6.06
Black gram	7.48
Chickpea	5.4
Citrus	8.79
Cottonseed	2.98
Eggs	5.55
Grapes	6.73
Green gram	5.9
Groundnut	6.16
Maize	5.3
Mango	8.61
Marine fish	8.8
Meat	2.78
Milk	0.65
Mushroom	9.24
Onion	6.78
Paddy	4.44
Pigeon Pea	6.9
Pomegranate	6.02
Poultry Meat	4.78
Safflower	3.02
Sorghum	6.16
Soybean	8.84
Sugarcane	8.61
Sunflower	4.93

Meghalaya	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Tapioca	4.99
Turmeric	5.64
Cashew nut	4.53

Nagaland	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Tapioca	5.42

Odisha	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Bottle gourd	7.57
Brinjal	7.3
Cabbage	8.08
Cauliflower	7.65
Chickpea	6.09
Egg	6.63
Green gram	6.11
Inland fish	5.68
Marine fish	9.89
Mushroom	13.64
Okra	6.25
Paddy	4.17
Tomato	13.19

Punjab	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Capsicum	4.31

Tamil Nadu	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Banana	7.47

Uttarakhand	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Apple	11.5

West Bengal	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Beans	5.48

Citrus	5.4
Green Pea	6.67
Maize	6.91
Milk	0.63
Mushroom	6.7
Muskmelon	5.48
Paddy	3.15
Potato	5.57
Sugarcane	4.38
Wheat	4.55

Rajasthan	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Bajra	5.03
Black gram	5.74
Chickpea	5.83
Coriander	5.7
Cottonseed	2.53
Greengram	6.21
Groundnut	5.03
Maize	5.81
Milk	1.35
Mustard	4.75
Sorghum	6.01
Soybean	6.54
Wheat	6.25

Beans	7.82
Black gram	5.93
Egg	6.6
Groundnut	5.31
Maize	4.39
Marine fish	9.14
Meat	3.04
Mushroom	11.03
Paddy	5.98
Poultry Meat	6.08
Sorghum	6.29
Sugarcane	8.65

Telangana	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Chilli	6.06
Citrus	7.73
Cottonseed	3.04
Egg	5.36
Green gram	6.24
Groundnut	6.67
Maize	6.51
Meat	1.61
Pigeon Pea	5.01
Poultry Meat	8.12

Milk	1.16
Paddy	2.87
Sugarcane	5.46
Wheat	2.51

Uttar Pradesh	
Product	Overall Total Loss (%)
Bajra	4.11
Black gram	6.11
Bottle gourd	6.43
Egg	6.06
Green Pea	6.34
Inland fish	4.99
Maize	5.77
Meat	2.8
Milk	1.12
Mushroom	2.74
Muskmelon	7.25
Mustard	5.97
Paddy	4
Potato	5.82
Poultry Meat	7.24
Sugarcane	6.91
Wheat	6.36

Brinjal	7.85
Cabbage	8.71
Cauliflower	7.26
Eggs	7.07
Green gram	6.24
Groundnut	7.24
Guava	15.86
Inland fish	3.79
Maize	5.42
Marine fish	8.94
Meat	2.41
Milk	1.09
Mustard	6.21
Okra	6.05
Paddy	5.14
Pineapple	5.66
Potato	5.71
Poultry Meat	5.41
Radish	6.45
Sunflower	5.21
Wheat	6.13

STATEMENT-II

Number of projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), State-wise, during the last four years and the current year

S.No	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	25	11	0	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	5	0	0
4	Assam	2	21	36	0	0
5	Bihar	0	4	3	0	0

6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	3	1	0	1
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1
10	Goa	0	0	1	0	0
11	Gujarat	0	18	4	0	2
12	Haryana	0	6	9	2	1
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	4	0	0
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	1	0	1
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	0	6	12	0	3
17	Kerala	0	8	9	2	3
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	16	6	0	0
21	Maharashtra	1	55	30	0	2
22	Manipur	0	0	3	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	3	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	0	7	7	2	2
27	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	10	4	0	0
29	Rajasthan	0	14	7	1	1
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	1	16	17	0	11
32	Telangana	0	10	23	0	1
33	Tripura	0	1	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	0	18	9	0	3
35	Uttarakhand	0	8	4	1	0
36	West Bengal	0	8	6	0	1
	Total	**5**	**258**	**215**	**8**	**36**

SEGREGATION OF FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY AND RDSS

1977. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of agricultural and non-agricultural feeders segregated and yet to be segregated in Uttar Pradesh under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), district-wise;

(b) the rural feeder-wise average hours of power supply available for agricultural consumers in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years especially in respect of the Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituency;

(c) the number of prolonged outage incidents over six hours reported on agricultural feeders, district-wise;

(d) whether audits under RDSS or feeder-monitoring systems have identified technical losses or maintenance gaps affecting farm power supply in the said State including Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituency, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures undertaken by the Government to improve feeder-level reliability, reduce transformer failure rates and ensure uninterrupted power supply during peak agricultural demand periods?

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

(a): Under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), a total of 2,212 agricultural feeders were segregated in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), a total of 1,799 feeders have been sanctioned for the State out of which 1,167 feeders have been segregated till date. District-wise details are enclosed at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of reliable electricity to the various categories of consumers including agricultural consumers is the responsibility of concerned State/ distribution utility. As reported by the State, average daily hours of supply for agriculture consumers is 10:00 hours, as per the schedule provided by UP State Load Dispatch Centre and number of prolonged outage incident over six hours reported in the agricultural feeders is Nil. Further, as reported by the State, circle-wise daily average hours of supply for agriculture consumers in Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituency are as under:

CIRCLE	**FY23**	**FY24**	**FY25**
EUDC	09:30 Hrs	09:40 Hrs	09:42 Hrs
EDC-1	09:30 Hrs	09:40 Hrs	09:42 Hrs
EDC-2	09:30 Hrs	09:40 Hrs	09:42 Hrs

(d) and (e): Under RDSS, loss reduction works have been sanctioned for States/ distribution utilities based on the action plan submitted by them on basis of analysis of losses and infrastructural requirements. Accordingly, infrastructure works worth Rs. 21,782 Cr. have been sanctioned for the State of UP. The

infrastructure works sanctioned under the scheme include developing new substation, upgradation of existing substations & Distribution Transformers, re-conductoring / upgradation of cables, feeder segregation, etc. These works have helped improve reliability of supply of power and reduce transformer failures. As a result of efforts undertaken by the Centre and the State, the AT&C (Aggregate Technical and Commercial) losses of the State have reduced from 26.78 % in FY 2021 to 19.25% in FY 2025. Also, the average daily hours of supply in rural areas of the State have increased from 17:24 hrs in FY 2023 to 21:34 hrs in FY2025.

STATEMENT

District-wise feeder segregation details

S. No.	District	Feeders segregated under DDUGJY	Feeders sanctioned under RDSS for segregation	Feeders segregated under RDSS
1	Azamgarh	49	0	0
2	Basti	23	0	0
3	Bhadohi	0	3	0
4	Fatehpur	0	170	148
5	Ghazipur	29	0	0
6	Jaunpur	0	5	0
7	Kaushambi	39	37	37
8	MAU	0	16	0
9	Mirzapur	0	3	1
10	Prayagraj	0	12	10
11	Siddharthnagar	23	0	0
12	Varanasi	35	2	2
13	Ayodhya	0	5	4
14	A-Nagar	0	0	0
15	Sultanpur	0	5	2
16	Amethi	0	5	3
17	Barabanki	0	10	10
18	Gonda	0	0	0
19	Baharaich	22	0	0

20	Balrampur	0	0	0
21	Shrawasti	0	0	0
22	Raebareilly	0	70	4
23	Unnao	0	17	2
24	Lucknow	24	0	0
25	Sitapur	0	28	4
26	Hardoi	0	33	33
27	Lakhmipur	0	12	10
28	Badaun	36	114	33
29	Bareilly	32	19	9
30	Pilibhit	16	10	0
31	Shahjahanpur	39	58	11
32	Agra	116	2	2
33	Aligagh	74	31	31
34	Auraiya	17	7	7
35	Banda	0	5	5
36	Chitrakoot	0	6	5
37	Etah	27	34	34
38	Etawah	28	12	12
39	Farrukhabad	53	1	1
40	Firozabad	89	19	19
41	Hamirpur	0	4	4
42	Hathras	103	9	9
43	Jalaun	0	16	16
44	Jhansi	0	2	2
45	Kannauj	25	1	1
46	Kanpur Dehat	23	8	8
47	Kanpur Nagar	14	23	23
48	Kasganj	0	25	23
49	Lalitpur	0	0	0
50	Mahoba	0	5	5
51	Mainpuri	66	1	1
52	Mathura	56	17	17
53	Meerut	166	73	56
54	Baghpat	124	33	33
55	Ghaziabad	40	2	2
56	Noida	4	0	0
57	Bulandshahr	95	200	119
58	Hapur	90	55	43
59	Moradabad	51	41	26
60	Bijnor	103	113	91
61	Rampur	36	36	30

62	Sambhal	30	66	56
63	Amroha	105	60	59
64	Saharanpur	130	141	19
65	Muzaffarnagar	125	76	50
66	Shamli	55	41	35
Total		**2,212**	**1,799**	**1,167**

PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL

1978. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to launch a Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the targets being set by the Government for the usage/blending of SAF;

(c) the organisations such as PSUs, private companies and research institutions currently involved in SAF research in the country;

(d) the manner in which the proposed policy would help in speeding up commercialisation of technologies required for the production and adoption of SAF;

(e) whether the Government is considering any Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models for the said production of SAF in view of the high investments required for SAF research and production and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the ways in which the policy proposes to address feedstock challenges for SAF production; and

(g) the manner in which SAF would help India align with the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) goals of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)?

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

(a) to (g): The Government has initiated steps for formulation of a Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) Policy/Guidelines.

The Government has approved indicative blending targets of 1% by 2027, 2% by 2028 and 5% by 2030 for SAF in traditional ATF, initially for international flights.Public sector Oil Marketing Companies are actively engaged in achieving the stated blending targets.

Various companies/PSUs namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Limited, Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, CSIR Indian Institute of Petroleum, Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited, Indian Institute of Petroleum etc. are currently working on SAF production/research.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has adopted Carbon Offsetting & Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) as a global market-based measure to reduce emissions from international aviation which require offsetting of emissions above a baseline value.

Airlines can either use SAF or offset their emissions by purchasing carbon credits from ICAO approved Emissions Unit Programmes. SAF offers a direct

pathway to emission reduction by lowering the lifecycle carbon footprint of aviation fuel. When airlines adopt CORSIA Eligible SAF (CORSIA Eligible Fuel) certified against ICAO's sustainability standards and verified through Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV), they can claim these reductions as substitutes for carbon credits, thereby decreasing their offsetting obligations under the scheme.

हर घर को बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की योजनाएं

1979. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक घर तक बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए क्या योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने ग्रामीण परिवारों को सुरक्षित और नियमित विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान की गई है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा विद्युत आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत कटौती को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति में सुधार तथा ग्रिड का सुदृढ़ीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तैयार की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय होने के नाते, सभी उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत की आपूर्ति में सुधार और ग्रिड सुदृढ़ीकरण की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत वितरण यूटिलिटी की होती है।

भारत सरकार ने दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस) और प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता दी है, ताकि उन्हें ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी घरों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सके।

जैसा कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2018 तक देश के सभी बसे हुए गैर-विद्युतीकृत जनगणना गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया था। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत और उसके बाद सौभाग्य के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सूचना के अनुसार, दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2019 तक सभी इच्छुक घरों का विद्युतीकरण पूरा कर लिया गया था। सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान कुल 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया था। ये दोनों स्कीमें दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो चुकी हैं।

भारत सरकार जुलाई, 2021 में शुरू की गई संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) की चल रही स्कीम के अंतर्गत, सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को और अधिक सहायता दे रही है। इसके अलावा, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान) के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से कमजोर आदिवासी समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी पहचाने गए घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के अंतर्गत आदिवासी घरों को स्कीम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युत कनेक्शन दिया जा रहा है। अब तक, 13.65 लाख घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 6,521 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 2.68 लाख घरों का अब तक विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

(ग) और (घ): भारत सरकार ने अलग-अलग स्कीमों जैसे (क) डीडीयूजीजेवाई, जिसके अंतर्गत सभी गांवों में विद्युत पहुंचाने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केंद्रीय

सहायता प्रदान की; (ख) आईपीडीएस, जिसके अंतर्गत शहरी क्षेत्रों में वितरण नेटवर्क के सुदृढ़ीकरण को विद्युत वितरण की एक प्रमुख पहल के रूप में अपनाया और (ग) सौभाग्य, जिसके तहत घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया, को धन के आवंटन के माध्यम से वितरण यूटिलिटी द्वारा वितरण अवसंरचना के उन्नयन और निर्माण की सुविधा प्रदान की है। देश की वितरण प्रणाली के सुदृढ़ीकरण पर इन तीनों स्कीमों के अंतर्गत कुल मिलाकर 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे।

आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत, इसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालन रूप से कुशल वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करना है। यह स्कीम नेटवर्क सुदृढ़ीकरण और प्रणाली स्वचालन सहित वितरण नेटवर्क के उन्नयन में परिणामोन्मुखी निवेश के माध्यम से वितरण क्षेत्र में तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक हानियों में सुधार पर केंद्रित है। स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों सहित वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों के लिए 2.83 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है। स्वीकृत कार्यों में नए/उन्नयतीकृत सबस्टेशन/वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर, कृषि फीडर पृथक्करण, कंडक्टरों का उन्नयन, घरेलू विद्युतीकरण कार्य आदि शामिल हैं।

HIGH AIR FARES ON NORTH EASTERN STATES ROUTES

1980. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any request or representation from the North Eastern States regarding unusually high air fares on routes connecting North Eastern States to other major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regulate or rationalise airfares on these routes to ensure affordability for passengers and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to increase flight frequency and improve airline connectivity to North Eastern States from major cities of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering any long-term measures to stabilise airfare fluctuations in the North-Eastern region; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the proposed road map for the same?

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

(a) to (c): Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and airlines have the flexibility to determine their airfares based on their operational needs, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The pricing of airfares is subject to dynamic fluctuations influenced by the fundamental economic forces of supply and demand. Various determinants such as current seat occupancy, fuel costs, aircraft capacity, seasonal fluctuations and other relevant factors significantly impact airline ticket pricing.;

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), on receiving concern regarding high airfare to/from Imphal, conducted meeting with the scheduled domestic airlines viz. Indigo, Air India Express & Alliance Air operating to/from Imphal on 06th Nov, 2025.

During meeting, it was advised to airlines to moderate the airfares keeping passengers' interest in mind and to rationalize their tariff sheets to be transparent and user-friendly. Airlines were also advised to ensure effective utilization of all available seats while maintaining fare affordability.

(d) to (f): During aforementioned meeting, airlines were also advised to consider increasing capacity in order to ensure uninterrupted travel and smoother passenger movement.

Furthermore, under the Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), a total of 164 priority routes have been awarded for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter operations in the North Eastern States, out of which 90 routes have been operationalised. Under the scheme, 7 Airports and 2 Heliports have been operationalized in the North Eastern Region.

To further strengthen and expand regional air connectivity, the Government has announced the launch of the modified UDAN Scheme to increase regional connectivity to 120 new destinations across the country, to cater to 4 crore passengers over the next 10 years. The scheme will also support helipads and smaller airports in hilly, aspirational, and North East region districts. The scheme is currently at the formulation stage.

CSR ACTIVITIES BY OIL PSUS

1981. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:
DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

(a) whether the Government has any details of CSR activities undertaken by all Oil PSUs across the country during the last five years as on date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;

(c) the total amount of funds spent on each CSR activities during the last three years, company-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the benefit derived/consequential benefits achieved through these CSR activities?

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

(a) to (d): Oil & Gas Public Sector companies undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives and care for the Elderly & Differently-abled Persons. CSR is a Board-driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, approve, execute, and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee.The details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding spent by Oil PSUs State-wise, company-wise, activities-wise are available on the respective websites of major public sector petroleum companies i.e. www.ongcindia.com, www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com, www.gailonline.com, www.oil-india.com. CSR

activities yield significant benefits for the society along with consequential impact on the under-privileged communities especially in the rural, backward, aspirational and underdeveloped regions on the thrust areas specified in schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013.

CREDIT-LINKED CAPITAL SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION

1982. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the details on the total number of micro and small enterprises that have availed benefits under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Upgradation during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details on the total amount of subsidy disbursed under the scheme during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has plans to expand or modify the scope of CLCSS in view of emerging technologies, green energy adoption and Industry 4.0 requirements, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has set up monitoring and grievance redressal mechanisms to ensure the timely processing of applications and the disbursal of subsidies to MSMEs under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS) Scheme launched on 1 October 2000 aimed at facilitating technology up-gradation in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing an upfront capital subsidy of 15 percent to the MSEs on institutional finance availed by them. It was in operation till 31.03.2020 only. Since inception, the scheme benefitted around 87,989 units by providing them with total capital subsidy of Rs 5685.87 crore since its inception. Government is providing financial support for procurement of equipment/machinery through schemes such as Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme (MCGS-MSME) for credit facility upto Rs. 100 crore , Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (SCLCSS) under National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Hub (NSSH) etc.

(c): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is supporting digital empowerment of MSME through digital registration under Udyam, training in Tool Rooms Technology Centres for technology adoption, incubation of new ideas and technologies through MSME Innovative Scheme and MSE Green Investment for Financing Transformation scheme for promoting investment in green technologies. Components of financial incentives, capacity building and awareness are suitably embedded in the design of the above Government funded schemes. On technological intervention and adoption of Industry 4.0 initiatives taken by Government inter-alia, include scheme for "Enhancement of

Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector for setting up of 4 Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Centres These includes: Centre for Industry 4.0 Lab Pune, IITD-AIA Foundation for Smart Manufacturing, IIT Delhi; 1-4.0 India @ IISc, Bengaluru; Smart Manufacturing Demo & Development Cell, CMTI, Bengaluru.

(d): The scheme was operational in digital mode. To ensure the timely processing of applications and the disbursal of subsidies to MSMEs, CHAMPIONS portal was launched to cover many aspects of e-governance including redressal of grievances and handholding of MSMEs.

CONSTRUCTION OF REVOLVING RESTAURANT ON NEW ZUARI BRIDGE

1983. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the Government is constructing an observatory tower as well as a revolving restaurant over the new Zuari Bridge, also known as Manohar Sethu, if so, the reasons for the need or importance of having such a tower and a restaurant;

(b) the estimated cost separately for construction of the tower and the restaurant respectively;

(c) the mode of getting people/customers to visit the actual site of the tower and the restaurant either by road, air or ferry boat considering that the Zuari River flows beneath the bridge;

(d) the location of parking for the vehicles bringing people to the site; and

(e) the date by which the construction is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has not sanctioned the work for construction of Observatory tower as well as a revolving restaurant over the new Zuari Bridge. However, on the request of the State Government of Goa, the Central Government has conveyed in-principle NOC to the State Government of Goa for leasing out the Government land for the construction of observatory tower including cafeteria, non-revolving restaurant and observatory gallery at the new Zuari Bridge under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode.

As per details provided by the State Government of Goa, the scheduled date for completion of the proposed observatory towers and restaurant along with other facilities is 31.03.2031.

MEGA FOOD PARKS PROJECTS UNDER PMKSY

1984. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:
SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the list of Mega Food Parks projects approved, the expected time of project completion, and their operational status under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) since inception.

(b) the details of the total project cost of each Mega Food Park, and the total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and released to each of these Mega Food Parks;

(c) the details of the total private investment received in each of these Mega Food Parks, Park -wise; and

(d) the details of the total employment generated by each of these Mega Food Parks , Park -wise?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries was implementing Mega Food Park Scheme (MFPS), a component scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), from 2008 to 31.03.2021. The responsibility of execution, ownership and management of the Mega Food Park (MFP) vests with the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Implementing Agency (IA). As per the scheme guidelines 30 months timeline has been provided for completing projects from the date of final approval. MFP scheme has already been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021 with provision for committed liabilities only.

The details of Mega Food Parks approved including total project cost, amount of financial assistance sanctioned and released, private investment received, employment generated in respect of each Mega Food Park are at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of 41 Mega Food Park Projects approved under the Mega Food Park Scheme as on 30.11.2025

Sr. No.	SPV/ IA Name	District	State/UT	Project Cost (INR in Cr)	Approved Grant (INR in Cr)	Private Investment (INR in Cr)	Released Grant (INR in Cr)	Status	Employment
1	Srini Food Park Pvt Ltd	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	121.1	49.92	71.18	49.92	Operational	17200
2	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt Ltd	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	122.6	50	72.6	44.53	Operational	4075
3	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC)	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	112.94	50	62.94	37.65	Under Implementation	3000
4	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Papum Pare	Arunachal Pradesh	73.02	43.25	29.77	12.02	Under Implementation	26
5	North East Mega Food Park Ltd	Nalbari	Assam	84.96	48.84	36.12	48.84	Operational	1747
6	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	180.57	45.4	135.17	12.25	Under Implementation	636
7	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Khagaria	Bihar	120.13	41.9	78.23	34.8	Under Implementation	1510
8	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	96.58	43.96	52.62	39.57	Operational	240
9	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Surat	Gujarat	121.86	46.69	75.17	46.69	Operational	600
10	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Mehsana	Gujarat	151.05	50	101.05	50	Operational	636
11	Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED)	Rohtak	Haryana	179.75	50	129.75	28.7	Under Implementation	6500
12	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC)	Sonipat	Haryana	155.58	44.94	110.64	33.85	Operational	525
13	Cremica Food Park Pvt Ltd	Una	Himachal Pradesh	107.34	50	57.34	45	Operational	580
14	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt Ltd	Pulwama	Jammu & Kashmir	79.43	50	29.43	29.03	Under Implementation	116
15	Integrated Food Park Ltd	Tumkur	Karnataka	144.33	48.72	95.61	48.72	Operational	5400

16	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd	Mandya	Karnataka	87.1	43.55	43.55	37.57	Under Implementation	220
17	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Palakkad	Kerala	105.39	50	55.39	50	Operational	823
18	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (KSIDC)	Alappuzha	Kerala	129.15	50	79.15	37.8	Operational	1000
19	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	131.28	49.37	81.91	49.37	Operational	600
20	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	146.07	50	96.07	40	Operational	240
21	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Satara	Maharashtra	139.33	50	89.33	45	Operational	229
22	Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	124.52	48.82	75.7	43.94	Operational	573
23	Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Wardha	Maharashtra	92.36	50	42.36	15	Under Implementation	3441
24	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd	Thoubal	Manipur	81.83	43.254	38.576	9.49	Under Implementation	0
25	Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC)	North Garo Hills	Meghalaya	65.86	48.3	17.56	5.385	Under Implementation	207
26	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Kolasib	Mizoram	75.2	50	25.2	44.62	Operational	155
27	Doys Agri Resources Pvt Ltd	Dimapur	Nagaland	71.79	50	21.79	38.78	Under Implementation	6725
28	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd	Rayagada	Odisha	87.88	45.94	41.94	44.95	Operational	771
29	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Khordha	Odisha	121.95	50	71.95	37.8	Under Implementation	7430
30	International Mega Food Park Ltd	Fazilka	Punjab	130.38	50	80.38	45	Operational	136
31	Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd	Kapurthala	Punjab	107.83	48.7	59.13	38.76	Operational	1830
32	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd (PAIC)	Ludhiana	Punjab	112.87	37.73	75.14	37.62	Under Implementation	435
33	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	Ajmer	Rajasthan	110.35	49.88	60.47	44.9	Operational	618
34	Shree Ram Mega Food Park Private Limited	Bikaner	Rajasthan	132.81	50	82.81	13.49	Under Implementation	230
35	Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB)	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	77.024	23.64	53.384	13.27	Under Implementation	0
36	Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd	Nizamabad	Telangana	108.95	50	58.95	44.99	Operational	553

37	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC)	Khammam	Telangana	109.59	49.79	59.8	28.49	Under implementation	0
38	Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd	West Tripura	Tripura	77.79	48.39	29.4	45	Operational	268
39	Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt Ltd	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	95.08	50	45.08	50	Operational	16363
40	Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	122.54	47.79	74.75	47.79	Operational	16040
41	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd	Murshidabad	West Bengal	132.7	50	82.7	45	Operational	182

FOOD PROCESSING UNITS IN ODISHA

1985. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has assessed the current utilisation levels of Union-supported schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) scheme and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in agro-climatic zones of Odisha particularly in districts with high surplus of paddy, fruits and marine products and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of food-processing units in Odisha that have received Central assistance during the last five years along with the details of approved cold-chain, primary processing, testing and value-addition infrastructure under Union schemes;

(c) whether the Ministry has identified reasons for Odisha's low share of processed food exports despite significant output in rice, seafood and horticulture; and

(d) if so, the steps being considered to enhance technology adoption, R&D support and market linkages for MSMEs and start-ups in Odisha's food-processing ecosystem in line with national export-oriented priorities?

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

(a) and (b): In order to ensure overall development of food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI). Further, a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme is also being implemented by MoFPI. All these three schemes are implemented across the country including agro-climatic zones of Odisha. The details of approved food processing units under the schemes implemented by MoFPI in the state of Odisha during since inception of the schemes is placed at **Statement**.

In order to promote and popularize the Schemes, MoFPI regularly conducts review meetings with the Beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Awareness programmes, workshops, seminars are conducted at National, State and District levels to increase awareness of the Schemes and increase utilization level. Meetings with States/UTs and Banks are also held to improve the performance of PMFME Scheme.

As per the information provided by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), MPEDA provides assistance to seafood processing units across all states, including Odisha, for setting up of value addition units, automated machinery, cold chain systems, and handling units for live, chilled, dried, and ornamental fish as well as pre-processing, depuration centres, and new product development.

These schemes can be availed by seafood processors across all states, including Odisha, for establishing new units, expansion of value-added product capacity and product diversification. Assistance released to Odisha, by MPEDA, during the last five years, is as under:

Rupees in Lakhs

Year	**2020-2021**		**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**	
State	**P**	**F**	**P**	**F**	**P**	**F**	**P**	**F**	**P**	**F**
Odisha	5	280.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	67.5

P – Physical, F - Financial

(c) and (d): As per MPEDA, Odisha's seafood exports have shown a positive trend, with consistent growth in both quantity and value over the past decade. Export volumes have increased significantly, supported by rising production and expanding aquaculture activities, particularly in shrimp. Export quantity increased from 35,612 MT in 2015-16 to 92,169 MT in 2024-25, showing a strong long-term upward trend.

The state also maintains a consistently high unit value, indicating a strong share of premium, high-value species in its export basket. Export value more than doubled from ₹1,791 Cr to ₹4,668 Cr.

During April to October 2025 as per provisional data Odisha state exported marine products worth US$ 395.49 million by value and 0.63 Lakh MT by volume. Odisha's %of share in total exports during April to October 2025 (provisional) is 5.94% by volume and 8.28% by US$ value. During April to

October 2025 (provisional), Odisha's exports increased by 14.41% by volume and 22.72% by US$ value.

Further, MoFPI provides subsidy/incentives to the eligible entities including startups and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under schemes implemented by MoFPI. These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, creation of market linkages etc., thereby help in providing better returns to farmers and increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

In order to promote use of technology in Food Processing Sector, MoFPI extends Grant-in-Aid to educational and research institutions including Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) recognized Research and Development (R&D) units in private sector for related demand driven R&D projects through its R&D scheme under PMKSY.

In addition, National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM) Kundli and NIFTEM, Thanjavur, under administrative control of MoFPI, are also engaged in R&D activities in the sector. Further, under the Incubation Component of PMFME Scheme, 1 Incubation centre has been approved and established in the state of Odisha for providing training in food processing sector and adoption of technology, as detailed below-

Name of the Host Institute	Name of the District	Amount Sanctioned Rs in Cr
College of Fisheries, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology,	Ganjam	1.85

MPEDA promotes technology adoption and product innovation in seafood value addition for MSMEs and start-ups through the Technology Development for Specific Value-Added Marine Products (TDSVMP) scheme. The scheme prioritises MSME units for financial assistance to adopt modern value-addition machinery and develop new value-added marine products. This support strengthens product development, enhances value addition efficiency and improves the export readiness of MSMEs in line with national export-oriented priorities.

STATEMENT

A. List of approved projects under Component Scheme of PMKSY since inception in the state of Odisha

Sl. No.	Project Name	Date of Approval	Project Cost (Rs in crore)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs in crore)
Component Scheme- Mega Food Park Scheme				
1	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd	16-Apr-2012	87.88	45.94
2	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	6-Nov-2015	121.95	50
Component Scheme- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme				
3	Om Oil & Flour Mills Ltd.	17-04-2017	13.45	2.08
4	Falcon Marine Exports Limited	19-07-2019	77.18	10.00
5	Highland Agro	31-03-2021	53.08	9.30
6	Sabri Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	25-05-2022	49.39	9.50
7	Maa Shakambhari Foods	13-06-2022	27.41	10.00
8	B One Business House Pvt Ltd	29-02-2024	33.79	9.90

9	SAARAS Allied Agro and Food Private Limited	29-02-2024	36.30	5.50
10	OVO Farm Private Limited	25-05-2011	54.42	5.66
Component Scheme- Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme				
11	Vijaya Nagar Biotech Private Limited	10.11.2022	50.52	10.00
Component Scheme- Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme				
12	B-one Business House Pvt Ltd	19.02.2018	22.31	5
13	Pragati Milk Products Private Limited	09.01.2019	20.52	5
14	TABP Snacks And Beverages Pvt Ltd	05.12.2022	14.3864	5
15	Flaminqo Shrimpex (P) Ltd	05.12.2022	35.9638	4.9143
16	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 1)	29.02.2024	8.0266	2.7188
17	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 3)	29.02.2024	7.1055	2.464
18	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 4)	29.02.2024	4.2539	1.4705
19	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit-5)	29.02.2024	4.2277	1.4582
20	Vijaynagar Biotech Private Limited (Unit 2)	29.02.2024	4.1525	1.433

B. Micro Food Processing Industry based proposals approved in Odisha state under PMFME

Number of Micro Food Processing Industries approved with credit linked subsidy: 2732

Number of Self Help Groups supported for Seed Capital: 29546

C. List of projects with committed Investments under PLISFPI Scheme

S. No.	Name of the Applicant	Sector	District	Committed Investment (Rs in crore)
1	Britannia Industries Limited	Ready to Cook (RTC) Ready to Eat(RTE)/	Khurda	51
2	Gadre Marine Export Private Limited	Marine Products	Balasore	24.85
3	ITC Limited	RTC/RTE	Khurda	14.5
4	Parle Agro Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Khurda	26.8
5	Tata Consumer Products Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Bargarh	12.5

JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN TELANGANA

1986. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Central dashboard shows any blocks/mandals in Telangana where household tap-connection targets remain unachieved as on the latest reporting date and the reasons for such gaps including forest clearances, land acquisition delays or water quality issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of households still without functional tap connections along with the funds released to Telangana for JJM projects during the last two years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Central technical assistance such as establishment of water quality testing laboratories, deployment of fluoride-mitigation technologies or

other interventions has been extended specifically for high-fluoride affected habitations in Telangana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): As per Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) IMIS dashboard, 100% rural households of Telangana have been covered with tap water connections under JJM.

(d) and (e): As reported by the State Government of Telangana, all fluoride affected habitations were covered with safe drinking water by 2019 through Mission Bhagiratha Programme.

ACCESSIBLE LENDING FACILITIES TO MSMEs

1987. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced various schemes to enhance competitiveness and accessible lending facilities with support from different Ministries for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details of present schemes and maximum loan funding facilities for purposes of working capital, expansion and technology upgrades both in terms or with and without collateral and term deposits therefor;

(c) the growth in terms of number, funding and employment in MSME sector during the last three years including repayment status therein; and

(d) the report of World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index and its comparative review in terms of India thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives and measures to provide support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for improving access to finance, timely payments and faster technology adoption. Some of them are:

I. Ministry of MSME implements Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee for loans (revised to loans upto Rs 10 crore w.e.f 01.04.2025) extended by Member Lending Institutions to new as well as existing MSEs without collateral security and third-party guarantee. To expand the scope of the Scheme and to ensure greater access to credit for MSEs, CGS was revamped effective from 01.04.2023, following a corpus infusion of Rs. 9,000 crore into CGTMSE. Further, the Standard Rate of the Annual Guarantee Fee (AGF) was reduced by 50%,

to as low as 0.37% per annum.

II. Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund has been set up to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in MSMEs with a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds.

III. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme provides Margin Money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of Rs. 50 lakh for Manufacturing and Rs. 20 lakh for Services enterprises.

IV. PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme includes provision of loans up to Rs.3 lakh with interest subvention of max up to 8%.

V. Ministry of MSME implements MSME Champions scheme with a Holistic Approach to unify, synergize, and converge various schemes and Interventions with a single purpose. The end objective is to pick up enterprises and modernize their processes, reduce wastages, sharpen business competitiveness, and facilitate their National and Global reach and excellence. There are 3 components under the MSME Champions scheme which includes MSME-Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme, MSME-Competitive (Lean) Scheme, MSME-Innovative (Incubation, Design & IPR) Scheme.

VI. RBI issued guidelines for Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to facilitates the financing of trade receivables of MSMEs from corporate and other buyers, including Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) through multiple financiers electronically.

(c): The following data highlights the growth in terms of number, funding, and employment within the MSME sector under major schemes of the Ministry of MSME over the past three years:

SRI Fund				
				Funds (Rs. In crore)
FY	Fund allocated/ sanctioned (RE)	Fund Released	Funds utilised	Estimated employment generated
2022-23	392.79	392.79	392.79	35,751
2023-24	579.45	579.45	553.78	51,807
2024-25	575.00	575.00	575.00	25,440

CGTMSE – Guarantee Approved (All India)			
FY	**No. of Guarantees Approved**	**Amt. of Guarantees Approved in Crore**	**Estimated Employment Generated**
2022-23	11,65,786	1,04,781	23,72,984
2023-24	17,24,073	2,02,807	48,19,859
2024-25	27,15,275	3,05,507	72,94,989

PMEGP			
FY	**No. of Units Assisted**	**Margin Money (MM) Subsidy disbursed (Rs. In crore)**	**Estimated Employment Generated**
2022-23	85,167	2,722.17	6,81,336
2023-24	89,118	3,093.87	7,12,944
2024-25	59,708	2,202.00	4,77,664

(d): The Government has, inter-alia, taken followings steps to address regulatory hurdles and improve ease of doing business for MSMEs:

(i) Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020 to facilitate ease of registration for MSMEs. The process of registration on Udyam is fully online, paperless and based on self-declaration. The Ministry in association with Small Industries Development Bank of India launched Udyam Assist Platform on 11.01.2023, for bringing Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) into the formal ambit. This has helped the registered IMEs to avail the benefits of Priority Sector Lending.

(ii) The Ministry of MSME reduced the compliance burden on business as well as on citizens related to Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order, 2012 vide Notification No. S.O. 3237(E) dated 11.08.2021 as identified by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

(iii) As informed by DPIIT, National Single Window System has been developed, which integrates the existing clearance/regulatory systems of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and State Governments.

HOSTELS FOR TRIBALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1988. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the number of hostels proposed, sanctioned, under construction and currently functioning for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students across the country and the number of such hostels in Andhra Pradesh district-wise including Konaseema;

(b) the number of students who have availed hostel facilities for ST students during the last five years across the country and the number of such students in Andhra Pradesh district-wise including Konaseema;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for establishment, upgradation, maintenance and operation of hostels for ST students during the last three years year-wise, State-wise and district-wise including Konaseema in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish new hostels for ST students in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of additional hostels for ST students in Konaseema district, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) was launched by the Hon'ble PM on 2nd October, 2024. A total of 550 number of hostels under DAJGUA by Ministry of Tribal Affairs' have been sanctioned for tribal students across the country including 31 hostels in the seven districts of Andhra Pradesh State. The details are given at **Statement-I**.

(b): Since the launch of DAJGUA in October, 2024, the program is expected to provide hostel facilities to nearly 43910 ST students across the country in the identified tribal villages under the program with 1550 of them in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c): Under DAJGUA, a total amount of Rs. 218665.76 lakhs has been sanctioned including an amount of Rs. 7539.13 lakhs to the State of Andhra Pradesh for 31 hostels in 31 schools in 14 districts to promote educational access and residential support for tribal communities in the identified tribal villages. Of this, the total amount released to the States under DAJGUA is Rs. 53163.92 lakhs with an amount of Rs. 1692.33 lakhs to the State of Andhra Pradesh The construction of the hostels is underway. The details of the funds approved and released to various States including that of Andhra Pradesh for construction of Hostels is at **Statement-II**.

(d): The Ministry considers and approves proposals received from the State Governments in accordance with the guidelines of the program. No proposal for establishment of new hostels for ST students has been received for Konaseema district from the State of Andhra Pradesh in the Ministry under DAJGUA.

(e): Does not arise in view of (d) above.

STATEMENT-I

Hostels under DAJGUA

S. No	State	Intervention	District	Unit
1	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Srikakulam	3

2	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	P.Manyam	3
3	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Alluri sitaramaraju	12
4	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Kakinada	1
5	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Eluru	2
6	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Prakasam	1
7	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Palnadu	2
8	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Baptla	1
9	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Anantapur	1
10	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Sri Satya sai	1
11	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Kurnool	1
12	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	SPSR Nellore	1
13	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Tirupati	1
14	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of 50 Bed Hostel Building	Annamaya	1
15	Arunachal Pradesh	50 bedded Girls Hostel	Upper Subansiri	1
16	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Karbi Anglong	2
17	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	West Karbi Anglong	2
18	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Dima Hasao	2
19	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Kokrajhar	2
20	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Chirang	2
21	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Baksa	2
22	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Tamulpur	2
23	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Udalguri	2
24	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Lakhimpur	2
25	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Dhimaji	2
26	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Majuli	2
27	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Goalpara	2
28	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Kamrup	2

29	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Kamrup Metro	2
30	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Golaghat	2
31	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Jorhat	2
32	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Sibsagar	2
33	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Dibrugarh	2
34	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Tinsukia	2
35	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Biswanath	2
36	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Sonitpur	2
37	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Morigaon	2
38	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Charaideo	2
39	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Nalbari	2
40	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School (50-seater)	Bongaigaon	2
41	Chhatisgarh	Construction of 50-seater Hostel		186
42	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Tapi	10
43	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Valsad	14
44	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Panchmahal	2
45	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Narmada	4
46	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Dahod	8
47	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Sabarkantha	3
48	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Junagadh	2
49	HP	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Kinnaur	3
50	HP	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Chamba	1
51	J & K	Construction of Hostel (50 Seater)	Kishtwar	1
52	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Betul	5
53	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Dhar	13
54	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Badwani	7
55	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Alirajpur	3
56	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Khandwa	1
57	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Khargone	4

58	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Jhabua	5
59	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Narmadapuram	1
60	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Burhanpur	1
61	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Ratlam	2
62	M P	Construction of 100-Seater Hostels	Seoni	2
63	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (150 Bedded)	Nashik	7
64	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (150 Bedded)	Nandurbar	4
65	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (100+150 Bedded)	Ahilyangar	2
66	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (200 +150 Bedded)	Palghar	11
67	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (150 Bedded)	Amravati	8
68	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (200 Bedded)	Solapur	1
69	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (150 Bedded)	Nanded	3
70	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (150 Bedded)	Raigad	1
71	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (350 Beded)	Chandrapur	4
72	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (100+ 250+150+180 Bedded)	Gadchiroli	10
73	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (100 + 50 Beded)	Jalgaon	4
74	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (100 + 50 Beded)	Pune	2
75	Maharashtra	Construction of Boy's Hostels in Tribal area Schools (150 Beded)	Yavatmal	4
76	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	Balasore	2
77	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	Kalahandi	2
78	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	Keonjhar	9
79	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	koRAPUT	5
80	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	Malkangiri	7
81	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	MAYURBHANJ	21
82	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	Nabarangpur	12
83	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	Rayagada	2
84	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	Sambalpur	3
85	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	SUBARNAPUR	1
86	Odisha	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	Sundargarh	27

87	Rajasthan	Construction of Hostels in Tribal Area Schools (50 seater)	Udaipur	5
88	Rajasthan	Construction of Hostels in Tribal Area Schools (50 seater)	Banswara	5
89	Rajasthan	Construction of Hostels in Tribal Area Schools (50 seater)	Jhalawar	4
90	Siikim	Construction of 50 Bedded Girls Hostel at Govt. Sr. Sec. School in Assam Lingzey	Pakyong	1
91	Siikim	Construction of 50 Bedded Boys Hostel at Govt. Sr. Sec. School in Assam Lingzey	Pakyong	1
92	Siikim	Construction of 50-Bedded Boys Hostel at Pegong	Mangan	1
93	Siikim	Construction of 50 Bedded Boys Hostel	Mangan	1
94	Siikim	Construction of 50 Bedded Boys Hostel at Junior High School, Lingthem	Mangan	1
95	Siikim	Construction of 50 Bedded Girls Hostel at Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Mangan	Mangan	1
96	Siikim	Construction of 50 Bedded Girls Hostel at Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Samdong	Gangtok	1
97	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Hostel Building (200 Seater)	SALEM	1
98	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Hostel Building (100 Seater)	KALLAKURICHI	1
99	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Hostel Building (200 Seater)	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1
100	Tripura	Construction of 50 seater Boys Hostel at Ledrai Dewan HS School	Unakoti	1
101	Tripura	Construction of additional 50 seated hostel for up-gradation	Khowai	1
102	Tripura	100 seated boys hostel at Barkathal HS School, Hezamara RD Block	West	1
103	Tripura	50 seated girls hostel at Chandpur HS School, Hezamara RD Block	West	1
104	Tripura	100 seated boys hostel HS School, Champaknagar, Mandwai RD Block	West	1
105	Tripura	100 seated boys hostel at SD Memorial HS School, Jamuiijala RD Block	Sepahijala	1
106	Tripura	100 seated boys hostel at Bokafa Ashram HS School, Bokafa RD Block	South	1
107	Tripura	50 seated boys hostel at Bidyapith HS School, Belonia MC	South	1
108	Tripura	50 seated boys hostel at Noabari HS School, Killa RD Block	Gomati	1
109	Tripura	100 seated boys hostel at Darchawi Christian HS School, Kumarghat RD Block	Unakoti	1

110	Tripura	50 seated boys hostel at Kathalchera TMC HS School, Manu RD Block	Dhalai	1
111	Tripura	100 seated boys hostel at Chowmun HS School, Chowmun RD Block	Dhalai	1
112	Tripura	50 seated boys hostel at Ananda Roaja HS School, Dumburnagar RD Block	Dhalai	1
113	Tripura	50 seated girls hostel at KarbookPunjihun HS School, Karbook RD Block (2nd unit)	Gomati	1

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of approved/sanctioned and released amount

S. No.	State	Interventions	Approved amount (In Lakhs)	Total Fund Released (In Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Hostel Building	7539.13	1692.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Hostels at Ashram Schools	275	197.04
3	Assam	Construction of New Hostel (Boys/Girls) in Higher Secondary School	12568	5858.8
4	Chhatisgarh	Construction of Hostel Buildings	51150	0
5	Gujarat	Construction of Hostel Building (50 Seater)	10388	4714.2
6	Himachal Pradesh	Construction of Hostel Building	1100	440
7	J&K	Hostel 50-Bedded	116.68	116.68
8	Jharkhand	Hostels - 50 Bedded	11825	3760
9	Kerala	Construction of Hostels	550	46.86
10	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of 100-seater Hostels	44751.06	9543.73
11	Maharashtra	Girls Hostel	24494.82	9177.69
	Maharashtra	Boy's Hostel	28300.24	10597.62
12	Rajasthan	Construction of Hostels Buildings	13691.77	4946.44
13	Sikkim	50 Bedded Hostels	1,925.00	410.7
14	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Hostels/ Toilet Blocks	2721.06	1198.18
15	Tripura	Construction of hostels	7270	463.65

सीजीटीएमएसई के अंतर्गत ऋण

1989. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला :

क्या **सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी निधि ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत ऋणों में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस स्थिति में सुधार हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) राजस्थान का और विशेषकर झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान सीजीटीएमएसई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत ऋणों, निपटाए गए दावों और वितरित ऋण का वर्ष-वार और जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकारी विभाग और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (पीएसयू) एमएसएमई को भुगतान करने में विलंब कर रहे हैं, जिससे कार्यशील पूंजी का संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो वर्तमान वर्ष के लिए कुल बकाया राशि कितनी है और राजस्थान राज्य में इसे निपटाने के लिए जिलेवार क्या समय-सीमा नियत की गई है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) और (ख) : सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी फंड ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई) ने विगत तेईस वर्षों में 4.26 लाख करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में, पिछले दो वर्षों में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए, 5.08 लाख करोड़ रुपए की क्रेडिट गारंटियों का अनुमोदन किया है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में एमएसई के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएस) के तहत ऋण स्वीकृतियों में काफी उछाल आया है।

(ग) : विगत दो वर्षों में सीजीएस के तहत अनुमोदित क्रेडिट गारंटियों और निपटान किए गए दावों का, राजस्थान राज्य में, झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों को शामिल करते हुए, जिला-वार, ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर संलग्न है।

(घ) : देश भर में एमएसई के लिए भुगतान का समयबद्ध निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने एमएसई के बकायों की निगरानी के लिए दिनांक 30.10.2017 को समाधान पोर्टल की शुरुआत की। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास (एमएसएमईडी) अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रावधानों के अधीन, एमएसई को विलंबित भुगतानों के मामलों का निपटान करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम सुविधा परिषदों (एमएसईएफ़सी) की स्थापना की गई है, अभी तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 161 एमएसईएफ़सी स्थापित किए गए हैं। एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने विलंबित भुगतान के मामलों के संबंध में संपूर्ण डिजिटल समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 27.06.2025 को ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ओडीआर) पोर्टल आरंभ किया है।

(ड) : एमएसएमईडी अधिनियम 2006 के अनुसार, जब कोई आपूर्तिकर्ता उत्पाद या सेवाएं प्रदान करता है, तो खरीदार को आपसी सहमति से लिखित तिथि पर, या यदि ऐसा कोई समझौता नहीं है, तब नियुक्त दिन पर, भुगतान करना अनिवार्य है। तथापि, वस्तुओं की स्वीकृति या स्वीकृत माने गए दिन से किसी भी सहमत भुगतान की अवधि 45 दिनों से अधिक नहीं होगी। राजस्थान राज्य में, चालू वर्ष के लिए एमएसई को कुल बकायों का, जिला-वार, ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

सीजीएस-अनुमोदित गारंटियाँ-राजस्थान-जिला-वार

		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	
क्र. सं.	**जिला**	**अनुमोदित गारंटियों की संख्या**	**अनुमोदित गारंटियों की राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)**	**अनुमोदित गारंटियों की संख्या**	**अनुमोदित गारंटियों की राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)**
1	अजमेर	8,445	923	9,616	856
2	अलवर	4,602	517	6,836	797
3	बांसवाड़ा	700	46	942	61
4	बारण	598	58	986	82
5	बाड़मेर	1,535	193	2,006	256
6	भरतपुर	2,515	190	3,430	245
7	भीलवाड़ा	3,036	373	3,413	462
8	बीकानेर	3,259	375	3,858	442
9	बूंदी	1,011	72	1,554	113
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	1,795	162	2,314	222

11	चुरू	2,539	197	1,904	184
12	दौसा	1,225	87	2,288	128
13	धौलपुर	1,398	83	2,427	95
14	डूंगरपुर	724	39	961	55
15	गंगानगर	2,948	200	3,122	285
16	हनुमानगढ़	1,665	184	2,146	182
17	जयपुर	18,482	2,781	31,240	5,627
18	जैसलमेर	642	43	875	56
19	जालौर	637	62	853	75
20	झालावाड़	746	71	1,394	108
21	झुंझुनू	**2,550**	**173**	**2,928**	**177**
22	जोधपुर	6,556	770	7,534	1,093
23	करौली	873	48	965	58
24	कोटा	3,537	285	4,392	411
25	नागौर	1,774	191	3,174	250
26	पाली	1,436	199	2,110	214
27	प्रतापगढ़	412	21	475	25
28	राजसमंद	779	93	1,395	132
29	सवाई माधोपुर	1,425	78	1,600	93
30	सीकर	**2,478**	**173**	**4,867**	**297**
31	सिरोही	621	47	1,238	81
32	टोंक	1,438	102	2,329	114
33	उदयपुर	3,467	345	5,252	589
	कुल	**85,848**	**9,180**	**1,20,424**	**13,865**

सीजीएस-निपटान किए गए दावे-राजस्थान-जिला-वार

[राशि करोड़ रुपए में]

		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25**	
क्र.सं.	**जिला**	**निपटान किए गए दावे**	**निपटान की गई राशि**	**निपटान किए गए दावे**	**निपटान की गई राशि**
1	अजमेर	629	11.06	812	19.63
2	अलवर	288	4.57	401	5.57
3	बांसवाड़ा	114	0.65	130	0.85
4	बारण	60	1.25	125	0.43
5	बाड़मेर	65	0.69	140	1.62
6	भरतपुर	123	1.72	94	1.48
7	भीलवाड़ा	201	4.17	250	6.20
8	बीकानेर	243	2.94	537	5.05
9	बूंदी	103	0.57	104	0.93
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	146	1.43	372	3.24
11	चुरू	130	0.93	251	1.41

12	दौसा	128	1.83	166	1.80
13	धौलपुर	49	0.31	23	0.35
14	डूंगरपुर	59	0.57	61	0.43
15	गंगानगर	247	2.16	378	2.65
16	हनुमानगढ़	139	0.94	251	1.72
17	जयपुर	881	26.15	2207	31.84
18	जैसलमेर	39	0.49	46	0.43
19	जालौर	46	0.58	62	0.65
20	झालावाड़	71	0.54	81	0.58
21	**झुंझुनू**	**74**	**0.53**	**184**	**1.20**
22	जोधपुर	262	5.63	450	8.92
23	करौली	54	0.59	80	0.79
24	कोटा	225	3.56	523	4.74
25	नागौर	124	1.48	218	1.98
26	पाली	113	1.23	192	1.81
27	प्रतापगढ़	53	0.74	43	0.41
28	राजसमंद	106	1.57	137	2.23
29	सवाई माधोपुर	166	1.80	126	0.97
30	**सीकर**	**182**	**1.81**	**243**	**1.45**
31	सिरोही	60	0.73	106	0.78
32	टोंक	73	1.01	95	0.99
33	उदयपुर	224	5.43	348	4.43
	कुल	**5,477**	**89.65**	**9,236**	**117.57**

विवरण-II

एमएएसई को बकाया

क्र. सं.	**जिला**	**देय राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)**
1	जयपुर	69.98
2	अलवर	12.86
3	जोधपुर	15.32
4	उदयपुर	10.44
5	अजमेर	5.14
6	बीकानेर	12.85
7	पाली	1.19
8	कोटा	33.3
9	बाड़मेर	2.43
10	नागौर	9.03
11	भीलवाड़ा	0.79
12	हनुमानगढ़	1.03

13	झुंझुनू	1.07
14	राजसमंद	0.76
15	जयपुर ग्रामीण	1.22
16	चित्तौड़गढ़	0.44
17	गंगानगर	0.05
18	चुरू	0.04
19	दौसा	0.2
20	ब्यावर	0.1
21	भरतपुर	0.34
22	सवाई माधोपुर	2.24
23	सीकर	1.2
24	सिरोही	0.23
25	बालोतरा	0.06
26	बांसवाड़ा	0.07
27	जालौर	0.12
28	जोधपुर ग्रामीण	0.03
29	टोंक	0.07
30	खैरथल-तिजारा	0.48
31	करौली	0.01
32	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	0.03
33	बारण	0.09
34	धौलपुर	0
35	डीडवाना कुचामन	0.07
36	डूडू	0
37	डूंगरपुर	0
38	डीग	0
39	अनूपगढ़	0
40	केकड़ी	0
41	झालावाड़	0
42	जैसलमेर	0
43	गंगापुरसिटी	0
44	बूंदी	0
45	शाहपुरा	0
46	सलूंबर	0
47	सांचौर	0
48	नीम का थाना	0
49	फलौदी	0
50	प्रतापगढ़	0
	कुल	**183.28**

MSMEs IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR

1990. SHRI PARTHA BHOWMICK:

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

(a) the details of the number of operational Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the manufacturing sector, State-wise;

(b) whether West Bengal leads in women workforce participation in Unincorporated Sector Enterprises and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of women-headed MSMEs in the country, State-wise?

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

(a): Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. As on 30.11.2025, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the manufacturing sector in country on the Udyam Registration (UR) Portal and Udyam Assist Platform was 1.51 crore. State /UT-wise details are given at **Statement-I.**

(b): As per the report on Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises Survey 2023-24 (ASUSE) conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the estimated number of women workers in West Bengal in unincorporated sector is 43,17,437 out of total All India women workforce of 3,39,08,536, which is highest in the country.

(c): The number of women-led MSMEs functioning and registered on the Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform since 01.07.2020 to 30.11.2025 are given at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of manufacturing sector MSME under UDYAM & UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 30/11/2025		
Sl. No.	**State**	**Manufacturing**
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	3,853
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	7,34,279
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13,263
4	ASSAM	3,91,871
5	BIHAR	6,96,408
6	CHANDIGARH	10,544
7	CHHATTISGARH	2,22,017
8	DELHI	2,97,694
9	GOA	25,455
10	GUJARAT	10,98,213
11	HARYANA	3,73,612
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	61,206
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2,55,559
14	JHARKHAND	2,16,201
15	KARNATAKA	10,23,342
16	KERALA	4,52,301
17	LADAKH	6,685
18	LAKSHADWEEP	756
19	MADHYA PRADESH	7,48,028
20	MAHARASHTRA	19,43,120
21	MANIPUR	71,542
22	MEGHALAYA	14,156
23	MIZORAM	10,199
24	NAGALAND	18,938
25	ODISHA	4,62,362
26	PUDUCHERRY	19,891
27	PUNJAB	4,31,906
28	RAJASTHAN	11,25,449
29	SIKKIM	8,135
30	TAMIL NADU	14,39,196
31	TELANGANA	4,76,345

32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	7,426
33	TRIPURA	51,127
34	UTTAR PRADESH	15,05,072
35	UTTARAKHAND	1,02,352
36	WEST BENGAL	8,03,425
	Total:-	**1,51,21,928**

STATEMENT-II

Total Number of Women-led Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered and functioning across the country (State-wise) reported Under Udyam and UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 30/11/2025

Sl. No.	State	Women-led MSMEs
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	5,974
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,010,651
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	19,988
4	ASSAM	484,654
5	BIHAR	1,804,340
6	CHANDIGARH	19,119
7	CHHATTISGARH	532,088
8	DELHI	357,968
9	GOA	47,315
10	GUJARAT	1,102,392
11	HARYANA	512,803
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	73,102
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	184,315
14	JHARKHAND	666,660
15	KARNATAKA	2,058,554
16	KERALA	801,900
17	LADAKH	5,944
18	LAKSHADWEEP	566
19	MADHYA PRADESH	1,582,884
20	MAHARASHTRA	3,354,737
21	MANIPUR	92,257
22	MEGHALAYA	32,995
23	MIZORAM	28,678
24	NAGALAND	35,937
25	ODISHA	978,371
26	PUDUCHERRY	50,143
27	PUNJAB	620,455

28	RAJASTHAN	1,004,305
29	SIKKIM	16,560
30	TAMIL NADU	2,551,896
31	TELANGANA	1,960,838
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	8,455
33	TRIPURA	186,400
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,119,383
35	UTTARAKHAND	1,480,189
36	WEST BENGAL	2,847,191
	Total:-	**28,640,007**

ROAD ACCIDENTS

1991. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has recorded the number of road accidents in the country during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the initiatives taken by the Government to curb rash driving and mitigate the possibility of accidents; and

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to ensure civilian help in the case of road accidents and mitigate undue harassment subjected to them on helping the injured?

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

(a): As per data received from Police Departments of States/Union Territories, details of road accidents on all categories of roads in the country for the years 2020 to 2024 is annexed as per **Statement-I**.

(b): The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is the principal instrument through which road transport is regulated in the country. The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 focuses on road safety and includes, inter-alia, revision in penalties for traffic violations, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, computerisation/automation of vehicle fitness and driving tests, recall of defective vehicles, streamlining the third party insurance,etc. The Amendment has strengthened the Law to improve the road safety scenario and reduce loss of lives.

In exercise of powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 112 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Central Government fixes the maximum speed in respect of the class of motor vehicles on different category of roads.

Sub-section (1) of Section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, states that 'whoever drives or causes any person who is employed by him or subjects someone under his control to drive a motor vehicle in contravention of the speed limits referred to in section 112 shall be punishable in the following manner: —

(i) where such motor vehicle is a light motor vehicle with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to two thousand rupees;

(ii) where such motor vehicle is a medium goods vehicle or a medium passenger vehicle or a heavy goods vehicle or a heavy passenger vehicle with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees, but may extend to four thousand rupees; and

(iii) for the second or any subsequent offence under this sub-section the driving licence of such driver shall be impounded as per the provisions of the sub section (4) of section 206.

Detailed guidelines are contained in IRC:99-2018 for traffic calming measures, in which various traffic measures such as rumble strip, Speed Bumps, Speed Table/Raised Pedestrian Crossing etc. are provided on National Highways and adjoining road meeting with a National Highway.

Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4E's i.e. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken for road safety in the country as detailed at **Statement-II**.

(c): The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 enacted in August, 2019, Section 134A provides for protection of Good Samaritans i.e. a person, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 134A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the Central Government has also notified rules for legal protection of the Good Samaritans as Rule 168 - Rights of Good Samaritan and Rule 169 - Examination of Good Samaritan under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 vide GSR 594(E) dated 29.09.2020. These rules provides protection to Good Samaritans from harassment on the actions taken by them to save the life of the road accident victims.

Further, the objective of the Scheme is to motivate the general public to help the road accident victims in emergency situations (i.e. conditions which involve major surgery or minimum three days of hospitalization or Brain injuries or Spinal cord injuries), inspire and motivate others to save innocent lives. The revised guidelines of the scheme has been issued on 21.04.2025, which provides for a reward of Rs. 25000/- and a certificate of appreciation per incident to each Good Samaritan (re-named as Rah-Veer), subject to maximum 5 awards to an individual in a year. The scheme is implemented through States and UTs.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of Road Accidents in India from 2020 to 2024						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	19,509	21,556	21,249	19,949	19557
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	134	283	227	287	277
3	**Assam**	6,595	7,411	7,023	7,421	7848
4	**Bihar**	8,639	9,553	10,801	11,014	11610
5	**Chhattisgarh**	11,656	12,375	13,279	13,468	14857
6	**Goa**	2,375	2,849	3,011	2,846	2682
7	**Gujarat**	13,398	15,186	15,751	16,349	15588
8	**Haryana**	9,431	9,933	10,429	10,463	9806
9	**Himachal Pradesh**	2,239	2,404	2,597	2,253	2156
10	**Jharkhand**	4,405	4,728	5,175	5,315	5196
11	**Karnataka**	34,178	34,647	39,762	43,440	43062
12	**Kerala**	27,877	33,296	43,910	48,091	48834
13	**Madhya Pradesh**	45,266	48,877	54,432	55,327	56669
14	**Maharashtra**	24,971	29,477	33,383	35,243	36118
15	**Manipur**	432	366	508	398	299
16	**Meghalaya**	214	245	246	223	269
17	**Mizoram**	53	69	133	106	118
18	**Nagaland**	500	746	489	303	129
19	**Odisha**	9,817	10,983	11,663	11,992	12375
20	**Punjab**	5,203	5,871	6,138	6,269	6063
21	**Rajasthan**	19,114	20,951	23,614	24,694	24838
22	**Sikkim**	138	155	211	182	149
23	**Tamil Nadu**	49,844	55,682	64,105	67,213	67526
24	**Telangana**	19,172	21,315	21,619	22,903	25986
25	**Tripura**	466	479	575	577	578
26	**Uttarakhand**	1,041	1,405	1,674	1,691	1747
27	**Uttar Pradesh**	34,243	37,729	41,746	44,534	46052
28	**West Bengal**	10,863	11,937	13,686	13,795	13,700
29	**Andaman & Nicobar Islands**	141	115	141	143	135
30	**Chandigarh**	159	208	237	182	169
31	**Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu**	100	140	196	182	152
32	**Delhi**	4,178	4,720	5,652	5,834	5657
33	**J & K**	4,860	5,452	6,092	6,298	5808
34	**Ladakh**	NA	236	374	289	264
35	**Lakshadweep**	1	4	3	1	0
36	**Puducherry**	969	1,049	1,181	1,308	1431
Total (All India)		**3,72,181**	**4,12,432**	**4,61,312**	**4,80,583**	**4,87,705**
Note: 1. Data have been reconciled for West Bengal for and Tamil Nadu for the calendar year 2020. 2. Data of west Bengal for the Year 2024 is taken from eDAR Portal as on 08.12.2025.						

STATEMENT-II

Details of various initiatives taken by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for road safety: -

(1) Education:

i. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training & Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at state/district level across the Country. Recently revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. Additionally, incentives have been introduced for setting up Automated Testing Stations (ATS) in conjunction with Driving Training Institutes (DTIs) under the Training-Testing Cluster approach.

ii. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.

iii. Observance of National Road Safety Month every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

(2) Engineering :

2.1. Road engineering:

i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.

ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.

iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies under the Ministry to look after RSA and other road safety related works.

iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.

v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the drivers.

vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.

ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.

iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.

b. Manual Override for central locking system

c. Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

a. Reverse Parking Alert System

iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.

vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSs. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.

vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.

viii. Formulated a Scheme to set up one model Inspection & Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.

ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.

x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.

xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025,

shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

xiii. Published rules for Active safety features in Medium and Heavy Duty vehicles, which provide for Braking System including Anti-lock Braking, Endurance Braking System for M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 and Quadricycle (effective for new models from 1st January, 2027 and for existing models from 1st October, 2027), and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) including Vehicle Stability Function (VSF), Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS), Driver Drowsiness and Attention Warning Systems, Blind Spot Information Systems and Moving off Information Systems for M2, M3, N2 and N3 categories of vehicles (effective for new models from 1st October, 2027 and for existing models from 1st January, 2028).

(3) Enforcement:

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology. Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk & high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions cities having a population of more than one million in the country and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Government has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore (on first come first serve basis).

iv. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency care:

i. Revised the scheme guidelines (named as Rah-Veer) for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital. As per the scheme, the reward for Rah-Veer has been increased to Rs. 25,000/- from Rs. 5,000/-.

ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs.2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.

iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025.

METRO RAIL PROJECTS IN SOUTHERN STATES

1992. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:
THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:
SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:
SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:
DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:
DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:
SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether the Government has rejected multiple metro rail proposals submitted by southern States including the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)

for the Coimbatore and Madurai Metro Rail projects citing 2017 Metro Rail Policy and population of that area being below Twenty Lakh, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for approving similar metro projects in several northern and western Tier-II cities such as Agra, Bhopal, Indore and Nagpur having comparable or even lower populations;

(b) the details of the comparative criteria applied along with the reasons for such regional variation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government continues to rely on 2011 Census population figures for determining eligibility under the Metro Rail Policy and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is considering current demographic estimates for fast-growing southern cities of the country and if not, the reasons therefor along with the updated figures used for appraisal;

(e) whether ridership projections submitted by southern States including Tamil Nadu were rejected without independent or third-party evaluation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the justification for rejecting the DPRs without such scrutiny;

(f) whether 50:50 equity-sharing proposals submitted by southern States including Tamil Nadu were declined despite similar funding models having been approved in other regions and if so, the reasons along with the precedents in this regard and if not, the reasons for deviation from earlier decisions;

(g) whether phased metro systems, light-metro alternatives or hybrid models combining Bus Rapid Transit System with metro services were examined prior to rejection of these proposals and if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether the Government proposes to reconsider these DPRs in view of the rejection of the Coimbatore and Madurai metro proposals which has caused “deep public resentment” and if so, whether a fixed timeline would be prescribed for their review and further processing and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (h): Urban Transport, which is an integral part of urban development is a State subject. Hence respective Government/ Union Territories are responsible for planning initiation of development of urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects. Metro projects are cost intensive, therefore need to be planned carefully to ensure long term sustainability. Therefore, metro projects undergo intensive examination in Central Government at different level in term of extant policy guidelines as and when project is posed by State Government. The approval of project is done after examination of proposals in entirety (not necessarily on one criteria), however it is always subject to feasibility of proposal and availability of resources. In view of above, no time lines can be prescribed for approval of such mega projects.

The proposals of Coimbatore and Madurai Metro Rail projects have been returned mainly due to following reasons:

Coimbatore

- Low average trip lengths and the existing average speeds on road, the modal shift to metro system is not expected due to negligible time savings.
- In addition to Coimbatore Municipal Corporation (CMC) Area, population of Local Planning Area (LPA), has been taken to be served by Metro system. It is difficult for people living in LPA, which is 5 times bigger than CMC area to use proposed metro system.
- The projected ridership figure of 5.9 lakh per day for proposed network of 34 km of Coimbatore metro is higher as compared to actual ridership figure of 4 lakh per day on 54.10 km operational network of Chennai Metro phase-1, which is serving larger population. Therefore, projected ridership figures in DPR are not realistic.
- At several locations, it is not feasible to construct station due to non availability of enough Right of Way (RoW).
- Madurai
- In the Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) submitted by GoTN, it has been clearly stipulated that the current ridership is justifiable for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS).
- In Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Coimbatore and Madurai metro project, population of Municipal area as per 2011 census has been

indicated as 15.84 lakh and 10.18 lakh respectively. However, Comprehensive Mobility Plan(CMP) of Madurai city indicates population as 15 lakh.

The details of metro projects in Southern states with operational length and under construction network length are as under:

State	Metro Projects	Operational(km)	Under construction(km)
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project	54.10	119
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Projects	96.1	121.16
Telangana	Hyderabad Metro Projects	69.0	--
Kerala	Kochi Metro projects	28.48	11.2
	Total	247.68	251.36

Apart from Metro Rail projects, Central Government has launched PM e-Bus Sewa scheme with outlay of Rs. 20,000 Cr for deployment of 10,000 air conditioned e-buses. Southern States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana participated in the scheme. However, Tamil Nadu and Kerala did not participate in the scheme.

नई एमएसएमई इकाइयों की स्थापना

1993. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

(क) एटा-कासगंज और आंवला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सूक्ष्म,लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत स्थापना हेतु स्वीकृत नई इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी

है और वर्तमान में ऐसी कितनी इकाइयाँ कार्यरत हैं तथा इन क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन पर इन इकाइयों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में एमएसएमई संकुल विकास, सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों (सीएफसी), प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन, कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता संवर्धन और डिजिटल एवं ई-कॉमर्स सुविधा के विस्तार हेतु कोई विशेष परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय उद्यमियों को ऋण, ऋण गारंटी, राजसहायता या प्रशिक्षण सहायता प्राप्त करने में चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा ऐसी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) सरकार की इन क्षेत्रों में एमएसएमई पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु भावी योजनाओं/कार्यनीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क): एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से, प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जो देश भर में गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने में भावी उद्यमियों की सहायता करके मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है। विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान एटा-कासगंज और आंवला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत सहायता-प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या और अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम-क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) स्कीम के अंतर्गत, एटा जिले में आधारभूत संरचना के विकास के अंतर्गत दो परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। इनमें से एक परियोजना अर्थात् एटा में औद्योगिक संपदा की स्थापना सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न हो चुकी

है। दूसरी परियोजना, एटा में औद्योगिक संपदा के उन्नयन से संबंधित है, जो वर्तमान में प्रगति पर है।

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की प्रापण और विपणन सहायता (पीएमएस) स्कीम के अंतर्गत, व्यापार मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी, घरेलू/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों/प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन और भागीदारी, वर्चुअल व्यापार मेला, विक्रेता विकास कार्यक्रम, आधुनिक पैकेजिंग तकनीकों को अपनाने, बार कोड और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म को अपनाने, राष्ट्रीय कार्यशालाओं/संगोष्ठियों और खुदरा दुकानों के विकास जैसे घटकों के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के एमएसई सहित सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए बाजार पहुंच पहल सृजित करने के लिए लाभ प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): देश भर में ऋण पहुंच, राजसहायता और प्रशिक्षण सहायता के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की वृद्धि और विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई पहलें निम्नानुसार हैं:

I. विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के लिए पात्र अधिकतम परियोजना लागत को 25 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 50 लाख रुपये और सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये करना।

II. जून 2025 से हिंदी और अंग्रेजी को छोड़कर 19 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में लाभार्थियों से भौतिक रूप में पीएमईजीपी आवेदन स्वीकार करना।

III. डेयरी, कुक्कुट पालन, जलीय कृषि और रेशम उत्पादन जैसे पशुपालन के अंतर्गत अधिक क्रियाकलापों की अनुमति प्रदान करने के लिए नकारात्मक सूची को संशोधित करके क्रियाकलापों का दायरा बढ़ाना। एक विशेष मामले के रूप में, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में आजीविका का एक प्रमुख स्रोत सुअर पालन को पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में अनुमति दी गई है।

IV. 10 लाख तक के ऋण वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए बैंकों द्वारा किसी संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति पर बल नहीं दिया जाता है।

V. उच्च सब्सिडी के लिए पात्र विशेष श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आकांक्षी जिलों और ट्रांसजेंडरों के आवेदकों को शामिल करना।

VI. विभिन्न उद्योगों पर विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के 1,000 से अधिक मॉडल की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला तैयार की गई है और आवेदकों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण डीपीआर प्रस्तुत करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए पीएमईजीपी ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

VII. वित्त, उत्पादन, विपणन, उद्यम प्रबंधन आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रबंधकीय और प्रचालन कार्यों से संबंधित अभिविन्यास और जागरूकता प्रदान करने के लिए भावी उद्यमियों और लाभार्थियों को उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

VIII. पिछड़े और कम प्रदर्शन वाले क्षेत्रों, आकांक्षी जिलों, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र आदि सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम।

विवरण

एटा, कासगंज और आंवला लोकसभा क्षेत्रों में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत सहायता-प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या और अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार

वित्तीय वर्ष	एटा		कासगंज		आंवला	
	सहायता-प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सं.	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता-प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सं.	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार	सहायता-प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सं.	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार
2020-21	81	648	64	512	275	2200
2021-22	107	856	109	872	313	2504
2022-23	123	984	70	560	207	1656
2023-24	145	1160	90	720	172	1376
2024-25	51	408	51	408	57	456
कुल	**507**	**4056**	**384**	**3072**	**1024**	**8192**

DEVELOPMENT WORKS OF NH-66 IN KERALA

1994. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the development works of National Highway-66 in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of works in each of the stretches;

(c) the expected time of completion of the development works in all the stretches; and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to avoid construction issues in NH-66 in view of the structural collapses and to ensure public safety during the construction works?

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

(a) to (c): Yes Sir. The details are enclosed as **Statement**.

(d): Government has appointed an Expert Committee to review vulnerable slope and embankment protection measures along NH-66 from Karnataka/Kerala border to Thiruvananthapuram. The suggestions of the Expert Committee are being verified as per the site conditions and the remedial measures are being taken. All such works are targeted to be completed along with the completion of respective projects.

Necessary penal actions have been taken against the defaulting Concessionaire/Contractor and Consultants.

Further, Technical and Safety Audits will be conducted at vulnerable locations on NH-66, as per requirement.

STATEMENT

On-going Projects on NH-66				
S. No	**Stretch Name**	**Length (in Km)**	**Scheduled Revised Date of Completion**	**Physical Progress (%)**
1	Chengala to Neeleshwaram on NH-66	37.27	31.06.2026	82.7
2	Neeleshwaram to Thalipparamba	40.11	31.06.2026	83.6
3	Thalipparamba to Muzhapilangadu	29.95	30.06.2026	80
4	Azhiyur to Vengalam	40.8	31.08.2026	60
5	Balance work of widening of 4 nos existing 2 Lane major Bridge of Six-laning of Kozhikode Bypass (Calicut Bypass) (i.e. Vengalam Jn. to Ramanattukara Jn.)	1.895	05.03.2026	48.5
6	Construction of an underpass at km 184.850, supply & installation of Street lighting, Construction of Service roads and other miscellaneous works in Thalassery Mahe bypass	1.13	20.05.2026	14
7	Kappirikkad-Thalikulam	33.17	31.03.2026	83.1
8	Thalikulam-Kodungallur	28.84	31.03.2026	78.7
9	Kodungallur- Edapally	26.03	31.05.2026	64.9
10	Elevated Corridor from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku	12.75	30.06.2026	78.5
11	Thuravoor Thekku – Paravoor	38.39	31.05.2026	62.2
12	Paravoor to Kottukulangara	37.5	31.03.2026	71.2
13	Kottukulangara to start of Kollam bypass	31.5	25.03.2026	72.8
14	Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam	31.25	31.03.2026	81.8
15	Kadambattukonam to Kazhakuttom	29.83	30.05.2026	44.3
16	Rectification of 4 Nos of Blackspot	2.42	30.06.2026	24.1
Total		422.835 Km		

बाढ़ के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए पृथक कोष

1995.श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में बाढ़ के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों के पुनर्निर्माण और मरम्मत के लिए एक पृथक कोष स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नेटवर्क के अनुरक्षण को प्राथमिकता दी है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बाढ़ के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पुनर्निर्माण और मरम्मत सहित सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत (एमएंडआर) कार्य को उत्तरदायी अनुरक्षण एजेंसी के माध्यम से सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए एक कार्यतंत्र विकसित किया है। सरकार ने पहले ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के लिए अलग से निधि का प्रावधान किया है, जिसमें बाढ़ के कारण हुए नुकसान की मरम्मत/तत्काल यातायात बहाली शामिल है।

भारी वर्षा/अचानक बाढ़/भूस्खलन आदि से क्षतिग्रस्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सभी आपातकालीन मरम्मत कार्य यातायात को शीघ्र बहाल करने के लिए तुरंत प्रारंभ किए जाते हैं। क्षति के कारणों का आकलन करने के बाद विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार स्थायी मरम्मत कार्य प्रारंभ किया जाता है।

गुजरात में हेलीपोर्ट/हेलीपैड और रनवे का विकास

1996. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का उड़ान तंत्र के अंतर्गत नए लाइसेंस प्राप्त विमानपत्तनों को जोड़ते हुए दाहोद, पंचमहल और छोटा उदयपुर सहित गुजरात के पूर्वी जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में हेलीपोर्ट/हेलीपैड और छोटे रनवे विकसित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पूर्वी गुजरात क्षेत्र की उड़ान के नवीनतम चरणों में सफलता दर कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या दाहोद-भोपाल-इंदौर-वडोदरा जैसे मार्गों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): आरसीएस-उड़ान एक बाजार आधारित, सतत योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य असेवित और अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों को किफ़ायती हवाई संपर्क प्रदान करना है। ऐसी हवाईपट्टियों, हवाईअड्डों और वॉटर एयरोड्रोमों की सूची को संबंधित राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है। बोली प्रक्रिया के दौर समय-समय पर आयोजित किए जाते हैं और एयरलाइनें मार्ग की मांग के आकलन के आधार पर प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत अवार्ड किए गए मार्गों में शामिल हवाईअड्डे अथवा हेलीपोर्ट जिन्हें परिचालन शुरू करने हेतु उन्नयन की आवश्यकता है, उसका विकास 'असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार' योजना के तहत किया जाता है।

गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने 'उड़ान' योजना दस्तावेज में असेवित हवाईपट्टियों/ हेलीपैडों की संभावित सूची में शामिल करने के लिए दाहोद, पंचमहल और छोटा उदयपुर में किसी भी हवाईपट्टी/हेलीपैड के होने का उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

वर्तमान में, गुजरात में 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत 71 मार्गों को जोड़ने वाले कुल 8 हवाईअड्डों को प्रचालनरत किया गया है।

REVIVAL OF MSME SECTOR

1997. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the details of existing schemes to help revive Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector which is facing a crisis during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government intends to provide collateral-free term loan to MSME sector for their working capital, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any package covering financing, regulatory changes and technology support for MSMEs to help them grow and also compete globally, formulated, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of MSME units benefited in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu, with number of employment generation; and

(e) the details of measures taken to facilitate marketing their products, in domestic market and globally, including giving preference by various Departments, in procurement?

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

(a) and (b): To strengthen and support the MSME sector, the Government of India has taken various steps which, inter-alia, include the following: -

i. Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015 provides a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' (FRR for MSMEs). Subsequently, RBI issued instructions vide its circular no. RBI/2015-16/338 FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.21/06.02.31/2015-16 dated 17.03.2016 for implementation of the same.

ii. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme launched for businesses, including MSMEs with a provision to provide a cover for Credit Guarantee to the tune of Rs 5 lakh crore. The scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, about 14.6 lakh MSME accounts of which about 98.3% were in the MSE category were saved from being NPAs.

iii. Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee for loans upto Rs. 10 crore (w.e.f 01.04.2025) extended by Member Lending Institutions to MSEs.

iv. Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India Fund.

v. New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs.

vi. No global tenders for procurement up to Rs. 200 crores.

vii. “Udyam Registration” for MSMEs, for Ease of Doing Business

viii. Launching of an online Portal “Champions” in June, 2020 to cover many aspects of e-governance including redressing grievances and handholding of MSMEs.

ix. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs as well as street vendors for availing the Priority Sector Lending.

x. non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.

xi. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) on 11.01.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit for availing the benefit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL).

(c): Ministry of MSME implements MSME Champions scheme with a holistic approach to unify, synergize, and converge various schemes with common purpose. The end objective is to pick up enterprises and modernize their processes, reduce wastages, sharpen business competitiveness, and facilitate their national and global reach and excellence. There are 3 components under the MSME Champions scheme which include MSME-Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme, MSME-Competitive (Lean) Scheme and MSME-Innovative (Incubation, Design & IPR) Scheme.

(d): The details of MSMEs benefitted under major schemes of Ministry of MSME are as under:

i. The details of the number of MSMEs registered on Udyam and UAP along with estimated employment generated are as under:

MSMEs registered on Udyam and UAP since 01.07.2020 to 30.11.2025		
	No of MSMEs registered	Estimated Employment Generated
All India	7,23,32,260	31,66,13,901
Tamil Nadu	57,86,295	2,99,45,213

ii. The details of the credit guarantees approved and estimated employment generated under the CGS for MSEs are as under:

CGS- Guarantees Approved			
Cumulative since inception in 2000 till 30.11.2025			
	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount Approved (in Rs. Crore)	Estimated Employment Generated (in lakh)
All India	1,30,63,982	11,84,872	361
Tamil Nadu	9,87,608	88,744	64

iii.The details of the no. of units benefitted under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) are as under:

PMEGP			
Cumulative since inception till FY 2024-25			
	No. of units assisted	Margin Money Subsidy (in Rs. Crore)	Estimated Employment Generated
All India	10,71,014	29,249	87,25,194
Tamil Nadu	70,520	1,828	6,55,203

(e): The Ministry of MSME vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 581(E), dated 23rd March, 2012 notified the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, Order, 2012. The Policy (amended in 2018) mandates 25% annual procurement from MSEs by Central Ministries/Departments/Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including 4% from MSEs owned by SC/ST and 3% from MSEs owned by Women entrepreneurs.

Ministry of MSME implements Procurement & Marketing Support (PMS) Scheme to enhance marketability and market access of products and services of MSEs. The Scheme supports market access initiatives such as

organising/participation in national & international trade fairs/ exhibitions, vendor development programmes (VDPs), adoption of e-commerce platform (MSME Global Mart), adoption of bar-code, national workshops/ seminars.

Further, International Cooperation Scheme provides financial assistance to facilitate visits/participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/fairs/buyer-seller meets and for organizing international conferences/seminar/workshops in India. Under this scheme, financial support is also provided to the first-time Micro & Small exporters on Registration-cum-Membership Certification (RCMC) with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Export Insurance Premium and Testing & Quality Certification for exports.

Ministry of MSME has developed a dedicated support system for export promotion in MSME Sector in the country by establishing 65 Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) in its field organizations namely MSME-Development and Facilitation Offices, MSME Technology Centres and MSME Testing Centres.

COMISSIONING OF PUMPED STORAGE PROJECTS

1998. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government is ensuring timely commissioning of Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) like in Pinnapuram and Tehri and coordinating land and water allocation issues with concerned States;

(b) the reasons behind States being urged to waive local charges for pumped storage projects and the expected financial impact of the same;

(c) the manner in which the Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) for energy storage would differ from previous voluntary obligations; and

(d) whether the tariff based competitive bidding guidelines for pumped storage project energy procurement have been finalised, if so, the details thereof and the manner in which these would ensure optimal pricing?

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

(a): The Government has adopted the following measures to ensure time-bound completion of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs):

I. The Ministry of Power in April, 2023 issued guidelines to promote development of PSPs. These guidelines provide various methods of allotment of PSP sites, exemption from free power obligation/Local Area Development Fund and utilization of exhausted coal mines etc.

II. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has revised Guidelines for formulation and concurrence of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of PSPs. Under the revised guidelines, the timeline for concurrence of DPR has been reduced from 90 days to 50 days for all type of PSPs. Further, CEA has also stipulated that clearance of Inter-State Aspects is not required for PSPs.

III. CEA has launched the “Jal Vidyut DPR” portal for monitoring Survey and Investigation (S&I) activities of HEPs and PSPs. The portal enables real-time tracking of workflows and pending tasks across appraising agencies and developers, helping to identify and address delays effectively.

IV. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), on 18.05.2023, has notified to appraise PSPs under B2 category subject to certain conditions.

V. The MoEF&CC, on 14.08.2023, issued specific Terms of Reference (TOR) for the proposals involving off stream PSPs wherein collection of baseline data for one season (other than monsoon) is prescribed for off stream closed loop PSPs and collection of baseline data for two seasons (pre-monsoon & post-monsoon) is prescribed for off stream open loop PSPs.

VI. The MOEF&CC, in August 2024, has extended the provisions relating to survey in the forest areas for mining projects to other development projects including hydel/PSPs.

VII. MOEF&CC vide letter dated 10.09.2025 has enhanced the number of boreholes for undertaking survey and explorations in the forest area for mining and developmental projects including hydel.

VIII. The Government of India, vide notification dated 01.08.2025, has revised the capital expenditure limit for schemes related to setting up hydro generating stations to ₹3,000 crore, requiring the concurrence of the CEA. Further, the Government has exempted off-stream closed-loop pumped storage schemes, irrespective of the quantum of capital expenditure, from the requirement of concurrence by the CEA. However, Developers may

seek technical guidance from the CEA for projects under exempted category.

The issues related to land and water allocation are taken up by the developers with the concerned State Government in accordance with the respective State policies.

(b): States have been urged to waive any local levies/charges, no duty on energy stored for PSPs keeping in view that PSPs do not generate energy but shift the time of energy availability. In fact, they consume more energy. PSPs are also important from the point of view of grid stability in terms of providing greater inertia and balancing power.

(c):The Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) notification dated 20.10.2023 was superseded by the revised RCO Gazette Notification dated 27.09.2025, issued by the Ministry of Power under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.There is no obligation for energy storage under the Renewable Consumption Obligation notification dated 27.09.2025. It provides that Designated consumers may fulfil the specified Renewable Consumption Obligation through consumption of renewable electricity, either directly or through an energy storage system.

(d): Ministry of Power vide Resolution dated 06.02.2025, issued the "Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Guidelines for Procurement of Storage Capacity/ Stored Energy from Pumped Storage Plants" available at https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/webform/notices/Guideline_for_procu

rement_of_storage_capacity_stored_energy_from_pumped_storage_plants_0.pdf

STATUS OF WELFARE SCHEMES FOR STS

1999. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the current status of implementation of welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under major schemes such as the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is aware of continuing issues of malnutrition, land alienation and inadequate access to healthcare and education among Scheduled Tribes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the reasons for delays in addressing these issues despite repeated requests from State Governments, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps the Government proposes to take to ensure timely intervention and targeted support for tribal welfare?

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

(a): NITI Aayog (DMEO) has conducted an Evaluation Study of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Package 9, analysing their performance during the

period FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25 which covered the following Centrally Sponsored schemes under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana:

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship
    1. Post Matric Scholarship for STs
    2. Support to Tribal Research Institutes
    3. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
    4. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)
    5. Pradhan Mantri Adi Adrash Gram Yojna – PMAAGY (previously known as Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme - SCA to TSS). PMAAGY is now revamped and is subsumed under DAJGUA
    6. Administrative Cost to States / UTs

The Ministry is also undertaking evaluation of the following Central Sector schemes:

1. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
2. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students
3. Scholarship to the ST Students for studies abroad
4. Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
5. Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)
6. Tribal Research Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)
7. Monitoring, Evaluation, Survey and Social Audit (MESSA)

8. Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes

(b): The details of funds allocated, released and utilised under major schemes such as the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana during the last three years is given at **Statement-I**.

(c) to (e): Through various surveys, developmental gaps have been identified between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the general population. As per NFHS 5 (2019-21), Infant mortality rate are higher among STs (41.6) than in the general population (35.2). As per NFHS 5 (2019-21), prevalence of stunting, wasting and being underweight is 40.9%, 23.2% and 39.5% for ST children in comparison to 35.5%, 19.3% and 32.1% in general population respectively. As per Annual Report of PLFS 2023-24 , the overall literacy rate of STs is 73.4% compared to 80.9% in the general population.

Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries/Departments are mandated to allocate certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST to bridge the developmental gaps between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and non-ST populations and for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. Schemes along-with funds allocated by the obligated Ministries/Departments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given

at Statement 10B of Expenditure Profile of Union Budget document in the link https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf.

State Governments are also supposed to earmark TSP funds with respect to the total Scheme allocation, in proportion to ST population (Census 2011) in the State. The details of allocation and expenditure for TSP by States/UTs out of their own funds are available at https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country. The details of these schemes are given at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Scheme-wise Budget Expenditure and Revised allocation of major schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs during last three years.

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Exp.	Exp.	RE
1	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)	1999.32	2447.06	4748.92
2	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	976.5	1172.1	1170.57
	PM Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna			
3	Pre-Matric Scholarship for STs	357.3	308.6	200
4	Post Matric Scholarship for STs	1965	2668.83	2462.68
5	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	12.4	43.53	90
6	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	137.18	--	74.55
7	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme - SCA to TSS/ Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY)	1354.37	149.93	127.51
8	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)	--	100	150
9	Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utakarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)	--	--	500
	National Tribal Welfare Programme			
10	Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs	109.25	149.95	160

11	Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)	117.12	137.1	152.32
12	Tribal Research Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)	15.01	32.04	32
13	National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	145	230	240
14	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	4	7	6
15	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)	--	9.97	10
GRAND TOTAL		**7192.45**	**7456.11**	**10124.55**

Source: Union Budget

STATEMENT-II

Brief details of major schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the country:

(i) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan: Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr).

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN): Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) on 15th November 2023, which is celebrated as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas. The mission with financial outlay of around Rs.24,000 Crore aims to saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe

housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of un-electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in time bound manner in 3 years.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), which has been designed through the merger of two existing schemes for the promotion of tribal livelihood, i.e., "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" and "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce".

The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre-fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies in the event of the prevailing market price of the particular MFP item falling below the stipulated MSP. Simultaneously other medium and long-term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP and market intelligence development will also be addressed.

The Ministry is implementing the scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)' through Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) which envisions to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, agri

/ minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / non-farm produce. Under the scheme, financial support is provided to the State Governments for setting up of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are the centres of value addition activities of MFPs/Non-MFPs.

(iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country.

(v) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution: Under the Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution, Grants are released to States, having ST population for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. This is a Special Area Programme and 100% grants are provided to States. Funds are released to the State Governments depending on the felt needs of ST population to bridge the gap in infrastructure activities in the fields of education, health, skill development, livelihood, drinking water, sanitation, etc.

(vi) Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes: Under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary

Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry funds projects in the fields of education and health, covering residential schools, non-residential schools, hostels, mobile dispensaries, ten or more bedded hospitals, livelihood, etc.

(vii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students: The scheme is applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX –X. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Scholarship of Rs.225/-per month for day scholars and Rs.525/-per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year. Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except North East and Hills States/UT like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(viii) Post Matric Scholarship to ST students: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary levels to enable them to complete their education. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of Rs.230 to Rs.1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except NE and Hilly States/UT of

Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

(ix) National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates: The Scheme provides for financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD & Post-Doctoral study abroad. A total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.

(x) National Fellowship &Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:

(a) National Scholarship– (Top class) Scheme [Graduate level]: The objective of the scheme is to encourage meritorious ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 265 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry. Family income from all sources should not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum. Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(b) National Fellowship for ST students: 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursing higher studies in India for MPhil and PhD. Fellowship is granted as per UGC norms.

(xi) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs): Ministry extends support to the State Governments through the Scheme to set up new TRIs where it didn't exist and to strengthen functioning of existing TRIs to carry out its core responsibility towards Research & Documentations, Training and capacity

building, promotion of rich tribal heritage etc. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. Funding under this Scheme is 100% grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis with the approval of Apex Committee.

KVIC IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2000. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a)the number of Khadi and village artisans registered and trained in Andhra Pradesh under various KVIC schemes during the current year, along with details of funds released and production outcomes;

(b) the impact of the "Vocal for Local" initiative on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Khadi units in Andhra Pradesh, including employment generated and reasons for limited gains in rural or coastal districts;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce post-2025 measures such as dedicated "Swadeshi Zones" or fairs in Andhra Pradesh to promote Khadi, handloom, coir and MSME products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including timelines, central assistance provided and coordination with the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board for implementation?

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

(a): Khadi and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY), a Central Sector Scheme is being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for the development of Khadi and Village Industries Sector which consists two components i.e Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVY) and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY). **Under Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVY),** 8368 number (cumulative) of Khadi artisans are engaged in Andhra Pradesh. Total fund of Rs. 3.80 crore has been provided during the current year i.e 2025-26(upto 31.10.2025) under KVY in Andhra Pradesh.

Under Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY), 500 artisans have been benefited and total fund of Rs. 1.11 crore has been provided during the current year i.e 2025-26 (upto 31.10.2025) in Andhra Pradesh.

As per information available from KVIC,the production of Khadi and Village Industries in Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 5038.14 crore (P) in FY 2024-25.

(b): KVIC organized a series of programmes in the spirit of “Vocal for Local”from 2nd Oct. to 31stOct. 2025, including Khadi Mahotsav, Khadi Yatras, Special sales campaigns, exhibitions, Swadeshi awareness drives, and various activities across academic institutions to engage and sensitize the public and youth.

These initiatives created a positive impact by promoting Khadi and strengthening the Swadeshi/Make in India movement among youth, the general public and other stakeholders.

Further, Khadi institutions (KIs) operating in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh have been actively contributing to rural employment generation. Four KIs in Srikakulam district and five KIs in East Godavari district are functioning and providing sustainable employment opportunities to rural artisans.

(c) and (d): No specific 'Swadeshi Zones' or fairs have been proposed in Andhra Pradesh. However, KVIC continues to promote Khadi and Village Industries products by organizing State-Level Exhibitions and other Exhibitions at prominent locations across Andhra Pradesh, in coordination with the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (APKVIB). During FY 2025-26, 30 exhibitions have been organized by KVIC upto 31.10.2025 in Andhra Pradesh.

भाखड़ा और पौंग बांधों का विनियमन

2001. श्री कुलदीप इंदौराः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि भाखड़ा और पौंग बांधों को वर्तमान में उनके पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर (एफआरएल) से नीचे अर्थात् पौंग बांध लगभग 1290-1352 फीट और भाखड़ा बांध लगभग 1560-1633 फीट पर विनियमित किया जा रहा है, जिसमे राजस्थान के गंगानगर, बीकानेर जोधपुर और बाड़मेर जैसे जिलों में पानी की उपलब्धता प्रभावित हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पौंग बांध का जल स्तर सुरक्षित पाए जाने और वर्षभर पर्याप्त वर्षा तथा जल भंडारण क्षमता होने

के बावजूद भाखड़ा और पोंग बांधों को पूर्ण स्तर तक नहीं भरे जाने के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) बीबीएमबी के हाइड्रोलॉजी परियोजना के तहत बनाया गया रियल-टाइम डिसीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम (आरटीडीएसएस) कब तक पूरी तरह काम करने लगेगा, जिससे इन बांधों का पानी सुरक्षित रूप में पूरे स्तर तक बढ़ जाएगा और राजस्थान में पानी और बिजली की उपलब्धता बढ़ जाएगी?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): भाखड़ा और पोंग बाँध का अभिकल्पित पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर क्रमशः 1685 फीट और 1400 फीट है। वर्ष 1988 में आई विनाशकारी बाढ़ के बाद, भाखड़ा ब्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड (बीबीएमबी) ने दिनांक 19.07.1990 और दिनांक 29.08.1990 को आयोजित अपनी क्रमश: 138वीं और 139वीं बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि भाखड़ा और पोंग जलाशय में पानी का अधिकतम स्तर क्रमशः 1680 फीट और 1390 फीट रखा जाना चाहिए, ताकि मॉनसून के आखिर के माह में बाढ़ आने की किसी भी प्रकार की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए भंडारण किया जा सके।

भाखड़ा बाँध के संबंध में, केंद्रीय जल आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, बीबीएमबी ने निर्णय लिया कि जलाशय का स्तर इएल. 1680 फीट पर बनाए रखने संबंधी मौजूदा संचालन मानदंड जारी रखें जाएं।

पोंग बाँध के संबंध में, केंद्रीय जल आयोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बीबीएमबी ने दिनांक 06.09.2024 को आयोजित अपनी 249वीं बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया कि पोंग बाँध के डाउनस्ट्रीम में हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब में ब्यास नदी की धारण क्षमता में आने वाली बाधाओं को देखते हुए, बाँध के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर को इएल -1390 फीट पर रखा जाए ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब में जान-माल बचाया जा सके।

बीबीएमबी ने अपने बांधों (भाखड़ा, पोंग और पंडोह) के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में रियल टाइम डेटा एक्विजिशन सिस्टम उपकरणों का नेटवर्क विकसित और स्थापित किया है। ये उपकरण/सेंसर जैसे ऑटोमैटिक वॉटर लेवल रिकॉर्डर, ऑटोमैटिक वेदर स्टेशन, ऑटोमैटिक रेन गेज और फ्लोमीटर

आदि, नदी के जल स्तर, वर्षा, तापमान/आद्रता की स्थिति के बारे में बेसिन की रियल टाइम जानकारी और स्थिति प्रदान करते हैं।

बीबीएमबी रावी, ब्यास और सतलुज नदियों के जल को विनियमित कर रहा है और भागीदार राज्यों द्वारा किए गए अंतर-राज्यीय समझौतों के अनुसार भागीदार राज्यों के बीच इन नदियों के पानी का वितरण कर रहा है। भागीदार राज्य बीबीएमबी की तकनीकी समिति की मासिक बैठक में अपने-अपने राज्यों की सिंचाई और आंतरिक जल आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में जानकारी देते हैं, जिसके बाद भाखड़ा ब्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड उस बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार जलाशयों से पानी छोड़ता है।

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION ON HIGHWAY LANDS

2002. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

(a) whether Supreme Court has recently directed National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to take effective steps to curb unauthorized occupation of highway lands and form surveillance teams of police officials to carry out patrolling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by NHAI to implement the SC direction and curb unauthorized occupation of highway lands?

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

(a) to (c): In the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) 1272 of 2019, Supreme Court has directed the Government to take up certain steps to curb the unauthorised

occupations from National Highways (NHs) including formation of surveillance teams of Police Officials. In this regard, the Government has issued instructions to field officers of implementing agencies to constitute surveillance teams including local police in coordination with the Deputy Commissioners of Police/Senior Superintendent of Police (SSPs) for inspection of National Highways. Further, requested the State Governments for providing necessary support and assistance to field officers of implementing agencies for prevention and removal of unauthorised occupation on National Highways.

Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, vide Gazette Notification S.O.4540 (E) dated 06.10.2025 has reconstituted the body of Highway Administration. The power of removal of unauthorised occupation under Section 26, 27, 36 & 43 of Control of NH (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002 has also been delegated to the District Magistrate for effective action against unauthorized occupation.

The Government has also issued Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) 07.08.2025 under the Highways Administration Rules, 2004 for identification, reporting and removal of unauthorised occupations on National Highways. Further, the responsibility of Contractor/Concessionaire/Authority Engineer/ Independent Engineer/Supervision Consultant as defined in the respective agreement has been reasserted. Additionally, provisions for periodical Drone Survey along with AI-based data analysis and Aerial Imaging have also been made for regular monitoring.

For involvement of citizens in reporting encroachment/ unauthorised occupation, provision of Rajmarg Yatra App and wider publicity of the same has been done through social media.

बाढ़ प्रबंधन योजना

2003. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमारः
श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादवः
श्री गिरिधारी यादवः

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन योजनाओं के लिए बिहार को जारी की गई निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) गंगा की सफाई और गाद की समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा उन पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): पिछले पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (एफएमबीएपी) के अंतर्गत बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं के लिए बिहार राज्य सरकार को जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है (सभी राशि करोड़ में हैं):

2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
42.49	0	88.96	74.59	32.51

(ख): भारत सरकार द्वारा गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के संरक्षण हेतु वर्ष 2014-15 में नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम (एनजीपी) शुरू किया गया था, जो पांच वर्ष के लिए मार्च 2021 तक था और इसे आगे मार्च 2026 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, गंगा नदी की सफाई और संरक्षण के लिए विविध और समग्र कार्यकलाप किए गए हैं, जिसमें अपशिष्ट जल उपचार, ठोस

अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, रिवरफ्रंट प्रबंधन (घाट और श्मशान), ई-प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करना, ग्रामीण स्वच्छता, वनीकरण, जैव विविधता संरक्षण, जनभागीदारी आदि शामिल हैं। अक्टूबर 2025 तक, 42,019 करोड़ की लागत से कुल 513 परियोजनाएं (सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं सहित) स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से 344 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। अधिकांश परियोजनाएँ सीवेज अवसंरचना के निर्माण से संबंधित हैं क्योंकि अनुपचारित घरेलू/औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट जल, नदी में प्रदूषण का मुख्य स्रोत है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, प्रदूषित नदी क्षेत्रों के उपचार हेतु 34,809 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 216 सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं, जिनकी उपचार क्षमता 6,561 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) है। इनमें से 3,806 एमएलडी क्षमता वाली 138 एसटीपी परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं और चालू हो गई हैं।

वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 से 30 नवंबर, 2025 की अवधि के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) ने नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के संरक्षण के लिए परियोजनाओं/कार्यकलापों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु विभिन्न एजेंसियों को 20,430 करोड़ रुपए वितरित किए हैं।

COMPENSATION TO FARMERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

2004. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:
SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of farmers in Uttar Pradesh whose land was acquired for National Highway projects during the last five years and are still awaiting compensation, classified by project;

(b) the total value of compensation payments pending, classified by project especially in Kaushambi and Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituencies;

(c) whether any reviews have identified the key reasons for pendency such as administrative delays, land record disputes or valuation-related issues especially in Kaushambi and Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituencies, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite compensation disbursement, strengthen mechanisms for dispute resolution and prevent hardship to affected farmers and delays in project execution?

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

(a): In the last five years (as on 30.11.2025), a total of 2,08,999 land-owners have been awarded the compensation for National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) projects in Uttar Pradesh and 37,247 land-owners are yet to receive the compensation.

(b): The land acquisition for the National Highways project is a continuous process and the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) is responsible for the preparation of the awards. However, there remains a time lag between award and disbursement which may be delayed if the award is challenged under law. Compensation to the tune of Rs. 66.81 crores and Rs. 60.34 crores against land acquisition for NHAI projects is pending for disbursement in the Districts of Kaushambi and Saharanpur respectively.

(c): The progress of NH projects, including land acquisition, is regularly monitored by the Government at various levels. The key land acquisition

challenges are outdated land records, disputed ownership, and delays in the revision of circle rates.

(d): The Government has shifted to the BhoomiRashi portal integrated with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) for online direct payment of compensation to the land-owners.

To expedite the dispute resolution mechanism, the notification for the appointment of the Arbitrators (on recommendation of the State) is done through BhoomiRashi Portal. Further, to enhance the transparency, the portal is also integrated with Aadhar database.

CONSTRUCTION OF NHs IN BUNDELKHAND

2005. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the total length of National Highways presently under construction in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and the length completed during the last three years;

(b) the details of new National Highway stretches or additional lane expansion proposed for the districts of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Chitrakoot;

(c) the total funds allocated by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for all ongoing and sanctioned highway projects in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Bundelkhand and the expenditure incurred so far, scheme-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the number of bridges, flyovers and underpasses presently under construction on National Highways in the Bundelkhand region, the number completed and the total expenditure incurred on these structures?

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

(a) to (d): 8 number of projects are presently ongoing on National Highways (NHs) in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, which comprises of a four laning project in about 46 km length of which about 7.6 km have been completed during the current financial year.

6 number of NH development projects in about 75 km length have been identified for taking up in the districts of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Chitrakoot.

Funds are allocated for development and maintenance of NHs State/UT-wise/ agency wise and not district / region-wise.

The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs in the State of Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Till 31.10.2025)	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114	20,682	20,665	16,004	14,212

The flyovers, underpasses and bridges are generally constructed as part of an NH development project involving improvement and upgradation. Funds utilized for construction of bridges, flyovers and underpasses are not maintained separately.

At present, works are ongoing in six number of Road Over Bridges (ROBs)/flyovers, one bridge and two Vehicular Underpasses (VUPs) on NHs in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. One work of reconstruction of minor bridge of NH-35 has been completed in March 2024.

CONVERSION OF LEASE-HOLD PROPERTIES INTO FREE-HOLD BY L&DO

2006: SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land and Development Office (L&DO) converts lease-hold properties into free-hold only on an entire-building basis in Delhi and not on a unit-wise basis as is done by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal to amend the existing rules to align them with the policy adopted by the DDA with a view to augment Government revenue: and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Land & Development Office (L&DO) had allotted a number of properties on leasehold basis in the past. Pursuant to applicable policies of Land and Development Office, a majority of these properties have been converted from leasehold to freehold status. L&DO process the case on an entire building

basis, as the original allotments were not made on a unit-wise basis. The issue of unit-wise processing involves detailed examination of legal, technical and administrative aspects.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF CNG STATIONS IN WARANGAL

2007. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the progress of development and expansion of CNG stations network in Warangal;

(b) the subsidies provided for LPG under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in Warangal;

(c) whether there are any oil exploration plans near Warangal and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are any plans for renewable energy integration in Warangal driven by push for green energy and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network and the same is carried out by the CGD entities authorized by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP). After the completion of the 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities

for development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering the entire mainland area for the development of CGD network across the country.

Warangal is part of Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban & Warangal Rural Districts GA, which has been authorised by PNGRB to M/s. Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited for the development of CGD network in September, 2018. As per the MWP, CGD entity has committed to establish 12 CNG stations in the GA by 2028. As on 30.09.2025, the authorised entity has established 10 CNG stations against the pro-rata MWP target of 7 CNG stations in the GA.

(b): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connection to adult women from poor households across the country. As on 01.11.2025, there are about 10.33 crore PMUY connections across the country including 0.42 lakh in Warangal (Telangana).

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, in May 2022 Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections).

For FY 2025-26, Government is providing targeted subsidy of Rs.300/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for upto 9 refills of 14.2 Kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-

rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers across the country including beneficiaries in Warangal District, Telangana.

(c): Warangal is located in the state of Telangana, where no active OALP block is presently available. However, one active OALP block CD-ONHP-2020/1 in Cuddapah basin awarded under OALP Round-VI is situated approximately 350 km from Warangal. The block is operated by ONGC and currently in exploration phase.

(d): The Government of Telangana has informed that they have notified the Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy, 2025. The policy envisages comprehensive integration of renewable energy by promoting grid-scale solar projects, decentralized ground-mounted solar plants by women self-help groups, farmers and local bodies and rooftop solarisation of households, government educational institutions and other government buildings. This policy also aims to promote the establishment of Green Hydrogen ecosystem; enhance Electric vehicle charging and battery swapping infrastructure as part of the broader renewable energy transition.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has informed that under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), as on 09.12.2025, a total of 596 rooftop solar installations has been completed in the district of Warangal.

Additionally, the Government have also taken various steps towards creating a green energy ecosystem across the country through production and utilization of various renewable and biofuels like Ethanol, Compressed Bio Gas (CBG), Green Hydrogen etc.

भारत की तेल शोधन और जैव ईंधन क्षमता का विस्तार

2008. श्री सुनील कुमारः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार के पास भारत की दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान (एनडीसी) के अंतर्गत प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण में तेल शोधन कारखाना लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

वर्तमान में बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण में रिफाइनरी स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास विचाराधीन नहीं है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM VISHWAKARMA

2009. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the details of the proposals or policy changes, if any, put forward by the National Steering Committee in its recent meetings under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme;

(b) whether there exist mechanisms to escalate and review loan applications rejected at the branch level and the steps being taken by the Government to re-engage and extend support to applicants whose loan applications have been declined initially and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific timelines that have been prescribed for application verification and approval under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme at the three verification stages and whether the Government has identified the stage where delays are most significant and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government provides any post-market access support to rural artisans under the scheme, helping to sustain and strengthen their linkages with urban and international buyers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is planning in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): National Steering Committee (NSC) is the apex body for implementation of the PM Vishwakarma scheme. Meetings of the National Steering Committee (NSC) are co-chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Secretary, Department of Financial Services (DFS). The last NSC meeting was held on 10.10.2025, wherein several proposals and policy measures were approved inter-alia finalizing eligibility criteria for Advanced Skill Training, measures to improve loan sanctions and disbursements such as revisiting pending applications, offering lower small-size loans ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 to reduce EMI burden significantly, ensuring bank participation in awareness camps sanctioned in 716

districts till March, 2026 and mandating the presence of bank officials at skill training centres one-day during skill training for financial advice.

(b): Yes, mechanism to escalate and review loan applications rejected at the branch level exists. In order to address high rejection rates, the Department of Financial Services (DFS) has issued advisory to banks to obtain a written undertaking from beneficiaries who decline to avail the loan under PM Vishwkarma. Further, Banks have also been directed to constitute committees at the administrative office level to review and re-contact the cases rejected due to beneficiaries being unreachable or denying taking loan. Further, Ministry of MSME is working in close coordination with the DFS, to improve loan approval under PM Vishwakarma by trying to reach out to maximum number of beneficiaries for availing loans. Text messages are being sent to PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries in 12 regional languages and calls are being made from the call center of M/o MSME and various Banks to those beneficiaries who have applied for the loan and are not reachable or denied taking loan after applying. Also, those beneficiaries who have initially not opted for loan, can opt for loan through PM Vishwakarma portal either themselves or through the nearest Common Service Centre (CSC).

(c): The applications undergo a three-step verification which includes (i) Verification at Gram Panchayat Urban Local Body (ULB) level. (ii) Verification (Vetting and Recommendation) by the District Implementation Committee (DIC) chaired by District Collector (iii) Approval by the Screening Committee headed by an officer from MSME Development and Facilitation Office (MSME DFO),

member from State/UT level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) and a member from MSDE Against the target of coverage of 30 lakh beneficiaries approved for a period of 5 years (FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28), the process of verification and registration of 30 lakh artisans/craftspeople has been successfully completed under the scheme so that further benefits such as skill training, loan, toolkit incentive marketing support etc may be provided to the PMV beneficiaries well within the time frame of PM Vishwakarma scheme.

(d) and (e): Under the scheme, PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries across the country are being provided with marketing support including participation in trade fairs, state level exhibitions etc to showcase, display and sell their handicrafts Also, online marketing support is being provided to PM Vishwakarma beneficiaries through various e-commerce platforms like ONDC Fabindia, Meesho, GeM etc to promote online sale of their products. A national level trade fair/exhibition in Delhi Haat has been scheduled for PMV beneficiaries across States/UTs to promote market linkages, display and sale of products, B2B/B2C engagement for artisans and also to have national/international visibility. Further, Ministry of MSME is planning to ensure value addition of PM Vishwakarma products through designing, diversification branding and packaging etc through National Institute of Design (NID) Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). Also, to ensure dedicated sale points of PM Vishwakarma products, Ministry of MSME is going to establish PMV Emporium/ Haat at prominent cities, across the country in near future.

LACK OF AMENITIES IN TRIBAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

2010. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the first-ever survey of residential schools for tribal children in five States conducted in 2025 which revealed significant infrastructure gaps such as only one toilet per 40 children, lack of libraries and sports facilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of tribal residential schools in Maharashtra especially in tribal backward districts that were part of this survey and the number of schools where corrective action has been Initiated;

(c) whether any additional funds or schemes have been announced specifically for refurbishment infrastructure upgrade sanitation library sports facility improvement in tribal residential schools in districts such as Nandurbar and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the timeline by which the Government expects all flagged infrastructure gaps in tribal residential schools in Maharashtra to be addressed and when a public progress report will be made available?

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

(a): Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted survey of residential schools for tribal children in 2025. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has entrusted two such projects in the year 2024, pertaining to assessment and evaluation of tribal residential schools and hostels.

(b): As per assessment report submitted by NABET, they have assessed 35 schools and 22 hostels in Palghar District, Maharashtra. In another survey, evaluation for 37 EMRS was also conducted.

(c) and (d): Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched Dharti Aaba Janjati Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) scheme on 02nd October, 2024 comprising of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries. Under the interventions of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, State/ UT can send projects for construction of additional classrooms, furniture, major repairing works in ashram schools, toilet block etc.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has released Rs. 999.11 lakhs to State Govt. of Maharashtra including Nandurbar District for additional classroom, toilet blocks and major repair works. Total fund released to Maharashtra for all activities is Rs. 22388.08 lakh. The scheme is mapped during the period 2024-25 to 2028-29. Under DAJGUA Scheme, there is no provision for library and sports.

उद्यम सखी पहल के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रम

2011. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी :

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

(क) 'उद्यम सखी' पहल के अंतर्गत महिलाओं को उद्यमिता से जोड़ने के लिए देश भर में क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा, विशेषकर सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 'उद्यम सखी' पहल के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत महिलाओं, स्वरोजगार शुरू करने वाले लाभार्थियों तथा आयोजित प्रशिक्षण सत्रों की संख्या के संबंध में आंकड़े अद्यतन किए हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि डिजिटल जागरूकता, वित्तीय साक्षरता और मार्केट लिंकेज की कमी के कारण ग्रामीण इलाकों में इस पहल से उम्मीद के मुताबिक परिणाम नहीं मिले हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इस पहल को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सोनीपत में महिला उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समर्पित प्रशिक्षण केंद्र बनाने, क्रेडिट लिंक्ड योजना लागू करने या स्थानीय स्तर पर मदद देने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे):

(क) से (घ) : उद्यम सखी पोर्टल को एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में मौजूदा और भावी महिला उद्यमियों को सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की वित्तीय योजनाओं, नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2018 में शुरू किया गया। इस पोर्टल की शुरूआत से, देश में 4535 महिला उद्यमी पंजीकृत और लाभान्वित हो चुकी है।

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों और एमएसएमई संघों के साथ समन्वय करके और अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से महिला उद्यमियों की समावेशिता और उनके डिजिटल पंजीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में निरंतर प्रयास किए हैं। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, उद्यम/उद्यम असिस्ट पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उद्यमों में महिलाओं के स्वामित्व वाले उद्यम करीब 39 प्रतिशत हैं। सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित हरियाणा राज्य में उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफार्म पर पंजीकृत अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के साथ उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत महिलाओं के स्वामित्व वाले उद्यमों की संख्या 5,11,608 है।

दिनांक 27.06.2024 को एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने 'यशस्विनी अभियान' शुरू किया। इस अभियान का उद्देश्य औपचारिकीकरण, ऋण तक पहुंच, क्षमता निर्माण और मार्गदर्शन जैसी विभिन्न

योजनाओं के माध्यम से संपूर्ण देश की महिला उद्यमियों को सशक्त बनाना और इन योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना है।

सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम (एमएसई) के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद नीति आदेश, 2012 (2018 में संशोधित) के अनुसार, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों/उपक्रमों द्वारा अनिवार्य वार्षिक खरीद के 25% में कम से कम 3% खरीद महिला उद्यमियों से की जानी चाहिए। एमएसएमई संबंध पोर्टल के अनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में, महिला उद्यमियों के स्वामित्व वाले एमएसई से 6,105.71 करोड़ रुपए की खरीद की गई।

सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम के तहत, पिछले 3 वर्षों में महिला उद्यमियों के लिए अनुमोदित गारंटियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

सीजीएस- अनुमोदित- महिला उद्यमी		
वर्ष	**अनुमोदित गारंटियों की संख्या**	**अनुमोदित राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)**
वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	3,65,582	16,373
वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	4,25,865	32,223
वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	6,26,546	47,969
वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 09.12.2025 तक)	3,33,208	41,808

खरीद और विपणन सहायता स्कीम (पीएमएसएस) के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत, अखिल भारत में लाभान्वित महिला एमएसई की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**लाभान्वित महिला एमएसई की संख्या**
1.	2023-24	3,818
2.	2024-25	3,538
3.	2025-26 (दिनांक 08.12.2025 तक)	2,870

पीएम विश्वकर्मा की शुरूआत दिनांक 17.09.2023 को 18 व्यापारों के कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों, जो अपने हाथों और औजारों से काम करते है, को समग्र सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए

की गई थी। दिनांक 17.09.2023 को इस योजना की शुरूआत से दिनांक 09.12.2025 तक, देशभर में 10.8 लाख महिला लाभार्थियों सहित कुल 30 लाख कारीगर और शिल्पकारों का सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकरण हो चुका है।

RELOCATION OF FOREST DWELLERS FROM TIGER RESERVES

2012. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the total number of villages relocated from within tiger reserves in the last ten years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of such relocations conducted voluntarily under the provisions of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006;

(c) the details of complaints or reports, if any, of involuntary or coerced relocation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers from protected areas during the past five years;

(d) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for the rehabilitation and compensation to families relocated from tiger reserves during the last five financial years, State-wise;

(e) the details of the consultations held with Gram Sabhas before village relocation proposals were approved under the FRA framework during the last five years; and

(f) whether any advisories or circulars have been issued to State Governments, reiterating the principle of voluntary relocation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): The process of relocation of villages from Core/Critical Tiger Habitats is voluntary as per the provisions of Section 38 V (5) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 2006, and Section 4(2) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The information on the total number of villages relocated from within tiger reserves is compiled by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) based on inputs furnished by the respective States/UTs. As reported by NTCA, a total of 257 villages have been voluntarily relocated from core/critical tiger habitats from tiger reserves, as per provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 read with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(c): NTCA has informed that there are no reports of involuntary or coerced relocation have been reported by the State-level Monitoring Committees and District-level Implementing Committees, which are mandated to oversee the process. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received collective submissions from various Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and several representations from various Gram Sabhas situated within Tiger Reserves across different States, including Simlipal Tiger Reserve in Odisha; Rani Durgawati in Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh; Nagarhole and Kali Tiger Reserves in Karnataka; Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra; and Achanakmar and Udanti Sitanadi Forests in Chhattisgarh, also highlighted the concerns inside Tiger Reserves, including evictions. Post the receipt of the grievances, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has urged the State Governments to take into account the consent

of Gram Sabha as well as individual affected families along with settlement of rights as mandated under the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006, and Forest Rights Act, 2006. Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has time and again brought these concerns to the notice of NTCA as well as the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(d) and (e): Rehabilitation and relocation of families from core/critical tiger habitats is implemented by the concerned State Governments with financial assistance from the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) “Project Tiger,” administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, state-wise details of the payment of compensation to families relocated from tiger reserves are not collected. In so far as Tiger Reserves are concerned, as reported by NTCA the financial assistance provided for voluntary village relocation from core/critical tiger habitats are as follows:

Year	**Amount (In Cr.)**
2020-21	157.93
2021-22	170.58
2022-23	224.20
2023-24	346.10
2024-25	451.73

Further as reported by the NTCA that the consultations with the Gram Sabha are conducted by the respective State Governments which carry out thorough due diligence which incorporate prior informed consent and voluntariness as enshrined in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the

Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(f): MoTA, through its letters dated 10.01.2025, 22.10.2025, and in response to the grievances, has reiterated the principle of voluntary relocation as per the provisions of FRA, 2006, and the Wildlife Protection Act to the State Governments. Further, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012, issued under section 38 O (1) (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, is also available in the public domain, clearly outline the principle of voluntary relocation which has been reiterated to all State Governments in different forms, from time to time.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORKS ON NH-66

2013. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the criteria for granting the road construction contracts and sub-contracts under the Government;

(b) the total amount disbursed to the road contractors for the construction and repair works on NH-66 in Kerala;

(c) the total amount disbursed to the sub-contractors for the construction and repair works for NH-66 that covers the Vadakara area of Kerala; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in completing the construction work?

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

(a): Standard documents have been issued for inviting Request for Proposals (RFPs) specifying required Technical and Financial eligibility criteria. The road construction contracts are awarded based on fulfillment of criteria given in RFP.

(b): Approx. Rs.16,500 crore has been spent so far for construction/ repair works in various stretches of National Highway (NH) 66 in the State of Kerala.

(c): No amount has been disbursed directly to the subcontractors for the construction and repair works for NH-66 that covers Vadakara area of Kerala.

(d): The main reasons for the delay in completion of the construction project are additional works, material shortage, Concessionaire's/Contractor's Financial Constraints and extended monsoon period etc.

ALLOCATION OF LPG/PETROL PUMP DEALERSHIPS IN UTTAR PRADESH.

2014. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of new LPG distributorships and retail outlets (petrol pumps) advertised and allotted in Uttar Pradesh since April 2023, category-wise (SC/ST/Women/OBC/General) and district-wise;

(b) the number out of the above that were actually made operational till 01 November, 2025 and the average time taken from allotment to commissioning in rural and scheduled areas;

(c) the number of allottees from SC/ST and women categories in Uttar Pradesh who have surrendered or failed to operationalize dealerships and the reasons recorded therefor; and

(d) whether reservation guidelines for SC/ST (22.5 per cent) and women (33 percent in certain categories) are being strictly followed in the latest rounds of dealership allocation and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Expansion of Retail Outlet (RO) and LPG distributorships network across the country including Uttar Pradesh is a continuous process which ensures adequate availability of petroleum fuels such as petrol, diesel, and LPG. Locations for setting up of Retail Outlets and LPG distributorships are identified by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) based on sale potential that makes them commercially viable.

LPG distributorships:

The process of applying for LPG distributorship has been greatly simplified and a transparent online selection process is in place. All applicants are required to submit their application on web-based portal https://www.lpgvitarakchayan.in. The online selection process includes, online receipt of application, processing and online draw of lots etc. The prevailing Unified Selection Guidelines for LPG distributorships, (2016) have following provisions of reservation:

S. No	Categories	Reservation (%)
1	Open Category (O)	50.5
2	Schedule Castes / Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5
3	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0

In each of the above main categories of reservation, there are sub-categories as under:-

Sub-Category	**Reservation Categories (in %)**			
	SC/ST	**OBC**	**Open**	**Total**
Government Personnel category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/ Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	**7**	**9**	**17**	**33**
Reserved for main category - Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
Total	22.5	27	50.5	100

The percentage reservation for STs and women in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram is as under:

	Percentage of reservation for all types of LPG Distributors				**Total (%)**
State	**ST (%)**	**ST(W)* (%)**	**Open (%)**	**Open(W)* (%)**	
Arunachal Pradesh	49	21	21	9	100
Meghalaya	56	24	14	6	100
Nagaland	56	24	14	6	100
Mizoram	63	27	7	3	100

Note:- *- Women

OMCs adhere to the reservation Guidelines in advertisement of LPG distributorships.

In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 8,017 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2025 across the country, out of which 7,420 (i.e. 93%) are catering to rural areas. As of 01.11.2025, there are a total of 25,587 LPG distributorships across the country. These are served through 214 LPG bottling plant of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. As a result of these efforts, LPG coverage in the country has improved from 62% in April 2016 to near saturation now.

In Uttar Pradesh, as of 01.12.2025 total 5 number of new LPG distributorships have been allotted (LOIs Issued) since April 2023, out of which 4 number of LPG distributorships have been commissioned. None of LPG distributorship allottees have surrendered LPG distributorship. The category-wise (SC/ST/OBC/General) and district-wise details of new LPG distributorships for State of Uttar Pradesh are given at **Statement-I**.

The stipulated timeframe for commissioning of LPG distributorships from the date of LOI issuance is four months. OMCs closely monitor progress and provide necessary guidance to applicants for timely completion of i.e., showroom, godown, vehicles and statutory licenses etc. Commissioning is generally achieved within this timeframe; however, where genuine difficulties arise, time extensions are also provided by OMCs.

Retail Outlets:

Allotment of Retail Outlets (ROs) is done by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) as per their dealership selection guidelines. Further, the new Dealership Selection Guidelines, 2023 have a provision of 22.5% reservation for SCs/STs and 27% reservation for OBCs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram for which reservations is provided as under:

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20

As per the prevailing Dealer Selection Guidelines there is no separate reservation for Women category.

The allotment of Retail Outletshappens through a transparent process which includes advertisement in National/regional newspapers inviting application from eligible applicants, online submission of applications, draw of lots to select the allottee etc.

Details of application Procedure / Norms / Criteria / Reservation Policy for allotment of Retail Outlet Dealerships are available at www.petrolpumpdealerchayan.in. OMCs are strictly following the reservation guidelines in advertisement of Retail Outlet.

Further, in Uttar Pradesh, a total number of 3,782 new retail outlets (petrol pumps) have been allotted (LOIs Issued) since April 2023, against 6,609 locations advertised by OMCs, out of which 960 number of retail outlets (petrol pumps) have been commissioned. The category-wise (SC/ST/OBC/General) and district-wise details of new retail outlets (petrol pumps) for State of Uttar Pradesh are given at **Statement-II**.

Commissioning of Retail outlet is a process which involves obtaining of various approvals inter-alia including District Magistrate's NOC, NHAI access permission, Forest NOC, construction approval etc., as applicable. Fructification of LOIs into operationalization (Commissioning) of retail outlets is thus, dependent upon these factors.

OMCs have informed that 06 number of retail outlet allottees from SC/ST categories in Uttar Pradesh have surrendered or failed to operationalize dealerships due to cancellation of LOI due to reasons like unwillingness of LOI holder, established cases of forged document, and court order.

STATEMENT-I

LPG Distributorships commissioned by OMCs in Uttar Pradesh Since Apr' 2023- As on 01.12.2025

	No of LPG distributorship allotted (LOI issued) (a)						Commissioned out of (a)					
District	**SC**	**ST**	**OBC**	**Open**	**Total**	**Women out of Total**	**SC**	**ST**	**OBC**	**Open**	**Total**	**Women out of Total**
BAREILLY	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
DEORIA	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
JHANSI	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
SONBHADRA	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Grand Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

STATEMENT-II

STATUS OF JUNE 2023 ADVERTISEMENT FOR UTTAR PRADESH AS ON 01.11.2025 (OMC-BPCL)

UP STATE	ADVERTISED					LOI ISSUED					COMMISSIONED				
DISTRICT	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	TOTAL	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	TOTAL	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	TOTAL
AGRA	13	0	20	30	63	9	0	10	18	37	0	0	0	2	2
ALIGARH	9	0	3	19	31	5	0	2	13	20	0	0	2	3	5
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	5	0	4	5	14	3	0	2	3	8	0	0	0	2	2
AMETHI	7	0	1	9	17	6	0	0	6	12	2	0	0	4	6
AMROHA	5	0	6	4	15	3	0	2	2	7	0	0	1	1	2
AURAIYA	6	0	3	6	15	4	0	2	5	11	0	0	0	3	3
AYODHYA	7	1	7	16	31	6	0	4	12	22	0	0	2	4	6
AZAMGARH	7	0	5	21	33	3	0	3	9	15	1	0	2	2	5
BAGHPAT	4	0	7	5	16	2	0	6	3	11	0	0	2	0	2
BAHRAICH	2	0	8	12	22	1	0	6	10	17	0	0	0	3	3
BALLIA	8	0	7	6	21	3	0	3	2	8	0	0	2	0	2
BALRAMPUR	3	0	3	8	14	1	0	2	6	9	0	0	1	1	2
BANDA	4	0	1	8	13	3	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	4	4
BARABANKI	6	1	10	16	33	3	0	7	10	20	0	0	3	3	6
BAREILLY	3	0	5	21	29	2	0	3	16	21	0	0	1	2	3
BASTI	5	0	5	9	19	2	0	4	7	13	2	0	2	2	6
BHADOHI	3	0	4	7	14	2	0	4	4	10	0	0	2	2	4
BIJNOR	8	1	9	17	35	2	1	6	10	19	0	0	1	2	3
BUDAUN	4	0	5	6	15	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1
BULANDSHAHR	8	0	12	16	36	2	0	7	11	20	0	0	0	0	0
CHANDAULI	6	0	7	19	32	3	0	6	16	25	0	0	1	6	7
CHITRAKOOT	9	3	4	10	26	5	2	3	6	16	0	1	0	3	4
DEORIA	7	0	14	7	28	3	0	9	6	18	0	0	0	2	2
ETAH	5	0	5	4	14	2	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0

ETAWAH	2	0	4	9	15	1	0	2	4	7	0	0	0	1	1
FARRUKHABAD	2	0	4	5	11	1	0	4	2	7	0	0	1	0	1
FATEHPUR	5	0	2	6	13	3	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	1	1
FIROZABAD	5	2	5	6	18	4	1	3	3	11	1	0	0	0	1
GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR	9	0	10	13	32	2	0	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
GHAZIABAD	10	0	4	20	34	2	0	0	13	15	0	0	0	1	1
GHAZIPUR	10	0	11	19	40	5	0	5	11	21	0	0	1	2	3
GONDA	4	0	5	12	21	2	0	2	9	13	0	0	2	2	4
GORAKHPUR	8	1	6	14	29	4	0	4	8	16	1	0	1	3	5
HAMIRPUR	7	0	4	9	20	7	0	0	4	11	3	0	0	2	5
HAPUR	2	0	2	10	14	2	0	2	5	9	0	0	0	0	0
HARDOI	7	0	2	10	19	3	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	2	2
HATHRAS	7	0	1	3	11	3	0	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	1
JALAUN	7	0	5	9	21	6	0	3	5	14	2	0	1	3	6
JAUNPUR	10	0	9	14	33	7	0	6	11	24	1	0	3	1	5
JHANSI	7	0	14	31	52	4	0	7	27	38	0	0	1	2	3
KANNAUJ	2	0	4	3	9	1	0	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
KANPUR DEHAT	11	0	3	8	22	4	0	1	7	12	1	0	0	3	4
KANPUR NAGAR	12	2	20	35	69	3	2	8	19	32	2	0	2	7	11
KASGANJ	2	0	2	1	5	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	1	3
KAUSHAMBI	1	0	5	2	8	0	0	5	2	7	0	0	2	0	2
KUSHINAGAR	8	0	10	9	27	5	0	7	9	21	1	0	2	2	5
LAKHIMPUR KHERI	3	2	6	12	23	2	2	4	9	17	0	0	0	1	1
LALITPUR	10	1	9	18	38	7	0	7	10	24	1	0	1	6	8
LUCKNOW	18	0	35	44	97	4	0	15	22	41	0	0	1	2	3
MAHARAJGANJ	4	0	1	4	9	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	1
MAHOBA	2	0	7	11	20	2	0	5	11	18	1	0	1	7	9
MAINPURI	1	0	2	7	10	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	2

MATHURA	9	1	7	16	33	4	1	5	12	22	1	0	1	1	3
MAU	2	0	4	7	13	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
MEERUT	11	1	5	13	30	4	1	2	11	18	0	0	1	3	4
MIRZAPUR	11	1	10	19	41	6	1	4	15	26	0	0	1	2	3
MORADABAD	5	0	7	11	23	3	0	5	6	14	0	0	3	1	4
MUZAFFARNAGAR	6	1	5	9	21	4	0	3	3	10	0	0	1	1	2
PILIBHIT	5	0	3	9	17	3	0	3	4	10	1	0	2	0	3
PRATAPGARH	3	0	5	6	14	2	0	4	3	9	0	0	1	0	1
PRAYAGRAJ	10	0	11	22	43	7	0	9	16	32	0	0	2	2	4
RAEBARELI	12	0	4	10	26	5	0	3	6	14	1	0	0	4	5
RAMPUR	5	0	1	5	11	4	0	1	2	7	0	0	1	1	2
SAHARANPUR	6	0	6	14	26	1	0	5	8	14	1	0	3	3	7
SAMBHAL	4	0	1	8	13	4	0	0	5	9	1	0	0	0	1
SANT KABIR NAGAR	1	0	5	6	12	0	0	4	5	9	0	0	1	1	2
SHAHJAHANPUR	8	1	5	3	17	3	1	2	1	7	0	0	2	0	2
SHAMLI	3	0	3	6	12	2	0	2	5	9	0	0	1	0	1
SHRAVASTI	7	0	3	9	19	2	0	1	4	7	1	0	1	2	4
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	3	0	1	9	13	2	0	1	7	10	0	0	0	5	5
SITAPUR	9	0	6	5	20	6	0	3	4	13	0	0	0	1	1
SONBHADRA	15	3	7	9	34	7	2	3	5	17	1	1	2	2	6
SULTANPUR	8	0	0	8	16	2	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	1	1
UNNAO	5	0	7	17	29	1	0	3	11	15	1	0	1	4	6
VARANASI	10	0	11	24	45	5	0	4	16	25	1	0	0	2	3
Grand Total	478	22	464	870	1834	239	14	261	556	1070	29	2	68	139	238

Source: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

STATUS OF JUNE 2023 ADVERTISEMENT FOR UTTAR PRADESH AS ON 01.11.2025 (OMC-IOCL)

UP STATE	ADVERTISED					LOI ISSUED					COMMISSIONED				
DISTRICT	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	TOTAL	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	TOTAL	SC	ST	OBC	GENERAL	TOTAL
AGRA	31	0	7	50	88	15	0	5	26	46	1	0	1	2	4
ALIGARH	17	1	14	24	56	6	0	9	14	29	0	0	3	2	5
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	6	0	8	16	30	4	0	6	13	23	1	0	3	7	11
AMETHI	7	0	6	11	24	5	0	5	7	17	1	0	1	1	3
AMROHA	11	0	8	12	31	6	0	6	9	21	0	0	2	1	3
AURAIYA	10	0	7	17	34	5	0	5	13	23	2	0	2	8	12
AYODHYA	13	1	10	21	45	4	0	4	12	20	0	0	0	6	6
AZAMGARH	13	0	17	35	65	9	0	14	22	45	3	0	5	10	18
BAGHPAT	8	0	7	9	24	1	0	2	5	8	0	0	0	2	2
BAHRAICH	11	1	7	11	30	4	1	5	7	17	0	0	1	2	3
BALLIA	12	0	12	22	46	6	0	7	11	24	3	0	2	4	9
BALRAMPUR	5	1	9	6	21	3	1	5	4	13	0	1	0	0	1
BANDA	11	0	10	12	33	8	0	6	10	24	4	0	3	3	10
BARABANKI	19	0	13	19	51	8	0	8	17	33	1	0	5	7	13
BAREILLY	10	0	21	40	71	6	0	14	22	42	1	0	3	5	9
BASTI	10	0	17	22	49	8	0	12	18	38	0	0	6	10	16
BHADOHI	7	0	6	13	26	1	0	3	11	15	0	0	1	8	9
BIJNOR	17	0	14	32	63	11	0	4	19	34	1	0	1	4	6
BUDAUN	7	1	7	16	31	3	1	5	12	21	0	0	1	3	4
BULANDSHAHR	15	1	14	25	55	4	0	6	13	23	1	0	0	1	2
CHANDAULI	8	1	11	22	42	3	0	6	13	22	2	0	2	4	8
CHITRAKOOT	4	0	3	12	19	3	0	2	11	16	1	0	1	4	6
DEORIA	24	0	10	18	52	13	0	4	13	30	1	0	3	6	10
ETAH	8	0	15	12	35	5	0	12	10	27	1	0	3	2	6
ETAWAH	10	0	7	6	23	7	0	5	4	16	0	0	0	2	2
FARRUKHABAD	2	0	12	4	18	1	0	9	3	13	1	0	4	1	6

FATEHPUR	16	1	16	15	48	11	1	12	9	33	0	0	1	0	1
FIROZABAD	3	1	17	12	33	1	1	10	4	16	0	0	1	2	3
GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR	3	0	3	18	24	0	0	1	10	11	0	0	0	4	4
GHAZIABAD	18	1	22	21	62	3	0	3	12	18	0	0	0	1	1
GHAZIPUR	9	0	10	17	36	5	0	7	8	20	0	0	1	3	4
GONDA	14	0	7	14	35	7	0	4	11	22	2	0	3	4	9
GORAKHPUR	12	0	12	37	61	6	0	7	21	34	0	0	3	8	11
HAMIRPUR	5	0	0	21	26	3	0	0	13	16	1	0	0	6	7
HAPUR	6	0	4	19	29	2	0	1	8	11	0	0	0	2	2
HARDOI	10	0	7	27	44	4	0	5	23	32	1	0	3	16	20
HATHRAS	4	2	9	13	28	1	1	3	9	14	0	0	0	3	3
JALAUN	11	0	15	30	56	7	0	14	20	41	1	0	7	7	15
JAUNPUR	12	0	17	29	58	6	0	9	19	34	2	0	2	2	6
JHANSI	20	0	21	36	77	14	0	15	22	51	0	0	2	6	8
KANNAUJ	5	1	2	9	17	1	0	1	5	7	0	0	0	1	1
KANPUR DEHAT	6	1	7	16	30	3	1	4	12	20	0	1	1	3	5
KANPUR NAGAR	17	1	22	48	88	9	0	8	27	44	2	0	6	11	19
KASGANJ	4	0	10	11	25	3	0	8	5	16	0	0	2	3	5
KAUSHAMBI	8	2	7	9	26	2	1	7	5	15	0	0	4	2	6
KUSHINAGAR	18	1	11	23	53	16	1	7	20	44	7	0	2	12	21
LAKHIMPUR KHERI	22	2	16	22	62	10	1	7	12	30	3	0	1	1	5
LALITPUR	15	1	13	16	45	10	1	4	13	28	2	1	2	2	7
LUCKNOW	21	1	13	48	83	5	0	6	25	36	0	0	1	3	4
MAHARAJGANJ	6	0	12	17	35	2	0	10	13	25	0	0	3	2	5
MAHOBA	11	0	9	21	41	4	0	4	14	22	1	0	1	4	6
MAINPURI	13	0	8	23	44	7	0	6	9	22	1	0	1	2	4
MATHURA	21	0	5	29	55	7	0	2	16	25	1	0	0	4	5
MAU	6	1	9	18	34	1	0	6	8	15	1	0	3	3	7

MEERUT	15	0	10	27	52	8	0	1	8	17	1	0	0	1	2
MIRZAPUR	14	0	10	21	45	12	0	8	13	33	2	0	2	5	9
MORADABAD	15	0	15	27	57	12	0	10	19	41	3	0	5	6	14
MUZAFFARNAGAR	12	0	10	24	46	4	0	2	11	17	0	0	0	2	2
PILIBHIT	12	1	4	14	31	8	1	2	11	22	2	0	2	5	9
PRATAPGARH	13	0	10	21	44	8	0	8	13	29	5	0	5	8	18
PRAYAGRAJ	25	0	22	42	89	16	0	13	28	57	2	0	2	9	13
RAEBARELI	11	0	20	31	62	7	0	15	20	42	1	0	8	8	17
RAMPUR	10	0	15	24	49	7	0	10	13	30	3	0	2	2	7
SAHARANPUR	16	0	24	22	62	8	0	11	14	33	1	0	5	3	9
SAMBHAL	8	1	10	18	37	4	1	6	9	20	1	0	4	4	9
SANT KABIR NAGAR	6	0	7	8	21	3	0	4	4	11	0	0	1	1	2
SHAHJAHANPUR	18	0	14	30	62	11	0	7	16	34	2	0	2	1	5
SHAMLI	3	2	2	14	21	2	1	2	8	13	0	0	1	2	3
SHRAVASTI	4	1	2	7	14	2	1	2	7	12	0	0	1	3	4
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	8	1	7	18	34	5	0	4	14	23	1	0	0	6	7
SITAPUR	11	0	20	19	50	7	0	13	13	33	0	0	5	4	9
SONBHADRA	15	3	14	22	54	10	2	7	16	35	5	0	6	8	19
SULTANPUR	6	0	7	13	26	4	0	4	12	20	0	0	2	4	6
UNNAO	11	1	13	14	39	4	0	4	7	15	1	0	0	4	5
VARANASI	16	2	17	28	63	5	0	8	17	30	1	0	3	5	9
Grand Total	861	35	829	1550	3275	446	17	481	965	1909	81	3	159	313	556

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited

STATUS OF JUNE 2023 ADVERTISEMENT FOR UTTAR PRADESH AS ON 01.11.2025 (OMC-HPCL)

UP STATE	ADVERTISED					LOI ISSUED					COMMISSIONED				
DISTRICT	General	OBC	SC	ST	TOTAL	General	OBC	SC	ST	TOTAL	General	OBC	SC	ST	TOTAL
AGRA	39	20	14	1	74	23	11	11	1	46	3	1	0	0	4
ALIGARH	16	7	10	1	34	10	5	8	0	23	3	2	1	0	6
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	2	2	2	0	6	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	1
AMETHI	8	1	3	0	12	2	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
AMROHA	5	7	3	0	15	3	6	2	0	11	0	1	0	0	1
AURAIYA	3	3	0	0	6	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
AYODHYA	9	4	7	0	20	7	4	3	0	14	2	0	0	0	2
AZAMGARH	10	7	5	0	22	5	2	2	0	9	1	0	0	0	1
BAGHPAT	2	3	3	0	8	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
BAHRAICH	9	2	3	0	14	6	1	2	0	9	0	0	1	0	1
BALLIA	6	3	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
BALRAMPUR	3	0	2	0	5	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
BANDA	9	1	3	0	13	3	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
BARABANKI	12	9	6	0	27	6	7	4	0	17	1	2	2	0	5
BAREILLY	13	8	6	0	27	7	5	4	0	16	0	1	0	0	1
BASTI	8	4	2	0	14	5	2	1	0	8	1	1	0	0	2
BHADOHI	5	2	2	0	9	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
BIJNOR	14	10	9	0	33	9	6	6	0	21	1	4	0	0	5
BUDAUN	11	5	5	1	22	6	2	2	0	10	1	0	1	0	2
BULANDSHAHR	9	5	8	0	22	3	1	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
CHANDAULI	7	4	4	0	15	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
CHITRAKOOT	5	3	1	1	10	2	2	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	2
DEORIA	8	6	2	0	16	7	3	2	0	12	0	1	1	0	2
ETAH	12	3	5	0	20	7	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
ETAWAH	12	4	5	0	21	7	3	1	0	11	2	0	0	0	2
FARRUKHABAD	7	7	6	0	20	2	5	1	0	8	0	2	0	0	2

FATEHPUR	6	11	3	0	20	3	7	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
FIROZABAD	15	8	5	0	28	10	6	2	0	18	1	1	0	0	2
GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR	3	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GHAZIABAD	21	10	6	0	37	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
GHAZIPUR	7	6	3	0	16	5	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	1
GONDA	5	3	4	0	12	2	2	3	0	7	2	1	0	0	3
GORAKHPUR	13	10	6	0	29	9	7	2	0	18	2	4	0	0	6
HAMIRPUR	3	2	2	0	7	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
HAPUR	5	2	4	0	11	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
HARDOI	18	10	10	0	38	17	8	7	0	32	8	2	3	0	13
HATHRAS	5	3	3	0	11	4	1	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	2
JALAUN	7	2	6	0	15	4	2	3	0	9	1	0	0	0	1
JAUNPUR	13	7	5	0	25	9	7	2	0	18	0	1	0	0	1
JHANSI	18	8	6	0	32	6	4	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
KANNAUJ	3	2	1	0	6	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
KANPUR DEHAT	3	3	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
KANPUR NAGAR	22	11	9	1	43	11	5	3	1	20	4	1	1	0	6
KASGANJ	2	2	1	0	5	2	2	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	1
KAUSHAMBI	5	2	3	2	12	0	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	2
KUSHINAGAR	9	4	5	2	20	6	2	3	1	12	2	1	1	0	4
LAKHIMPUR KHERI	18	10	11	0	39	15	5	8	0	28	2	0	2	0	4
LALITPUR	3	2	5	0	10	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
LUCKNOW	29	12	11	0	52	18	9	4	0	31	4	0	0	0	4
MAHARAJGANJ	7	2	4	0	13	5	2	2	0	9	2	1	1	0	4
MAHOBA	6	4	2	0	12	4	2	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
MAINPURI	4	9	5	1	19	3	5	1	1	10	0	1	0	0	1
MATHURA	18	8	5	0	31	7	6	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	1
MAU	6	2	3	0	11	5	0	1	0	6	2	0	1	0	3
MEERUT	15	4	6	0	25	8	1	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0

MIRZAPUR	14	9	6	1	30	10	5	3	1	19	2	0	0	0	2
MORADABAD	10	3	6	0	19	7	3	5	0	15	2	0	1	0	3
MUZAFFARNAGAR	15	2	5	0	22	8	0	1	0	9	2	0	1	0	3
PILIBHIT	5	5	7	0	17	5	4	4	0	13	2	1	1	0	4
PRATAPGARH	10	2	2	1	15	4	2	2	0	8	1	0	1	0	2
PRAYAGRAJ	33	13	7	0	53	15	3	2	0	20	1	1	0	0	2
RAEBARELI	5	8	11	0	24	2	2	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	1
RAMPUR	9	6	3	0	18	7	6	2	0	15	1	0	0	0	1
SAHARANPUR	9	6	4	0	19	4	5	2	0	11	2	2	0	0	4
SAMBHAL	6	4	2	0	12	5	4	2	0	11	5	0	1	0	6
SANT KABIR NAGAR	5	2	1	0	8	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
SHAHJAHANPUR	11	3	2	0	16	6	2	1	0	9	2	0	0	0	2
SHAMLI	3	5	2	0	10	3	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
SHRAVASTI	1	1	4	0	6	1	1	3	0	5	0	1	1	0	2
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	2	4	2	0	8	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	1
SITAPUR	17	9	6	2	34	8	7	4	1	20	5	3	1	1	10
SONBHADRA	10	5	6	2	23	5	2	3	0	10	1	1	1	0	3
SULTANPUR	8	5	10	0	23	3	1	2	0	6	3	0	2	0	5
UNNAO	14	7	9	0	30	6	2	5	0	13	2	0	2	0	4
VARANASI	14	5	8	0	27	9	3	4	0	16	3	0	1	0	4
Grand Total	**734**	**393**	**356**	**17**	**1500**	**410**	**219**	**165**	**9**	**803**	**92**	**40**	**31**	**3**	**166**

Source: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

AVIATION SAFETY LAPSES

2015. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken responsibility for the serious aviation safety lapses flagged in DGCA?s surveillance at major airports including Delhi and Mumbai involving outdated manuals, operational lapses and poor documentation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the specific actions taken against airport operators and agencies found non- compliant and the reasons for no suspensions being reported despite repeated violations;

(c) whether the Government acknowledges that such systemic failures in enforcing safety standards expose millions of passengers to daily risk and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether immediate reforms are being undertaken to overhaul aviation safety governance beyond audits in light of chronic understaffing at DGCA and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Government intends to release the audit findings and publish a timeline-bound action taken report?

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

(a) and (b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has a robust mechanism at licensed airports to ensure compliance of regulatory requirements

through surveillance audits. To ensure passenger safety and to maintain global aviation safety standards, there is a systematic safety oversight process in place for monitoring the compliance of Rules and Civil Aviation Requirements. The safety oversight process includes surveillances, spot check and regulatory audits. In addition, special audits are also carried out as per the risk perceived.;

During the recent surveillance audit at major airports, no significant lapses were observed. All observations were categorized as level II and communicated to concerned aerodrome operators. Further, after the completion of action by operators, the same were closed.;

(c): Airport license is issued after satisfactory compliance to the requirements specified in Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 4, Series B, Part I and Section 4, Series F, Part I. Aerodrome operators are responsible to maintain airports in fit state during the validity of aerodrome license and the same is ensured by DGCA by conducting surveillance inspections regularly. Further, if any violation is identified, enforcement action against the aerodrome operator is initiated as per Enforcement Policy and Procedure Manual.;

(d): Keeping in view of current and future expansion of civil aviation sector, effective supervision and enhanced role of DGCA as safety regulator, 441 posts have been created during last 3 years as part of DGCA restructuring. Out of total 1630 sanctioned strength of DGCA, 836 posts are currently filled.;

In the last 4 months, following steps have been taken to strengthen manpower in DGCA:-

i. 22 Officers have joined.;

ii. Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) for 42 officers completed.;

iii. 62 Technical Officers, 5 Flight Operations Inspectors (FoIs) and 8 Stenographers have been selected to join.;

iv. Examination for 121 Operations Officers has been conducted.;

(e): Regular safety oversight at licensed airports is an ongoing activity and is carried out in accordance with the Annual Surveillance Plan published on the DGCA website. The findings observed during such inspections are communicated to the concerned airport operators for necessary corrective action and same is monitored by DGCA at regular intervals.

SURGE PRICING BY APP- BASED CABS

2016. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) whether it has been noticed that surge pricing is being practised by app-based cab services where they often charge customers higher prices than the actual fare, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to regulate surge pricing by app-based cab services and to provide clean and safe road travel;

(c) whether the Government is planning to introduce app-based rental taxi services, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of welfare measures provided to drivers of app-based cab services by the companies that run these services?

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

(a) and (b): The Government has issued Motor Vehicles Aggregators Guidelines, 2025 for aggregators, including app based cab services, providing a light-touch regulatory system, while attending to issues of safety and security of the user and the welfare of the driver. The competent authority for issuing licences to such aggregators is the designated authority of the concerned State Government, with jurisdiction across the entire State.

Apart from the safeguards for the passengers, the Guidelines provide for fare regulation under Clause 17. Understanding that the fare is determined by market forces of demand and supply of the aggregated vehicles, the Guidelines envisage dynamic pricing, allowing aggregators to charge 50% lower than the State notified base fares and capping the maximum surge pricing at twice the base fare for peak hours. In order to ensure transparency, accountability and passenger welfare, the fare notified by the State shall be the base fare.

The drivers' owned motor vehicle shall receive at least 80% of the fare and on the other hand for motor vehicles which are owned by the aggregator, the on-boarded driver shall receive at least 60% of the fare. Therefore, in case of surge pricing, the beneficiary will be the driver of the owned vehicle. This will spur supply and thereby enable better availability during periods of high demand.

The Guidelines provide for suspension and cancellation of Aggregator license on several grounds of violation including unjustified fare/ dynamic fare charged to the passengers.

The Guidelines ensure that no passenger is charged for dead mileage, except when the distance for availing the ride is less than three (3) kilometers, and the fare is charged only from the point of origin to the destination.

(c): A mobile based application namely Bharat Taxi App, to support driver-owned taxi service on a cooperative model under the aegis of Sahahkar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL), is in the testing and trial phase.

(d): Following provisions relating to welfare measures for drivers have been included in the Motor Vehicles Aggregators Guidelines, 2025:

i) Insurance, Safety & Social Security Benefits

a. Minimum ₹5 lakh health insurance for every driver (to be increased annually).

b. Mandatory ₹10 lakh term insurance per driver (to be increased annually).

c. Social Security Code, 2020 to override insurance structure once fully notified.

d. Medical fitness test, eye check-up & psychological fitness assessment required before onboarding.

e. Police verification mandatory before onboarding which enhances personal & legal safety.

f. Drivers must sign written contracts in local language.

ii) Income Protection & Fair Payment

a. At least 80% of fare shall go to the driver onboarded with vehicle. For aggregator-owned vehicles, driver shall get minimum 60%.

b. For other cases, payment share shall be governed by agreement with aggregator ensuring transparency.

c. Where fare has not been fixed by State Government, aggregator may notify base fare to the State Government. This transparency ensures fair earnings.

iii) Training & Skill Development

a. Mandatory Induction Training Programme for all drivers before onboarding.

b. 40-hour Induction Training covering App usage, traffic rules, first-responder training, road safety, behaviour, gender sensitivity, Divyangjan sensitivity, vehicle knowledge, etc.

c. Training structure shall be published online by aggregator for transparency.

d. Annual Refresher Training Programme for all drivers.

e. Low-rated drivers (below 5th percentile) to undergo quarterly refresher training to continue operating.

iv) Protection from Unfair Treatment / Safe Working Environment

a. Drivers cannot be forced to work exclusively for one aggregator.

b. Complaint-based enquiry to be completed in 3 days which protects against arbitrary action.

c. Aggregator must ensure valid permits for all vehicles preventing legal risk for drivers.

d. Zero-tolerance policy for alcohol/drug use ensuring professional safety & protection

e. Aggregators can face suspension/cancellation for failure to protect driver safety & welfare.

v) Digital Records & Transparency

a. Aggregators must maintain digital record of driver documents, banking details, emergency contacts for support.

b. Fare-share transparency in App/website which avoids payment disputes.

ताप विद्युत संयंत्र से उत्सर्जन

2017. श्री राकेश राठौर:
श्री गौरव गोगोई:
श्री प्रद्युत बोरदोलोई:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का अध्ययन करने के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन किया है कि पड़ोसी राज्यों में ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से निकलने वाला उत्सर्जन दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण में किस हद तक योगदान दे रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कई कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों को फ्लू गैस डी-सल्फराइजेशन (एफजीडी) जैसी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणालियां स्थापित करने से छूट दी है और यदि हां, तो ऐसी छूट प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस तरह की छूट से आस-पास के इलाकों से ज़्यादा उत्सर्जन हो रहा है और इस तरह प्रदूषण का बोझ बढ़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार उत्सर्जन मानदंडों का सख्ती से पालन कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है, ताकि प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणाली पूरी तरह से चालू रहें और वायु प्रदूषण को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में फैलने से रोका जा सके?

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

(क) से (ग)**:** विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसा कोई मूल्यांकन/अध्ययन नहीं कराया गया है जिससे यह मूल्यांकन किया जा सके कि पड़ोसी राज्यों में स्थित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) से निकालने वाला उत्सर्जन दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण में किस हद तक योगदान देता है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी) ने दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से कोयला/लिग्नाइट आधारित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) के लिए [सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड (SO_2) सहित] उत्सर्जन मानकों को अधिसूचित किया था। इसके अलावा, एमओईएफएंडसीसी ने दिनांक 31.03.2021 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से उत्सर्जन मानकों के अनुपालन के लिए टीपीपी को तीन श्रेणियों अर्थात् श्रेणी क, ख और ग में वर्गीकृत करने का प्रावधान किया है। तदनुसार**,** टीपीपी को निम्नानुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया था:

क्र.सं.	**श्रेणी**	**स्थान/क्षेत्र**	**टीपीपी की संख्या**	**यूनिट की संख्या**	**क्षमता (मेगावाट)**
1	श्रेणी क	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के 10 किमी के दायरे में या दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों में	17	66	20,577
2	श्रेणी ख	गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्रों या गैर-प्राप्ति शहरों के 10 किमी के दायरे में	25	72	24,057
3	श्रेणी ग	श्रेणी क और ख में शामिल के अलावा	149	462	1,66,885.5
कुल			**191**	**600**	**2,11,519.5**

नोट: भारत की 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा एमओईएफएंडसीसी की दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना में निर्धारित SO_2 उत्सर्जन मानकों की समीक्षा, इन मानकों की समय-सीमा में छूट या ढील के संबंध में प्राप्त विभिन्न अभ्यावेदनों, प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदाताओं की सीमित उपलब्धता, इसकी तकनीकी-आर्थिक

व्यवहार्यता, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला पर कोविड-19 महामारी का नकारात्मक प्रभाव, उच्च मांग और कम आपूर्ति के कारण मूल्य वृद्धि, परिवेशी वायु में कम SO_2 सांद्रता और विद्युत कीमत में वृद्धि के कारण उपभोक्ताओं पर भारी बोझ आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए की गई है।

इसके अलावा, इन मानकों की प्रभावशीलता और औचित्य तथा क्षेत्र के समग्र परिवेशी वायु प्रदूषण में इनकी भूमिका के संबंध में स्वतंत्र शोध संस्थानों द्वारा किए गए वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों को भी इन मानकों की सार्वभौमिक प्रयोज्यता और उनके प्रवर्तन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए ध्यान में रखा गया था।

उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एमओईएफएंडसीसी ने दिनांक 07.12.2015 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से अधिसूचित SO_2 उत्सर्जन मानकों की प्रयोज्यता के संबंध में दिनांक 11.07.2025 को एक अधिसूचना जारी की है। तदनुसार, टीपीपी द्वारा SO_2 उत्सर्जन मानकों के अनुपालन के लिए प्रयोज्यता और समयसीमा नीचे सारणीबद्ध है:

श्रेणी	**SO_2 उत्सर्जन मानकों की प्रयोज्यता**	**अनुपालन के लिए समय-सीमा (नॉन-रिटायरिंग यूनिट)**	**अनुपालन से छूट के लिए यूनिट के रिटायरमेंट की अंतिम तिथि**
श्रेणी क	अनिवार्य	31.12.2027	31.12.2030
श्रेणी ख	विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (ताप परियोजनाओं) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाना है। यदि किसी टीपीपी को SO_2 उत्सर्जन मानकों से छूट के लिए विचार किया जाता है, तो ऐसे टीपीपी को दिनांक 30.08.1990 की अधिसूचना संख्या जी.एस.आर. 742(अ) के अनुसार स्टैक हाईट का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करना होगा।	31.12.2028	
श्रेणी ग	दिनांक 30.08.1990 की अधिसूचना संख्या जी.एस.आर. 742 (अ) के अनुसार स्टैक हाईट का अनुपालन करने की शर्त पर लागू नहीं।	31.12.2029	

टीपीपी में SO_2 उत्सर्जन मानकों की श्रेणीवार प्रयोज्यता का निर्धारण विस्तृत वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों और देश भर में, टीपीपी के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित, परिवेशी SO_2 सांद्रता के विश्लेषण के आधार पर किया गया है। इस दृष्टिकोण में घनी आबादी वाले और अन्य वायु प्रदूषण-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में वायु

प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने और इसे कम करने संबंधी एहतियाती सिद्धांत को अपनाया गया है, साथ ही यह जल, सहायक विद्युत और चूना पत्थर के अतिरिक्त उपभोग से बचाव कर संसाधन संरक्षण पर भी ज़ोर देता है, और एफजीडी की स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप कार्बन फुटप्रिंट/CO_2 उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि को रोकता है, तथा इसके साथ ही इन उपायों के लिए अपेक्षित चूना पत्थर के खनन और परिवहन पर भी ध्यान देता है।

(घ): ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए निरंतर उत्सर्जन और प्रवाह निगरानी हेतु ऑनलाइन निरंतर उत्सर्जन और प्रवाह निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) संस्थापित करना अनिवार्य किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, निर्धारित समय सीमा के बाद अनुपालन न करने की स्थिति में, अनुपालन न करने वाले टीपीपी पर निम्नलिखित पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति लगाई जाएगी:

समय सीमा के बाद गैर-अनुपालन प्रचालन	**पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति (रुपये प्रति यूनिट बिजली उत्पन्न)**
0-180 दिन	0.20
181-365 दिन	0.30
366 दिन और उससे अधिक	0.40

FLIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN SALEM-CHENNAI AND MADURAI

2018. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) the reasons for the continued absence of additional scheduled flight services between Salem-Chennai and Salem-Madurai despite the request of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and recorded data showing a sharp rise in passenger demand;

(b) the time by which the Union Government would approve and operationalise the required additional services to ensure adequate regional connectivity for Salem district;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Vellore RCS Airport infrastructure is fully completed, the requisite land was handed over to the Airports Authority of India long ago and State-trained security and fire personnel are ready for deployment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the inordinate delay in commencement of flight operations along with the specific clearances or processes pending at the Union Government level and the exact timeline for commencement of commercial operations at Vellore?

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

(a): As per the ongoing Winter Schedule, effective till 28.03.2026, M/s IndiGo has proposed operating a daily flight between Salem and Chennai. However, for the Salem-Madurai route, no such proposal has been received. With the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation was fully deregulated, and the commencement or operation of flights between any two cities is now purely a commercial decision of the airlines, based on the economic and operational viability of the route and other relevant factors.

(b): Under the UDAN 5.0 round of bidding, RCS routes connecting Salem Airport with Bengaluru and Cochin were awarded to M/s Alliance Air, and RCS routes

connecting Salem with Bengaluru and Hyderabad were awarded to M/s IndiGo. The airlines have since commenced operations on these routes.;

(c) and (d): Vellore Airport in Tamil Nadu, owned by the Airport Authority of India (AAI), and idenfied under UDAN scheme for development is currently in the licencing process. Operations can commence once the security and licensing approvals are in place.

INCLUSION OF KURMI COMMUNITY IN ST LIST

2019. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of times the proposals to cover Kurmi community in the list of Scheduled Tribes (ST) has been received from the Government of Jharkhand so far;

(b) whether Kurmi community was described as aboriginal tribes and Kurmi community of Chotanagpur region was considered different from Kurmi of Bihar as per the 1931 census report and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kurmi community was excluded from the ST list when the same was being prepared in 1950 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the process likely to be followed to cover Kurmi community in the ST list; and

(e) whether the recommendation to cover several communities in the ST list from the State Government of Jharkhand is pending with the Union Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government of Jharkhand had sent a proposal dated 08.12.2004 and 06.01.2005 for inclusion of Kurmi/Kudmi (Mahto) community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand. The proposal was not accompanied by Ethnography Report and hence the State Govt. was requested to send the proposal with Ethnography Report. Later, the Government of Jharkhand had sent ethnographic report in respect of Kurmi/Kudmi (Mahto) but the report did not recommend the inclusion of ‘community in the STs list of Jharkhand.

(b) and (c): The information provided by the Office of the Registrar General of India in this regard as per **Annexure**.

(d) and (e): Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002 and 14.9.2022) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. All action on the proposals is taken as per these approved modalities. Examination of proposals for inclusion, exclusion and modification of a community, as per approved modalities is a continued process. Many such proposals may, therefore, remain under examination at different levels.

Annexure

Census of India, 1931

VOLUME VII

BIHAR AND ORISSA

PART I.—REPORT

By W. G. LACEY, I.C.S.,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Bihar and Orissa.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA
1933

APPENDIX V. The Kurmis of Chota Nagpur.

Mention has been made in Chapter XII of the claim to Kshatriya status advanced by the Kurmi caste. It was at first supposed that this claim was confined to those Kurmis who reside mainly in Bihar proper and in the United Provinces and whose traditional pursuits are cultivation and domestic service. For census purposes it has always proved impossible to distinguish this community from the *Kurmi Mahtos* of the Chota Nagpur plateau, as their habitat is not in all cases a reliable guide; in the census tables therefore they all appear together simply as "Kurmis". It has, however, generally been assumed in previous census reports that the Kurmi Mahtos are a semi-aboriginal people, whose ancestors were allied to the Santal and Bhumij tribes. Instructions were accordingly issued on the present occasion that a return of Kurmi-Kshatriya might be accepted in the case only of the Bihar community. These instructions gave rise to a flood of protest. The "All-India Kurmi-Kshatriya Association" took up the cudgels on behalf of the Kurmi Mahtos, and stoutly affirmed that "they and the Kurmi-Kshatriyas of the western provinces are the same, proofs of which, if necessary, can be produced before the Government." It must be confessed that, when invited to produce these proofs, the Association showed no great eagerness to respond and eventually took refuge in the following generalities which, besides being unsupported by evidence or illustration, would undoubtedly be contested by many persons who have considerable experience of the Kurmi Mahtos:—"(1) The sections and sub-sections are similar. (2) The occupations are the same. (3) The habits and customs are similar." But the favourite authority of those who maintain the kinship of the two communities is Dalton's *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal* (1872), in which the following passages occur:—

> "In the Province of Chota Nagpur the ancestors of the people now called Kurmis appear to have obtained a footing among the aboriginal tribes at a very remote period, and in more than one part of Manbhum have supplanted them. There are traditions of struggle between them and Kolarian aborigines of these regions, and, though the latter generally managed to hold their own, we find in some places Kurmi villages established on sites which, we know from the groups of rude stone pillars or cenotaphs still conspicuous, were once occupied by Bhumij or Mannas, and in others vestiges of ruined temples appertaining to Hindu or Jaina settlements, both most likely belonging to successive generations of Kurmis, amidst villages that have for ages been occupied by Bhumij..... .
>
> "Though the Kurmis include so many noble families, their social position in Bengal is not high. They are not even *jalacharaniva* or a tribe from whose hands a Hindu of the higher castes would drink water, but in Bihar this honour is accorded to them. The social customs and religious observances vary much in different districts. Where they are found in common tenancy with non-Aryan tribes, they conform to many usages which they must have acquired from the latter, and, following their examples, swerve considerably from orthodox Hindu practices. The Kurmis employ Brahmans as priests in all ceremonies except marriages."

Finally he describes them as "unquestionably Aryan in looks" and thinks it probable that they are the descendants of some of the earliest of the Aryan colonists of Bengal.

2. An entirely different view was taken twelve years later by Risley in his *Tribes and Castes of Bengal*. In his opinion Dalton's remarks about their physical appearance "referred only to the Kurmis of Bihar, and the caste bearing the same name in Chota Nagpur and Orissa belonged to an entirely different type." He found them to be "short, sturdy and of very dark complexion......closely resembling in feature the Dravidian tribes around them .. .. In Manbhum and north of Orissa it is difficult

to distinguish a Kurmi from a Bhumij or a Santhal, and the latter tribe, who are more particular about food than is commonly supposed, will eat boiled rice prepared by Kurmi; and according to one tradition they regard them as half brethren of their own sprung from the same father, who begot the Kurmis on the elder and the Santhals on the younger of two sisters. The distinct and well-preserved totemism of the caste is noticed at length below." After finding that " the sections in use among the Kurmis of Chota Nagpur are purely totemistic and that a large portion of the totems are capable of being identified ". he comes to the conclusion that " the Chota Nagpur Kurmis are derived from the Dravidian stock and are perhaps a Hinduised branch of the Santhals."

3. In Volume V (*ii*) of his *Linguistic Survey of India* Sir George Grierson writes that the Kurmis of Chota Nagpur " are an aboriginal tribe of Dravidian stock and should be distinguished from the Kurmis of Bihar who spell their name differently with a smooth instead of a hard *r*. These two quite distinct tribes have been mixed up in the census." Many of these people speak a language of their own, commonly known as *Kurmali*. although, as Sir George Grierson points out, in Manbhum this language is not confined to the Kurmis alone but is spoken by people of other tribes also. In Bamra state, where it is spoken by undoubted aborigines, it is known as *Sadri Kol*. This language is a corrupted form of *Magahi*, but, to quote again from Sir George Grierson, " in this belt Magahi is not the language of any locality. It is essentially a tribal language "—just as *Mal Paharia*, a corrupted form of Bengali, is the language of the aboriginal tribe bearing that name. With regard to the spelling of Kurmi with a hard *r*, it has been verified from the local officials that this differentiation is observed still. It may possess real significance, but the general tendency in Chota Nagpur to make the *r* hard is a circumstance that should be borne in mind.

4. In the District Gazetteer of Manbhum (1910) Mr Coupland writes that the distinction between the Kurmis of Bihar and those of Chota Nagpur, " which is now generally accepted, is exemplified in this district by the fact that marked traces of the characteristic Kolarian village system remain, the *Mahto* or village headman of the Kurmis corresponding exactly with the *Manjhi* of the Santhals, the *Sardar* of the Bhumij and the *Munda* of the Ho races." The Kurmi Mahtos are included among the tribes exempted from the Indian Succession Act. By a printing error the name appeared in the original notification (issued about 20 years ago) as " Kurmi, Mahto " and in the revised notification which was issued very recently the word " Kurmi " only is retained. There is no doubt that, until quite recent years, the two communities were agreed in repudiating any connection with one another. The Bihar contingent would commonly allude to their namesakes of Chota Nagpur as the " Kol-Kurmis " and the latter were no less spirited in asserting their independent identity. Not only inter-marriage, but inter-dining was entirely out of the question. Even to-day, although it will presently be seen that these restrictions have been formally abolished by resolutions passed in solemn conclave, and although it is probably true that the Kurmis of Chota Nagpur no longer take the same pride in their ancestry that they used to do, no authentic case has come to notice of inter-marriage between the two peoples. The Superintendent of the Leper Hospital at Purulia writes that " a Kurmi constable from North Bihar at present resident in this hospital was very scornful when I suggested his eating with our local Kurmi patients." The same correspondent states that, in spite of Risley's observations about the (then) prevalent totemism of the caste, he himself had for years been unable to find a Kurmi with a totem name. " Within the last few months, however, at a village 21 miles from here I was assured by a fairly educated villager, very proud of being a Kurmi, that his name was *Bok* (paddy bird)—obviously a totem name."

5. The question at issue has in late years been agitated in courts of law. In the case of *Ganesh Mahto* v. *Shib Charan Mahato*, which was taken to the High Court (A. I. R. 1931 Patna, 305), both parties were

Chota Nagpur Kurmis and they both admitted that they were aboriginal by race, the dispute being in regard to the succession law by which they were governed. It was eventually held that, where parties to a suit admitted that originally they were aboriginals but their families had subsequently become Hindus and had adopted the Hindu religion, it was upon the party alleging that they were not governed by the ordinary Hindu law of inheritance and succession to prove any special custom or rule of custom prevailing among, e.g., the Kurmi Mahtos of Chota Nagpur. This ruling while of considerable interest in itself, clearly does not help to establish the kinship between the two Kurmi castes. More pertinent to this question is the decision in *Kritibash Mahton* v. *Budhan Mahtani* (6 P. L. T., 604, 1925) that the term *aboriginal* in Chota Nagpur denotes race only and implies nothing as to religion; on the other hand, the term *Hindu* has in Chota Nagpur reference only to religion. There can be no question but that the Kurmi Mahtos are completely Hinduized and have been for many years. They are in general much better educated, much more prosperous and enterprising, than the other aboriginal tribes or the low-caste Hindus, and they have succeeded in retaining their self respect in a degree which is uncommon among primitive tribes converted to Hinduism. It is doubtless this circumstance which is now leading them not only to identify themselves with the Hindu caste which happens to bear the same name but also to join with that caste in affirming their Kshatriya origin.

6. Whatever the motives may be, there has certainly been a great deal of agitation in this behalf during the last decade. In the year 1923 caste *sabhas* were held in more than one centre of Manbhum district and various resolutions were passed. It was decreed that Kurmis should no longer eat chickens or drink wine; Kurmi women should not work as casual labourers for persons belonging to other castes; they (the women) should wear a second garment and should not go to the *bazar* by themselves but should always be accompanied by menfolk of their own caste; when a Kurmi died, his *sradh* ceremony should take place on the twelfth day after death, as with the Kshatriyas of Bengal, instead of on the tenth day as heretofore. The 17th session of the "all India Kurmi Kshatriya conference" was held at Muzaffarpur in the year 1929, and three delegates from Manbhum were present as representatives of the Chota Nagpur Kurmis. "There it was settled that there is no difference between the Kurmis of Chota Nagpur and the Kurmis of Bihar proper. The three delegates returned home from the conference after taking the sacred thread." This was followed in the same year by another large *sabha* at Ghagarjuri in Manbhum, which was attended by a representative of the Kurmis of the United Provinces, and on this occasion "it was settled that the Kurmis of Chota Nagpur and Kurmis of U. P. and Behar are akin to each other and there will be inter-dining and inter marriages among the said Kurmis"; also that "the Kurmis of Chota Nagpur would join closely with the *all-India Kurmi Kshatriya Association* and will be guided by the directions of it." At this gathering "it was explained that the Kurmis are Kshatriyas and they have right to wear sacred thread, and some fifty Kurmis wore the sacred thread in the conference with the help of genuine Brahman priests." The correspondent from whom the foregoing extracts are quoted, himself a Kurmi Mahto and a member of the legal profession, adds that "thereafter the Manbhum Kurmis began to take *jangupabit*, though less in number". His ingenuous narrative continues:—"The Kurmis' conference caused a great sensation among the Kurmis, and the caste got the courage of raising their status. And there was such wonder in the mind of the non-Kurmis of Manbhum that Panchet raja, having come up from the ancient Kshatriya royal family of the district, accepts the Kurmis as Kurmi Kshatriyas. The Panchet raja took great interest in the upliftment of the Kurmis. He advised the social leaders of this community to carry out the resolutions passed in the Ghagarjuri conference, and he gave them power in writing for the purpose, and the mass carried out the resolutions of the Ghagharjuri conference to a great extent". In 1931 the session of the all-India Kurmi Kshatriya conference was held in Manbhum, and was signalized by the

adoption of the sacred thread by more of the local Kurmis—the estimates vary from two hundred to a thousand. The same correspondent notes that " some orthodox Kurmis residing in Para and Barabhum P. S. made protest meetings against the use of sacred thread by Kurmis, but the use of sacred thread is increasing day by day in all parts of the district of Manbhum "

7. It may be questioned whether this movement is calculated to promote the best interests of the Kurmi Mahto community. As aboriginals, they receive the benefit of a special measure of protection from the revenue laws of Chota Nagpur; for instance, the transfer of their holdings to non-aboriginals is not permitted. It may be that the true position in this respect is not appreciated by many of them. On the other hand, they may be prepared to forego such privileges for the greater honour and glory which they believe will accrue to them in their new status; and it is quite true that, in view of their material prosperity, they do not stand in the same need of protection as the other aboriginal tribes of the locality. As already stated, it is not possible to give accurate statistics of the Kurmi Mahto community, but something over 660,000 " Kurmis " were enumerated on the Chota Nagpur plateau, and the overwhelming majority of these (about half of whom were found in Manbhum district) would undoubtedly be Kurmi Mahtos.

STATUS OF NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME

2020. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:
SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:
DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:
DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) the details indicating the name and number of monitored stretches under the Namami Gange programme which continue to record dangerously high levels of bacterial (faecal coliform) contamination, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details on the status of sewage infrastructure components under the said programme, specifically the number of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) planned and those which are fully functional, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised so far under the said programme, component, year and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to expedite the completion of pending sewage/STP projects, improve fund utilisation and accelerate river-rejuvenation outcomes?

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

(a): As per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), manual water quality monitoring of river Ganga is carried out at 112 locations across five Ganga main-stem States- Uttarakhand-19; Uttar Pradesh-41; Bihar-33; Jharkhand-04; and West Bengal-15. Based on the water quality data (median values) of river Ganga for the year 2025 (January to August), the following observations are made.

As per CPCB report on Polluted River Stretch (PRS) 2025 following information about Ganga main stem pollution is available:

Ganga Main Stem – State-wise Comparison (2018 vs 2025)

State	2018 Polluted Stretch	Priority (2018)	2025 Polluted Stretch	Priority (2025)	Trend/Observation
Uttarakhand	Haridwar →Sultanpur	IV	No PRS	—	Improved and PRS stretch removed
UttarPradesh	Kannauj → Varanasi	IV	Bijnor → Tarighat	IV / V	Partially improved
Bihar	Buxar to Bhagalpur	V	Bhagalpur D/S → Khalgaon D/S	V	Marginal pollution remains
Jharkhand	No PRS	—	No PRS	—	—
West Bengal	Triveni → Diamond Harbour	III	Baharampore → Diamond Harbour	V	improved

Based on the water quality data (median values) of the river Ganga for the year 2025 (January to August), the following observations are made:

I. pH & Dissolved Oxygen (DO) are the most critical parameters of river health. The pH & DO of River Ganga meet the required norms for bathing criteria at all the locations of River Ganga.

II. Water quality of river Ganga is conforming with the bathing criteria w.r.t. Bio-

-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the entire stretch of river Ganga in Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Bihar & West Bengal, except the following locations/stretches:

-Farrukhabad to Purana Rajapur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

-Dalmau, Raibareilly, Uttar Pradesh

-D/s Mirzapur to Tarighat, Ghazipur (except two locations namely U/s Varanasi, After confluence Gomti & U/s Ghazipur) in Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Water quality of river Ganga is conforming with the bathing criteria w.r.t. Faecal Coliform in the entire stretch of river Ganga in Uttarakhand & Jharkhand except following locations/stretches:

- stretch from (i) U/s Kannauj to Purana Rajapur, Kanpur (except Nanamau Bridge, Kanpur) (ii) D/s Mirzapur to Tarighat, Ghazipur (except U/s Varanasi) in Uttar Pradesh
- NIT Gandhi ghat and U/s Munger in Bihar
- Behrampore to Gorabazaar and Shitlatala Palta to Patikali (except Diamond Harbour) in West Bengal

(b): Under Namami Gange Programme, a total of 216 number of sewerage infrastructure projects at a cost of ₹ 34,809 crores have been taken up for the remediation of polluted river areas with treatment capacity of 6,561 Million Liters per Day (MLD). Of which, 138 STP projects with a capacity of 3,806 MLD have been completed and made operational. The details of sanctioned and completed Sewerage Infrastructure Projects, State/UT-wise, are given below:

List of Sewerage Infrastructure Projects Sanctioned and Completed under NMCG

Sl. No.	State/Others	Total No. of Projects Sanctioned	
		Total No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed
1	Uttarakhand	42	38

2	Uttar Pradesh.	80	49
3	Bihar	39	21
4	Jharkhand	5	2
5	West Bengal	33	16
6	Haryana	2	2
7	Delhi	10	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
9	Rajasthan	1	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	3	0
	Sub Total	**216**	**138**

(c): The year-wise details of the budgetary provision (Revised Estimates) and the amount disbursed by the NMCG for implementation of projects/ interventions under the Namami Gange Programme since inception up to 30 November 2025 are at **Statement-I**.

The amount disbursed to various agencies including State Missions for Clean Ganga, compiled State-wise is at **Statement-II** and component-wise disbursements are at **Statement-III.**

(d): To Expedite Sewage/STP Projects and Improve fund Utilization, there is regular review by Hon'ble Cabinet Minister through Empowered Task Force (ETF), by Secretary (DoWR) through Central Monitoring Committee, and by Director General (NMCG). In addition to this, following measures have been taken to accelerate River Rejuvenation:

I. Sustainable O&M through Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM): HAM introduced long-term O&M with performance-linked annuity payments, ensuring continuous, high-quality operation.

II. KPI-Based Payments and Digital Monitoring: Continuous Online Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) and SCADA ensure real-time tracking of key performance indicators like BOD, COD etc

III. Strengthened Interception & Diversion (I&D): New I&D structures have been constructed to tap major drains before they enter the river. This increased inflow to STPs and reduced untreated discharge.

IV. Modern Treatment Technologies: New STPs use technologies like SBR, MBBR and A2O processes. Effluent standards have been tightened to BOD $\leq$ 10 mg/l to ensure higher treatment quality.

V. Septage and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) For unsewered towns, FSTPs and co-treatment at STPs address septage-related pollution entering drains.

VI. Third-Party Assessment and Quality Assurance: Agencies such as IITs and other reputed institutes/agencies provide independent verification of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and if required, construction, commissioning, and performance parameters.

VII. For industrial pollution abatement, 3 nos. of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been sanctioned, i.e., Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), Banther CETP (4.5 MLD), and Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD). Two projects, Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD) and Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), have been completed;

VIII. Annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs):Inspection of GPIs started in 2017. In 2025, 3,726 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) were inventoried in the 8th round of inspection. So far, 3,023 GPIs out of 3,726 GPIs have been inspected through TPA (8th round). Among these, 204 were found self-closed and 1,347 were operational. Among 1,347 operational GPIs, 966 were found to comply and 381 were found non-compliant. Among 381 non-complying GPIs, SCN was issued to 379 GPIs and closure direction was issued to 2 GPIs.

IX. At NMCG, an online dashboard “PRAYAG” has been operationalized for continuous monitoring of river water quality; the performance of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) etc. on the Ganga and Yamuna River;

X. NMCG successfully implemented the minimum e-flow norms notified in October 2018, ensuring continuous environmental flow in the river Ganga. Regular compliance is being effectively monitored by the Central Water Commission (CWC).

XI. Biodiversity Conservation: Seven Biodiversity Parks in seven districts (Mirzapur, Bulandshahar, Hapur, Budaun, Ayodhya, Bijnore and Pratapgarh) of Uttar Pradesh and 5 priority wetlands in Uttar Pradesh (3), Bihar (1) and Jharkhand (1) have been sanctioned

XII. NMCG, through the State Forest Department, has implemented a forestry intervention project along the main stem of river Ganga. 33,024 hectares area have been afforested with an expenditure of about ₹ 414 crores;

XIII. A total of 160 lakhs of Indian Major Carp (IMC) fingerlings have been ranched in the Ganga since 2017 to conserve fish biodiversity and prey base for river Dolphins, and ensure the livelihood of fishers in the Ganga basin under the special project implemented by Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI);

XIV. Science-based species restoration programme, rescue, and rehabilitation programme for aquatic species like Dolphins, Otters, Hilsa, Turtles, and Ghariyal in collaboration with Wild Life Institute of India (WII), Dehradun and State Forest Department, have shown marked improvements in biodiversity with increased sightings of Dolphins, Otters, Hilsa, Turtles, and other riverine species;

XV. "Ganga Knowledge Portal" is a pioneering initiative developed in-house by the National Mission for Clean Ganga, serving as a centralized repository for comprehensive resources on water resource management. This platform is engineered to facilitate access for students, research scholars, stakeholders, and the general public to a vast array of materials (1,295 documents), including journals, publications, books, technical articles, research reports; data sets (District River Maps, STP performance and river atlas) and coffee table books. By concentrating on the intricacies of water resource challenges, Ganga Knowledge portal aims to enhance awareness and foster informed decision-making in this critical sector;

XVI. A total no. of 139 District Ganga Committees (DGC) have been constituted which conducts 4M (Monthly, Mandated, Minuted, and Monitored) meetings regularly. As of October 2025, more than 4,632+ meetings have been conducted;

XVII. Ganga Task Force (GTF) was raised in the state of Uttar Pradesh to assist NMCG in carrying out its mandated tasks, such as (a) Plantation of trees to check soil erosion; (b) Management of Public Awareness / Participation campaigns; (c) Patrolling of Sensitive Rivers Areas for Biodiversity protection; (d) Patrolling of Ghats, etc.;

XVIII. Comprehensive public awareness campaigns have been undertaken to instill a sense of responsibility and engagement among the public in efforts to clean and conserve the Ganga River. These include - Ganga Utsav, Nadi Utsav, regular cleanathons and plantation drives, Ghat Par Yoga, Ganga Aartis, etc. The efforts are also supported by dedicated cadres of Ganga saviours, such as Ganga Praharis, Ganga Vichar Manch, etc.

STATEMENT-I

The year-wise details of the Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and the amount disbursed by the NMCG [from FY 2014-15 to 2025-26 (till 30 November)]

(Rs. in crore)

Namami Gange	**F.Y.**	**Budgetary Provision (Revised Estimate)**	**Disbursement by NMCG**
Phase-I	2014-15	2,053.00	170.99
	2015-16	1,650.00	602.30
	2016-17	1,675.00	1,062.81
	2017-18	3,023.42	1,625.01
	2018-19	2,370.00	2,626.54

Namami Gange	F.Y.	Budgetary Provision (Revised Estimate)	Disbursement by NMCG
	2019-20	1,553.44	2,673.09
	2020-21	1,300.00	1,339.97
Phase-II	2021-22	1,900.00	1,892.70
	2022-23	2,500.00	2,258.98
	2023-24	2,400.00	2,396.10
	2024-25	3,000.00	2,589.11
	2025-26 (till 30 November 2025)	3,400.00*	1,191.98

(* Budget Estimate)

Note :-

(i) Prior to NMCG's transition to the Treasury Single Account (TSA) system, grants released to the NMCG by the Government of India were non-lapsable and unspent grants carried forward from previous years were disbursed in subsequent years.

(ii) Unspent grants amounting to Rs.867.12 crore have been refunded by various implementing/ executing agencies to the Consolidated Fund of India.

STATEMENT-II

National Mission for Clean Ganga
Yearly disbursement under Namami Gange Programme State-wise
Financial Year 2014-15 to 30 November 2025

Sl.No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
		(Rupees in crore)											
1	Uttarakhand	4.26	37.04	44.03	242.49	328.94	122.28	124.82	150.75	108.97	143.86	76.20	130.25
2	Uttar Pradesh	74.58	153.35	585.15	550.12	823.77	876.68	472.46	588.14	705.21	796.26	1,225.05	582.94
3	Bihar	-	124.23	88.07	367.18	673.03	1,185.17	193.84	292.93	873.39	837.13	420.97	72.57
4	Jharkhand	0.97	27.83	49.53	21.72	86.73	30.50	28.09	13.61	3.89	32.60	157.14	41.36
5	West Bengal	73.85	185.49	117.25	246.17	227.62	70.60	105.06	220.34	255.52	150.52	319.41	146.30
6	Madhya Pradesh	-	3.39	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.50	38.45	20.00
7	Delhi	-	4.96	2.17	81.57	310.69	214.47	235.00	405.00	77.33	161.18	39.99	-
8	Haryana	-	30.00	52.73	6.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Rajasthan	-	-	20.00	-	1.25	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-		-	-	-	1.25	2.50	-	-	-	-

(*30 November 2025)

Note 1: State-wise disbursements indicated above include funds released to (I) State Missions for Clean Ganga for Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and associated infrastructure, (ii) State Forest Departments for Afforestation and Biodiversity Projects, (iii) STP Projects implemented on Hybrid Annuity Mode, (iv) Central Public Sector Enterprises for RFD/Ghat Projects, (v) D/o Drinking Water & Sanitation and State Rural Sanitation Missions for SBM/ODF interventions in Ganga Grams and (vi) Industrial Pollution Abatement Projects.

Note 2: Out of the above mentioned disbursement/release by the NMCG, unspent grants amounting to Rs.867.12 crore have been refunded by various implementing/executing agencies to the Consolidated Fund of India

STATEMENT-III

Components-wise disbursements/releases made by the NMCG from FY 2014-15 to 2025-26 till 30 November 2025

Component	Amount (Rs. in crore)
Sewerage Infrastructure Projects including project implemented underHybrid Annuity Model	15,235
Industrial Pollution Abatement	620
Ghats , Crematoria& River Front Development	940
Ecological Conservation Projects	624
Ecological Task Force	264
Rural Sanitation Projects	953
Support to Water Quality, Industrial Pollution and Effluent Monitoring	264
Outreach & Communication	509
Research &Knowledge Developments	301
Administrative Expenses of NMCG & SMCGs including contractual payments etc.	720

किराये के आवास के लिए डीपीई नीति

2021.श्री काली चरण सिंहः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एचपीसीएल के वर्तमान सीएमडी ने चेंबूर में आधिकारिक कंपनी आवास की उपलब्धता के बावजूद नरीमन प्वाइंट, मुंबई में एक महंगे किराए के अपार्टमेंट में रहना पसंद किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस उच्च मूल्य वाली सुविधा को एचपीसीएल बोर्ड, लेखा परीक्षा समिति या संबंधित मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन प्राप्त था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह डीपीई के लाभ एवं मितव्ययिता दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) महारत्न / नवरत्न सीपीएसई में सीएमडी/निदेशकों के लिए इतने महंगे किराये के आवास के लिए कोई अनुमोदित डीपीई नीति उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या एचपीसीएल बोर्ड के दूसरे निदेशक (कार्यरत/स्वतंत्र निदेशक) कंपनी को दिए गए घर में रहते हैं या निजी किराए की जगह पर रहते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार इस मामले में जांच/विशेष लेखापरीक्षा कराने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): एचपीसीएल के सीएमडी या बोर्ड स्तर के अन्य कार्यकारी- अधिकारियों के लिए कोई निर्दिष्ट/अधिकारिक आवास नहीं है। कंपनी की नीति के अनुसार, कार्यकारी-अधिकारी कंपनी के मालिकाना हक वाली/कंपनी के पट्टे पर/अवकाश और लाइसेंस वाले आवास में रहते हैं। मौजूदा सरकारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, जिनका इस मामले में पालन किया गया है, एचपीसीएल का निदेशक मंडल पट्टे के किराए पर फैसला लेने में सक्षम हैं। कार्यकारी- अधिकारी अपने घर में रहने का विकल्प भी चुन सकते हैं और मकान किराया भत्ता (एचआरए) के हकदार हो सकते हैं। स्वतंत्र प्रभार के निदेशकों को आवास/एचआरए नहीं दिया जाता है।

UPGRADATION OF NHS

2022. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) the criteria under which 13,065 Kilometres of State roads have been upgraded to National Highways and the number of Kilometres upgraded in each State from 2014 to 2024, year-wise;

(b) the manner in which the Government justifies the disproportionate favour shown to Andhra Pradesh in National Highways conversions while several backward and border States continue to suffer from chronic under-investment;

(c) the details of total budget allocated and utilised under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and other schemes during the last five financial years, State-wise;

(d) the manner in which funds allocated for National Highways are being diverted post-conversion of State roads and the status of current fund utilisation; and

(e) whether any inter-ministerial committees related to these National Highways conversions have been formed for scrutiny and if so, the details of the committee reports and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (e): State roads have been declared as National Highways (NHs) from time to time on the basis of certain broad principles, including: -

I. Connecting adjacent countries, National Capital with State Capitals / one State Capital to another State Capital, major ports and ports prioritised for development by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, large industrial centers or tourist centers.
II. Roads having important strategic requirements.

III. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth.

IV. Roads which help in opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly region.

V. The Government receives proposals from various State Governments / Union Territories (UTs), including from the State of Andhra Pradesh as well as backward and border States, from time to time, for declaration / upgradation of State roads as new NHs.

State / UT – wise details of State Roads, including greenfield stretches, notified as NHs in the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh as well as backward and border States, during the period from April, 2014 to March, 2025 are at **Statement-I**.

Development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Works on notified NHs are accordingly taken up based on the traffic density, connectivity requirement, condition of the road and synergy with PM GatiShakti NMP.

State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs including the funds released to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during each of the last five years are at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State / UT – wise details of State Roads, including greenfield stretches, notified as NHs in the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh as well as backward and border States, during the period from April, 2014 to March, 2025: -

												Length in Km
Sr. No.	**State / UT**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
1	Andhra Pradesh	80	669	927	412	501	0	846	447	481	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	82	0
3	Assam	76	18	38	0	0	0	97	71	0	0	0
4	Bihar	164	160	0	29	481	0	413	169	0	162	24
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	162	291	15	0	15	0	0	0	0
6	Delhi	0	0	-11	10	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	0	0	0	31	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	978	0	46	729	585	265	844	141	0	214	12
9	Haryana	185	395	-74	165	378	0	71	23	132	0	-44
10	Himachal Pradesh	70	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	274	8	0	0	96	0	0	55	124	59	0
12	Jharkhand	11	0	0	0	682	0	26	37	0	203	0
13	Karnataka	138	70	260	795	132	0	77	229	461	69	0
14	Kerala	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	76	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	0	9	2,660	271	493	0	178	121	93	0	113
16	Maharashtra	734	387	8,022	2,345	0	174	265	122	142	-13	16
17	Manipur	255	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0
19	Nagaland	106	0	49	0	0	0	0	123	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	193	0	576	331	0	136	0	0	0	0

Length in Km												
Sr. No.	**State / UT**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
21	Punjab	233	530	0	569	5	50	775	140	0	0	24
22	Rajasthan	80	20	0	1,041	1,426	0	8	127	230	0	27
23	Sikkim	170	154	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1,844	0	0	117	0	142	0	0
25	Tripura	0	233	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
26	Telangana	0	119	751	526	0	0	469	661	0	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	432	0	0	0	12	0	463	240	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	620	-45	131	2,733	360	0	94	414	54	-129	-19
29	West Bengal	0	46	0	7	591	0	0	9	0	235	0
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Note: Negative figures on account of realignment / construction of bypasses / length de-notified etc.												

STATEMENT-II

State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs including the funds released to NHAI during each of the last five years: -

Amount in ₹ Crore											
Sr. No.	**State/UT**	**2020-21**		**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**	
		Alloc.	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,281	4,281	5,890	5,890	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440	11,777	11,756
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,512	2,512	2,718	2,718	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649	3,972	3,599
3	Assam	3,753	3,753	3,150	3,150	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137	7,209	7,207
4	Bihar	6,716	6,716	9,174	9,174	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749	8,840	8,840

Amount in ₹ Crore											
Sr. No.	**State/UT**	**2020-21**		**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**	
		Alloc.	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**	**Alloc.**	**Expd.**
5	Chhattisgarh	2,224	2,224	1,936	1,936	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255	2,392	2,280
6	Goa	734	734	615	615	673	673	620	620	851	651
7	Gujarat	7,533	7,533	10,710	10,710	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900	8,262	8,091
8	Haryana	10,651	10,651	7,203	7,203	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062	4,391	4,344
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,033	2,033	3,164	3,164	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175	3,998	3,994
10	Jharkhand	2,627	2,627	2,853	2,853	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599	5,334	5,169
11	Karnataka	5,838	5,838	7,681	7,681	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695	11,147	10,819
12	Kerala	12,831	12,831	10,136	10,136	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419	5,100	5,082
13	Madhya Pradesh	8,250	8,250	9,006	9,006	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447	7,819	7,799
14	Maharashtra	20,844	20,844	18,655	18,655	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867	18,697	18,512
15	Manipur	978	978	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598	2,018	2,011
16	Meghalaya	861	861	819	819	684	684	1,803	1,803	1,835	1,697
17	Mizoram	1,238	1,238	2,054	2,054	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189	2,114	2,091
18	Nagaland	2,382	2,382	1,943	1,943	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414	1,681	1,600
19	Odisha	5,336	5,336	4,510	4,510	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948	6,121	5,786
20	Punjab	3,301	3,301	7,179	7,179	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419	8,137	7,898
21	Rajasthan	7,340	7,340	11,353	11,353	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874	6,330	6,301
22	Sikkim	1,053	1,053	811	811	1,008	1,008	684	684	473	441
23	Tamil Nadu	4,868	4,868	4,305	4,305	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925	9,077	9,068
24	Telangana	2,907	2,907	3,458	3,458	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117	7,564	7,496
25	Tripura	1,026	1,026	1,085	1,085	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546	778	767
26	Uttar Pradesh	18,768	18,768	13,944	13,944	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114	20,682	20,665
27	Uttarakhand	2,800	2,800	2,112	2,112	3,219	3,219	4,545	4,545	3,996	3,835
28	West Bengal	2,658	2,658	3,642	3,642	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543	2,241	2,240

Amount in ₹ Crore											
Sr. No.	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	349	349	246	246	143	143	96	96	204	204
30	Chandigarh	2	2	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43	43	30	30	26	26	2	2	100	46
32	Daman & Diu										
33	Delhi / Headquarters	-1,482	-1,482	3,961	3,961	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223	2,840	2,840
34	Jammu & Kashmir	2,932	2,932	6,817	6,817	7,370	7,370	10,528	10,528	10,331	10,204
35	Ladakh	24	24	352	352	574	574	658	658	794	768
36	Puducherry	21	21	1	1	61	61	35	35	29	23

Alloc. – Allocation; Expd. – Expenditure

Negative figure against State/UT during the year indicates transfer of project/expenditure from that State/UT to other State/UT.

बाइपास सड़कों का निर्माण

2023. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

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

(क) खरगोन संसदीय क्षेत्र के खरगोन और बड़वानी जिलों के कितने शहरों/कस्बों में बाइपास सड़कों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार बड़वानी ज़िले के अंजड़ नगर में बाइपास (एनएच-347बी) के निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) एनएच-347बी बाइपास के निर्माण कार्य के शुरू होने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क): खरगोन जिले में, 4 कस्बों/शहरों अर्थात् कासरवाड़, सेलानी, खरगोन और बिस्तन के लिए बाईपास निर्माण के चरण में है और बड़वानी जिले में 4 बाईपास, अर्थात् सेंधवा, खेतिया, पानसेमल और निवाली को मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग): यातायात प्रवाह के अनुसार, वाहनों की आवाजाही का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अंतःशहर और मुख्य रूप से अंजड़ शहर खंड के भीतर की प्रकृति का है, इसलिए इस चरण पर अंजड़ नगर के लिए बाईपास की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

INCLUSION OF COMMUNITIES FROM ASSAM IN ST LIST

2024. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has held consultations with the State Government of Assam and community organisations regarding inclusion of the Six communities in the ST list and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the dates and outcomes of such consultations during the last three years;

(c) whether any objections or recommendations were raised by constitutional bodies such as the Registrar General of India (RGI) or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps the Government proposes to take to resolve these issues and expedite the decision?

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

(a): No, Sir.

(b): In view of (a), does not arise.

(c) and (d): Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002 and 14.9.2022) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. In case of any comments/observationsby RGI/NCST, the same are communicated to the States/UTs seeking clarifications. All actions on the proposals are taken as per these approved modalities.

POWER SUPPLY FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

2025. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has made efforts to separate agricultural feeders from domestic feeders in rural areas particularly where agricultural load is high to reduce the burden on domestic feeders and ensure uninterrupted power supply to farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of agricultural feeders identified and separated so far in rural areas of the country;

(d) the number of such feeders separated in the State of Maharashtra, district-wise including Parbhani;

(e) the total cost of separating these feeders and the manner in which the Government plans to allocate resources for feeder separation in rural and remote areas to ensure reliable power supply for agricultural activities; and

(f) the number of families belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in such areas identified for the purpose?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders. It would help in efficient load management, facilitate judicious rostering of supply for agricultural consumption and enable solarization

of agricultural feeders which would help in day-time supply of quality power to farmers. It will also help in providing reliable and quality supply to non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.

Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014 and thereafter under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021, works have been sanctioned for segregation of feasible mixed-load feeders. The details of feeder segregation works are as under:

Sl No	Particulars	All India	Maharashtra
1	Total feeders with more than 30% agricultural load feasible for segregation	80,720	10,811
2	Feeders already segregated under various schemes including DDGUJY, State Plan etc.	49,601	6,099
3	Balance feeders sanctioned for segregation under RDSS	31,119	4,712
4	Feeders segregated under RDSS till date	7,846	2,295

The district-wise feeder segregation details under RDSS, including for the district Parbhani, are enclosed at **Statement.**

(e): Under RDSS, the funds have been allocated as per the balance number of feasible feeders which have been identified by the States for segregation. The details of project cost sanctioned for feeder segregation works is as under:

Rs Cr

Scheme	All India	Maharashtra
RDSS	40,525	7,010

(f): Under RDSS, Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households identified under

PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan). Works amounting to Rs. 521 Cr. have been sanctioned for providing on-grid connectivity to 1,27,987 households belonging to PVTG, including 8,556 households for the State of Maharashtra.

STATEMENT

District-wise feeder segregation details under RDSS

Sl. No.	District	Nos. of Feeder sanctioned under RDSS	Nos. of Feeder segregated under RDSS
1	Ahmednagar	136	235
2	Akola	107	48
3	Amravati	69	23
4	Aurangabad	327	130
5	Beed	367	227
6	Bhandara	40	14
7	Buldhana	56	41
8	Chandrapur	117	35
9	Dhule	50	23
10	Gadchiroli	104	24
11	Gondia	99	30
12	Hingoli	101	30
13	Jalgaon	171	64
14	Jalna	221	67
15	Kolhapur	7	6
16	Latur	393	174
17	Nagpur	217	71
18	Nanded	319	88
19	Nandurbar	33	9
20	Nashik	570	419
21	Osmanabad	223	44
22	Palghar	12	4

23	Parbhani	100	49
24	Pune	277	102
25	Raigarh	2	-
26	Ratnagiri	6	2
27	Sangli	10	30
28	Satara	54	18
29	Sindhudurg	16	3
30	Solapur	201	179
31	Thane	3	1
32	Wardha	96	63
33	Washim	49	6
34	Yavatmal	159	36
Total		**4,712**	**2,295**

CRUDE OIL PRICES

2026. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

(a) the details of crude oil prices in rupees between 2004-2014 and between 2014-2024, year-wise; and

(b) the details of petrol price in rupees in New Delhi between 2004-2014 and between 2014-2024, year-wise?

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

(a): The yearly average of Indian Basket of Crude Oil from 2004-05 to 2024-25 in Rupees/Barrel is given at **Statement-I**.

(b): The yearly average of Petrol Prices at New Delhi from 2004-05 to 2024-25 is given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Average prices of Indian Basket of Crude Oil

FY	Indian Basket of Crude Oil (Rs./Barrel)
2004-05	1,762.58
2005-06	2,467.62
2006-07	2,828.34
2007-08	3,188.92
2008-09	3,837.03
2009-10	3,307.86
2010-11	3,878.23
2011-12	5,364.65
2012-13	5,878.93
2013-14	6,383.26
2014-15	5,145.91
2015-16	3,022.05
2016-17	3,190.64
2017-18	3,636.57
2018-19	4,883.54
2019-20	4,286.12
2020-21	3,325.83
2021-22	5,899.97
2022-23	7,488.59
2023-24	6,836.98
2024-25	6,643.80

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT-II

Average Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol at New Delhi

FY	Average RSP of Petrol (Rs./Litre)
2004-05	36.61
2005-06	40.66
2006-07	44.74
2007-08	43.96
2008-09	46.42
2009-10	44.35
2010-11	52.65
2011-12	64.71
2012-13	68.75
2013-14	69.76
2014-15	66.37
2015-16	61.59
2016-17	64.61
2017-18	69.20
2018-19	75.37
2019-20	72.69
2020-21	80.84
2021-22	98.05
2022-23	97.90
2023-24	96.63
2024-25	94.74

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATUS OF WDC-PMKSY PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2027. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) the list of watershed development projects approved under the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) along with the date of approval for each project, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the current implementation status for each approved project (such as planning, under construction, completed) including the number and type of infrastructure assets created (such as check dams, farm ponds, nala bunds, percolation tanks) in each district;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised, under these projects along with a breakdown of fund utilisation according to infrastructure type, district-wise;

(d) the number of beneficiaries (small/marginal farmers, landless, etc.) covered under each project and the details of incentives provided, district-wise;

(e) whether geo-tagging has been completed for the infrastructure constructed under these projects and the percentage verified and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number and details of project proposals pending for approval along with the reasons for delay, if any, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): The district-wise list of watershed development projects in Andhra Pradesh, approved under the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0 (WDC- PMKSY 2.0) for the period 2021-26 along with the date of approval for each project, is given at **Statement-I.**

(b): All WDC-PMKSY 2.0 projects in Andhra Pradesh are in advance stage of implementation. District-wise details of assets created under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 in Andhra Pradesh is given at **Statement -II**.

(c): The district-wise details of sanctioned WDC-PMKSY 2.0 project cost, funds released and utilized in Andhra Pradesh is given at **Statement -III**.

(d): The project-wise details of number of beneficiaries (small/marginal farmers, landless, etc.) covered under each project under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 are given as **Statement-IV**.

(e): The geo-tagging has been completed for 100% of the assets constructed under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 projects.

(f): For the approved period of WDC-PMKSY 2.0 (up to March, 2026), no project proposal is pending for approval in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

The list of watershed development projects approved under the WDC-PMKSY2.0 in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of Block / Mandal	Name of the Project	Date of project approval
1	Ananthapuramu	Tadipatri	Sajjaladinne	20.01.2022
2	Ananthapuramu	Singanamala	West Narasapuram	20.01.2022
3	Ananthapuramu	Rayadurg	D.Kondapuram	20.01.2022
4	Ananthapuramu	Kalyandurg	Golla	20.01.2022
5	Ananthapuramu	Kudair	Ipperu	20.01.2022
6	Ananthapuramu	Uravakonda	Budagavi	20.01.2022
7	Ananthapuramu	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	20.01.2022
8	Sri Sathya Sai	N.P.Kunta	Marrikommadinne	20.01.2022
9	Sri Sathya Sai	Dharmavaram	Elukuntla	20.01.2022
10	Sri Sathya Sai	Puttaparthy	Vengalammacheruvu	20.01.2022
11	Kurnool	Orvakal	Sakunala	20.01.2022

12	Kurnool	Krishnagiri	Pothugal	20.01.2022
13	Kurnool	Halaharvi	Halaharvi	20.01.2022
14	Kurnool	Yemmiganur	Kandanathi	20.01.2022
15	Kurnool	Adoni	Peddaharivanam	20.01.2022
16	Nandyal	Sanjamala	Akumalla	20.01.2022
17	Nandyal	Dhone	Eddupenta	20.01.2022
18	YSR	Thondur	Santhakovvuru	20.01.2022
19	YSR	Lingala	Bonala	20.01.2022
20	YSR	Vemula	Nallacheruvupalli	20.01.2022
21	YSR	V.N.Palli	North Palagiri	20.01.2022
22	YSR	Muddanur	Bondalakuntta	20.01.2022
23	YSR	B. Mattam	Paluguralapalii	20.01.2022
24	YSR	Badvel	Chinthalacheruvu	20.01.2022
25	YSR	B. Kodur	Peddullapalli	20.01.2022
26	YSR	Sidhout	Jyothi	20.01.2022
27	Annamayya	T.Sundupalli	T.Sundupalli	20.01.2022
28	Annamayya	Galiveedu	Gundlacheruvu	20.01.2022
29	Annamayya	L.R.Palli	B. Yerragudi	20.01.2022
30	Annamayya	Thamballapalle	Marrimakulapalle	20.01.2022
31	Annamayya	Thamballapalle	Gangireddipalle	20.01.2022
32	Annamayya	Peddathippasamudram	Sampathkota	20.01.2022
33	Annamayya	Peddamandyam	Peddamandyam	20.01.2022
34	Annamayya	Peddamandyam	Kalicherla	20.01.2022
35	Annamayya	Nimmanapalli	Reddivaripalli	20.01.2022
36	Annamayya	Madanapalli	Kothavaripalli	20.01.2022
37	Chittoor	Pulicherla	Mangalampeta	20.01.2022
38	Chittoor	Pulicherla	Bodireddigaripalli	20.01.2022
39	Chittoor	Rompicherla	Ganugachinta	20.01.2022
40	Chittoor	Somala	Somala	20.01.2022
41	Chittoor	Sodum	Cherukuvaripalle	20.01.2022
42	Chittoor	Punganur	Mangalam	20.01.2022
43	Chittoor	Chowdepalle	Gaddamvaripalle	20.01.2022
44	Prakasam	Giddalur	Gadikota	20.01.2022
45	Prakasam	Marripudi	Thangella	20.01.2022
46	Prakasam	PC. Palli	Marella	20.01.2022
47	Prakasam	Tangutur	Konijedu	20.01.2022
48	Prakasam	K.K.Mitla	Thuvvapadu	20.01.2022
49	Prakasam	Podili	Yeluru	20.01.2022
50	Prakasam	Donakonda	Kocherlakota	20.01.2022
51	Prakasam	Thripuranthakam	Mittapalem	20.01.2022
52	Anakapalli	Butchaipeta	R. Sivarampuram	20.01.2022

53	Anakapalli	Golugonda	Golugonda	20.01.2022
54	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Koyyuru	Koyyuru-1	20.01.2022
55	Visakhapatnam	Anandapuram	Gandigundem	20.01.2022
56	Parvathipuram Manyam	G.L. Puram	G.L. Puram	20.01.2022
57	Vizianagaram	Mentada	Mentada	20.01.2022
58	Vizianagaram	Dattirajeru	Dattirajeru	20.01.2022
59	Vizianagaram	Merakamudium	Merakamudium	20.01.2022

STATEMENT-II

District wise details of assets created under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	**Name of the District**	**Check Dam / Check Wall**	**Farm Pond / Dugout Pond**	**Nallah Bund**	**Percolation Tank**	**Others**	**Total**
1	Annamayya	158	1042	907	77	211	2395
2	Prakasam	55	1220	317	81	40	1713
3	YSR Kadapa	114	1128	114	31	111	1498
4	Ananthapuramu	153	988	15	4	337	1497
5	Chittoor	97	10	960	173	68	1308
6	Kurnool	84	1110	1	9	96	1300
7	Sri Sathya Sai	49	682	8	3	98	840
8	Nandyal	36	500	9	5	174	724
9	Anakapalli	25	39	81	50	73	268
10	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	51	96	20	99	266
11	Vizianagaram	63	32	9	12	63	179
12	Alluri Sitharama Raju	3	41	29	43	40	156
13	Visakhapatnam	25	3	2	4	77	111
Total		**862**	**6846**	**2548**	**512**	**1487**	**12255**

STATEMENT-III

Status of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, till date

Sl.No.	District	Total cost of sanctioned projects (Rs. in Crores)	Total funds released (Rs. in Crores)	Total funds utilised (Rs. in Crores)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	11.00	380.76	5.91
2	Anakapalli	22.00		10.63
3	Ananthapuramu	63.47		36.87
4	Annamayya	103.88		65.32
5	Chittoor	60.59		42.12
6	Kurnool	53.41		31.7
7	Nandyal	21.48		13.27
8	Parvathipuram Manyam	10.62		6.66
9	Prakasam	67.48		42.02
10	Sri Sathya Sai	25.28		18.84
11	Visakhapatnam	11.00		5.45
12	Vizianagaram	17.96		10.53
13	YSR	87.15		47.33
Total		**555.31**	**380.76**	**336.65**

STATEMENT-IV

Project-wise details of number of Beneficiaries (small/marginal farmers, landless, etc.,) under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of Block/Mandal	Name of the Project	No. of Beneficiaries (small/marginal farmers, landless, etc.)			
				Small / Marginal Farmers	Landless	Others	Total
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Koyyuru	Koyyuru-1	1132	264	184	1580
2	Anakapalli	Golugonda	Golugonda	436	772	119	1327
3	Anakapalli	Butchaipeta	R. Sivarampuram	605	971	166	1742
4	Ananthapuramu	Uravakonda	Budagavi	169	289	151	609
5	Ananthapuramu	Rayadurg	D.Kondapuram	807	371	205	1383
6	Ananthapuramu	Kalyandurg	Golla	456	79	199	734
7	Ananthapuramu	Rapthadu	Hampapuram	225	167	280	672
8	Ananthapuramu	Kudair	Ipperu	494	340	165	999

9	Ananthapuramu	Tadipatri	Sajjaladinne	397	109	320	826
10	Ananthapuramu	Singanamala	West Narasapuram	443	262	350	1055
11	Annamayya	L.R.Palli	B. Yerragudi	577	414	316	1307
12	Annamayya	Thamballapalle	Gangireddipalle	325	212	326	863
13	Annamayya	Galiveedu	Gundlacheruvu	311	208	245	764
14	Annamayya	Peddamandyam	Kalicherla	554	563	298	1415
15	Annamayya	Madanapalli	Kothavaripalli	601	761	280	1642
16	Annamayya	Thamballapalle	Marrimakulapalle	317	444	263	1024
17	Annamayya	Peddamandyam	Peddamandyam	380	400	236	1016
18	Annamayya	Nimmanapalli	Reddivaripalli	559	344	239	1142
19	Annamayya	Peddathippasamudram	Sampathkota	618	486	262	1366
20	Annamayya	T.Sundupalli	T.Sundupalli	398	648	241	1287
21	Chittoor	Pulicherla	Bodireddigaripalli	348	640	175	1163
22	Chittoor	Sodum	Cherukuvaripalle	499	354	236	1089
23	Chittoor	Chowdepalle	Gaddamvaripalle	353	169	159	681
24	Chittoor	Rompicherla	Ganugachinta	300	176	215	691
25	Chittoor	Punganur	Mangalam	807	558	146	1511
26	Chittoor	Pulicherla	Mangalampeta	414	323	182	919
27	Chittoor	Somala	Somala	436	852	306	1594
28	Kurnool	Halaharvi	Halaharvi	412	167	353	932
29	Kurnool	Yemmiganur	Kandanathi	515	452	346	1313
30	Kurnool	Adoni	Peddaharivanam	434	437	152	1023
31	Kurnool	Krishnagiri	Pothugal	524	117	397	1038
32	Kurnool	Orvakal	Sakunala	578	492	164	1234
33	Nandyal	Sanjamala	Akumalla	399	276	294	969
34	Nandyal	Dhone	Eddupenta	356	398	501	1255
35	Parvathipuram Manyam	G.L. Puram	G.L. Puram	1147	283	307	1737
36	Prakasam	Giddalur	Gadikota	262	199	291	752
37	Prakasam	Donakonda	Kocherlakota	201	234	231	666
38	Prakasam	Tangutur	Konijedu	155	342	47	544
39	Prakasam	PC. Palli	Marella	201	240	337	778
40	Prakasam	Thripuranthakam	Mittapalem	349	193	228	770
41	Prakasam	Marripudi	Thangella	245	201	247	693
42	Prakasam	K.K.Mitla	Thuvvapadu	525	171	426	1122
43	Prakasam	Podili	Yeluru	246	211	150	607
44	Sri Sathya Sai	Dharmavaram	Elukuntla	427	194	290	911
45	Sri Sathya Sai	N.P.Kunta	Marrikommadinne	422	517	348	1287
46	Sri Sathya Sai	Puttaparthy	Vengalammacheruvu	301	446	235	982
47	Visakhapatnam	Anandapuram	Gandigundem	837	852	173	1862
48	Vizianagaram	Dattirajeru	Dattirajeru	377	437	61	875

49	Vizianagaram	Mentada	Mentada	283	480	79	842
50	Vizianagaram	Merakamudium	Merakamudium	502	487	80	1069
51	YSR	Lingala	Bonala	574	114	187	875
52	YSR	Muddanur	Bondalakuntta	597	436	170	1203
53	YSR	Badvel	Chinthalacheruvu	485	161	246	892
54	YSR	Sidhout	Jyothi	294	92	63	449
55	YSR	Vemula	Nallacheruvupalli	296	63	199	558
56	YSR	V.N.Palli	North Palagiri	739	182	103	1024
57	YSR	B. Mattam	Palugurallapalii	406	131	242	779
58	YSR	B. Kodur	Peddullapalli	985	115	258	1358
59	YSR	Thondur	Santhakovvuru	340	113	241	694

NDSA AND SDSOS

2028. DR. LATA WANKHEDE:
SHRI ATUL GARG:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:
SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Dam Safety Act, 2021, including the establishment of the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) and State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSOs);

(b) the number of large dams in the country that have been inspected for safety as per the provisions of the Act during the last two years;

(c) whether all the States have prepared and implemented Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) manuals in regard to dams and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of dams identified as “distressed” or requiring urgent repairs, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated and released under the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase II and III for the rehabilitation of identified dams?

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

(a): In order to address dam safety issues holistically across the country, the Union Government enacted the Dam Safety Act in December, 2021. The said Act was notified by the Government of India on 14.12.2021 and came into effect from 30th December, 2021. The Act aims for preventing dam failure related disasters and provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Dam Safety Act, the Central Government established the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) in February, 2022. The Authority is entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing dam safety activities across the country and ensuring the effective implementation of policies, guidelines and standards formulated by the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS), which was also constituted in February, 2022.

At the State level, the Act mandates the constitution of State Committees on Dam Safety (SCDS) and the establishment of State Dam Safety Organizations (SDSO). These bodies are responsible for surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all specified dams within their jurisdiction. In compliance with the provisions of the Act, all 31 dam-owning

States and Union Territories have constituted their respective SCDSs and established SDSOs.

National Dam Safety Authority has also notified 19 regulations through the Official Gazette, as mandated under the provisions of the Dam Safety Act.

NDSA has also published the National Register of Specified Dams in April, 2025, providing a comprehensive summary of dam-related data across the country.

The Annual Report for the financial year 2023-24, summarising dam safety activities undertaken across the country has been prepared and laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

(b): As per the provisions of the Dam Safety Act, every owner of a specified dam is required to conduct, through their designated dam safety unit, both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections annually for each such dam. In compliance with this statutory requirement, the details of pre- and post-monsoon inspections undertaken by various dam owners during the last two years are given as below:

Year	**No. of Pre-Monsson Inspection of Dams**	**No. of Post-Monsson Inspection of Dams**
2024	6366	6456
2025	6524	6543 (As on 8th December, 2025)

(c): As per the information provided by the NDSA, dam owners have prepared Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for 349 specified dams. In addition, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manuals have been developed for 304 dams. State-wise details of EAPs and O&M Manuals are given in **Statement-I**.

(d): Based on the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections carried out in compliance of provisions of the Dam Safety Act, 2021, dam owners assess and classify the condition of each dam into three distinct categories as given below:

Category-I: Deficiencies in dams which, if left unattended, may lead to failure

Category-II: Major deficiencies requiring prompt remedial measures

Category III: None or minor deficiencies which are rectifiable

Whenever any specified dam is classified under Category-I or Category-II, it becomes imperative for the dam owners to promptly undertake the necessary rehabilitation measures.

As per the information provided by the NDSA, the pre-monsoon inspection reports of 2025 indicate that two specified dams have been classified under Category-I. These are the Medigadda Barrage in Telangana and the Lower Khajuri Dam in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, 216 dams have been categorized under Category-II. State-wise distribution of these Category-II dams is detailed in **Statement-II**.

(e): As per the Union Cabinet approval, the total cost of externally funded Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Phase II and III is Rs 10,211 Crore. This scheme is having provision for rehabilitation of 736 identified dams across the 19 States and 2 Central Agencies. The scheme is to be implemented over a period of 10 years (2021-2031). The Phase II outlay is Rs 5107 Crore and whereas outlay for Phase III is Rs 5104 Crore.

The Scheme follows a funding pattern of 70:30 (External: Counterpart) for General Category States, 80:20 for Special Category States and 50:50 for

Central Agencies. The 'External' component refers to the loan assistance provided by the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Loan disbursements are released on a quarterly basis, aligned with the actual expenditure incurred by the implementing agencies.

The details of implementing agency wise fund allocation and expenditure as on 15th November, 2025 is given at **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of EAPs and O&M Manuals

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of Specified Dams for which EAP Prepared	No. of Specified Dams for which O&M Manual Prepared
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	3
3	Assam	3	0
4	Bihar	21	23
5	Chhattisgarh	2	1
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	28	3
8	Haryana	0	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	18	9
10	Jammu Kashmir	3	1
11	Jharkhand	4	4
12	Karnataka	19	24
13	Kerala	48	44
14	Ladakh	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	15	25
16	Maharashtra	52	16
17	Manipur	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	1
19	Mizoram	1	1
20	Odisha	24	28
21	Punjab	1	7
22	Rajasthan	5	14
23	Sikkim	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	80	81
25	Telangana	0	2
26	Tripura	1	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	2	0
28	Uttarakhand	11	10
29	West Bengal	4	2
30	Nagaland	1	1
31	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2
	Total	**349**	**304**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise distribution of these Category-II dams

S.No.	State	Number of Dams under Category II based on Pre-Monsson Inspection Reports of 2025
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	7
3	Bihar	1
4	Chhattisgarh	24
5	Gujarat	6
6	Haryana	2
7	Jharkhand	10
8	Karnataka	3
9	Kerala	9
10	Maharashtra	50
11	Meghalaya	6
12	Manipur	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	24
14	Nagaland	1
15	Odisha	4
16	Punjab	4
17	Rajasthan	1
18	Sikkim	1
19	Telangana	18
20	Tamil Nadu	19
21	Uttarakhand	5
22	Uttar Pradesh	12
23	West Bengal	5
	TOTAL	**216**

STATEMENT-III

Implementing agency wise fund allocation and expenditure

S.No.	State/Agency	Allocation amongst implementing agencies under DRIP Phase II as on 15.11.2025	Expenditure incurred till 15.11.2025 (in Rs Cr)
1	Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)	70	0
2	Chhattisgarh WRD	170	51.91

3	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	44	1.17
4	Goa WRD	58	0
5	Gujarat WRD	350	229.39
6	Jharkhand WRD	0	0
7	Karnataka WRD	699	268.71
8	Kerala SEBL	90	57.84
	Kerala WRD	130	45.15
9	Maharashtra WRD	379	65.87
10	Manipur WRD	98	59.71
11	Meghalaya Power Generation Corporation Limited (MePGCL)	150	71.9
12	Madhya Pradesh WRD	186	30.18
13	Odisha WRD	100	36.55
14	Punjab WRD	71	0.36
15	Rajasthan WRD	503	163.86
16	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TNGECL)	260	148.32
	Tamil Nadu WRD	510	277.35
17	Telangana WRD	100	0
18	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd (UJVNL)	300	206.55
19	UP I&WRD	354	21.05
20	West Bengal I&WD	200	54.33
21	CWC	285	141.02
	Total	**5107**	**1931.22**

POTABLE WATER UNDER JJM IN KHAJURAHO

2029. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) to provide potable piped water to households and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether household tap connections under the said mission have been provided in the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in Khajuraho

Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof and the current number of functional and non-functional household tap connections in each district;

(c) the source sustainability measures, groundwater recharge efforts and water quality testing systems instituted locally under the said mission;

(d) whether the targets under the said mission remain unmet or water supply is intermittent in the said region, if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken along with timelines fixed in this regard; and

(e) the plan to prioritise reliable water supply for smallholder families, labour colonies and health institutions in these districts?

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

(a) to (e): To meet the rising aspirations of people living in villages to have piped water supply in their homes, since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission, in partnership with States to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household and public institutions in villages like schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas (tribal residential schools), health centres, Gram Panchayat building, etc., across the country, including those in districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 02.12.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, around 12.52

Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.75 Crore (81.37%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. Further, the State/ UT-wise, District-wise and Village-wise status of tap water connection provided under the Mission in rural areas, *inter alia* including those in Katni, Panna and in Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency, is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

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

The estimated outlay of the mission was of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore, out of which Central share was Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore. Almost entire Central share approved by the Cabinet has been utilized. Considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025- 26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with an enhanced total outlay.

Drinking Water being a State subject, and therefore, it is States, who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, the water sources *inter alia* including groundwater (open well, borewell, tube well, handpumps, etc.), ancient & traditional surface water (river, reservoir, lake, pond, springs, etc.) and rainwater stored in small tanks are being used as sources for drinking water supply schemes.

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

To ensure monitoring of the water quality of water supplied, up to 2% of the allocation to States/ UTs under JJM can be utilized by the States/ UTs for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities which *inter-alia* includes setting up of and upgrading existing water quality laboratories at various levels, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, procurement of equipment’s, instruments, chemicals/ reagents, glassware, consumables, procurement of Field Test Kits(FTKs) for water quality surveillance at grass root level, etc. Further, States have been advised to conduct water quality tests using FTKs/ bacteriological vials for common parameters along with area specific parameters including Arsenic and Fluoride at Schools, anganwadis and Gram Panchayat (GP) level for early identification of water borne risks. State have also

been advised to identify and train 5 women from local community to conduct water quality tests using FTKs/ bacteriological vials at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. Moreover, States/ UTs have also been advised to undertake testing of water quality on a periodic basis and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.

हरित गलियारों का विकास

2030. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुरः

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार जैव विविधता की रक्षा करने और सामाजिक-आर्थिक पहलुओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शहरों में हरित गलियारों को विकसित करने की कोई योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) हरित गलियारों वाले शहरों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत के संविधान की 12वीं अनुसूची के अनुसार, नगर नियोजन सहित शहरी नियोजन शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों का कार्य है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध उपायों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए), भारत सरकार ने शहरी तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना निरुपण और कार्यान्वयन (यूआरडीपीएफआई) दिशानिर्देश, 2014 जारी किया है। (https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)। यूआरडीपीएफआई दिशानिर्देश 2014 का अध्याय - 5 "शहरी नियोजन दृष्टिकोण" हरित शहर से संबंधित है।

अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) तथा अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ

राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) ने हरित स्थलों एवं पार्कों के विकास हेतु परियोजनाएँ शुरू की हैं। अमृत के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 1606.31 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 2,529 पार्क परियोजनाएँ शुरू की हैं और अब तक 5,271 एकड़ हरित स्थल विकसित किए जा चुके हैं। अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा अब तक 1,089.31 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत वाली 1669 पार्क परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है, ये परियोजनाएं 13,707.64 एकड़ हरित स्थल को कवर करती हैं। अमृत और अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत पार्क परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, अमृत परियोजना के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में से एक पैदल यात्रियों के लिए गैर-मोटर चालित परिवहन सुविधाओं का निर्माण करना था। अमृत के अंतर्गत 430 किलोमीटर पैदल पथ तथा 43 किलोमीटर समर्पित साइकिल ट्रैक विकसित किए जा चुके हैं।

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के एक उप-घटक, सिटी इन्वेस्टमेंट्स टू इनोवेट, इंटीग्रेट एंड सस्टेन (सीआईटीआईआईएस) 1.0 कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, कर्नाटक के हुबली धारवाड़ में एक ग्रीन मोबिलिटी कॉरिडोर विकसित किया गया है। इस परियोजना के लिए हुबली धारवाड़ स्मार्ट सिटी लिमिटेड को 115.68 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया है। यह परियोजना शहर के 9.25 किलोमीटर लंबे जल निकासी चैनल, उन्कल नाले के पुनरुद्धार पर केंद्रित है, जिसका उद्देश्य इसे वर्षा जल निकासी के स्थान पर इसे एक विकसित, समग्र सामुदायिक स्थान में बदलना है। इस कॉरिडोर के विकास से उन्कल नाले से गुजरने वाली शहर की प्रमुख सड़कों को ग्रीन कॉरिडोर परियोजना से जोड़ने का अवसर भी मिलता है, जिससे शहर में गैर-मोटर चालित परिवहन (एनएमटी) कॉरिडोर का एक नेटवर्क तैयार होता है।

विवरण

अमृत और अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत पार्कों तथा हरित स्थलों के विकास के लिए अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण (20.11.2025 तक)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अमृत के तहत शुरू की गई परियोजनाएँ	अमृत 2.0 के तहत अनुमोदित परियोजनाएँ

		सं.	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये)	सं.	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये)
1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3	0.27	-	-
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	99	80.49	-	-
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	2.82	8	3.43
4	असम	13	15.98	-	-
5	बिहार	25	31.10	18	41.41
6	चंडीगढ़	3	1.34	-	-
7	छत्तीसगढ	194	33.15	9	34.76
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2	4.19	-	-
9	दिल्ली	7	14.96	9	24.31
10	गोवा	2	3.26	1	1.83
11	गुजरात	124	98.23	131	117.86
12	हरियाणा	33	42.20	-	-
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	9	7.60	11	2.80
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	14	24.94	-	-
15	झारखंड	35	29.38	25	30.20
16	कर्नाटक	181	112.91	229	141.79
17	केरल	78	48.65	73	41.08
18	लद्दाख	6	6.52	2	5.96
19	लक्षद्वीप	3	0.08	-	-
20	मध्य प्रदेश	111	129.50	390	129.77
21	महाराष्ट्र	128	179.13	25	189.12
22	मणिपुर	3	4.50	2	5.36
23	मेघालय	8	1.82	-	-
24	मिजोरम	4	3.49	13	0.75
25	नागालैंड	10	2.90	38	13.06
26	ओडिशा	48	40.64	-	-
27	पुदुचेरी	9	1.64	-	-
28	पंजाब	43	14.09	25	38.27
29	राजस्थान	77	54.49	3	4.33
30	सिक्किम	3	0.85	2	0.79
31	तमिलनाडु	409	232.61	565	113.65
32	तेलंगाना	35	35.69	-	-
33	त्रिपुरा	3	3.67	-	-
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	341	236.82	15	108.21
35	उत्तराखंड	44	14.73	6	6.49
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	420	91.67	69	34.07
	कुल योग	2,529	1,606.31	1,669	1,089.31

बक्सर में गंगा नदी पर दो-लेन वाला पुल

2031. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:
श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

क्या **सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बजट 2025–26 में मद संख्या 31 में घोषित पटना–पूर्णिया एक्सप्रेसवे, बक्सर–भागलपुर एक्सप्रेसवे, बोधगया–राजगीर और वैशाली–दरभंगा सड़क संपर्क परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति सहित बक्सर में गंगा नदी पर प्रस्तावित दो-लेन वाले एक अतिरिक्त पुल की स्थिति क्या है?

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

परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

(i) पटना - पूर्णिया एक्सप्रेसवे: विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) सौंप दिया गया है और संरेखण को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है।

(ii) बक्सर - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेसवे: प्रस्तावित एक्सप्रेसवे के लिए मौजूदा राजमार्ग/ग्रीनफील्ड के उन्नयन की तैयारी के लिए परामर्शदाता की नियुक्ति के लिए बोलियां आमंत्रित की गई हैं।

(iii) बोधगया - राजगीर: बोधगया से गया (पुराना एनएच-83) और गया - हिसुआ - राजगीर, एनएच-120 से 2 लेन से 4 लेन के विन्यास तक चौड़ा किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, बोधगया, राजगीर, वैशाली और दरभंगा के लिए अतिरिक्त स्पर्स के माध्यम से संपर्कता का पता लगाने के लिए डीपीआर तैयार करने का काम सौंप दिया गया है।

(iv) वैशाली - दरभंगा: बकरपुर माणिकपुर के बीच 4 लेन की चल रही परियोजना वैशाली को संपर्कता प्रदान करती है।

(v) बक्सर में गंगा नदी पर अतिरिक्त 2 लेन का पुल: एनएच-922 पर बक्सर में गंगा नदी पर अतिरिक्त 3 लेन के पुल के लिए परियोजना को स्वीकृति दी गई और 2.5 वर्ष की निर्माण अवधि के साथ 20.08.2025 को निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई

2032. श्री जितेंद्र दोहरेः
श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेलः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा और फतेहपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पहलों की वर्तमान स्थिति सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में मृदा और नमी संरक्षण तथा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं से कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं तथा फसल की पैदावार में हुई वृद्धि और जल के कुशल उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पहल के क्रियान्वयन के दौरान सामने आने वाली मुख्य चुनौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में ग्रीष्मकालीन सिंचाई और सिंचाई सुविधा के विस्तार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ): जल, राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल संसाधन परियोजनाओं की योजना, वित्त पोषण, कार्यनिष्पादन और उनका रखरखाव राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं अपने संसाधनों और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार किया जाता है। भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करने के लिए तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, इससे चल रही विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत जल संसाधनों के सतत विकास और कुशल प्रबंधन को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप एक सूक्ष्म सिंचाई योजना है जिसे वर्ष 2015-16 में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के एक घटक के रूप में शुरू किया गया था और बाद में इसे वर्ष 2022-2023 में राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया। यह योजना

उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा और फतेहपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे भारत में कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इटावा और फतेहपुर संसदीय क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई हेतु कवर किए गए क्षेत्र और लाभान्वित किसानों का ब्यौरा दिया है, जो निर्वाचन नीचे तालिका में दिया गया है:

क्र. सं.	संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	सूक्ष्म सिंचाई हेतु कवर किये गए क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	लाभान्वित किसान
1	इटावा	5737	4977
2	फतेहपुर	3984.19	3409

इसके अलावा, यह सूचना दी गई है कि किसानों द्वारा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों को अपनाने से फसल की पैदावार में लगभग 25%-30% की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। इसके अलावा, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई से भूजल की बचत हुई है और जल उपयोग दक्षता में वृद्धि हुई है।

उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार कई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, किसान गोष्ठी, मेले और अन्य जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करती है।

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विकास के अलावा, उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में पीएमकेएसवाई के वाटरशेड विकास घटक के अंतर्गत वाटरशेड विकास परियोजनाएं भी शुरू की गई हैं, जिनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

क्र. सं.	संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	कवर किये गए क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)
1	इटावा	4850
2	फतेहपुर	7476

बीड में किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को अनुदान

2033. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणेः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में बीड जिले में वर्ष-वार कितने किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता या अनुदान प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन योजना, ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स या केंद्र या राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं सहित ऐसी अन्य कौन-सी योजनाएं हैं जिसके अंतर्गत इस तरह की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है;

(ग) वर्तमान में बीड जिले में कुल कितने किसान उत्पादक संगठन सक्रिय हैं और कितने किसान उत्पादक संगठनों ने कृषि उत्पादों के लिए प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना की है; और

(घ) बीड जिले में नए किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित करने या मौजूदा संगठनों का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजनाएँ हैं और किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता तथा प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के अंतर्गत, बीड जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी के लिए किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) को कोई ऋण स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, चालू वर्ष अर्थात 2025-26 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले में एक एफपीओ को ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) द्वारा कार्यान्वित्त प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) की ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स योजना के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले में किसी प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं से संबंधित जानकारी मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है।

(ग): लघु कृषक कृषि संघ (एसएफएसी) की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, दिनांक 14 फरवरी 2025 तक बीड जिले में 7 एफपीओ का गठन किया गया है। तथापि, पीएमएफएमई

योजना के अंतर्गत, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए सामान्य अवसंरचना सुविधाओं की स्थापना हेतु एक एफपीओ को क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

(घ): कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एसएफएसी समग्र और व्यापक आधारित सहायक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र प्रदान करने और व्यावसायिक एवं टिकाऊ आय उन्मुख खेती के विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने और महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले सहित देश भर में कृषि समुदायों के समग्र सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और कल्याण के लिए 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) के गठन और संवर्धन के लिए एक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

PRESERVATION OF TRIBAL IDENTITY AND COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

2034. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has not prioritized the protection of community forest titles which preserve tribal identity and collective rights despite the Fact Findings Committee flagging this as a major gap;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the Concrete steps being taken by the Government to fast-track claim verification to address backlog and prevent further marginalization of forest dwelling tribals;

(d) the reaction of the Government to the shifting of FRA nodal authority from gram sabhas to forest departments in Chhattisgarh; and

(e) whether such a move undermines tribal self governance and if so, the steps being taken to Safeguard the spirit of FRA?

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

(a) and (b): The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted with the objective of undoing the historical injustices faced by Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers due to the long-standing non-recognition of their rights over forest lands and resources. Section 3(1)(i) of the Act explicitly provides for the *"rights to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any Community Forest Resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use."*

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure the protection and recognition of Community Forest Rights (CFRs) in the true letter and spirit of the FRA, with the aim of safeguarding tribal identity, customary governance systems, and their collective access to forest resources. Further, the Ministry has issued detailed Guidelines for Conservation, Management, and Sustainable Use of Community Forest Resources in 2023 to facilitate effective CFR governance.

In addition, necessary financial support has been extended to State Governments under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA–JGUA) for strengthening Gram Sabhas and Community Forest Resource Management Committees, including for the preparation and implementation of community-led forest management plans.

(c): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has consistently engaged with State Governments and UT Administrations through periodic review meetings to

monitor the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and to expedite the disposal of pending claims. States with high levels of pendency have been specifically directed to undertake special drives for accelerated backlog clearance. Further, the Ministry has repeatedly advised State Governments to ensure the regular convening of Gram Sabhas, Sub-Divisional Level Committees (SDLCs), and District Level Committees (DLCs) for the timely scrutiny and disposal of claims. The State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs) have also been urged to proactively review and address grassroots-level issues to facilitate effective and efficient implementation of the Act.

(d) and (e): The matter was related to the State Government of Chattisgarh and has been resolved. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is fully committed to safeguarding the spirit of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Regular advisories and review meetings are held with State Governments and UT Administration to ensure FRA is being implemented. Time and again several Capacity-building programmes, technical support, and advisories are issued to the States. The Ministry also monitors progress and supports States through targeted interventions under schemes like DA-JGUA.

765 केवीए ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों की स्थापना हेतु मुआवजा

2035. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) देश में 765 केवीए ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों की स्थापना के कारण किसानों की जमीन, पेड़, फल देने वाले पौधों, घर और ट्यूबवेल के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रदान किए जा रहे मुआवजे का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का महंगाई को देखते हुए मुआवजा राशि में बढ़ोत्तरी का विचार है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) यह वृद्धि कब तक लागू कर दी जाएगी; और

(ङ) क्या यह मुआवजा भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 के अनुसार प्रदान किया जा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): पारेषण संबंधी कार्य के निष्पादन के दौरान हुई किसी भी क्षति के लिए पारेषण सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकार के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मुआवजा प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

विद्युत मंत्रालय ने अंतर्राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) लाइनों को बिछाने से भूमि मूल्य में होने वाली कमी के लिए राइट ऑफ वे (आरओडब्ल्यू) मुआवजे के भुगतान के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, टावर बेस के लिए भूमि के बाजार मूल्य का 200% मुआवजा विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है। आरओडब्ल्यू कॉरिडोर के लिए मुआवजा राशि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमि के बाजार मूल्य का 30%, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित नगर निगमों और महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि के बाजार मूल्य का 60%, राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित नगरपालिकाओं, नगर पंचायतों और अन्य सभी शहरी नियोजन क्षेत्रों के लिए भूमि के बाजार मूल्य का 45% के रूप में

विनिर्दिष्ट की गई है। भूमि की बाजार दर का आकलन स्वतंत्र भूमि मूल्यांकनकर्ताओं द्वारा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर बाजार दर समिति (एमआरसी) द्वारा किया जाता है।

आरओडबल्यू मुआवजे की राशि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न होती है क्योंकि राज्य में आरओडबल्यू मुआवजे पर विद्युत मंत्रालय के दिशानिर्देशों को पूरी तरह से अपना सकते हैं या अपने स्वयं के संशोधित दिशानिर्देश जारी कर सकते हैं।

(ङ): विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, पारेषण लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया जाता है और जिस भूमि पर पारेषण लाइन गुजरती है, उस भूमि का स्वामित्व भूस्वामी के पास बना रहता है।

चूंकि भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास एवं पुनःस्थापन में उचित मुआवजा और पारदर्शिता अधिकार, 2013 केवल निजी भूमि और परिसंपत्तियों के स्थायी अधिग्रहण के लिए है, इसलिए उक्त अधिनियम का प्रावधान पारेषण लाइनों को बिछाने पर लागू नहीं होता है।

WATER SCARCITY IN COAL-BASED POWER PROJECTS

2036. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:
SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

(a) whether a significant number of coal-based power projects under construction or expansion are located in water-stressed districts, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether several of these plants are facing delays or reduced generation due to water shortages, if so, the details thereof including the names of such power plants and districts affected during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or commissioned any cumulative water availability and use assessment for large thermal projects situated in semi-arid and drought-prone regions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any coal-linked thermal power plant projects have been stalled, scaled down or cancelled due to lack of assured water supply and if so, the details thereof along with the list of such projects, if any?

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

(a) and (b): As per the National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2025 of the Ministry of Jal Shakti, groundwater assessment units (districts, blocks etc) across the country are categorised as Safe (less or equal to 70%), Semi-critical (greater than 70% and less or equal to 90%), Critical (greater than 90% and less or equal to 100%) & Over Exploited (greater than 100%) based on ratio of annual groundwater extraction and replenishment phreatic aquifer. Accordingly, there are three (03) numbers of coal-based power projects under construction or expansion located in water-stressed districts and their details are given at **Statement**.

These plants have not reported any delay on account of water shortages.

(c): No such study has been conducted by the Government. Allocation of water for Thermal Power Plants is done by Water Resources Department of the concerned State Government where the project is located and they assess all factors before allocation of water.

(d): Decision related to the size of coal-based thermal power plants are taken by the generating companies / project developers based on their techno-economic and commercial requirements and assessment of local conditions, which includes availability of water. Additionally, new coal-based thermal power plants are also adopting ACC (Air Cooled Condenser) based technology for water conservation, where required, resulting in 60% reduction in water consumption in respect to Cooling Tower system.

STATEMENT

Coal-based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) under construction and awarded located in water-stressed districts

Sl No	State	District	Name of TPP	Utility	Sector	Status (Under Construction/ Awarded)	Category
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur TPP	NUPPL	Central	Under Construction	Semi-critical
2.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	DCR TPP Ext	HPGCL	State	Under Construction	Over Exploited
3.	Rajasthan	Baran	Kawai TPP	Adani Power	Private	Awarded but due for construction	Over Exploited

बागपत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां

2037. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवानः

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस क्षेत्र में कृषि-प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश को आवंटित धनराशि और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय किसानों, विशेषकर गन्ना, आलू उत्पादन और बागवानी से जुड़े किसानों को मूल्य संवर्धन हेतु शीतागार श्रृंखला और प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने में खर्च की गई निधियों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बागपत सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को प्रसंस्करण संबंधी अवसंरचना प्रदान करने हेतु कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन योजना आरंभ की है, यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में उसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) अपनी दो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं, नामत: प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के माध्यम से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण से संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। एमओएफपीआई प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना भी कार्यान्वित्त कर रहा है।

पीएमकेएसवाई योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1906 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परियोजना लागत एवं 456 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित अनुदान सहायता के साथ 99 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाओं/इकाइयों को अनुमोदित किया है। बागपत संसदीय क्षेत्र में किसी भी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजना/इकाई को अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है।

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1133.60 करोड़ रुपये की कुल प्रतिबद्ध निवेश के साथ 27 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाओं/इकाइयों को अनुमोदित किया गया है। बागपत संसदीय क्षेत्र में किसी भी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजना/इकाई को अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है।

पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी के लिए कुल

20,603 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को अनुमोदित किया गया है। इसमें से 62 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को बागपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अनुमोदित किया गया है।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) वर्ष 2017 से देश में क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आधुनिक अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) की एक घटक योजना कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर (एपीसी) के लिए अवसंरचना सृजन योजना कार्यान्वित्त कर रहा है। मंत्रालय स्वयं कोई कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर स्थापित नहीं करता है। एपीसी योजना मांग आधारित योजना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी की गई अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओएल) के लिए संभावित निवेशकों/उद्यमियों से ऑनलाइन आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एपीसी योजना के अंतर्गत कोई अनुमोदित परियोजना नहीं है।

(ख): प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निधियों का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक, मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 510.97 करोड़ रुपये की निधि का केंद्रीय हिस्सा जारी कर दिया है।

(ग): उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) को प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना प्रदान करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन योजना कार्यान्वित्त नहीं की जा रही है। तथापि, किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) पीएमकेएसवाई, पीएलआईएसएफपीआई और पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र संस्थाओं में हैं।

KALASA-BHANDURA DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

2038. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Kalasa–Bhandura Drinking Water Supply Project which envisages allocation of 3.90 TMC of water for diversion from the Mahadayi Basin to the Malaprabha River for drinking water supply to the cities of Hubli–Dharwad and Kundgol town and adjoining villages en-route in Karnataka;

(b) whether any clearances are still awaiting approval from other Central Ministries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country, to have assured potable water through tap connection. Drinking water is a State subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As such details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply are not maintained at Government of India level.

As informed by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, the status of implementation of “Kalasa -Bhandura Drinking Water Scheme" is enclosed as **Statement**.

The details of pending clearances from other Ministries/Departments are not available with CWC.

STATEMENT

“Status of Implementation of Kalasa —Bhandura Drinking Water Scheme"

1. The "MAHADAYI WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL" (MWDT) has pronounced the award on 14.08.2018 and gazetted on 27.02.2020. The Tribunal allocated 3.90 TMC of water for diversion from Mahadayi Basin to Malaprabha River for drinking water purpose of Hubli-Dharwad twin cities, Kundagol Town and enroute villages, comprising of 1.72 TMC from Kalasa Nala and 2.18 TMC from Bhandura Nala.

2. The Central Water Commission (CWC) vide Office Memorandum Dtd: 29.12.2022 accorded clearance to the Modified Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Kalasa & Bhandura Nala Diversion Schemes (Lift Schemes), subject to obtaining all mandatory clearances as required by law.

3. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has framed a Scheme to constitute Mahadayi PRAWAH (Progressive River Authority for Welfare and Harmony) vide gazette notification dated 22.05.2023 to give effect to the decision of the Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal.

4. Present Status of Forest/ Wildlife clearances from MoEF&CC is as under:

(a) Kalasa Nala Diversion Scheme (Lift Scheme):

i. Upon submission of forest clearance proposal of Kalasa Nala Diversion project to MoEF&CC through PARIVESH Portal, which involves diversion of 26.925 Ha of forest land, the Regional Empowered Committee, IRO, MOEF&CC, Bangalore had directed the State of Karnataka vide dated 20.01.2023 to apply for Wildlife clearance from Standing Committee for National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), New Delhi for the Tiger Corridor passing through Kalasa Project which is about 10.685 Ha (out of 26.925 Ha of forest land).

ii. Further the wildlife clearance proposal was submitted through PARIVESH portal on 31.05.2023. The Kalasa Wildlife clearance proposal was approved by the State Board for Wildlife with recommendation to NBWL seeking approval for the same.

iii. In turn, NBWL referred the proposal to National Tiger Corridor Authority (NTCA) and a team was constituted on 29.11.2023 by NTCA to Cause Site appraisal. The team from NTCA conducted the Cause Site appraisal of the proposed Kalasa Project on 08.01.2024 and submitted the report to NTCA on 23.01.2024 with a recommendation in favour of Karnataka which is as under:

"Considering the larger benefits associated with the project (such as water availability to wildlife during summer period and ground water recharge), the Committee is of the opinion that implementation of the

project may be recommended under Section 380(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972."

But, NTCA has mentioned that the matter is subjudice as currently the matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and therefore not provided any comment in the matter as such.

iv. In 77th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 30.01.2024, the Standing Committee decided that the comments on the proposal shall be sought from the NTCA in accordance with Section 38-O(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Accordingly, the proposal was deferred for the next meeting and the proposal was also deferred during the SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024.

v. Further, during 80th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024, the standing committee has instructed to submit the additional documents with current status of legal cases related to project. The required documents were submitted by Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, and Environment Department Karnataka to ADG (Wildlife), Member Secretary NBWL, New Delhi vide letter dated: 10.10.2024 and 15.10.2024.

(b) Bhandura Nala Diversion Scheme (Lift Scheme):

i. The Forest Clearance proposal for Bhandura Nala Diversion project was submitted to MoEF&CC through PARIVESH Portal, which involves diversion of 28.4427 Ha of forest land as per the direction of the Regional Empowered Committee, IRO, MOEF& CC, Bangalore.

ii. The Regional Empowered Committee, IRO, MOEF&CC, Bangalore has sought certain information through PARIVESH portal (EDS-Queries) dated 25.08.2024. Further the information/ compliance for EDS-Queries was submitted through PARIVESH portal to MOEF&CC on 26.11.2024.

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN MSMEs

2039. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to increase utilization of digital technology and infrastructure for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details along with the list of initiatives, schemes and programmes undertaken for improving and increasing the integration of above technologies to help MSMEs across the country during the last five years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for providing MSME entrepreneurs with adequate infrastructure to use such technologies to boost sales, production and connectivity; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for the above schemes and infrastructure support during the said period, State-wise, especially for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India has undertaken several steps to increase the utilization of digital technology and infrastructure. Under the Digital India programme, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) offers services on Digital Infrastructure as a Utility, Governance and Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens and MSMEs. Digital payments are also done by MSMEs through different digital platform. In order to improve and increase the integration of above technologies to help MSMEs for digitalisation across the country, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), in collaboration with stakeholders runs many initiatives, which inter-alia include the Udyam Portal, MSME Champions Portal, Government e-Marketplace (GeM), Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), MSME TEAM, MSME SAMBANDH, PMEGP Portal, KVIC Online, PM Vishwakarma Portal and Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) portal.

(c) and (d): The above digital initiatives are playing an important role for implementing several schemes and programmes in this Ministry and to boost sales, production and connectivity for MSMEs. These schemes are implemented through their respective approved Implementing Agencies (IAs) and accordingly, funds are being released to the IAs. There is no provision of funds are to be released directly to States including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

MODERNISATION OF UPSTREAM OPERATIONS UNDER HELP

2040. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:

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

(a) the draft of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025 notified in July to modernise upstream operations under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP);

(b) the measures to streamline investor approvals amid a 3.1 per cent year-on-year decline in domestic crude oil production to 595 BBL/D/1K in July, 2025 coupled with the eleven percent increase provided in the Union Budget 2025-26 to 19, 327 crore rupees for the Ministry;

(c) the targeted incentives and the procedural reforms being introduced to expedite the 15th Round of the Open Acreage Licensing Programme (OALP) bidding; and

(d) the manner in which these measures are expected to reverse production shortfalls and bolster India's energy security?

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

(a) to (d): The Oilfield (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 2025 (ORD Act) was enacted and came into effect in 2025. The Amended ORD Act aims to foster an investor-friendly environment that enhances Ease of Doing Business (EoDB). The Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, accordingly reflect the provisions of the Amended ORD Act.

Government had constituted a Joint Working Group (JWG), comprising representatives from key Exploration & Production (E&P) operators and Government, to assess and address issues affecting the EoDB in the upstream Oil and Gas sector. Pursuant to that, Government approved a set of reforms which *inter alia* include delivery point(s) within and outside the contract area, transfer of Participating Interest (PI) among existing PI holders under a contract and field handover process in DSF contracts etc.

Government have launched Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) in 2016. Under this policy, Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) was started. A total of 172 exploration blocks covering 3,78,652 Square Kilometer havebeen awarded to successful bidders under 9 bidding rounds. Further, OALP bid Round X offering 25 exploration blocks covering 1,91,986.21 sq. km has been launched. It is the largest bid round so far in terms of acreage offered in a single OALP bid round under the HELP regime.

The salient features of HELP regime are as under:

I. Reduced Royalty Rates,
II. No Oil Cess,
III. Uniform licensing system,
IV. Revenue Sharing Model,
V. Exploration rights on all retained area for full contract life,
VI. Concessional Royalty Rates in case of early commercial production,
VII. No Revenue Share based bidding in Blocks falling in Category–II and III Basins except in case of Wind fall gain etc.

VIII. Extended and phased exploration, bidding only 2D and 3D seismic and swapping of CWP with other surveys are key additional features for blocks falling in category II & III basins.

IX. Originator Incentive Increased to 10 marks for Category-II & Category-III Basins

The measures for increasing the domestic exploration and production of hydrocarbon resources vis-à-vis the expansion of refining capacity and to reduce dependency on import of oil and gas *inter-alia* include:

i. Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014;
ii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015;
iii. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016;
iv. Policy for Extension of PSCs, 2016 and 2017;
v. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM), 2017;
vi. Policy to Promote/Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods of Oil/Gas, 2018;
vii. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons including CBM, Shale Oil and Gas etc under Existing Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018;

viii. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) “No-Go” area in offshore in 2022 which were earlier blocked for exploration for decades.

ix. The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 2025;

The policy reforms and incentives offered under HELP regime enhance the capability of the E&P industry to sustain and augment domestic production, thereby contributing to the strengthening of India’s long-term energy security.

DIRECT FLIGHT SERVICE FOR SILCHER

2041. SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Silchar is not having a direct flight service to New Delhi resulting in inconvenience to passengers who are compelled to travel via Kolkata or Guwahati and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce a direct flight service between Silchar and New Delhi in view of the longstanding demand of the people of Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura who depend on Silchar Airport for connectivity;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the expected timeline, airline operators and frequency of flights and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government also proposes to conduct a feasibility study for initiating a Silchar-New Delhi direct flight under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN or any other mechanism and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): As per the ongoing Winter Schedule, no scheduled airlines have proposed to operate direct flights between Delhi and Silchar. Commencement or operation of any flight between cities in the country is purely a commercial decision of the airlines on the basis of the economic/operational viability of the route and other associated factors.

Further, with the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate.;

(d): As per the provisions of Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), the Silchar-Delhi route is not eligible for bidding under the Scheme, as both airports are classified as served airports and connectivity between two served airports does not fall within the purview of the UDAN Scheme, which primarily aims to enhance air connectivity to unserved and underserved airports.

PROGRESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PM E-BUS SEWA-PAYMENT SECURITY MECHANISM SCHEME

2042. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the PM-eBus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme, including the number of electric buses deployed or operationalised so far under the scheme,

(b) the total number of payment security support claims processed till date and the quantum of funds released from PSM;

(c) whether any instances of Public Transport Authorities (PTAs) payment defaults have been recorded, if so, the corrective measures undertaken thereof;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the operational performance, utilisation rates or service outcomes of electric buses supported under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the key findings thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) informed that the PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme was notified on 28th Oct, 2024. The PSM Scheme guidelines and SOPs are published. 13 States/UTs have submitted the Direct Debit Mandate (DDM) to Reserve Bank of India as on 2nd Dec, 2025, which is an essential requirement to be eligible under the Scheme.

Further, tender for 5,918 number of buses was concluded under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme and Concession Agreements were signed for 1,175 numbers of buses by the respective Authority/Municipality. Additionally, CESL has floated tender for 10,900 buses under PM E-DRIVE.

(b) and (c): MHI informed that with respect to the above position, so far, no payment default has been reported and no claim has been processed under the PSM Scheme.

(d) and (e): As informed by MHI, State Transport Undertakings (STUs)/Authorities sign the Concession Agreement with the bus operator directly. STUs needs to monitor the operational performance of electric buses, since payments to operators under the Gross Cost Contract (GCC) are directly linked to parameters such as kilometres operated, fleet availability and service performance.

WASTE COLLECTION AND SOURCE SEGREGATION UNDER SBM - U 2.0

2043. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the details of the progress on achieving hundred per cent door-to-door waste collection and source segregation under Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, State-wise;

(b) the total quantum of legacy waste (in million tonnes) remediated and the amount still present at dumpsites, State-wise;

(c) the number of Waste-to-Energy and bio-methanation plants currently operational and under construction;

(d) the steps being taken to formalise the informal waste-picker (Safai Mitra) ecosystem and integrate them into the formal waste management chain; and

(e) the measures in place to enforce Extended Producer Responsibility for plastic waste and e-waste in urban areas?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of making urban areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, SBM-U 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills and remediation of all legacy dumpsites. Used Water Management (UWM) is also a new component under SBM-U 2.0 to holistically deal with faecal sludge & septage in cities having less than 1 lakh population as per census 2011. As reported by States/UTs on Swachhattam portal, 100% door to door collection is practiced in 96.64% of the wards i.e. 94,405 out of the total 97,684 wards and source segregation is being practiced in 88.08% of the wards i.e. 86,043 out of total 97,684 wards.

A total of 2478 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonne of waste) having 25.04 Cr. Metric Tonnes (MT) of waste have been identified for remediation. So far, 1096 dumpsites have been remediated completely and 986 sites are under progress. A cumulative of 15.20 Cr. MT (61%) of waste has been remediated and 7903.47 Acres (52%) land has been reclaimed. State-wise legacy dumpsites remediation and land reclaimed in the urban areas of the country under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 are available on website at https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess.

(c): Under SBM-U 2.0, central assistance is provided for setting up all type of waste management projects including Waste to Energy Plants/ bio-methanation plants. So far, action plans for setting up Waste to Electricity plants of 4462 TPD and Bio-methanation plants of 8701.50 TPD have been received from State/UTs and approved with total project cost of ₹2318 Cr having central share of ₹698.29 Cr. As per reports received from State/UTs, 16 Waste to Electricity plants (18,900 TPD) are functional at present and 6 plants (5,550 TPD) are under construction.

As per the budget announcement 2023-24, 500 new "Waste to Wealth" plants under the Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) are to be established for promoting circular economy. Accordingly, a total of 145 Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plants which includes 53 plants under SBM-U 2.0, 65 plants taken up by **Oil and Gas Marketing Companies** and 27 state funded plants are being set-up with cumulative capacity of 20,155 TPD under

GOBARdhan scheme. At present, 17 Bio-methanation plants with designed capacity of 1,910 TPD are operational.

(d): SBM-U has nudged the creation of an ecosystem encouraging entrepreneurship in the sanitation and waste management space and empowering women led self-help groups (SHGs) through convergence with other government programs such as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). Specifically, self-help groups (SHGs), informal sector waste pickers and sanitation workers have a scope for new engagement prospects through their association with the program, becoming waste managers and waste entrepreneurs.

Further, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJE) through the National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC) provides loans (@ Rs.15 lakh for individual and Rs.50 lakh for Self Help Group) to the Safai-Mitras and Sanitation workers under its Swachhta Udyami Yojna to procure equipment and vehicles for cleaning sewers and septic tanks so as to create sani-preneurs. Concessional loans are also provided under Green Business Scheme of NSKFDC for procurement Battery electric vehicle (E-rickshaw), Compressed air vehicle, Solar energy gadgets and Poly houses.

(e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified regulations for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for five waste streams viz. plastic packaging, E-waste, battery waste, waste tyre and used oil, in order to ensure environmentally sound management of waste and operationalization of circular economy.

The EPR regulations prescribe mandatory targets for recycling of wastes and also focus on reuse and use of recycled content depending on the type of waste stream. Mandatory targets have been prescribed for reuse of rigid plastic packaging as per EPR Guidelines on plastic packaging. The EPR regulations on E-waste, battery waste and tyre waste also promote refurbishment for further use. The implementation of extend producer responsibility regulations will lead to further development of waste management infrastructure and recycling industry, reduction in pollution caused by littered and unmanaged waste and recovery of valuable material through recycling. Thus, leading to environmental protection and resource conservation.

मेट्रो रेल और आरआरटीएस की प्रगति और आधुनिकीकरण

2044. श्री सनातन पांडेयः
श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकरः
श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्केः
श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणेः
श्रीमती भारती पारधीः
डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदेः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का क्षेत्रीय तीव्र परिवहन प्रणाली (आरआरटीएस) परियोजनाओं में सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल लागू करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और निजी निवेशकों की भागीदारी वाले कॉरिडोरों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) परियोजनाओं की गति और वित्तीय स्थिरता पर पीपीपी के प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) देश में मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क और आरआरटीएस की कुल परिचालन लंबाई कितनी है और इसमें कितने शहर शामिल हैं;

(घ) नमो भारत ट्रेन और यूरोपीय ट्रेन नियंत्रण सिग्नलिंग प्रणाली सहित मेट्रो प्रणालियों में शामिल प्रमुख तकनीकी प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय कॉमन मोबिलिटी कार्ड और क्यूआर-आधारित टिकटिंग जैसी स्मार्ट टिकटिंग पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या मेट्रो प्रणालियों में मानवरहित ट्रेन संचालन (यूटीओ) प्रणाली लागू की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) सरकार द्वारा मेट्रो परियोजनाओं में ऊर्जा दक्षता और स्थिरता बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए/ उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): अभी तक, कोई भी नमो भारत रीजनल रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (आरआरटीएस) परियोजना पीपीपी मॉडल पर पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वित नही की जा रही है। हालाँकि, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम (एनसीआरटीसी) ने बताया है कि उसने दिल्ली-मेरठ नमो भारत आरआरटीएस कॉरिडोर में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के लिए ये पहल की हैं:

(i) 12 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कॉरिडोर के व्यापक संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए एक निजी ऑपरेटर के साथ समझौता।

(ii) 15 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ट्रेनों के व्यापक प्रदर्शन-आधारित रखरखाव के लिए निर्माणकर्ता के साथ समझौता।

(iii) पीपीपी हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल के तहत 10 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए स्वचालित किराया संग्रहण प्रणाली की खरीद

उपर्युक्त बताई गई पहलों से संचालन और रखरखाव ज़िम्मेदारियों का दीर्घकालिक पूर्वानुमान लगाने और बेहतर वित्तीय नियोजन में आसानी हुई है।

(ग): 25 अलग-अलग शहरों में लगभग 1083 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल लाइनें (दिल्ली-मेरठ नमो भारत रीजनल रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम के 55 किलोमीटर सहित) प्रचालनरत हैं।

(घ) से (च): हाल के वर्षों में देश में चल रही विभिन्न मेट्रो/ आरआरटीएस प्रणालियों में कई उन्नयन और तकनीकी नवाचार हुए हैं। स्मार्ट टिकटिंग पहल और मानव रहित ट्रेन संचालन (यूटीओ) सहित कुछ महत्त्वपूर्ण तकनीकी उन्नयन इस प्रकार है :

(i) नमो भारत ट्रेन की शुरुआत- भारत की पहली अत्याधुनिक नमो भारत ट्रेन, जिसकी डिज़ाइन गति 180 किमी/घंटा और परिचालन गति 160 किमी/घंटा है, उसे दिल्ली-मेरठ आरआरटीएस कॉरिडोर पर न्यू आशोक नगर से मेरठ साउथ डिपो के बीच प्राथमिकता वाले खंड में शुरू किया गया है।

(ii) यूरोपीय ट्रेन नियंत्रण प्रणाली (ईटीसीएस) – लॉन्ग टर्म इवोल्यूशन (एलटीई) बैकबोन पर हाइब्रिड लेवल- **III** रेडियो-आधारित ट्रेन सिग्नलिंग प्रणाली वाली दुनिया की पहली अत्याधुनिक ईटीसीएस लेवल **II** को दिल्ली-मेरठ आरआरटीएस कॉरिडोर पर न्यू अशोक नगर से मेरठ साउथ डिपो के बीच चलने वाली नमो भारत ट्रेनों में शुरू किया गया है, जिससे यात्रियों की सुरक्षा को नए आयाम मिले हैं;

(iii) प्लेटफ़ॉर्म स्क्रीन डोर (पीएसडी) - बेहतर सुरक्षा और दुर्घटनाओं के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए, पीएसडी को भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड (बीईएल) तथा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम (एनसीआरटीसी) द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से विकसित किया गया है;

(iv) नेशनल कॉमन मोबिलिटी कार्ड (एनसीएमसी) – वन नेशन-वन कार्ड अर्थात एनसीएमसी देश में सभी एनसीएमसी सक्षम परिवहन प्रणालियों पर काम करता है। वर्तमान में, एनसीएमसी 11 मेट्रो परियोजनाओं और 11 बस परिवहन निगमों में संचालनरत है। इसके अलावा, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी पीएम-ई-बस सेवा दिशानिर्देशों में राज्यों/शहरों में बस संचालन के लिए एनसीएमसी आधारित स्वचालित किराया संग्रहण प्रणाली (एएफसीएस) का कार्यान्वयन शामिल है;

(v) क्यूआर आधारित टिकटिंग- क्यूआर आधारित टिकटिंग प्रणाली ने मोबाइल ऐप से टिकटों की बुकिंग की सुविधा प्रदान की है;

(vi) मानव रहित ट्रेन परिचालन (यूटीओ) – संसाधनों के बेहतर उपयोग सहित सेवा की गुणवत्ता और दक्षता को बेहतर करने के लिए, दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन की पिंक लाइन और मजेंटा लाइन पर यूटीओ चालू है;

(vii) स्वदेशी स्वचालित ट्रेन पर्यवेक्षण प्रणाली (आई-एटीएस) – डीएमआरसी और भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड (बीईएल) के संयुक्त प्रयासों से विकसित भारत की पहली स्वदेशी रूप से निर्मित स्वचालित ट्रेन पर्यवेक्षण प्रणाली को दिल्ली मेट्रो की रेड लाइन पर लगाया गया है।

(छ): मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं को अत्याधुनिक ऊर्जा कुशल प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिसमें पुनर्योजी ब्रेकिंग प्रणाली के साथ रोलिंग स्टॉक का डिप्लॉयमेंट भी शामिल है। ऐसी ऊर्जा कुशल प्रणालियों को लगाने से बिजली की बहुत बचत हो रही है। मेट्रो कंपनियां सोलर पावर पैनल भी लगा रही हैं, जो कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन में कमी करने में सहायता करते हैं। ये कदम मेट्रो परियोजनाओं को कुशल, स्थायी और पर्यावरण अनुकूल बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं।

PMAY-U IN BIHAR

2045. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the current status of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) in Bihar including the total number of houses sanctioned, under construction and completed;

(b) the number of beneficiaries received assistance under the Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC) component in Jamui, Jhajha and Lakhisarai towns;

(c) the primary reasons for the slow progress of PMAY-U in Bihar including issues related toland titles and availability and delays in installment release;

(d) the total funds released to Bihar under PMAY-U along with the amount of Central assistance pending; and

(e) the steps being taken including the use of new construction technologies, to expedite the completion of sanctioned houses in Bihar?

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

(a) to (e): 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban households across the country, including Bihar.

Based on the learning from the experience of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

The time period for completion of projects/houses generally takes 12-18 months in BLC vertical of the schemes and as per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of respective projects/houses. The completion timeline for houses

depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, statutory compliances for start of construction, arrangements of funds by beneficiaries etc. Central assistance under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 is released to States/UTs in three installments incumbent upon fulfillment of mandatory compliances by the concerned States/UTs as per operational guidelines and other instructions issued by Ministry of Finance. Due installment of Central assistance is released as soon as requisite compliances are achieved in sanctioned projects, to concerned State Government for transferring it along with matching state share to the identified beneficiaries for construction of houses under the scheme.

The Physical and financial progress under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 in the State of Bihar, including Jamui, Jhajha and Lakhisarai towns of the State, is at **Statement**.

In order to promote innovative construction technology, a Technology & Innovation Sub-Mission (TISM) has been established under PMAY-U 2.0 to support innovative design and construction practices for faster and quality construction of houses. TISM facilitates preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones through coordination with various regulatory and administrative bodies for mainstreaming and up-scaling the deployment of modern construction technologies and material in place of conventional construction materials/practices.

STATEMENT

Details of Physical and financial progress in the State of Bihar including the towns of Jamui, Jhajha and Lakhisarai in Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) and overall progress under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0

Sr. No.		Particulars	Bihar			Jamui			Jhajha			Lakhisarai		
			PMAY-U	PMAY-U 2.0	Total	PMAY-U	PMAY-U 2.0	Total	PMAY-U	PMAY-U 2.0	Total	PMAY-U	PMAY-U 2.0	Total
1	BLC	Houses Sanctioned(Nos)	2,64,621	1,53,554	4,18,175	4,538	50	4,588	1,254	877	2,131	1,474	918	2,392
2		Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)	2,64,621	48,383	3,13,004	4,538	21	4,559	1,254	367	1,621	1,474	302	1,776
3		Constructions of Houses Completed/Delivered(Nos)	1,71,137	29	1,71,166	3,242	-	3,242	1,082	-	1,082	1,090	-	1,090
4		Central Assistance Sanctioned(₹in crore)	3,969.32	2,303.31	6,272.63	68.07	0.75	68.82	18.81	13.16	31.97	22.11	13.77	35.88
5		Central Assistance Released(₹ in crore)	3,111.12	922.74	4,033.87	62.32	0.30	62.62	17.33	5.32	22.65	18.56	5.52	24.08
1	Overall including BLC,CLSS/ISS	Houses Sanctioned(Nos)	2,91,422	1,53,635	4,45,057	4,593	50	4,643	1,262	877	2,139	1,673	918	2,591
2		Houses Grounded for Construction (Nos)	2,91,422	48,464	3,39,886	4,593	21	4,614	1,262	367	1,629	1,673	302	1,975
3		Constructions of Houses Completed/Delivered (Nos)	1,97,080	110	1,97,190	3,297	-	3,297	1,090	-	1,090	1,289	-	1,289
4		Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹in crore)	4,604.63	2,303.56	6,908.19	69.30	0.75	70.05	18.99	13.16	32.15	26.61	13.77	40.38
5		Central Assistance Released (₹in crore)	3,728.70	923.00	4,651.70	63.54	0.30	63.84	17.51	5.32	22.83	23.07	5.52	28.59

Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS)

REPEATED EXTENSIONS IN CLEARING DADUMAJRA GARBAGE DUMP

2046. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the status of clearance of the Dadumajra garbage dump in light of multiple undertakings before the National Green Tribunal and assurances in replies to above questions which committed to completing bio-remediation by December 2024 and later July 2025 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that, contrary to these assurances, the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation has now extended the deadline for clearing the dump to 30 November, 2025 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such repeated extensions despite substantial financial allocations and claims that two dumps have already been cleared;

(d) the quantum of remaining legacy waste and concurrent waste presently accumulating; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure full and time-bound clearance of the garbage dump and prevent its recurrence in the future?

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

(a) to (e): Sanitation is a State subject under 7th schedule of the constitution. It is the responsibility of State/ULBs to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation projects in the urban areas of the country.

The implementation of projects under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban is undertaken through regular meeting with the state officials at various levels & through regular field visits.

As per information received from UT of Chandigarh, 5.10 Lakh MT of legacy waste identified at Dadumajra dumpsite has been completely remediated. Around 55,000 MT of unprocessed waste accumulated at the site is currently being remediated. As informed, UT of Chandigarh has ensured adequate waste processing to avoid its recurrence.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND POOLING POLICY

2047. SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:
SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:
SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government is addressing implementation and legal challenges in the Land Pooling Policy to ensure timely land acquisition and fair compensation across the country including Madhya Pradesh, particularly Dewas-Shahpur;

(b) the details of the policy measures being implemented to manage the growth and unplanned development in peri-urban areas and to ensure timely provision

of basic civic infrastructure, particularly for Dewas-Shahpur Scheduled Tribes region;

(c) whether guidelines have been finalised for mandatory adoption of Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and Transferable Development Rights (TDR) norms by Metropolitan Planning Committees and if so, the details thereof along with the mechanisms proposed for their enforcement;

(d) the manner in which the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) framework is being leveraged to develop unified GIS-based Digital Master Plans for million-plus cities along with the expected timeline for public access;

(e) the number of urban planners and designers certified annually during the last five years, State and institution-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to mainstream urban planning, promote TOD, publish annual certification statistics and monitor State compliance including capacity-building initiatives for urban governance frameworks?

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

(a) to (c): As per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution, Urban Planning including Peri-urban area development, Town Planning Schemes and Land Pooling Schemes are the responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States, including of Madhya Pradesh, through schematic interventions/ advisories and provides financial and technical support.

In order to support the planned development and growth in urban and peri-urban areas including the Scheduled Tribes regions falling under those, the Government of India incentivizes the States for urban planning reforms through the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment' (SSASCI). The scheme supports land-use efficiency, sustainable development, affordability, and revenue generation through urban planning tools including Town Planning Schemes (TPS), Land Pooling Schemes (LPS), Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and Transferable Development Rights (TDR).

6 TPS/ LPS under SSASCI 2023-24 and 5 TPS/ LPS under SSASCI 2024-25 have been notified and are at various stages of implementation in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Under TPS/ LPS, participation is voluntary. Instead of compulsory land acquisition, land-owners surrender/ contribute a portion of their land for reconstitution and development as per the approved scheme.

As informed by the State of Madhya Pradesh, total 29 Town Development Schemes (TDS) have been prepared by the State under land pooling provisions, out of which 2 TDS are approved within planning area of Dewas.

For supporting the TOD implementation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) issued TOD Policy in the year 2017. Further, under SSASCI, 25 corridors have been identified in six States namely Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh during 2023-2024, and 3 corridors have been identified in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during 2024-25.

(d): The National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) is in pilot phase. The contours of the Mission, including its potential role in enabling a uniform Geographic Information System (GIS) platform for ULBs, are currently under deliberation.

(e) and (f): MoHUA has designated four Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Urban Planning and Design (SPA New Delhi, IIT Kharagpur, CEPT University and NIT Calicut) and six Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Funded Centres of Capacity Building in Urban Planning (GNDU Amritsar, IIT Roorkee, MNIT Jaipur, SPA Bhopal, SPA Vijayawada and SVNIT Surat), which have been conducting capacity building programs, including for urban planners. CoEs have undertaken around 49 capacity building programs wherein more than 1,660 personnel have been trained. AMRUT Funded Centres have undertaken around 59 capacity building programs wherein more than 3,850 personnel have been trained. MoHUA, in collaboration with CoEs has also launched the Urban Renaissance Tech Programme for Urban Managers to create a national pool of “Certified Urban Managers” with techno-managerial skills in urban planning, infrastructure, finance and climate resilience.

Under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0, 81 training programs have been conducted on use of GIS technology in formulation of Master Plan through which around 3,000 State/ ULB officials have been trained.

In order to improve and mainstream urban planning, promote TOD, and strengthen capacity and compliance, MoHUA has published the following documents/ advisory guidelines:

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

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

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf

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

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

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

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

v. Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Policy

https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/National%20Transit%20Oriented%20Development%20(TOD)%20Policy.pdf

INITIATIVES TO ENHANCE URBAN HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

2048. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

(a) the status of the key initiatives to enhance urban housing and development, particularly regarding the creation of ten million new housing units;

(b) the details of the Government's plan to address challenges in the housing market such as high stamp duties and the need for a transparent rental housing market; and

(c) the role of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) in shaping urban planning for large cities and the manner in which it integrates with existing transportation infrastructure?

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

(a) and (b): ‘Land’ and ‘Colonisation’ are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing and development for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance to provide pucca house to eligible beneficiaries across the country through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U). The PMAY-U scheme is implemented through four verticals. The scheme period of PMAY-U has been extended upto 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learning from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Interest Subsidy

Scheme (ISS) and Affordable Rental Housing (ARH). The scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0 are available at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

Based on project proposals submitted by the States/UTs, a total of 122.06 lakh houses including 10.43 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned by the Ministry since inception of the scheme by the Ministry. Out of which 113.85 lakh houses have been grounded and 96.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country, as on 24.11.2025.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, Public/Private sector agencies are encouraged to construct houses for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries under AHP vertical. States/UTs have to formulate "Affordable Housing Policy" to provide various reforms and incentives to Public/Private agencies including reduction of stamp duty on time bound basis to develop affordable housing ecosystem. PMAY-U 2.0 supports States/UTs to formulate 'Affordable Housing Policy'.

Further, in order to protect the interest of homebuyers and to ensure transparency and accountability in the Real Estate Sector, Parliament has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 [RERA].

To ensure a transparent rental market, the Central Government formulated the Model Tenancy Act (MTA) to balance the rights of tenants and landlords and provide a speedy dispute resolution mechanism. Additionally, ARH vertical under PMAY-U 2.0 specifically addresses the need for adequate rental stock for urban dwellers. Under PMAY-U 2.0, States/UTs have been

mandated to formulate Affordable Housing Policy (AHP) incorporating various reforms. One of the reforms is Nominal (less than 1%) Stamp Duty/Registration Charges for houses (up to 60 sqm.) registered under PMAY-U 2.0.

(c): The larger role of Transit Oriented Development (TOD) is to integrate land use and transport planning to develop compact growth centres within the influence zone on either side of the transit stations i.e., areas within walking distance. The TOD approach seeks to promote the use of public transport by developing high density zones in the influence area, which would increase the share of transit and walk trips made by the residents/ workers to meet the daily needs and also result in reduction in pollution and congestion in the influence area. It also promotes all the basic needs of work/job, shopping, public amenities, entertainment in the influence zone with mixed land-use development which would reduce the need for travel in larger cities. Further, it also integrates the EWS and affordable housing in the influence zone by allocating a prescribed proportion of built-up area for them in the total housing supply.

महाराष्ट्र में पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत आवासों का निर्माण

2049. **श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रेः**

क्या **आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी-निजामपुर नगर निगम क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत किए गए, निर्मित किए गए और आवंटित किए गए आवासों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) भिवंडी में पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत आवासों के निर्माण में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं और निर्माण पूरा होने की नई समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा भिवंडी के स्लम क्षेत्रों में किसी भी मलिन बस्ती स्वस्थाने पुनर्विकास परियोजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

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

(क) से (ग)**:** आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) दिनांक 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास प्रदान करना है। फंडिंग पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना की अवधि को दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने योजना को नया रूप दिया है और अगले पांच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों की सहायता करने के लिए देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 का चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी-आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है। योजना के दिशानिर्देश https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf पर देखे जा सकते हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 मांग आधारित योजनाएँ हैं। लाभार्थियों द्वारा वांछित विभिन्न घटकों के तहत लाभार्थियों का चयन, परियोजनाओं का निरूपण और पात्र लाभार्थियों को पूर्ण किए गए आवासों के आबंटन सहित कार्यान्वयन का कार्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा किया जाता है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत 10.43 लाख आवासों सहित कुल 122.06 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इनमें से 113.85 लाख आवासों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है और 24.11.2025 तक देश भर में 96.02 लाख आवास पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी निजामपुर शहर में कुल 11,670 आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें से 11,351 आवासों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया, 9,249 आवास पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और अब तक 8,861 आवास लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं।

भिवंडी शहर में पीएमएवाई(यू) योजना के तहत स्व-स्थाने स्लम पुनर्विकास (आईएसएसआर) घटक के अंतर्गत कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है।

THENZAWL PEACE CITY PROJECTS

2050. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to develop Thenzawl in Mizoram as a ‘Peace City’;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan including infrastructure, tourism and cultural components;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds or projects for Thenzawl under the Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD or NESIDS schemes;

(d) if so, the details of such allocations along with the present status of implementation;

(e) whether the project aims to promote Thenzawl as a model township for peace, culture and eco-tourism in Mizoram and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the expected timeline for completion and inauguration of major works under the Thenzawl Peace City project?

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

(a) to (f): Yes, State Government of Mizoram has requested to sanction funds for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up the "Peace City at Thenzawl" as a satellite city so as to reduce the habitation burden on the State Capital i.e. Aizawl. First instalment of ₹1 crore has been released by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA) to the State.

Under Swadesh Darshan scheme, ₹92.26 crore has been sanctioned in 2015-16 for the project ‘Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek’ under North East Circuit theme. Under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme – Other than Roads Infrastructure (NESIDS-OTRI), project titled "Development of Heliports and Helipads in Thenzawl, Mizoram" has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹12.00 crore. Under NESIDS (Roads), project titled “Construction of Thenzawl -Sialsuk via Sathlur and Lau river” has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹45.03 crore.

MODERNIZATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESSES

2051. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) the timeframe fixed for the modernisation of the five retained Government of India Presses located at Nashik, Ring Road, Rashtrapati Bhawan and Temple Street, as per the Government's decision on rationalisation and merger of presses;

(b) the reasons for the delay in executing the modernisation plans;

(c) whether such delays have affected operational efficiency due to shortage of operational staff for pre-printing, post-printing and binding operations and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the concrete steps and deadlines to be adopted by the Government to ensure swift recruitment of staff as per the revised sanctioned strength issued by the Department of Expenditure along with the details of the steps being taken for speedy completion of the modernisation programme?

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

(a) to (c): As per Cabinet decision dated 20.09.2017, no specific timeframe was fixed for modernization. The assessment of modernization work is to be completed within six months after Cabinet approval, and commencement thereof within one year subsequent to required approval. The modernization of Minto Road Press has already been initiated and at advance stage of completion and the finalization of modalities for modernization of remaining presses is at consideration stage.

(d): The preliminary exercise required for filling up of the vacant posts as per new sanctioned strength, such as collection/compilation of service records,

preparation/finalisation/circulation of seniority lists, and recasting of reservation roster, has already been initiated.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION – URBAN

2052. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has released adequate funds to States and Urban Local Bodies under the Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban during the current year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive audit of the funds allocated to the States for urban sanitation activities under the Mission, if so, the details of key findings thereof including the expenditure incurred and unspent balances and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether mechanized street sweeping has been implemented in major cities across the country, if so, the details of coverage and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish scientific solid waste-processing plants across the country to eliminate the practice of open dumping, if so, the details thereof including the locations and processing capacities of the proposed plants and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U 2.0), Central Share (CS) of funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of receipt of action plans under its various components i.e. Toilet Construction (IHHL/CT/PT), Used water management, Solid Waste Management, Information Education Communication & Behaviour Change (IEC&BC) and Capacity

Building & Skill Development (CB&SD), duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC). These action plans are finally approved by the National Advisory and Review Committee (NARC) before the Central share funds are released to the States/UTs. The next installment of CS funds is released on the basis of utilization of available funds by the States/UTs and physical progress made. With the introduction of SNA-Sparsh w.e.f. October, 2024, CS funds are provided through an integrated framework of PFMS, State IFMIS and e-kuber platform of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the basis of actual bills/claims raised by the State at various level. During current year, claims for ₹811.36 Cr have been raised so far by the State/UTs through SNA-Sparsh under SBM-U 2.0 strictly as per utilization and requirement of State/UTs.

(b): Comptroller and Audit General (C&AG) of India is the constitutional authority responsible for all government accounts including those of the states. The reports of CAG are available at https://cag.gov.in/en/audit-report. No separate audit is made for urban sanitation activities under the Mission. The financial progress under the SBM-U is monitored through utilization certificate (UC) to be furnished by the State/UTs upon utilization of funds available. Out of Rs.6,876

Cr released under SBM-U 2.0, utilization certificate amounting to Rs.2,029.09 Cr have already been received from the States/UTs.

(c): Under SBM - Urban 2.0, 152 Towns (National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) cities + > 5 lakh population ULBs) are eligible additional central assistance for procurement of mechanized road sweepers (MRSs). Action plans have been received from 113 NCAP cities/ ULBs for procurement of 580 Mechanical Road sweepers with total project cost of ₹323 Cr having central share of ₹96 Cr and the same has been approved so far.

(d): Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched in October 2021, inter alia with an objective of creating Garbage Free Cities, through 100% door to door collection, segregation and scientific management of all fractions of waste. The mission also emphasises on remediation of all legacy dumpsites and converting them into green zones. The Mission supplements the efforts of States/ULBs in complying with the Municipal Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2000 by providing Additional Central Assistance technical and managerial support.

As reported by States/UTs on Swachhattam portal, a total of 1,62,468 ton per day (TPD) of Municipal Solid Waste is generated in the urban areas of the country. Out of which 1,30,484 TPD is processed. i.e. against 16% waste processing in 2014, the current processing capacity has increased to 80.31% by setting up of waste processing facilities such as Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), transfer stations, composting plants, Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plants and waste to energy plants including waste to electricity,

bio-methanation plants etc. As of now, 7783 solid waste processing facilities have been established. State-wise waste processing facilities are available on website at https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess.

A total of 2478 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonne of waste) 25.04 Cr. MT of waste have been identified for remediation. So far, 1096 dumpsites have been remediated completely and 986 sites are under progress. A cumulative of 15.20 Cr. MT (61%) of waste has been remediated and 7903.47 Acres (52%) land has been reclaimed.

IMPACT OF AMRUT ON IMPROVING URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

2053. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) the impact of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on improving urban infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage and green spaces;

(b) the number of urban households benefitted under the said mission in the country, State-wise including West Bengal;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the gaps in infrastructure development;

(d) the number of urban households provided with tap water connections under the said mission, especially in West Bengal;

(e) the improvements made in sewerage networks in the urban areas across the country, especially in West Bengal;

(f) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sustainable management of water resources in AMRUT cities; and

(g) the monitoring mechanisms in place to track the progress of projects under the said mission?

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

(a) to (e): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage management, green spaces and parks, Storm water drainage and non-motorised urban transport. As reported by the State/ Union Territories (UTs) on AMRUT portal, against the approved plan size of ₹77,640 crore, 6,008 projects worth ₹83,463 crore have been taken up, of which works worth ₹80,469 crore have been physically completed. Through these projects, 73,519.51 kms of water network and 21,754 Kms of sewer networks laid, 5,011.55 Million Litre per Day (MLD) of Water Treatment Plants (WTP) capacity, 4,754.61 MLD of Sewage

Treatment Plants capacity and 1,437 MLD reuse capacity have been created. 189 lakh water tap connections and 149 lakh sewer connections (including households covered through Faecal Sludge & Septage Management (FSSM)) have been provided through AMRUT & convergence. In green spaces sector, 2,529 projects worth ₹1,606.31 crore have been taken up under AMRUT

of which 2,489 park projects have been completed with development of 5,270.42-acre of green spaces. 813 Storm Water Drainage projects have been completed. The households covered with tap connection and sewer connections under AMRUT and in convergence, State-wise including West Bengal are given in **Statement**.

Further, AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 01 October, 2021 in all ULBs/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of water supply in all statutory towns/ cities across the country and sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities are the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies and development of green spaces and parks are other components of the Mission. Under the Mission, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines. The total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including Central share of ₹76,760 crore for five years. So far State Water Action Plans submitted by States/UTs for 8,804 projects worth ₹1,93,427.02 crore have been approved. The approved projects cover laying/ rehabilitation of 1.24 lakh KM water network and 35,801.13 KM sewer network, 175 lakh new tap connections, 69 lakh new sewer connection, 11,160 MLD water treatment plant capacity and 6,710.04 MLD sewage treatment plant capacity.

(f): Water is a state subject and sustainable management of water in urban areas is the responsibility of the State Government. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of the States through schematic

interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through various schemes/ Missions.

Under AMRUT 2.0, States/ UTs have prepared City Water Balance Plans (CWBPs) and City Water Action Plans (CWAPs) considering factors such as population growth (for the year 2025), service level benchmarks, existing infrastructure, and water resources sustainability. Further, to strengthen maintenance systems, digital monitoring, energy efficiency, and emergency preparedness, the Mission promotes the adoption of smart elements/ Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) based operations. 258 water supply schemes under AMRUT have SCADA system and 1,415 water supply projects under AMRUT 2.0 has provision for SCADA system.

Capacity building of engineers and utility staff is also undertaken under this Mission and over 90,000 contractors, plant operators, plumbers, women, youth, and officials have been trained so far.

(g): The Mission guidelines provide for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development & Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT 2.0 in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and

Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of projects, progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs. There is a dedicated AMRUT 2.0 online portal for tracking the progress and monitoring of projects.

STATEMENT

Households covered with tap connection and sewerage and septage management under AMRUT and in convergence (as on 20.11.2025)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Households covered under New/Serviced tap connections	Households covered under Sewer/ septage management
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,20,579	3,99,916
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,312	16,000
3	Assam	72,497	-
4	Bihar	7,04,788	-
5	Chhattisgarh	3,09,871	3,65,217
6	Goa	2099.4	1982
7	Gujarat	20,94,249	30,84,726
8	Haryana	3,62,888	3,85,077
9	Himachal Pradesh	26,676	38,920
10	Jharkhand	2,99,296	33,000
11	Karnataka	9,20,304	7,08,638
12	Kerala	6,56,652	3,79,976
13	Madhya Pradesh	14,40,652	4,02,139
14	Maharashtra	11,73,069	4,44,966
15	Manipur	28,947	4,000
16	Meghalaya	15,143	31,000
17	Mizoram	56,535	-
18	Nagaland	5,515	30,520
19	Odisha	5,18,395	4,14,177
20	Punjab	2,53,589	1,21,218
21	Rajasthan	4,45,361	6,15,048
22	Sikkim	3,907	17,400
23	Tamil Nadu	16,06,924	25,20,304
24	Telangana	5,54,204	87,570

25	Tripura	38,620	600
26	Uttar Pradesh	9,29,493	18,62,868
27	Uttarakhand	79,538	74,914
28	West Bengal	27,83,678	1,84,215
Union Territories (UTs)			
29	A&N Islands	7,198	-
30	Chandigarh	1,76,434	1,76,434
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and	22,459	25,464
	Daman & Diu	7,000	4,134
32	Delhi	27,52,255	21,55,226
33	Jammu & Kashmir	77,170	3,32,292
34	Ladakh	1,620	1,620
35	Puducherry	5,250	15,954
Total		**1,88,57,166**	**1,49,35,514**

STATUS OF CITIES UNDER SMART CITIES MISSION

2054. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:
SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:
DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:
SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) the details of all the cities proposed under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) since 2015, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number and total value of Smart City projects that are still incomplete or delayed as on October 2025, city-wise and the reasons for such delays;

(c) the number of cities now considered Smart Cities under SCM along with the details of the parameters used for assessing whether the identified cities meet the prescribed standards;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any comparative assessment to analyse the manner in which Smart Cities are performing on various indicators relative to non-Smart cities;

(e) if so, the details of the socio-economic outcomes that have emerged from this transformation beyond infrastructure creation; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the pending projects in these cities are expedited?

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

(a): Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25th June, 2015. 100 cities under SCM were selected through a two-stage selection process. Out of the cities recommended in first stage by the respective State/UT governments for the second stage at National level, 100 cities were selected under the SCM in 4 rounds of selection that started from January 2016 to June 2018. Details of the 100 Smart Cities selected in various rounds of Challenge is at **Statement-I**.

(b): Under SCM, a total 8064 projects amounting to ₹1,64,811 Cr were taken up since inception of the mission, out of which 7,741 worth ₹1,55,386 Cr have been completed. As reported by the States/ UTs on 01.12.2025, a total of 323 projects amounting to ₹9,425 Cr are ongoing. State/UT wise and City-wise details of ongoing projects under SCM is given at **Statement-II**.

As reported by the States/UTs, the challenges encountered in implementing smart city projects include, *inter-alia*, legal issues, delay in

obtaining clearances from different departments, land acquisition, construction in hilly areas, challenges in vendor and resource availability in small & medium cities, centralization of decision making in few cities, utilization of full capacity of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs), etc.

(c): The objective of SCM was not the development of entire city but to follow an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment, greenfield development and a Pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city, so as to create a replicable model. The cities under SCM are being developed based on Smart City Proposals (SCPs) received from States/UTs, across various sectors, viz., smart mobility, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), smart governance, smart energy, environment etc., approved by High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. Sector-wise details of projects along with percentage of completion under SCM is given at **Statement-III**.

(d) and (e): A mid-term evaluation study was undertaken by ‘Niti Aayog’ for ‘Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Urban Transformation Sector’. As part of the study, SCM was evaluated, and the report was published in February 2021. Recently, NITI Aayog has initiated a Third-Party Assessment of the Mission.

(f): Post the financial closure of SCM on 31st March, 2025, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued Advisory No 27 dated 10th June, 2025 to all States/ UTs. The ongoing projects are in different stages of implementation. The Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have been advised to ensure that all

ongoing projects under SCM must be completed under their stipulated time period not later than December, 2025.

STATEMENT-I

List of 100 Smart Cities selected in Various Rounds of Challenge

SN	Jan-16	SN	May-16	SN	Sep-16	SN	Jun-17	SN	Jan-18
	97 cities competed		23 cities competed		63 cities competed		45 cities competed		15 cities competed
	Round 1		Fast Track		Round 2		Round 3		Round 4
1	Bhubaneswar	1	Lucknow	1	Amritsar	1	Thiruvananthapuram	1	Silvassa
2	Pune	2	Warangal	2	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	Rajkot	2	Erode
3	Jaipur	3	Dharamshala	3	Ujjain	3	Naya Raipur	3	Diu
4	Surat	4	Chandigarh	4	Tirupati	4	Amaravati	4	Biharsharif
5	Kochi	5	Raipur	5	Nagpur	5	Patna	5	Bareilly
6	Ahmadabad	6	NT Kolkata	6	Mangaluru	6	Karimnagar	6	Itanagar
7	Jabalpur	7	Bhagalpur	7	Vellore	7	Muzaffarpur	7	Moradabad
8	Visakhapatnam	8	Panaji	8	Thane	8	Puducherry	8	Saharanpur
9	Solapur	9	Port Blair	9	Gwalior	9	Gandhinagar	9	Kavaratti
10	Davanagere	10	Imphal	10	Agra	10	Srinagar	10	Shillong*
11	Indore	11	Ranchi	11	Nashik	11	Sagar		
12	NDMC	12	Agartala	12	Raurkela	12	Karnal		
13	Coimbatore	13	Faridabad	13	Kanpur	13	Satna		
14	Kakinada			14	Madurai	14	Bengaluru		
15	Belagavi			15	Tumakuru	15	Shimla		
16	Udaipur			16	Kota	16	Dehradun		
17	Guwahati			17	Thanjavur	17	Tiruppur		
18	Chennai			18	Namchi	18	Pimpri-Chinchwad		
19	Ludhiana			19	Jalandhar	19	Bilaspur		
20	Bhopal			20	Shivamogga	20	Pasighat		
				21	Salem	21	Jammu		
				22	Ajmer	22	Dahod		
				23	Varanasi	23	Tirunelveli		
				24	Kohima	24	Thoothukudi		
				25	Hubballi-Dharwad	25	Tiruchirappalli		
				26	Aurangabad	26	Jhansi		
				27	Vadodara	27	Aizawl		
						28	Prayagraj		

						29	Aligarh		
						30	Gangtok		

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise and City-wise details of ongoing projects under SCM

(amount in ₹ crore)

State/ City	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)
Andaman Nicobar Islands	**18**	**511**	**9**	**72**	**9**	**439**
Port Blair	18	511	9	72	9	439
Andhra Pradesh	**280**	**6589**	**249**	**5739**	**31**	**850**
Amaravati	19	903	14	746	5	157
Kakinada	92	1908	80	1731	12	177
Tirupati	104	2083	92	1649	12	433
Visakhapatnam	65	1695	63	1613	2	82
Arunachal Pradesh	**75**	**1032**	**63**	**753**	**12**	**279**
Itanagar	32	521	25	422	7	99
Pasighat	43	512	38	331	5	180
Assam	**21**	**755**	**20**	**746**	**1**	**9**
Guwahati	21	755	20	746	1	9
Bihar	**152**	**5243**	**142**	**4907**	**10**	**336**
Bhagalpur	27	1504	26	1494	1	10
Biharsharif	61	1449	56	1236	5	213
Muzaffarpur	30	860	26	748	4	112
Patna	34	1430	34	1430	0	0
Chandigarh	**97**	**2694**	**97**	**2694**	**0**	**0**
Chandigarh	97	2694	97	2694	0	0
Chhattisgarh	**520**	**4454**	**503**	**4112**	**17**	**342**
Atal Nagar	52	944	52	944	0	0
Bilaspur	126	1766	115	1529	11	237
Raipur	342	1745	336	1639	6	106
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**29**	**853**	**12**	**416**	**17**	**437**
Silvassa	29	853	12	416	17	437
Daman and Diu	**52**	**1148**	**43**	**1093**	**9**	**55**
Diu	52	1148	43	1093	9	55
Delhi	**127**	**997**	**121**	**884**	**6**	**113**
NDMC	127	997	121	884	6	113
Goa	**51**	**1051**	**47**	**1014**	**4**	**37**

Panaji	51	1051	47	1014	4	37
Gujarat	**359**	**11507**	**356**	**11268**	**3**	**239**
Ahmedabad	70	2655	69	2626	1	29
Dahod	36	985	36	985	0	0
Gandhinagar	43	1046	41	836	2	210
Rajkot	71	2184	71	2184	0	0
Surat	87	2694	87	2694	0	0
Vadodara	52	1943	52	1943	0	0
Haryana	**161**	**2136**	**139**	**1559**	**22**	**577**
Faridabad	44	929	34	758	10	171
Karnal	117	1207	105	802	12	406
Himachal Pradesh	**291**	**1552**	**272**	**1294**	**19**	**257**
Dharamshala	80	656	64	454	16	202
Shimla	211	896	208	840	3	56
Jammu and Kashmir	**288**	**6604**	**279**	**6365**	**9**	**239**
Jammu	127	2969	123	2841	4	128
Srinagar	161	3634	156	3524	5	111
Jharkhand	**26**	**1847**	**26**	**1847**	**0**	**0**
Ranchi	26	1847	26	1847	0	0
Karnataka	**917**	**13819**	**899**	**13464**	**18**	**355**
Belagavi	217	2780	212	2722	5	58
Bengaluru	57	1054	56	1031	1	23
Davanagere	128	1976	127	1947	1	30
Hubballi-Dharwad	81	1950	79	1835	2	115
Mangaluru	105	2580	96	2450	9	130
Shivamogga	112	1381	112	1381	0	0
Tumakuru	217	2099	217	2099	0	0
Kerala	**177**	**3003**	**172**	**2905**	**5**	**98**
Kochi	98	1761	96	1734	2	27
Thiruvananthapuram	79	1243	76	1171	3	72
Lakshadweep	**12**	**289**	**8**	**11**	**4**	**278**
Kavaratti	12	289	8	11	4	278
Madhya Pradesh	**788**	**15129**	**774**	**14567**	**14**	**562**
Bhopal	82	2791	82	2791	0	0
Gwalior	84	1633	80	1406	4	227
Indore	231	3751	231	3751	0	0
Jabalpur	130	2197	130	2197	0	0
Sagar	80	1782	78	1607	2	175
Satna	86	1363	81	1236	5	127
Ujjain	95	1613	92	1580	3	33
Maharashtra	**347**	**16980**	**330**	**15505**	**17**	**1476**

Aurangabad	47	2835	45	2690	2	145
Kalyan-Dombivali	19	1245	16	721	3	524
Nagpur	47	1768	40	1588	7	180
Nashik	53	3197	51	3012	2	185
Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1304	24	1172	1	132
Pune	55	3333	55	3333	0	0
Solapur	49	1587	49	1587	0	0
Thane	52	1712	50	1402	2	310
Manipur	**27**	**513**	**23**	**346**	**4**	**167**
Imphal	27	513	23	346	4	167
Meghalaya	**13**	**517**	**10**	**453**	**3**	**64**
Shillong	13	517	10	453	3	64
Mizoram	**45**	**508**	**32**	**278**	**13**	**230**
Aizawl	45	508	32	278	13	230
Nagaland	**40**	**689**	**40**	**689**	**0**	**0**
Kohima	40	689	40	689	0	0
Odisha	**107**	**3589**	**104**	**3427**	**3**	**162**
Bhubaneswar	32	2072	31	2057	1	15
Rourkela	75	1518	73	1370	2	147
Puducherry	**80**	**595**	**70**	**328**	**10**	**267**
Puducherry	80	595	70	328	10	267
Punjab	**204**	**4486**	**189**	**4143**	**15**	**342**
Amritsar	44	1911	41	1800	3	111
Jalandhar	78	1186	74	1023	4	163
Ludhiana	82	1389	74	1320	8	68
Rajasthan	**579**	**8640**	**575**	**8548**	**4**	**92**
Ajmer	179	2224	178	2209	1	15
Jaipur	170	2545	168	2483	2	63
Kota	87	2154	86	2139	1	15
Udaipur	143	1717	143	1717	0	0
Sikkim	**55**	**1661**	**50**	**1473**	**5**	**189**
Gangtok	29	744	26	691	3	52
Namchi	26	917	24	781	2	136
Tamil Nadu	**729**	**17952**	**726**	**17924**	**3**	**28**
Chennai	49	1104	48	1097	1	7
Coimbatore	72	1455	72	1455	0	0
Erode	55	1304	55	1304	0	0
Madurai	16	1900	16	1900	0	0
Salem	114	1861	114	1861	0	0
Thanjavur	103	997	102	989	1	8
Thoothukudi	75	1039	75	1039	0	0

Tiruchirappalli	83	1548	83	1548	0	0
Tirunelveli	81	1817	81	1817	0	0
Tiruppur	28	2833	28	2833	0	0
Vellore	53	2096	52	2083	1	13
Telangana	**168**	**2895**	**140**	**2478**	**28**	**417**
Greater Warangal	119	1800	103	1499	16	302
Karimnagar	49	1095	37	979	12	115
Tripura	**77**	**808**	**77**	**808**	**0**	**0**
Agartala	77	808	77	808	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	**893**	**21161**	**887**	**20901**	**6**	**260**
Agra	62	2369	62	2369	0	0
Aligarh	52	1830	51	1731	1	100
Bareilly	88	1476	88	1476	0	0
Jhansi	78	1868	78	1868	0	0
Kanpur	91	3060	90	3012	1	48
Lucknow	103	2126	102	2115	1	11
Moradabad	41	1503	41	1503	0	0
Prayagraj	146	2295	145	2250	1	45
Saharanpur	115	1292	113	1235	2	57
Varanasi	117	3342	117	3342	0	0
Uttarakhand	**33**	**1144**	**32**	**939**	**1**	**205**
Dehradun	33	1144	32	939	1	205
West Bengal	**226**	**1460**	**225**	**1435**	**1**	**25**
New Town Kolkata	226	1460	225	1435	1	25
Total	**8064**	**164811**	**7741**	**155386**	**323**	**9425**

As reported by States / UTs as on Dec 1, 2025.

STATEMENT-III

Sector-wise details of projects under SCM

S. No.	Sectors	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects		% Completion
		Projects (No.)	Cost (₹ crore)	Projects (No.)	Cost (₹ crore)	Projects (No.)	Cost (₹ crore)	
1	ICCC	100	11,775	100	11,775	0	0	100%
2	Smart Mobility	1,734	41,652	1,651	38,753	83	2,899	95%
3	Smart Energy	695	14,324	685	14,006	10	318	99%
4	WASH	1,547	49,625	1,478	47,627	69	1,998	96%
5	PPP	197	9,277	194	9,190	3	87	98%
6	Vibrant Public Spaces	1,405	12,249	1,348	11,235	57	1,013	96%
7	Economic Infrastructure	933	13,004	882	11,827	51	1,177	95%
8	Social Infrastructure	899	13,023	874	12,558	25	465	97%

9	Smart Governance	682	17,815	661	16,762	21	1,053	97%
10	Environment	151	2,714	148	2,452	3	262	98%

VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

2055. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts, posts in position and vacancies including reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs;

(b) the details and the number of vacancies in the Ministry and its Departments, including reserved posts, since 2014, year and category-wise; and

(c) the details and the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year and category-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is manned by officers/officials belonging to All India, other Organized and General Civil Services etc. The postings, transfers and promotion orders issued by the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities, from time to time, are implemented by this Ministry. At present, in this Ministry, 1068 posts are filled up, against the sanctioned strength of 1325.

As regards vacancies and hiring of employees since 2014, it is informed that occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. The vacancies reported by this Ministry to the respective Cadre Controlling

Authorities, are filled up by them, in compliance with the Reservation norms/guidelines of Government of India.

However, the vacancies that arise in the cadre of Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) and Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) are maintained by this Ministry as these posts are directly filled up by MoHUA, through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC), respectively.

In CPHEEO, the sanctioned strength is of 17 officers/staff against which 12 officers/staff are in position. As regards the post of MTSs in MoHUA, 64 MTSs are in position against the sanctioned strength of 81. The details of vacancies reported since 2014 in CPHEEO and in the post of MTSs in MoHUA, are given in **Statement**.

(c): At present, 81 contractual MTS staff, 20 Data Entry Operators and 07 Staff Car Drivers have been hired by MoHUA through different service providers.

STATEMENT

YEAR-WISE AND CATEGORY-WISE VACANCIES REPORTED/FULFILLED IN CPHEEO

S. No.	Vacancy Year	Category									
		Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled
		SC		ST		OBC		UR		EWS	
1	2014	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2	2015	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
3	2016	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
4	2017	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	00	00
5	2018	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
6	2019	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
7	2020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
8	2021	01	01	00	00	01	01	02	00	00	00
9	2022	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
10	2023	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
11	2024	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	01	00	00
12	2025	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
TOTAL		01	01	00	00	03	02	04	02	00	00

YEAR-WISE AND CATEGORY-WISE VACANCIES REPORTED/FULFILLED OF MTSs IN MoHUA

S. No.	Vacancy Year	Category									
		Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled	Vacancy reported	Vacancy fulfilled
		SC		ST		OBC		UR		EWS	
1	2014	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**
2	2015	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**	**00**
3	2016	00	00	04	02	15	13	19	18	00	00
4	2017	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
5	2018	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
6	2019	00	00	02	01	08	04	02	02	03	01
7	2020	03	01	01	01	06	03	08	04	03	01
8	2021	04	02	01	01	07	03	09	08	03	02
9	2022	05	00	01	00	08	00	11	00	03	00
10	2023	05	03	01	01	08	07	06	03	06	05
11	2024	04	00	00	00	01	00	05	00	02	00
12	2025	04	00	01	00	04	00	06	00	02	00
TOTAL		25	06	11	06	57	30	66	35	22	09

STATUS OF HOUSES COMPLETED UNDER PMAY-U

2056. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) the details and the number of houses sanctioned and completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since its inception, year and component-wise;

(b) the details and the total number of houses completed under PMAY-U which are currently occupied by beneficiaries since its inception, year and component-wise; and

(c) the details and the number of houses completed under PMAY-U which remain unoccupied by beneficiaries since its inception, year and component-wise along with the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

The year and component-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied by the beneficiaries under PMAY-U since its inception is at Statement.

The scheme period, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has further been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. The occupancy of AHP/ISSR houses is an important concern raised with States/Union Territories (UTs) during review meetings. The reasons of unoccupancy include incomplete basic infrastructure such as water, roads and electricity, migration or unwillingness to relocate from existing livelihoods and social networks, financial constraints in contributing beneficiary share, delays in documentation and allotment by implementing agencies. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses and ensure occupancy within the stipulated timeframe. The States/UTs have been advised to improve occupancy of houses under AHP/ISSR verticals of PMAY-U by providing civic infrastructure and ensuring allotment to beneficiaries on priority.

Further, based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP),

Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 10.43 lakh houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U 2.0.

STATEMENT

Year and component-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied by the beneficiaries under PMAY-U since its inception

FY	Overall Houses under Mission					
	BLC		AHP/ISSR			CLSS
	Sanctioned	Completed/ Occupied	Sanctioned	Completed	Occupied	Sanctioned/ Completed/ Occupied
2015-16	1,61,022	1,53,120	3,59,218	3,25,909	2,71,264	5,835
2016-17	4,68,821	4,31,133	1,42,332	1,11,695	76,043	22,607
2017-18	9,94,039	8,98,810	5,59,246	4,15,438	2,44,494	1,12,449
2018-19	14,05,834	12,40,116	3,99,634	2,76,954	1,80,823	4,27,004
2019-20	11,45,038	8,78,066	54,484	38,793	24,143	4,16,403
2020-21	8,73,179	5,63,829	69,242	36,040	15,792	6,05,751
2021-22	10,50,244	7,10,339	98,844	37,298	16,912	4,83,871
2022-23	4,90,984	3,33,930	-	-	-	4,30,300
2023-24	3,86,057	2,55,885	-	-	-	-
Total	**69,75,218**	**54,65,228**	**16,83,000**	**15,84,141***	**13,20,452***	**25,04,220**

*** Includes completed (3.42 lakh) houses and occupied (4.90 lakh) houses of JnNURM during Mission period.**

करौली-धौलपुर में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी

2057. श्री भजन लाल जाटवः

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

(क) करौली और धौलपुर जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत, निर्मित और अधिभोगित आवासों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन आवासों की संख्या कितनी है और यदि इनके निर्माण में कोई विलंब हुआ है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का उच्च गरीबी दर वाले जिलों के लिए अतिरिक्त आवंटन या विशेष पैकेज प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग)**:** आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) दिनांक 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है**,** जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास प्रदान करना है। यह योजना चार घटकों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती है। वित्त पोषण पैटर्न और कार्यान्वयन पद्धति में बदलाव किए बिना स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना की अवधि को दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, जो कि पहले 31.03.2022 तक थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमएवाई**-**यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर**,** आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और अगले पांच वर्षों में 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों की सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई**-**यू 2.0 **'**सभी के लिए आवास**'** मिशन शुरू किया है।

पीएमएवाई**-**यू 2.0 को चार घटकों अर्थात् लाभार्थी-आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इस योजना के दिशानिर्देश https://pmay-

urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/OperationalGuidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf पर देखे जा सकते हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, अब तक मंत्रालय द्वारा पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत 10.43 लाख आवासों सहित कुल 122.06 लाख आवास स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। जिनमें से 24.11.2025 तक देश भर में 113.85 लाख आवासों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है, 96.02 लाख आवास पूरे हो चुके हैं और 93.39 लाख आवासों में पात्र लाभार्थी रह रहे हैं। पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत करौली में कुल 5,997 आवास और धौलपुर में 5,303 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से क्रमशः 3,741 और 5,222 आवासों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है। कुल स्वीकृत आवासों में से, अब तक करौली जिले में कुल 2,213 आवास और धौलपुर जिले में 4,150 आवास पूरे हो चुके हैं और लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं।

देश भर के पात्र नागरिक पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल **https://pmay-urban.gov.in** पर आवेदन कर सकते हैं और अपनी मांग को सभी विवरणों के साथ दर्ज कर सकते हैं। योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के पात्रता मानदंडों के अनुसार लाभार्थी का सत्यापन और चयन/जांच राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) द्वारा की जाती है।

GENERAL POOL RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION – DELHI

2058. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the total number of units in General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) - Delhi pool, locality and type-wise till date along with the number of such units, type-wise as on 30th June, 2014;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating further capacity augmentation of GPRA-Delhi pool and if so, the details thereof, locality and type-wise along with the cost estimates and date(s) of completion; and

(c) the expected number of units, locality and type-wise in GPRA-Delhi pool once the proposed augmentation is completed?

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

(a) to (c): The government is not maintaining any Delhi pool under General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA). However, the housing stock is added to GPRA on time-to-time basis. During last 10 years 8753 new housing stock of different types were added to GPRA in Delhi.

DETERMINATION OF METRO RAIL FARES

2059. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of the process and authority responsible for deciding metro rail fares in various cities including the criteria or parameters considered;

(b) whether the Metro Rail Fare Fixation Committee periodically reviews and recommends fare changes and if so, the details thereof along with the time intervals for conducting such reviews;

(c) the manner in which revenues and profits from metro operations, advertisements and commercial spaces are shared between the Union Government, State Governments and Metro Corporations ; and

(d) the details of fare revision and revenue-sharing models adopted by Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL); and

(e) whether any changes are under consideration to improve financial sustainability and affordability for commuters and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Fare Fixation is governed by extent provisions of the Metro Railways (Operation & Maintenance) Act, 2002. Fare Fixation Committee, comprising of a chairman and two other members, is formed by Central Government on receiving a request from concerned State Government.

(c) and (d): The revenue from metro operations, advertisements and commercial spaces are utilized for meeting operational expenses and loan repayments. Based on profit and loss account of the company, profit is to be shared equally with Central and State Government only when there is Profit After Tax (PAT) after deducting all permissible capital, operational costs and admissible depreciation from the gross accruals from fare and non-fare box revenue. The details of revised fare are enclosed as **Statement**.

(e): The aspect of affordability by commuters is kept in view by Fare Fixation Committee while making recommendations.

STATEMENT

Revised fare based on the recommendations of 1st FFC and implemented by BMRCL from 09/02/2025:

Fare Zone	Distance Slab (KMs)	BMRCL Fare
F1	0-2	10
F2	2-4	20
F3	4-6	30
F4	6-8	40
F5	8-10	50
F6	10-15	60
F7	15-20	70
F8	20-25	80
F9	25-30	90
F10	>30	90

Note: Following discounts are applicable.

1. 5% discount on smart cards.
2. An additional 5% discount for smart card users during off-peak hours on all days, except Sundays and National holidays.
3. 10% discount for smart card users on Sundays and National holidays.

HOUSING INITIATIVES FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN MANIPUR

2060. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any housing initiatives for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Manipur in light of the ongoing crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of houses constructed for IDPs in Manipur till date along with the timeline fixed to complete the construction;

(c) the details of the number of houses constructed including the names of locations or relief sites where the construction has been carried out in Manipur, district-wise; and

(d) the details of the total funds allocated and utilised for the construction of houses for IDPs in Manipur, district and scheme-wise?

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

(a) to (d): ‘Land’ and ‘Colonization’ are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban households across the country, including Manipur.

Based on the learning from the experience of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries for implementation in urban areas across the country.

PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 are demand driven schemes. Under the schemes, States/UTs conduct demand survey in their respective jurisdiction and validate the beneficiaries to ascertain eligibility. In order to ensure that the scheme effectively addresses the housing needs of urban poor, a Unified Web-portal has been developed by the Ministry under PMAY-U 2.0. Eligible citizens are also allowed to apply through Unified Web Portal and register their demand. States/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) validate the beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines and selection/ scrutiny of beneficiary list is done at multiple levels in the States/UTs. After fulfilling the procedures laid down in the Scheme Guidelines, the houses are approved by State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the Chief Secretary of States /UTs and forwarded to Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for consideration of release of Central Assistance. State/ UT Governments can include Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) as beneficiaries under the scheme provided they are otherwise eligible as per the criteria prescribed in the Scheme guidelines.

Based on the proposals received by the State of Manipur, a total of 56,045 houses (including 3,526 under PMAY-U 2.0) have been sanctioned by the Ministry in the State under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 involving Central assistance of ₹867.95 Cr. Out of total sanctioned houses 49,846 have been grounded for construction and 20,591 have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 24.11.2025. Central assistance of ₹582.36 cr. has been released to the State so far, of which ₹468.53 cr. has been utilised by the State.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER CRGFTLIH

2061. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

(a) the list of beneficiaries under Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing (CRGFTLIH), State-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and disbursed under CRGFTLIH, State-wise;

(c) the list and total amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) under CRGFTLIH; and

(d) the achievements made under the Trust so far?

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

(a) to (d): Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing (CRGFTLIH) scheme aims to guarantee affordable housing loan up to ₹20 lakh sanctioned and disbursed by the Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) including Banks/Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) to the eligible beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories including those of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0, thereby enhancing the confidence of the lending institutions in lending to this segment.

It aims to strengthen access to housing finance for eligible borrowers, particularly those with informal income sources by creating a supportive framework that encourages financial institutions to extend credit confidently.

The Government of India has approved corpus of ₹ 3,000 crore for the CRGFTLIH. The fund used for settlement of claims on default, which may arise from time to time. No claims on default have been made till date and no NPAs are reported. No separate state wise fund allocation has been made under CRGFTLIH. The CGRFTLIH scheme was launched on 15.01.2025 and a total of 5,461 loans for cumulative amount of ₹546.79 crore have been guaranteed upto 30.11.2025. A total of 55 MLIs including Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)/HFCs have been registered under the CRGFTLIH Scheme up to 31.10.2025.

State/UT wise no. of loans guaranteed along with the amount of loan guaranteed under the CRGFTLIH across the country including Tamil Nadu, so far is at **Statement**.

<u>STATEMENT</u>

State/UT wise no. of loans guaranteed along with amount of loan guaranteed under the CRGFTLIH across the country including Tamil Nadu, so far

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Loans Guaranteed	Loan Amount Guaranteed (Rs. Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	91	10.11
2	Assam	1	0.08
3	Chandigarh	35	3.51
4	Chhattisgarh	81	3.03
5	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	0.12
6	Delhi	123	17.78
7	Gujarat	837	87.76

8	Haryana	76	8.97
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.1
10	Jharkhand	4	0.5
11	Karnataka	219	9.18
12	Kerala	2	0.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	642	66.46
14	Maharashtra	1133	156.07
15	Odisha	16	0.38
16	Punjab	274	30.23
17	Rajasthan	295	31.67
18	Tamil Nadu	627	24.46
19	Telangana	71	8.6
20	Uttar Pradesh	587	53.16
21	Uttarakhand	124	7.28
22	West Bengal	221	27.15
	Grand Total	**5461**	**546.79**

PUNJAB RIGHTS OVER SUTLEJ AND BEAS RIVERS

2062. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the proposed amendment to the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) under the Punjab Reorganisation Act that would dilute Punjab's representation by granting equal membership to Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan resulting in situations where Punjab is deprived of its rightful saying in planning and operations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government intends to protect Punjab's riparian rights over the Sutlej and Beas rivers, given that these waters flow through Punjab and the Board's decisions increasingly put the State in disadvantage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government acknowledges that due to the absence of Punjab officers and reduced decision-making power, Punjab itself suffers record inundation because there is no responsible authority from Punjab in BBMB to regulate, anticipate or control such situations, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government is aware that key members and officers from Punjab have been removed from the Board, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has considered a reconstitution or restructuring of BBMB to ensure that Punjab retains control over critical decisions relating to water release and dam operations, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure that the Board's governance is reformed in a way that safeguards Punjab's interests, prevents future water "robbery" and upholds the State's sovereign water rights?

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

(a) to (f): The BBMB is regulating the waters of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers and distribution of water of these rivers among partner states in accordance with Inter-state agreements entered into by partner states. Partner States project the irrigation and domestic requirements of their respective States in the monthly Technical Committee meetings (TCM) of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) which is then released by BBMB from the Reservoirs as per the decision taken in the aforesaid meeting of BBMB comprising Chief Engineers from partner states (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan), Central Water Commission

(CWC), special invitees from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Agriculture department and senior officers from BBMB, etc. The Board's decision is taken and implemented only after obtaining consensus among all the stakeholders or partner states (Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh) and Government of India.

As of July 2025, the State of Punjab has a sanctioned share of 4,918 posts in the overall sanctioned strength of BBMB, of which 1,756 have been filled by Punjab. As per the convention, the post of Member (Power) is filled from the Govt. of Punjab.

The BBMB is represented, inter-alia, with Members from Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Further, the decisions in the Board are taken unanimously ensuring that the interests of all BBMB partner states, including Punjab, are best protected.

STATUS OF APPLICATIONS FOR CLSS UNDER PMAY-U

2063. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

(a) the number of applications registered for the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) from inception of the said scheme till its closure;

(b) the number of applications approved and subsidy disbursed under the said yojana;

(c) whether it is a fact that the pace of subsidy disbursement under the above yojana has been very slow;

(d) if so, the number of applications registered and approved for CLSS between 2019 and 2025, year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of the remaining applications?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme is being implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

The CLSS vertical of PMAY-U was implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Central Nodal Agencies (CNAS) including National Housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). CLSS for MIG ended on 31.03.2021 and CLSS for EWS/LIG ended on 31.03.2022.

The applications for the availing interest subsidy were submitted by the beneficiaries to the Banks and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs). After due diligence, the interest subsidy was released to the eligible beneficiaries by CNAs through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) in the country.

Further, based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MOHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The prospective beneficiaries of ISS may also apply on unified web-portal available at https://pmay-urban.gov.in and register their demand.

The CLSS vertical of PMAY-U was ended on 31.03.2022. The State/UT-wise along with income-group and category-wise details of beneficiaries of CLSS vertical of PMAY-U is at **Statement-I**. The State/UT-wise along with income-group and category-wise details of beneficiaries of ISS vertical of PMAY-U 2.0 is at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise along with income-group and category-wise details of beneficiaries of CLSS vertical of PMAY-U.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.		Name of the State/ UT	EWS/ LIG		MIG		TOTAL	
			Central Subsidy Released	No. of Beneficiary Households	Central Subsidy Amount	No. of Beneficiary Households	Central Subsidy Released	No. of Beneficiary Households
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	867.60	36,399	611.06	29,122	1,478.66	65,521
2		Bihar	305.82	13,002	150.06	7,297	455.88	20,299
3		Chhattisgarh	679.33	29,923	153.37	7,627	832.70	37,550
4		Goa	39.64	1,560	35.04	1,581	74.68	3,141
5		Gujarat	14,432.02	5,80,412	1,366.42	63,375	15,798.44	6,43,787
6		Haryana	632.31	26,621	371.34	18,312	1,003.65	44,933
7		Himachal Pradesh	40.48	1,715	16.99	807	57.47	2,522
8		Jharkhand	174.77	7,511	149.29	7,649	324.06	15,160
9		Karnataka	1,141.51	49,449	1,227.05	57,480	2,368.56	1,06,929
10		Kerala	621.13	26,909	121.89	5,742	743.02	32,651
11		Madhya Pradesh	3,510.26	1,50,542	461.62	22,839	3,971.87	1,73,381
12		Maharashtra	12,230.95	4,90,836	2,943.26	1,34,214	15,174.21	6,25,050
13		Odisha	149.89	6,889	117.30	5,867	267.19	12,756
14		Punjab	860.83	36,049	269.33	12,755	1,130.16	48,804
15		Rajasthan	2,704.73	1,19,319	592.86	29,043	3,297.59	1,48,362
16		Tamil Nadu	1,792.64	77,485	882.39	42,629	2,675.03	1,20,114
17		Telangana	1,003.01	40,320	1,047.16	48,126	2,050.18	88,446
18		Uttar Pradesh	2,193.52	92,723	1,298.73	62,733	3,492.25	1,55,456
19		Uttarakhand	329.00	14,302	114.45	5,617	443.46	19,919

20		West Bengal	1,453.15	58,891	562.93	26,731	2,016.08	85,622
Sub- total (States):-			**45,162.59**	**18,60,857**	**12,492.55**	**5,89,546**	**57,655.14**	**24,50,403**
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	31	0.92	42	1.63	73
22		Assam	45.63	1,962	36.50	1,837	82.14	3,799
23		Manipur	3.82	205	0.51	28	4.33	233
24		Meghalaya	3.45	168	0.59	36	4.04	204
25		Mizoram	37.54	2,080	2.12	139	39.65	2,219
26		Nagaland	0.53	27	0.21	13	0.74	40
27		Sikkim	3.27	142	0.96	47	4.23	189
28		Tripura	41.56	1,812	19.86	1,036	61.42	2,848
Sub- total (N.E. States):-			**136.51**	**6,427**	**61.67**	**3,178**	**198.18**	**9,605**
29	Union Territories	A&N Island	0.35	14	0.22	10	0.56	24
30		Chandigarh	15.59	648	13.19	608	28.78	1,256
31		DNH & DD	163.12	6,736	11.85	582	174.97	7,318
32		Delhi	412.83	16,893	279.70	13,083	692.53	29,976
33		J&K	59.16	2,814	11.66	618	70.82	3,432
34		Ladakh	0.91	48	0.07	6	0.98	54
35		Puducherry	32.77	1,466	13.71	686	46.48	2,152
Sub- total (UT) :-			**684.74**	**28,619**	**330.39**	**15,593**	**1,015.12**	**44,212**
Grand Total: -			**45,983.84**	**18,95,903**	**12,884.61**	**6,08,317**	**58,868.45**	**25,04,220**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise along with income-group and category-wise details of beneficiaries of ISS vertical of PMAY-U 2.0.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.		Name of the State/ UT	EWS/ LIG		MIG		TOTAL	
			Central Subsidy Released	No. of Beneficiary Households	Central Subsidy Amount	No. of Beneficiary Households	Central Subsidy Released	No. of Beneficiary Households
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	1.12	342	0.43	121	1.54	463
2		Bihar	0.17	57	0.08	24	0.25	81
3		Chhattisgarh	1.25	403	0.36	108	1.61	511
4		Goa	0.07	21	0.02	5	0.09	26
5		Gujarat	38.49	10,979	6.38	1,814	44.87	12,793
6		Haryana	1.36	415	0.39	114	1.76	529
7		Himachal Pradesh	0.04	12	0.01	4	0.06	16
8		Jharkhand	0.11	34	0.07	19	0.17	53
9		Karnataka	1.24	404	0.37	112	1.61	516
10		Kerala	0.36	116	0.10	28	0.46	144
11		Madhya Pradesh	10.98	3,440	1.78	525	12.75	3,965
12		Maharashtra	41.12	11,806	9.26	2,627	50.38	14,433
13		Odisha	0.16	47	0.11	32	0.27	79
14		Punjab	2.69	817	0.46	133	3.15	950
15		Rajasthan	14.90	4,565	2.64	761	17.54	5,326
16		Tamil Nadu	2.23	686	0.74	224	2.97	910
17		Telangana	1.03	321	0.33	97	1.36	418
18		Uttar Pradesh	7.24	2,248	1.60	460	8.84	2,708

19		Uttarakhand	1.15	353	0.18	51	1.33	404
20		West Bengal	6.48	1,840	2.23	627	8.71	2,467
Sub- total (States): -			**132.19**	**38,906**	**27.54**	**7,886**	**159.73**	**46,792**
21	North East States	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
22		Assam	0.09	28	0.05	16	0.15	44
23		Manipur	0.00	1	-	-	0.00	1
24		Meghalaya	0.00	1	-	-	0.00	1
25		Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
26		Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
27		Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
28		Tripura	0.02	7	0.02	5	0.04	12
Sub- total (N.E. States): -			**0.12**	**37**	**0.07**	**21**	**0.19**	**58**
29	Union Territories	A&N Island	0.00	1	-	-	0.00	1
30		Chandigarh	0.06	18	0.00	1	0.06	19
31		DNH & DD	0.75	220	0.10	30	0.85	250
32		Delhi	4.00	1,131	0.85	239	4.84	1,370
33		J&K	0.01	3	0.01	3	0.02	6
34		Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
35		Puducherry	0.03	11	0.02	5	0.05	16
Sub- total (UT): -			**4.85**	**1,384**	**0.98**	**278**	**5.83**	**1,662**
Grand Total: -			**157.97**	**40,327**	**77.41**	**8,185**	**235.38***	**48,512**

* Includes Central Assistance of ₹69.62 cr. sanctioned to CNAs for claims recently uploaded on portal.

OUTDATED POLLUTION TESTING EQUIPMENT AT PUC CENTRES

2064. SAHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) the steps taken to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the linkage of Pollution Under Control (PUC) data with the VAHAN database;

(b) whether the Government is addressing the issue of outdated pollution testing equipment at PUC centres which may lead to inaccurate results and contribute to air pollution;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the use of mobile PUC testing units especially in remote areas; and

(e) whether the Government is exploring the use of remote sensing technology to monitor vehicle emissions and identify vehicles not complying with pollution norms and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Pollution testing using the NIC-developed software has been implemented in 31 States. The system measures the emission parameters strictly as per specifications and thresholds defined in Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR), 1989.

(b) to (d): To facilitate better enforcement in the field of Pollution Testing for Vehicles, Pollution Under Control Certificate (PUCC) Version 2.0 has been developed by NIC; the key features of which are as under:

(i) Geo Fence: The application will only work within a predefined radius of 30-40 meters (State configurable) of the Auto Emission Testing Centres (AETCs).

(ii) Three media files are to be captured i.e. Registration Number Plate image; landscape Image of Vehicle along with PUC Centre; and a very short video of 4-5 seconds capturing the vehicle and the PUC Centre.

(iii) The test results are updated in Vahan system on real-time basis. As an additional check, system blocks a PUC centre with the expiry of (1) device Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) (2) licence validity or (3) machine calibration.

(iv) The PUCC 2.0 Mobile Application allows for the registration of multiple mobile numbers (State-configurable). However, only one device is allowed to login, at a time.

Government has requested all States and Union Territories to implement the updated PUCC software, Version 2.0 developed by NIC.

(e): Rs. 510 Lakh has been sanctioned for study on Remote Sensing Technology carried out jointly by Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), International Centre for Automotive Technology (ICAT) and International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT).

OCCUPANCY OF PMAY-U HOUSES

2065. KUMARI SUDHA R.:
DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the number of houses completed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAYU);

(b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that basic infrastructure and essential services are in place before completion and handover of houses under PMAY-U;

(c) the details of completed but unoccupied houses under PMAY-U, State and vertical-wise and the reasons for their non-occupancy;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite allotment and ensure full occupancy of completed houses under PMAY-U; and

(e) the number of houses handed over to residents of Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency and the number of houses currently under construction in the said Constituency?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from

01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The scheme guidelines can be accessed at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 are demand driven scheme. Selection of beneficiaries, under various verticals preferred by the beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution including allotment of completed houses to the eligible beneficiaries are done by States/Union Territories (UTs). As per the scheme guidelines, it is mandated that all States/UTs must provide on-site infrastructure such as internal roads, pathways, water supply sewerage/ septage, drainage, external electrification etc. in PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 projects from their own resources or by converging with various schemes. Dwelling units under projects shall have water supply, electricity, kitchen and toilet conforming to NBC/ State/ Local Authority norms.

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 122.06 lakh houses including 10.43 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned since inception of the scheme by the Ministry. Out of which 113.85 lakh houses have been grounded and 96.02 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country, as on 24.11.2025. The State/UT-wise and vertical wise details of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied are at Statement.

Occupancy of completed houses is an important concern raised with States/UTs during periodically held review meetings. The reasons of unoccupancy includes incomplete basic infrastructure such as water, roads and electricity, migration or unwillingness to relocate from existing livelihoods and social networks, financial constraints in contributing beneficiary share, delays in documentation and allotment by implementing agencies. The States/UTs are advised to improve occupancy of houses under PMAY-U by providing civic infrastructure and ensuring allotment to beneficiaries on priority. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs to complete the remaining houses and ensure occupancy within the stipulated timeframe.

(e): A total of 6,675 houses have been sanctioned, out of which 6,673 houses have been grounded and 6,200 houses are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries in the Mayiladuthurai Constituency.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise and vertical wise houses sanctioned, completed and occupied under PMAY-U &PMAY-U-2.0

Sr.No.		Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)				Houses completed (Nos)				Houses Occupied (Nos)			
			BLC	AHP/ISSR	CLSS/ISS	Total	BLC	AHP/ISSR	CLSS/ISS	Total	BLC	AHP/ISSR	CLSS/ISS	Total
1	States	Andhra Pradesh	16,12,270	2,69,667	65,984	19,47,921	8,05,542	2,43,181	65,984	11,14,707	8,05,542	1,55,573	65,984	10,27,099
2		Bihar	4,18,175	6,502	20,380	4,45,057	1,71,166	5,644	20,380	1,97,190	1,71,166	5,593	20,380	1,97,139
3		Chhattisgarh	2,30,245	37,443	38,061	3,05,749	1,91,979	31,639	38,061	2,61,679	1,91,979	17,940	38,061	2,47,980
4		Goa	5	-	3,167	3,172	5	-	3,167	3,172	5	-	3,167	3,172
5		Gujarat	1,81,603	1,84,540	6,56,580	10,22,723	1,41,721	1,59,720	6,56,580	9,58,021	1,41,721	1,21,423	6,56,580	9,19,724
6		Haryana	85,079	2,085	45,462	1,32,626	24,977	1,818	45,462	72,257	24,977	1,802	45,462	72,241
7		HimachalPradesh	11,415	64	2,538	14,017	9,261	64	2,538	11,863	9,261	46	2,538	11,845
8		Jharkhand	1,92,445	35,687	15,213	2,43,345	1,41,395	7,321	15,213	1,63,929	1,41,395	4,869	15,213	1,61,477
9		Karnataka	1,73,668	2,96,359	1,07,445	5,77,472	1,43,181	1,47,090	1,07,445	3,97,716	1,43,181	1,06,312	1,07,445	3,56,938
10		Kerala	1,27,153	2,153	32,795	1,62,101	1,04,403	1,314	32,795	1,38,512	1,04,403	1,213	32,795	1,38,411
11		Madhya Pradesh	7,65,554	57,800	1,77,346	10,00,700	6,65,265	46,756	1,77,346	8,89,367	6,65,265	36,345	1,77,346	8,78,956
12		Maharashtra	2,73,886	3,58,750	6,39,483	12,72,119	1,55,873	2,27,738	6,39,483	10,23,094	1,55,873	1,50,774	6,39,483	9,46,130
13		Odisha	1,90,163	20,953	12,835	2,23,951	1,43,181	12,269	12,835	1,68,285	1,43,181	6,923	12,835	1,62,939
14		Punjab	98,781	1,595	49,754	1,50,130	51,306	426	49,754	1,01,486	51,306	124	49,754	1,01,184
15		Rajasthan	1,50,663	41,888	1,53,688	3,46,239	76,444	25,409	1,53,688	2,55,541	76,444	19,976	1,53,688	2,50,108
16		TamilNadu	4,05,480	1,52,273	1,21,024	6,78,777	3,74,591	1,21,213	1,21,024	6,16,828	3,74,591	74,857	1,21,024	5,70,472
17		Telangana	1,13,681	1,59,628	88,864	3,62,173	-	1,35,390	88,864	2,24,254	-	91,522	88,864	1,80,386
18		UttarPradesh	18,71,467	71,420	1,58,164	21,01,051	14,96,463	60,114	1,58,164	17,14,741	14,96,463	26,101	1,58,164	16,80,728
19		Uttarakhand	27,522	18,496	20,323	66,341	16,952	7,849	20,323	45,124	16,952	4,243	20,323	41,518
20		West Bengal	5,25,499	3,984	88,089	6,17,572	4,08,301	1,084	88,089	4,97,474	4,08,301	404	88,089	4,96,794
Sub-total(States):-			**74,54,754**	**17,21,287**	**24,97,195**	**1,16,73,236**	**51,22,006**	**12,36,039**	**24,97,195**	**88,55,240**	**51,22,006**	**8,26,040**	**24,97,195**	**84,45,241**
21	NorthEastStates	Arunachal Pradesh	11,737	1,536	73	13,346	6,494	1,536	73	8,103	6,494	320	73	6,887
22		Assam	1,83,115	64	3,843	1,87,022	1,35,526	-	3,843	1,39,369	1,35,526	-	3,843	1,39,369
23		Manipur	55,811	-	234	56,045	20,357	-	234	20,591	20,357	-	234	20,591
24		Meghalaya	6,866	-	205	7,071	2,532	-	205	2,737	2,532	-	205	2,737
25		Mizoram	37,255	142	2,219	39,616	30,737	142	2,219	33,098	30,737	142	2,219	33,098

26		Nagaland	29,973	1,054	40	31,067	28,846	702	40	29,588	28,846	670	40	29,556
27		Sikkim	110	-	189	299	30	-	189	219	30	-	189	219
28		Tripura	83,448	4,005	2,860	90,313	76,026	1,929	2,860	80,815	76,026	1,929	2,860	80,815
Sub-total(N.E.States):-			**4,08,315**	**6,801**	**9,663**	**4,24,779**	**3,00,548**	**4,309**	**9,663**	**3,14,520**	**3,00,548**	**3,061**	**9,663**	**3,13,272**
29	UnionTerritories	A&NIsland	23	329	25	377	23	186	25	234	23	-	25	48
30		Chandigarh	-	-	1,275	1,275	-	-	1,275	1,275	-	-	1,275	1,275
31		DNH&DD	1,098	1,531	7,568	10,197	651	1,531	7,568	9,750	651	1,194	7,568	9,413
32		Delhi	-	-	31,346	31,346	-	-	31,346	31,346	-	-	31,346	31,346
33		J&K	40,402	1,272	3,438	45,112	31,015	-	3,438	34,453	31,015	-	3,438	34,453
34		Ladakh	1,011	369	54	1,434	818	62	54	934	818	62	54	934
35		Puducherry	16,080	-	2,168	18,248	10,303	-	2,168	12,471	10,303	-	2,168	12,471
Sub-total(UT) :-			58,614	3,501	45,874	1,07,989	42,810	1,779	45,874	90,463	42,810	1,256	45,874	89,940
GrandTotal:-			**79,21,683**	**17,31,589**	**25,52,732**	**1,22,06,004**	**54,65,364**	**15,84,141***	**25,52,732**	**96,02,237**	**54,65,364**	**13,21,338***	**25,52,732**	**93,39,434**

* Includes completed (3.42lakh) houses and occupied (4.90 lakh) houses of JnNURM during mission period.

PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS TRIBAL LANGUAGE

2066. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the preservation and protection of indigenous tribal languages and dialects of Tripura, if so, the details thereof and the specific initiatives that are in place to ensure that these languages are safeguarded for future generations;

(b) the financial allocation for the preservation, promotion and development of indigenous tribal languages in Tripura during the last five financial years and the manner in which the allocated funds are being utilised; and

(c) whether the Tribal Welfare Department is coordinating with other relevant departments, bodies or institutions to promote and encourage the use of these languages in day-to-day life including in education, media and public institutions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored scheme ‘Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)’ extends financial support to 29 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States/Union Territories (UTs) including Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Tripura. Under the scheme, proposals relating to infrastructural needs, research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes,

organization of tribal festivals, yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and tourism and organisation of exchange visits by tribals are organised so that their cultural practices, languages and rituals are preserved and disseminated. TRIs are primarily institutions under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administration. Under the scheme, the projects/activities undertaken for the preservation and promotion of indigenous tribal languages and dialects are as below:

I. Preparing Bilingual Dictionaries and Trilingual Proficiency Modules in tribal languages.
II. Preparing Primers for students of Class I, II and III in tribal languages under Multi-Lingual Education (MLE) Intervention in the line of New Education Policy 2020. Publishing *Varnmala*, local rhymes, and stories in tribal languages.
III. Publishing books, journals on different tribal languages to promote tribal literature.
IV. Documenting folklore, and folktales of different tribes for preservation and promotion of tribal folk tradition. Collecting oral literature (songs, riddles, ballads etc.)
V. Translation and publication of Training module about Sickle cell Anaemia disease awareness Module I and Diagnosis & Treatment Module II in local Tribal Dialects in the States covered under the Mission for Elimination of Sickle Cell Anaemia.
VI. Conducting conferences, seminars, workshops, and poetic symposiums.

Further, as informed, the Tribal Research and Cultural Institute (TR&CI), Government of Tripura has taken following initiatives for the preservation and protection of indigenous tribal languages and dialects of Tripura:

1. Publishing Books on '*Learning of Tribal languages of Tripura'* and Dictionaries etc.
2. Publishing 1(one) Literary Journal namely *'SAIMA'* in Tribal Languages of Tripura every year.
3. Publishing 1(one) Research Journal namely *'TUI'* biannually.
4. Conducting Seminar/Workshop on *'Indigenous Tribal languages and dialects of Tripura'* in collaboration with Tripura University (A Central University). Papers are documented and published.
5. Producing Audio-Video Documentation on Tribal heritage, life etc. in Tribal Languages of Tripura.
6. Preparing Notation of Tribal Folksongs of Tripura.
7. Primers in Tribal Languages of Tripura have already been introduced in Government run Schools of Tripura. All the books/Primers/Documentation have been preserved in Social Science Library of TR&CI, Tripura and uploaded in the Website Link: https://trci.tripura.gov.in/e-book-publication, Ministry of Tribal Affairs repository portal and also in YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/@tribalresearchandculturali7184.

The financial allocation made for the preservation, promotion and development of indigenous tribal languages in Tripura during the last five years are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	8.00

The allocated funds are being utilised in collecting Articles on Tribal Language of Tripura from eminent Tribal Writers, Poets, authors of Tripura, printing and publication of books, organizing and conducting Seminar, workshop on indigenous tribal languages and dialects of Tripura in collaboration with Tripura University (A Central University).

In addition, Ministry of Education, Government of India initiated the "Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)" under the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru in 2013. The Institute with the help of Core Committee identified 117 languages including Darlong, Ranglong, and Uchai languages of Tripura in its first phase to work upon in step wise manner. SPPEL aims to document the language & culture of the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 speakers by developing primers, bi/trilingual dictionaries (electronic and print formats), grammatical sketches, pictorial glossaries and ethno-linguistic profile of the community. The details are available on https://sanchika.ciil.org. Local community people are integral part of SPPEL language documentation process. Community people are involved as language consultant during the fieldwork. Even community people are involved and invited in workshop, seminar & conferences related to language documentation.

Moreover, Bhasha Sanchika, the digital language repository of the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), where language preservation, dissemination, and technological advancement converge in a pioneering initiative. The primary objectives of the archive portal are to provide Indian linguistic resources in diverse formats- text, image, audio, and video; Aiding in creating language technology resources, language pedagogy materials, and other language- related products and services. The details are available in the following link: https://sanchika.ciil.org/home

CIIL has also developed Primers on 117 languages (scheduled, non-scheduled & tribal) in collaboration with NCERT, New Delhi. The details available in the following link: https://ciil.org/primers_book.

Furthermore, as part of the Government of India's Digital India initiative, CIIL is implementing Bharatavani Project dedicated to making knowledge resources available in and about 121 Indian languages, including 22 Scheduled and 99 Non-Scheduled languages. These resources are accessible through its dynamic and user-friendly web portal (www.bharatavani.in) and mobile app (http://bit.ly/1XYqodI). Kokborok, Halam, Mogh and Chakma are Non-Scheduled/Tribal Languages, which are spoken in Tripura, with a rich literary tradition, holds a prominent place in the Bharatavani portal. Bharatavani is committed to digitally preserving and disseminating the knowledge of these languages. The available resources are categorized in various knowledge domains as follows:

Sl. No.	DOMAINS	KOKBOROK	HALAM	MOGH	CHAKMA
1	BHASHAKOSHA | LANGUAGE LEARNING MATERIALS	02	00	00	00
2	PATHYAPUSTAKAKOSHA | TEXTBOOKS	16	03	03	05
3	JNANAKOSHA | ENCYCLOPEDIC CONTENTS	04	00	00	00
	TOTAL	22	03	03	05
	PDF DICTIONARIES	02			

The Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC-IL) is developing high-quality linguistic resources across all Indian languages, including various mother tongues. LDC-IL has released a Mother Tongue Parallel Text Corpus of India Vol.I and it includes English and 147 mother tongues of India. Each language consists of 5,332 sentences, systematically structured based on 152 grammatical categories, reflecting the rich linguistic diversity of the country.

Tribal Languages of Tripura in the parallel Corpus and Word Counts:

- Kokborok (Tripuri) – 27,063 words
- Reang – 36,123 words
- Paite and Kuki are prominent in Manipuri but it is present in Tripura also. Paite – 32,627 words, Kuki – 32,695 words

INCOMPLETE HOUSES UNDER PMAY-U

2067. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) have not received their full instalments, leading to incomplete houses across several districts of Karnataka including Ballari;

(b) if so, the details of total number of houses sanctioned, Central Assistance released and pending funds so far under PMAY-U in Karnataka, district-wise including Ballari constituency;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to expedite the release of pending payments and ensure timely completion of sanctioned houses and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the timeline fixed for full disbursement and project completion?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period, which was earlier up to 31.03.2022, has further been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

As per the Scheme guidelines of PMAY-U, Central Assistance is released to States/ UTs in three instalments of 40%, 40% and 20%. The release of Central Assistance is incumbent upon fulfilment of mandatory compliances by the

concerned States/ UTs viz. submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs), Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries, Action Taken Report (ATR) on the recommendations of Third-Party Quality Monitoring Agencies (TPQMA), Geo-tagging of progress of construction stages of houses/projects, registration of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)/ In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) projects under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), etc. and other instructions issued by Ministry of Finance. Due installments are released to States/UTs based on compliance as per PMAY-U guidelines.

Based on proposals received, a total of 5.77 lakh houses, involving Central Assistance of ₹ 9,697 crore have been sanctioned under PMAY-U for the State of Karnataka. Based on the compliances submitted by State Government of Karnataka, a total of ₹7,379 crore of Central Assistance has been released to the State, so far. District-wise details of houses sanctioned along with Central Assistance approved, released so far including those in Ballari constituency of Karnataka is at **Statement**.

The Ministry conducts regular review with the States/UTs on progress of the scheme including timely submission of compliances by States/UTs for subsequent release of Central Assistance and its utilization for completion of the sanctioned houses within the stipulated timeline.

STATEMENT

Including Ballari Constituency, District-wise details of houses sanctioned along with Central Assistance approved, released and pending for release in the State of Karnataka under PMAY-U

Sr. No.	District	Houses sanctioned (Nos)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)
1	Bagalkote	18,319	285.26	224.15
2	**Ballari***	22,072	341.04	229.60
3	Belagavi	41,547	675.22	450.05
4	Bengaluru Rural	6,879	112.86	85.25
5	Bengaluru Urban	1,42,471	2,580.07	2,251.18
6	Bidar	13,081	202.87	133.66
7	Chamarajanagar	4,745	73.71	64.73
8	Chikkaballapura	6,008	92.00	61.70
9	Chikkamagaluru	6,258	99.22	79.16
10	Chitradurga	16,480	283.89	199.72
11	Dakshina Kannada	9,377	177.08	162.95
12	Davanagere	12,699	225.44	169.66
13	Dharwad	22,662	399.71	293.03
14	Gadag	15,529	240.79	205.86
15	Hassan	9,107	150.29	112.62
16	Haveri	14,542	227.88	160.57
17	Kalaburagi	27,567	474.79	373.72
18	Kodagu	773	12.20	10.41
19	Kolar	7,876	136.67	101.43
20	Koppal	9,771	152.15	118.95
21	Mandya	5,837	116.12	86.79
22	Mysuru	26,300	435.25	302.64
23	Raichur	21,301	334.25	202.17
24	Ramanagara	11,654	177.12	134.40
25	Shivamogga	17,778	285.48	198.04
26	Tumakuru	15,980	307.77	214.73
27	Udupi	4,613	84.90	69.81
28	Uttara Kannada	12,257	187.96	94.87
29	**Vijayanagara***	13,168	204.55	140.09
30	Vijayapura	30,132	463.64	314.31
31	Yadgir	10,175	156.75	133.22
Total		**5,76,956**	**9,696.89**	**7,379.43**

SLUM ERADICATION AND REHABILITATION INITIATIVES

2068. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed various projects for the eradication of slums in metropolitan and urban cities with rehabilitation proposals;

(b) if so, the details of such plans including the eligibility criteria, conditions and financing process thereof; and

(c) the present status of the Slum Eradication Programme 2030 aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

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

(a) and (b): ‘Land’ and ‘Colonisation’ are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to eradication of slums are implemented by State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. However, Government of India is supplementing the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance to provide pucca house with basic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including slum dwellers of metropolitan and urban cities through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 2015. The PMAY-U scheme is implemented through four verticals. The scheme period of PMAY-U has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has revamped the scheme

and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

Under the schemes, selection of beneficiaries under BLC and AHP vertical is done by respective State/UT/Urban Local Body (ULB) as per scheme guidelines based on the following criteria:

I. Not owning pucca house in his/her name or any other family member’s name, anywhere in India.
II. Belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) with annual household income of up to ₹3 lakh.
III. Ownership of land to avail benefit under BLC vertical.

Further, under ARH vertical, eligible beneficiaries of EWS/Low Income Group (LIG) categories up to income limit of ₹6 lakh can avail the benefit of rental housing at affordable rate. Further, under ISS vertical, beneficiaries of EWS/LIG and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories up to income limit of ₹9 lakh per annum are eligible to get subsidy on home loans for purchase/re-purchase/construction of houses.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the fund required for purchase/construction of houses under the scheme is shared between the Central Government, State/UT Government/ULB/Implementing agencies and

the beneficiaries. The funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well. However, States/UTs may provide their enhanced share as per PMAY-U

2.0 guidelines to reduce the burden on beneficiaries. Government Assistance under BLC/AHP verticals of PMAY-U 2.0 for North-Eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi have been fixed at a ratio of 90:10 (₹2.25 lakh: ₹ 0.25 lakh per house). For Remaining UTs, the Central & State sharing ratio is 100:0 (₹2.50 lakh: ₹ 0.00 lakh per house), whereas for other States it is on 60:40 (₹1.50 lakh: ₹ 1.00 lakh per house). Further, State and UT may enhance their share to improve the affordability of houses and also facilitate home loan to the PMAY-U 2.0 beneficiaries.

(c): PMAY-U 2.0 is not slum centric scheme. Slum upgradation/ redevelopment is just a part of the scheme which is universal in nature and follows ‘Housing for All’ approach. This scheme is fully aligned with the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SCM IN HARYANA

2069. KUMARI SELJA:

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

(a) the current progress of development works under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Haryana along with the timeline fixed for their completion;

(b) whether an amount of Rupees 980 crore was released and utilised for the Smart City Project in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), in the State of Haryana two cities, *viz.* Faridabad and Karnal were selected. As reported by the State, as on 01.12.2025, out of a total 161 projects amounting to ₹2,136 crore, 139 projects (86% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,559 crore have been completed and the remaining 22 projects amounting to ₹577 crore are ongoing.

As reported by States/ UTs on 01.12.2025, both the cities have been able to claim their entire central financial assistance of ₹980 crore (i.e. 490 Crore per city), of which 921.50 Crore have been utilized.

City wise details of the Central Financial Assistance claimed, fund utilized and status of projects in the State of Haryana is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

State/ City	Central Assistance Claimed (in ₹ Cr)	Utilization of Central Assistance (in ₹ Cr)	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)	Project (in No.)	Amount (in ₹ Cr)
Faridabad	490	490.0	44	929.0	34	758.0	10	171.0
Karnal	490	431.5	117	1207.4	105	801.5	12	406.0
Haryana	**980**	**921.5**	**161**	**2136.4**	**139**	**1559.4**	**22**	**577.0**

As reported by States / UTs as on Dec 1, 2025.

Post the financial closure of SCM on 31st March, 2025, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued Advisory No 27 dated 10th June, 2025 to all States/ UTs. The ongoing projects are in different stages of implementation.

The Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have been advised to ensure that all ongoing projects under SCM must be completed under their stipulated time period not later than December, 2025.

INCLUSION OF NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME UNDER AMRUT

2070. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to bring the Namami Gange Programme under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the initiatives taken by the Government to enhance the capacity of sewage treatment plants during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a): There is no proposal in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), at present, to bring the Namami Gange Programme under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

(b): Sanitation is a state subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through various Missions/ Schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0 to improve the basic infrastructure in urban areas which inter alia include sewerage and septage management.

AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 01 October, 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. So far, 588 sewerage/septage projects worth ₹67,840.59 crore have been approved by MoHUA. Approved projects cover 6,710.04 MLD sewage treatment capacity (new/augmentation). The State-wise details of STP under AMRUT 2.0 is given in **Statement-I**.

Earlier, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country for development of basic infrastructure including sewerage and septage management. AMRUT was subsumed under AMRUT 2.0 on its launch on 1st October 2021.

Under AMRUT, 890 sewerage/ septage management projects worth ₹34,460 crore have been grounded covering creation/ augmentation of 6,299 Million Litre per Day (MLD) sewage treatment capacity. The State-wise details of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) under AMRUT are at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of STP approved under AMRUT 2.0

S.No	State/UT	sewage treatment capacity (in MLD)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	336.44
2	ASSAM	9
3	BIHAR	297.8
4	CHHATTISGARH	322
5	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	10

S.No	State/UT	sewage treatment capacity (in MLD)
6	DELHI	398.79
7	GUJARAT	928.1
8	HARYANA	252.15
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.1
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	30
11	KERALA	67.647
12	LADAKH	11.1
13	MADHYA PRADESH	1084.54
14	MAHARASHTRA	1060.5
15	MIZORAM	4.1
16	NAGALAND	10.58
17	PUDUCHERRY	29
18	PUNJAB	82
19	RAJASTHAN	256.69
20	TAMIL NADU	81.506
21	TELANGANA	1132
22	UTTAR PRADESH	201
23	WEST BENGAL	104
	TOTAL	6710.04

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of STP grounded under AMRUT

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	STP Capacity (in MLD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	205
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Chhattisgarh	263.2
4	Delhi	68
5	Daman and Diu	4.21
6	Gujarat	1582.4
7	Haryana	276.23
8	Himachal Pradesh	31.1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	8
10	Jharkhand	36
11	Karnataka	210.55
12	Kerala	27.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	962.5
14	Maharashtra	833
15	Meghalaya	1.65
16	Odisha	0.12

17	Punjab	511.75
18	Rajasthan	294.75
19	Tamil Nadu	500
20	Telangana	18.25
21	Uttar Pradesh	408
22	Uttarakhand	49.55
23	West Bengal	4.3
	Total	**6299.36**

12.00 hrs

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह विषय गम्भीर है, इस पर बात करेंगे। इसके लिए नोटिस दिया करें। सदन में बैठकर बोलने से चर्चा नहीं होती है, इसकी विधिवत प्रक्रिया है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे निम्नलिखित सदस्यों की स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है - श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह, प्रो. सौगत राय, श्री कोडिकुन्नील सुरेश, श्री बी. मणिक्कम टैगोर, श्री विजयकुमार उर्फ विजय वसंत, एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर, डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद, श्री अमरा राम, श्री मनीश तिवारी, श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा, श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद। मैंने आज किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना को अनुमति नहीं दी है।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली): सर, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने का मौका दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपको शून्य काल में मौका देंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2 - श्री जुएल ओराम जी।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338क के खंड 6 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2018-2019 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2018-2019 के

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर की गई-कार्रवाई का ज्ञापन।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5431/18/25]

<u>12.01½ hrs</u>

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

(क) (एक) आरईसी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) आरईसी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5432/18/25]

(ख) (एक) पावर फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) पावर फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5433/18/25]

(ग) (एक) चिनाब वैली पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड, जम्मू के वर्ष 2024-2025 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) चिनाब वैली पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स लिमिटेड, जम्मू का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5434/18/25]

(घ) (एक) टुस्को लिमिटेड, लखनऊ के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) टुस्को लिमिटेड, लखनऊ का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5435/18/25]

(ड़) (एक) एनएचडीसी लिमिटेड, भोपाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) एनएचडीसी लिमिटेड, भोपाल का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5436/18/25]

(च) (एक) एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5437/18/25]

(छ) (एक) टीएचडीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड, ऋषिकेश के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) टीएचडीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड, ऋषिकेश का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5438/18/25]

(ज) (एक) टीएचडीसीआईएल-यूजेवीएनएल एनर्जी कंपनी लिमिटेड, देहरादून के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) टीएचडीसीआईएल-यूजेवीएनएल एनर्जी कंपनी लिमिटेड, देहरादून का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5439/18/25]

(झ) (एक) ट्रेडको राजस्थान लिमिटेड, जयपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) ट्रेडको राजस्थान लिमिटेड, जयपुर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5440/18/25]

(ञ) (एक) नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, शिलांग के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, शिलांग का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5441/18/25]

(ट) (एक) डीएनएच और डीडी पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, सिलवासा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण का सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) डीएनएच और डीडी पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, सिलवासा का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5442/18/25]

(ठ) (एक) ग्रिड कंट्रोलर ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) ग्रिड कंट्रोलर ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5443/18/25]

(ड) (एक) एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5444/18/25]

(ढ) (एक) एसजेवीएन लिमिटेड, शिमला के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की

सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) एसजेवीएन लिमिटेड, शिमला का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5445/18/25]

(2) (एक) फोरम ऑफ रेगुलेटर्स (एफओआर), नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) फोरम ऑफ रेगुलेटर्स (एफओआर), नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5446/18/25]

(3) (एक) दामोदर घाटी निगम, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दामोदर घाटी निगम, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5447/18/25]

(4) (एक) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5448/18/25]

(5) (एक) संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (गोवा राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए), गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (गोवा राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए), गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5449/18/25]

(6) (एक) संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख के लिए), जम्मू के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखा परीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र जम्मू-कश्मीर और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र लद्दाख के लिए), जम्मू के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5450/18/25]

(7) (एक) राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5451/18/25]

(8) (एक) केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5452/18/25]

(9) (एक) ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5453/18/25]

(10) ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 की धारा 59 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा संरक्षण (अनुपालन प्रवर्तन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 788(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5454/18/25]

(11) ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.3582(अ) जो दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 1 जनवरी, 2026 से घरेलू उपयोग के लिए स्टार लेबल युक्त तरलीकृत घरेलू पेट्रोलियम गैस चूल्हा हेतु इसमें उल्लिखित ऊर्जा खपत मानकों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

(दो) का.आ. 3620 (अ) जो दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 के प्रयोजनों के लिए घरेलू गैस चूल्हे को 30 ग्राम-बल प्रति वर्ग सेंटीमीटर गैस इनलेट दबाव पर तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के साथ प्रयोग में लाने को निर्दिष्ट किया गया है ।

(तीन) का.आ. 3984(अ) जो दिनांक 1 सितम्बर, 2025 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा 8 अगस्त, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2528(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चार) का.आ. 5127 (अ) जो दिनांक 12 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा ऊर्जा खपत मानकों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, जिसमें सिंगल फेज के लिए 230 वॉल्ट एसी, 50 हर्ट्ज का आउटपुट वोल्टेज और थ्री फेज के लिए 415 वॉल्ट एसी 50 हर्ट्ज तक ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सोलर इनवर्टर शामिल है जिसकी रेटेड क्षमता 100 किलोवाट तक है और इसे भारत में निर्मित और आयात किया जा रहा है।

(पाँच) का.आ. 5128(अ) जो दिनांक 12 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा सिंगल फेज के लिए 230 वॉल्ट एसी, 50 हर्ट्ज तक का आउटपुट वोल्टेज और थ्री फेज ग्रिड से जुड़े गैर-भंडारण सोलर इनवर्टर के लिए तथा 415 वॉल्ट एसी, 50 हर्ट्ज तक का आउटपुट वोल्टेज को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है जिसमें 100 किलोवाट

रेटेड आउटपुट पावर शामिल है जो ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 के प्रयोजनों के लिए आईएस 17980:2022/आईईसी 62891:2020 के दायरे में शामिल है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5455/18/25]

(12) विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 179 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) विद्युत (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.688(अ)में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (विद्युत संयंत्रों के निर्माण और विद्युत लाइनों के लिए तकनीक मानक) संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. सीईए-टीएच-17/1/2021-टीईटीडी डिवीजन में प्रकाशित हुआ।

(तीन) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अन्तर-राज्यिक पारेषण प्रणाली की संयोजकता और सामान्य नेटवर्क पहुंच) (तृतीय संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 9 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. एल-1/261/2021/सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिसका शुद्धि पत्र दिनांक 13 नवंबर 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं.एल-1/261/2021-सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(चार) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अंतर-राज्यिक पारेषण प्रभारों और हानियों की शेयरिंग) (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ.सं. एल-1/250/2019/सीईआरसी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5456/18/25]

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूं:-

(1) (एक) केंद्रीय टूल रूम एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केंद्रीय टूल रूम एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5457/18/25]

(2) (एक) टूल रूम एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) टूल रूम एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5458/18/25]

(3) (एक) इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम, औरंगाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम, औरंगाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिए कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) के बारे में विवरण।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5459/18/25]

(4) (एक) इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम, इंदौर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम, इंदौर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5460/18/25]

(5) (एक) केंद्रीय टूल रूम, लुधियाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केंद्रीय टूल रूम, लुधियाना के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5461/18/25]

(6) (एक) सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हैंड टूल्स, जालंधर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हैंड टूल्स, जालंधर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5462/18/25]

(7) (एक) विद्युत मापक उपकरण डिजाइन संस्थान, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) विद्युत मापक उपकरण डिजाइन संस्थान, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5463/18/25]

(8) (एक) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी सेवा एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, रामनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी सेवा एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, रामनगर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5464/18/25]

(9) (एक) प्रक्रिया एवं उत्पाद विकास केन्द्र, आगरा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) प्रक्रिया एवं उत्पाद विकास केन्द्र, आगरा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5465/18/25]

(10) (एक) काँच उद्योग विकास केंद्र, फिरोजाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) काँच उद्योग विकास केंद्र, फिरोजाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5466/18/25]

(11) (एक) सुगंध एवं स्वाद विकास केंद्र, कन्नौज के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सुगंध एवं स्वाद विकास केंद्र, कन्नौज के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5467/18/25]

(12) (एक) सेंट्रल फुटवियर ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, आगरा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंट्रल फुटवियर ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, आगरा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5468/18/25]

(13) (एक) सेंट्रल फुटवियर ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंट्रल फुटवियर ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5469/18/25]

(14) (एक) एमएसएमई प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, विशाखापत्तनम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एमएसएमई प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, विशाखापत्तनम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5470/18/25]

(15) (एक) एमएसएमई प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, दुर्ग के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एमएसएमई प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, दुर्ग के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5471/18/25]

(16) (एक) कॉयर बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) कॉयर बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) कॉयर बोर्ड, कोच्चि के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के संबंध में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5472/18/25]

(17) (एक) सेंट्रल टूल रूम एंड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सेंट्रल टूल रूम एंड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5473/18/25]

(18) (एक) एमएसएमई-टूल रूम (इंडो डेनिश टूल रूम), जमशेदपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025

के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एमएसएमई-टूल रूम (इंडो डेनिश टूल रूम), जमशेदपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5474/18/25]

(19) (एक) एमएसएमई-टूल रूम (इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम), अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एमएसएमई-टूल रूम (इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम), अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5475/18/25]

(20) (एक) एमएसएमई-टूल रूम (सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टूल डिजाइन), के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एमएसएमई-टूल रूम (सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टूल डिजाइन) हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5476/18/25]

(21) (एक) एमएसएमई-प्रौद्योगिकी विकास केंद्र (प्रक्रिया सह उत्पाद विकास केंद्र), मेरठ के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एमएसएमई-प्रौद्योगिकी विकास केंद्र (प्रक्रिया सह उत्पाद विकास केंद्र), मेरठ के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5477/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the ONGC Videsh Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the ONGC Videsh 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 5478/18/25]

(2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, New Delhi, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5479/18/25]

(3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat

PetroResources Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat PetroResources Limited, Mumbai, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5480/18/25]

(4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5481/18/25]

(5) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineers 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 5482/18/25]

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 10 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.3828 (अ) जो दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2025 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(दो) का.आ.3951 (अ) जो दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) का.आ.3952 (अ) जो दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चार) का.आ.4195 (अ) जो दिनांक 16 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पांच) का.आ.5435(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छह) का.आ.5504 (अ) जो दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सात) का.आ.5507 (अ) जो दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5483/18/25]

(2) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 37 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.5437 (अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 2022 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.5426(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(दो) का.आ.5438(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 28 मई, 2021 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.2040(अ) को निरस्त किया गया है।

(तीन) का.आ.5505(अ) जो दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित असम राज्य के राजमार्गों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है।

(चार) का.आ.5506(अ) जो दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2023 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.1305(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पांच) का.आ.5436(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित बिहार राज्य के राजमार्गों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है।

(छह) का. आ. 3827(अ) जो दिनांक 20 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, राजस्थान राज्य में नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 11 (मयालार-जैसलमेर खंड) के खण्डों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया है।

(3) उपर्युक्त मद संख्या (1) का (एक) और (2) का (छह) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला समेकित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5484/18/25]

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(क) (एक) दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5485/18/25]

(ख) (एक) हाउसिंग एंड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) हाउसिंग एंड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5486/18/25]

(ग) (एक) मुंबई मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) मुंबई मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मुंबई का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5487/18/25]

(घ) (एक) बंगलौर मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरू के वर्ष 2024-2025 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) बंगलौर मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरू का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5488/18/25]

(ङ) (एक) उत्तर प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, लखनऊ के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) उत्तर प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, लखनऊ का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5489/18/25]

(2) दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 58 के अंतर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, डिस्पैच राइडर/थ्री व्हीलर ड्राइवर (समूह 'ग' पद) भर्ती नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं.का.नि. 577(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5490/18/25]

(3) (एक) दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5491/18/25]

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) (एक) पोलावरम परियोजना प्राधिकरण, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) पोलावरम परियोजना प्राधिकरण, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5492/18/25]

(2) (एक) राष्ट्रीय बांध सुरक्षा प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय बांध सुरक्षा प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5493/18/25]

12.02 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

18th to 28th Reports

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, 18वीं लोक सभा की सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति (2025-26) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन मैं सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'सागरमाला' फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एसएफसीएल)' के बारे में समिति का अठारहवां प्रतिवेदन।

(2) विद्युत मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (आरईसी लिमिटेड)' के बारे में समिति का उन्नीसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(3) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग से संबंधित 'न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनपीसीआईएल)' के बारे में समिति का बीसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(4) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस क्षेत्र के सीपीएसयू के निष्पादन की समीक्षा' के बारे में समिति का इक्कीसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(5) ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओएनजीसी), पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय संबंधी 'उच्च दाब वाली गैस के फ्लेयरिंग के कारण होने वाली हानि' से संबंधित वर्ष 2021 के प्रतिवेदन संख्यांक 14 के पैरा संख्या 2.4 की लेखापरीक्षा आधारित जांच के बारे में समिति का बाईसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(6) राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय संबंधी 'रणनीतिक गठबंधन के माध्यम से 890.34 करोड़ रुपये के हार्डवेयर/सॉफ्टवेयर मद की खरीद' से संबंधित वर्ष 2021 के प्रतिवेदन संख्या 03 के पैरा संख्यांक 6.1 की लेखापरीक्षा आधारित जांच के बारे में समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी तेईसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(7) इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय संबंधी 'उपभोक्ता से टर्नओवर कर की वसूली के माध्यम से अनुचित संवर्धन' से संबंधित वर्ष 2021 के प्रतिवेदन संख्यांक 14 के पैरा संख्या 2.1 की लेखापरीक्षा आधारित जांच के बारे में समिति के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी चौबीसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(8) वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम लिमिटेड (आईएफसीआईएल) के बारे में समिति के नौवें प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)

में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पच्चीसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(9) रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग, रक्षा मंत्रालय संबंधी 'हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड (एचएएल) में डिजाइन और विकास (डी एंड डी)' से संबंधित वर्ष 2023 के प्रतिवेदन संख्यांक 18 के अध्याय-दो की लेखापरीक्षा आधारित जांच के बारे में समिति के दसवें प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी छब्बीसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(10) लोक उद्यम विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा सी एंड एजी पैरा/प्रतिवेदनों (वाणिज्यिक) के संबंध में की-गई कार्रवाई टिप्पणों (एटीएन) को समय से प्रस्तुत किये जाने की समीक्षा' के बारे में समिति के ग्यारहवें प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी सत्ताईसवां प्रतिवेदन।

(11) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग से संबंधित 'आईआरईएल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड' के बारे में समिति के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी अट्ठाईसवां प्रतिवेदन।

12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

166th to 170th Reports

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा (सीधी): महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'प्रधानमंत्री स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना (पीएमएसएसवाई) के अंतर्गत नए एम्स (चरण-एक) के कार्यकरण' के बारे में

111वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की–गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 166वां प्रतिवेदन।

(2) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'भारत में चिकित्सा शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता' के बारे में 157वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 167वां प्रतिवेदन।

(3) आयुष मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों 2025-26 (मांग संख्या 4) के बारे में 165वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई –कार्रवाई संबंधी 168वां प्रतिवेदन।

(4) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों 2025-26 (मांग संख्या 47) के बारे में 164वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 169वां प्रतिवेदन।

(5) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों 2025-26 (मांग संख्या 46) के बारे में 163वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 170वां प्रतिवेदन।

12.05 hrs

MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 AND THE UNION TERRITORIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 -EXTENTION OF TIME

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:-

"That this House do extend time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the 'Constitution (One Hundred and

Twenty-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024' up to the first day of last week of the Budget Session, 2026".

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है:

"कि यह सभा 'संविधान (एक सौ उनतीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024' संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत किये जाने के लिए समय को बजट सत्र 2026 के अंतिम सप्ताह के पहले दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

12.06 hrs

MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

***SHRIMATI BAG MITALI (ARAMBAG):** Thank you Chairperson Sir for allowing me to speak. I pay my respects to Shri Shri Ramkrishna Thakur & Maa Sarada. The hardworking laborers of West Bengal toiled diligently, putting in their sweat and effort, to complete the 100-day work scheme. The central government unilaterally stopped funding for the state, depriving 59 Lakh workers of their rightful wages. Even those who constructed roads according to the government's stipulated 60:40 ratio have not received their due payments. The central government owes the state 52,000 crore rupees. In this way, the BJP government has become like a landlord. West Bengal was among the leading

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

states in terms of performance in this project. But the BJP's feudalistic mentality against West Bengal has caused immense suffering to the common people. Our leader, SHRIMATI. Mamata Banerjee, fought this matter in court. Although the Supreme Court directed the central government to restart the MGNREGA work, it has not yet done so. The anti-Bengal Modi government has not complied with the High Court's order to resume the work. It's not just my plea; on behalf of the hardworking people of West Bengal, I request that the funds due to Bengal be released as soon as possible, the workers be given their rightful respect, and the project be restarted. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. Jai Bangla.

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान (रतलाम): महोदय, आपने शून्य काल में मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं।

मेरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र आदिवासी जनजाति बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है, जो मध्य प्रदेश का आखिरी एवं गुजरात राज्य से जिला है। यहां पर भाई-बहन खेती-किसानी का काम करते हैं। यहां खेती कम है और परिवार में ज्यादा लोग हैं, इसलिए बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में आदिवासी भाई-बहन गुजरात राज्य में खेती करने के लिए, गन्ने की फैक्ट्री में या अलग-अलग काम के लिए पलायन कर जाते हैं।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि जनजाति बाहुल्य वाले रतलाम, झाबुआ, अलिराजपुर के किसान भाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश में मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत मजदूरी बढ़ाए जाने पर विचार किया जाए, ताकि वे जिले में ही कार्य कर सकें।

***SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE (BEED):** Honorable Chairperson, Thank you Sir.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Today I am drawing the attention of this House to a very painful and thought-provoking reality. MBBS-MD students who are pursuing medical education have to work for at least 36 hours. The unbearable work pressure put on them is beyond human limit. In most of the hospitals in the country, these young doctors have to work for 36 to 48 hours continuously without any rest. This is unpleasant to hear but, this is their professional reality.

In other fields, the work limit of 8 to 12 hours is followed, so why inhuman rules for these doctors who are pursuing MBBS-MD? A common man cannot even drive a vehicle safely after staying awake for 24 hours, because the result is fatigue, restlessness, stress. On the other hand, the doctors who are in the medical field provide continuous medical services despite lack of sleep, mental pressure, physical fatigue. This is an injustice to their lives and safety.

A tired doctor not only endangers himself but also the patients who come to him for medical treatment. When doctors get tired, the entire health system gets tired. When doctors collapse, the entire medical system collapses.

Today, I request the House that we need to consider the lives, health, and safety of these young doctors seriously

The 36 to 48-hour shifts they are doing should be stopped immediately and they should be given an 8-hour shifts so that their work can be limited. This is my humble request to you that the injustice done to doctors should be stopped immediately.

Thank you.

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग (लुधियाना): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सदन का ध्यान पंजाब के

लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की स्थिति की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, पूरा पंजाब डरा हुआ है, पंजाब में डर का माहौल है। हर व्यक्ति को या तो विदेशों से या जेलों से टेलीफोन आ रहे हैं और फिरौती मांगी जा रही है। फिरौती के पैसे न देने की सूरत में हर रोज एक न एक मर्डर कर दिया जाता है, इस कारण पूरे पंजाब के व्यापारी और लोग डरे हुए हैं। हाल ही में लुधियाना में दिन के डेढ़ बजे शादी के प्रोग्राम में गैंगवार हुआ जिसमें दोनों तरफ से गोलियां चलीं और शादी में आए लोगों ने टेबल्स के नीचे घुसकर अपनी जान बचाई। शादी में आए हुए लोगों में से दो की मौत हो गई। इतना ही नहीं, अकाली दल ने तो एक गैंगस्टर को टिकट दे दी है। अब तो पॉलिटिक्स में गैंगस्टर फोन करके सरपंचों को वोट लेने के लिए धमकाते हैं।

मैं केंद्र सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक नामी गैंगस्टर, जो गुजरात की जेल में है, उसको प्रोटक्शन वारंट में लाने के लिए कानून बना दिया गया है कि उसे गुजरात से बाहर लेकर नहीं जा सकते। ऐसी सूरत में पंजाब जल रहा है लेकिन केंद्र और राज्य सरकार, दोनों मूकदर्शक बनकर देख रहे हैं। अब केवल लोगों को ही नहीं बल्कि पॉलिटिशियन्स और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को भी फोन आने लगे हैं, देखिए कि उनकी हिम्मत कितनी बढ़ गई है। बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्सिस का एरिया भी 50 किलोमीटर बड़ा है लेकिन पंजाब की पुलिस और केंद्र मूकदर्शक बनकर देख रही है। मेरी सदन के माध्यम से खासकर गृह मंत्री जी से गुजारिश है कि इस पर गौर फरमाएं और पंजाब को बचाने का काम करें।

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): Thank you, Sir. I rise to draw the attention of the house to a public health emergency that is putting millions of Indians at risk everyday. Delhi is breathing toxic and hazardous air. Children are missing from school. Workers cannot stand outdoors. Hospitals are overflowing with respiratory and cardiac cases. People are not just suffering, they are choking. What is the Government's response? There is no strict enforcement, no clean air plan and no accountability. Instead, we see cosmetic

gimmicks. Instead of working hard to reduce pollution, the Delhi Government is working hard to manipulate AQI numbers by spraying water near monitoring stations. Please wake up. Spraying water near sensors will not save our children's lungs. Managing the numbers is not the same as managing the pollution. Year after year, the same excuses are repeated. Weather, wind, farmers, neighbouring States, everyone is blamed except those responsible for enforcement.

Meanwhile, other nations have shown that decisive action works. Beijing, for example, was a more polluted city than Delhi a few years back. It cleaned its air through strict deadlines, industrial reforms, electrification of transport, and real accountability. Where is our accountability? Why do thermal power plants within 300 kilometres of Delhi still operate without FGD systems? Why is the public transport fleet stuck with the EV infrastructure moving at a snail's pace? Why are industrial polluters allowed to operate with immunity? Why do construction sites openly violate dust norms every day?

Sir, citizens are not asking for miracles. They are asking for the basic right to breath. I demand an immediate, time-bound, Beijing-style clean air emergency plan. There are six points I want to raise before you. One, mandatory FGD installation in all thermal power plants within 12 months, with no more extensions. Two, 50 per cent electrification of public buses in NCR in two years, supported by nationwide EV charging expansion. Three, real industrial inspections under third-party monitoring, and shutting down violators. Four, 24x7 dust monitoring with strict penalties for construction violations. Five, a central

NCR clean air war room with daily reporting of action taken, not just AQI numbers. Six, national clean air roadmap with measurable targets and an independent compliance authority.

This is not just an environmental crisis; this is a human crisis. Toxic air is damaging the lungs, brains, hearts of the entire generation. In such situations, no nation can call itself developed. I urge the Government to stop gimmicks, stop excuses and start action. Our people are still literally gasping for breath.

*SHRI K. E. PRAKASH (ERODE):** Hon Chairperson Sir, It is a matter of great concern that the Union Government is not releasing the Disaster Relief funds meant for the State of Tamil Nadu at a time when the State is facing the ire of heavy rains due the North East Monsoon and Cyclone. Under the able leadership of Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri M.K. Stalin, Tamil Nadu Government has taken several initiatives pertaining to flood management systems and flood warning systems through Hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri Udhayanidhi Stalin, MPs, MLAs and Representatives of Local Bodies, in an effective manner. But in such a scenario, the Union Government has been delaying time and again the release of funds due for Tamil Nadu. From 2021 to 2025, Tamil Nadu Government has spent Rs. 9,170.48 Crore from its own funds for disaster management related work. This is double the amount that is actually allocated to Tamil Nadu by the Union Government. This is a perfect example to explain how Tamil Nadu Government is more concerned about the interests of

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

the State. Union Government has not released Rs 826.5 Crore that is due for Tamil Nadu during current year. Out of which Rs 661.2 Crore is the funds under State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) and Rs 165.3 Crore is under State Disaster Mitigation Fund (STMF). These funds are to be released. Due to the adverse effect of cyclone and heavy rains in Tamil Nadu, the delay in the release of funds from the Union may hamper the State's relief work. In this situation, Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had convened an urgent meeting of the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) and had openly stated this to all. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing special measures in an effective manner needed at times of cyclone and floods, such as helping the displaced, relief centre, flood management, extending urgent relief measures, etc. Union Government should release funds well before the rains and rainy season. Even the experts warn that this delay in release of funds by the Union is dangerous and unfair. Every year, due to heavy rains and cyclones, the Coastal areas such as Chennai and Tuticorin are very much affected in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu government is facing financial crisis and financial burden due to non-release of funds that are due for Tamil Nadu. This is totally unacceptable on our part. Therefore, on behalf of Tamil Nadu, I urge upon the Union Government to provide the amount of Rs 826.5 Crore that is due for Tamil Nadu without any further delay. Can there be an assurance from the Union Government for release of this fund at the earliest. If not they should cite the reasons for the delay in a a candid manner. Long live Tamil. Let Tamil Nadu develop. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are two Ministers sitting here.

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर): महोदय, मेरा विषय खेल से संबंधित है। वर्तमान समय में इस देश के ग्रामीण अंचल के युवाओं को खेल विभाग से जोड़ने के लिए भारत सरकार ने इस देश की धरती पर कई योजनाएं लागू की हैं। यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री माननीय मोदी जी के 'फिट इंडिया' और 'खेलो इंडिया' अभियान से वर्तमान समय में इस देश के ग्रामीण अंचल के युवा भी खेल-कूद से जुड़ने का कार्य कर रहे हैं। शायद सांसद खेल स्पर्धा भी इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए वर्तमान समय में चलाई जा रही है।

मेरे कुशीनगर लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में कई युवा सीमित संसाधन होते हुए भी राज्य स्तर और राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक पहुंचकर कुशीनगर का नाम रोशन करने का कार्य कर रहे हैं। मेरे कुशीनगर लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र के विकास खंड खड्डा के ग्राम सभा सोहरौना में लगभग तीन एकड़ जमीन पर एक स्टेडियम बनाने के लिए जिला प्रशासन ने उसका प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश खेल विभाग के पास भेजा है। उस भूमि को युवा कल्याण विभाग के नाम से आरक्षित भी किया है। मुझे लगता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश खेल विभाग के द्वारा केन्द्रीय खेल मंत्रालय तक यह प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया होगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय खेल मंत्री जी से यह मांग करता हूं कि मेरे कुशीनगर लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र के युवाओं को खेल जगत में आगे बढ़ाने हेतु इस उपयुक्त भूमि को एक उच्च कोटि का ग्रामीण स्टेडियम निर्माण कराने की कृपा करें।

कुमारी सैलजा (सिरसा): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान हरियाणा राज्य विशेषकर सिरसा एवं उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों से जुड़े राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की अत्यंत खराब व खतरनाक स्थिति की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूं।

महोदय, जनता कर भी देती है और टोल टैक्स भी देती है, पर उसे न ही सुरक्षित सड़कें मिलती हैं और न ही सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। सड़कें जीवन जोड़ने का माध्यम होनी चाहिए, न कि जीवन छीनने का कारण। सरकार ने कहा है एवं बहुत बड़े-बड़े दावे किए गए हैं, लेकिन आज राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की जो हालत हो चुकी है, वह सबके सामने है।

महोदय, मेरे राज्य के अधिकांश राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, विशेषकर दिल्ली-हिसार राजमार्ग जगह-जगह गड्ढों और जलभराव से भरे हुए हैं। इंजीनियरिंग खामियों के कारण सड़क की सतह असमान है। हर वर्ष सैकड़ों सड़क दुर्घटनाएं इनके कारण हो रही हैं। हर जगह खासतौर से ओवर ब्रिजेज़ के साइड्स को देखें, तो वहां पर जंगली पेड़-पौधे इस कदर उग गए हैं कि बहुत शीघ्र ही इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की स्थिति बिल्कुल खराब हो जाएगी।

महोदय, मैं मांग करती हूं कि सभी हाइवेज़ की स्वतंत्र तकनीकी जांच करवाई जानी चाहिए। सभी हाइवेज़ गड्ढा मुक्त हों और समतल बनाए जाएं। सिरसा में बढ़ते ट्रैफिक का दबाव और प्रदूषण को देखते हुए दक्षिण बाईपास का निर्माण अति आवश्यक है। यह परियोजना वर्षों से प्रस्तावित है। उसके लिए न ही भूमि का अधिग्रहण हुआ है और न ही टेंडर प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई है। इसे प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

महोदय, पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान को जालंधर-सिरसा-नोहर-तारानगर हाईवे जोड़ता है। इसका निर्माण कार्य अधूरा है। यह वर्षों से पड़ा हुआ है। इसे भी प्राथमिकता दी जाए। मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा था कि 60 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर टोल नहीं लगाया जाएगा, लेकिन सब जगह इसका उल्लंघन हो रहा है। इसका कड़ाई से पालन होना चाहिए। हिसार के दोनों तरफ 37 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर टोल प्लाज़ा लग गए हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह भी मांग करूंगी कि टोल प्लाज़ाओं पर ग्रीन कॉरिडोर्स, स्ट्रीट लाइट्स, शौचालय और विश्राम स्थल जैसी नागरिक सुविधाएं तत्काल दुरुस्त की जाएं। पानी की निकासी हाईवेज़ के दोनों तरफ दिखाई तो जाती है, लेकिन आप सब जानते हैं और सारा हाउस जानता है कि उनमें किस तरह से भराव हो गया है, उनमें पौधे उग गए हैं और निकासी ठीक से नहीं हो रही है। मैंने अपनी 'दिशा' मीटिंग में भी इस बात को बार-बार उठाया है, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है।

महोदय, मैं आखिर में एक और बात कहना चाहूंगी कि नेशनल हाईवे अथॉरिटी द्वारा पहले यह बताया गया था कि एनएच-9 पर डींग, साहुवाला, ओढान, चोरमार और सावंत खेड़ा में

अंडरब्रिजेस बनाए जाएंगे। इस हेतु डीपीआर तैयार करने के आदेश दिए गए हैं, लेकिन मालूम पड़ा है कि डिंग कस्बे में जो अंडरब्रिज बनना था, वह काम शायद नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं मांग करूंगी कि वह भी किया जाए और सभी नेशनल हाईवेज़ की क्वॉलिटी पर ध्यान दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of this august House to a vast yet under-recognized opportunity of need to urgently strengthen India’s furniture manufacturing and export ecosystem.

Furniture is one of the fastest growing consumer sectors in the world and is expected to cross USD 800 billion globally. India has all ingredients to lead this industry – a skilled workforce, good timber resource, a rich craft tradition, and strong domestic and global demand. Yet our share in global furniture exports is just one per cent, far beyond much smaller economies like Vietnam and Malaysia. Even though we are one of the largest furniture producers in the world, India still imported almost half a billion dollars worth of furniture in 2023. This clearly shows gap in our manufacturing capacity, our product range, and our global competitiveness.

The challenges are well known. Nearly 85 per cent of furniture in the country is made by informal carpenters, which limits scaling up and standardization. High duties on engineered wood and fittings increase costs. We lack design centres, testing labs, and strong global branding. Our logistics, especially long distance from ports, make it harder for Indian exporters to compete. In this context, port-linked regions, like Kakinada with deep-draft facilities and land for integrated clusters, offer a major opportunity. Reducing logistics alone can significantly improve export competitiveness. This sector is

labour intensive, innovation driven, and capable of creating lakhs of skilled jobs, formalizing artisans, boosting exports, and supporting timber plantations. What we need now is a focused national strategy.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to consider the following: establishing mega furniture parks with common CNC facilities, seasoning yards, and port-linked logistic hubs; launching a PLI scheme for furniture manufacturing as recommended by NITI Aayog; reducing import duties on engineered wood fittings and adhesives; setting up national design and skill institute for furniture, technology and industrial prototyping; and creating a branding and export promotion mission to showcase Indian furniture globally. Through right interventions, our MSMEs can grow into global manufacturers and make India a strong and trusted player in international furniture value chain.

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया (उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और उनसे मांग करता हूं कि भारत में 668 पीएम श्री जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय हैं, जिनके टीचर्स को पेंशन का लाभ नहीं मिलता है। मैं नवोदय विद्यालय की टीचिंग कम्युनिटी के साथ हो रहे अन्याय की ओर ध्यान खींचने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। भारत देश में 668 नवोदय विद्यालय चल रहे हैं, जिनमें हजारों शिक्षक काम करते हैं। ये शिक्षक बिना किसी अवकाश के 24 घंटे कार्य कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2004 से पहले भर्ती हुए और वर्ष 2004 के बाद भर्ती हुए सभी शिक्षक पुरानी व नई पेंशन स्कीम से वंचित हैं। जबकि, भारत के सभी सरकारी विद्यालयों में कार्यरत टीचर्स को पेंशन का लाभ मिल रहा है। परंतु, वर्ष 2004 से पहले व बाद में भर्ती हुए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय के टीचर्स को किसी भी यूनिफाइड पेंशन स्कीम का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। सभापति महोदय, जेएनवी में वर्ष 2004 के पहले भर्ती हुए शिक्षकों को ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम का भी लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। आप

देखिए कि इनको छुट्टियां भी नहीं मिलती हैं और वीकली-ऑफ भी नहीं होता है। इससे एजुकेशन की क्वालिटी पर भी असर पड़ता है। अत: मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि वर्ष 2004 से पहले भर्ती हुए और वर्ष 2004 के बाद भर्ती हुए जेएनवी के सभी टीचर्स को तुरंत पेंशन स्कीम का लाभ दिया जाए। मेरी यह भी मांग है कि जेएनवी के स्टाफ व टीचर्स के काम के घंटे भी तय किए जाएं और हफ्ते की छुट्टियां पक्की की जाएं, जैसा कि दूसरे सरकारी टीचर्स पर लागू होता है।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

***SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR):** Hon Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. Thankyou for this opportunity. I have already raised brought this issue in this august House for the attention of Union Government. I once again raise this issue. In Vennaimalai of Karur District, people who are living in Inam (endowment) land with proper patta (the ownership right) should be protected from being vacated on the basis of a Court Order. Every week and on every Fridays, the people of this area have sleepless nights and lots of fear in mind because the houses and shops are sealed quoting Contempt of Court Order. These are not temple lands as viewed by the Courts. These are lands which were donated to those who offered service to God since the last century. Therefore this land belongs to them. The ownership rights have been properly registered in the names of these families. Patta or the document of ownership right has been acquired by the owners of this Inam land 30 years ago. They have even purchased this land by paying money in a legal manner. Registration has

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

also been done by the government after payment of required stamp duties by them. Property tax has been levied and property owners has the receipts of this payment. Banks also had given loans to buy these properties as they possessed Patta for several generations. How can they be considered as encroachers? In the name of temples and on the basis of court orders how fair it is to force them to vacate their houses? There are no answers for these simple questions. They claim that these people are engaged in commercial activities. Their shops are sealed by referring to Court orders as they run a small tea shop in front their homes. Can’t they have small restaurant in front of their homes? How can this be considered as a crime? Whether our people have constructed multi-storied buildings and having business in a large scale? They are having only residences. What will they do for their livelihood? How will they educate their children? How can they run their families? They have Patta in their names. If it is so, how can it be illegal to have small businesses? This issue doesn't only pertain to Vennaimalai, Pugzhali Malai, Venjamankudalur areas but it has a larger area. The same person has filed a case in the Court regarding 20 such temple lands in Karur district. If such a situation continues, Karur district which had name and fame during the Chera dynasty will completely disappear. Both the Union and State governments have to shoulder responsibility in protecting Karur district. Even if Tamil Nadu government issues Order for protection of such affected people in Karur, within 2 hours of issuance of such an Order, the Opposite parties approach the Courts and get those Orders them stayed. Eyes filled with tears and sorrows of our people are giving us so much pain. With

introduction of one particular bill, the State of Kashmir has been changed onto a Union Territory. Can't government find a solution to the affected people of Vennaimalai? This issue has further aggravated and as much as 13 lakh acres of temple land throughout Tamil Nadu is under threat. Several thousands of people have been facing unbearable sorrow and suffering. In consultation with State government, I urge that the Union government should bring a legislation to protect the houses and livelihood of people of Tamil Nadu particularly of Vennaimalai in Karur district. Thank you.

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी (सोनीपत) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान हरियाणा के महान लोक कवि, समाज सुधारक तथा सूर्य कवि पंडित लखमी चंद जी की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने अपनी रागनियों, किस्सों और लोक नाट्यों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण समाज को शिक्षित किया तथा हरियाणवी संस्कृति को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित किया। उनका योगदान राष्ट्र की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का अमूल्य अंग है।

उनके साहित्य, रागिनी और सांग पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अनुसंधान केन्द्र, संग्रहालय एवं सांस्कृतिक संस्थान स्थापित किया जाए। उनकी रचनाओं को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाए। अत: मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि हरियाणा के महान लोक कवि, समाज सुधारक तथा सूर्य कवि पंडित लखमीचंद जी को भारत का सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान भारत रत्न प्रदान किए जाने पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए। माननीय सभापति जी, यह सम्मान केवल एक व्यक्ति का नहीं, बल्कि भारतीय लोक संस्कृति, लोक भाषा और ग्रामीण रंगमंच की महान परंपरा का सम्मान होगा। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Prof. Sougata Ray. Sir, two-and-a-half minutes for you.

… (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak during the '*Zero Hour*' on the deprivation enforced by the Central Government on West Bengal.

The total due on 100-days work is Rs. 52,000 crore. The total dues to West Bengal is Rs. 2 lakh crore; 59 lakh workers are involved; Disaster Relief Fund due is Rs. 43,000 crore; Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana due is Rs. 60,100 crore; Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan due is Rs. 19,000 crore; and Jal Jeevan Mission due is Rs. 2,500 crore. These are examples of how the Centre is using dues to the State as a weapon to beat the State Government which is opposed to it. The Calcutta High Court, in a judgment, said that all these dues, especially in MGNREGA should be paid by 1st August, 2025. The Union Government has not kept the promise. It is delaying it, and the Finance Minister is making wrong statements in the Parliament in the matter. The appeal of the Centre went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has rejected the Union Government's appeal.

We immediately demand that the MGNREGA, which is stopped from 2022, be restored and the funds given. I strongly protest against the discriminatory attitude of the Central Government towards West Bengal, which is being protested by 59 lakh workers all together in the State.

Thank you.

श्री मनीश तिवारी (चंडीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। चंडीगढ़ के आसपास तीन शहर मोहाली, पंचकुला और न्यू चंडीगढ़ हैं। नवंबर, 2019 में मैंने Minister of Road Transport and Highways और Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs को एक खत लिखा था कि

इन चारों शहरों को आपस में जोड़ने की जरूरत है और एक मास रैपिड ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कि इस पूरे रीजन की इकोनॉमिक पोटेंशियल को पूरी तरह से जागरूक किया जा सके। मैंने यह प्रस्ताव दिया था कि अंबाला से लेकर कुराली तक और लांड्रा से लेकर पिंजौर तक एक मास रैपिड ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम बनाया जाए। सरकार ने उस पहल के ऊपर एक यूनिफाइड मेट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट अथॉरिटी का गठन किया, परंतु दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि वह जो यूनिफाइड मेट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट अथॉरिटी है, जब से उसका गठन हुआ है, तब से उसकी बैठक सिर्फ तीन बार ही हुई हैं। उन्होंने रेलवे टेक्निकल इकोनॉमिक अथॉरिटी (राइट्स) को यह कहा कि एक फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट दीजिए कि इन चारों शहरों के लिए एक मेट्रो बन सकती है या नहीं? राइट्स ने दो बार रिपोर्ट दी कि हां, इन चारों शहरों को जोड़ने के लिए मेट्रो आवश्यक है और मेट्रो बनाने की जरूरत है।

लेकिन उसके ऊपर आगे कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में उस प्रोजेक्ट की कॉस्ट धीरे-धीरे बढ़कर 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये से 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय, नागपुर में मेट्रो बन गई, कोच्ची में मेट्रो बन गई, बेंगलुरु में मेट्रो बन गई, हैदराबाद में मेट्रो बन गई और मुम्बई में भी मेट्रो बन गई। तमाम शहरों में मेट्रो बन गई है, लेकिन चंडीगढ़ में पिछले 10 साल से मेट्रो नहीं बनी है। मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से यह स्पेसिफिक मांग है कि सरकार को इसे स्ट्रेटेजिक कनेक्टिविटी प्रोजेक्ट के तहत एडॉप्ट करते हुए 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से देना चाहिए, जिससे यह सारा रीजन इंटीग्रेट हो सके और इसकी जो इकोनॉमिक पौटेंशियल है, उसे कैटेलाइज किया जा सके। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*__SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY (UDUPI CHIKMAGALUR):__ Hon'ble Chairpeson, Sir,

There are complaints that lakhs of farmers have not received their crop

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

insurance payments. On behalf all those farmers, I urge the central government in this regard. In my state of Karnataka, there has been an allegation that in Chikkamagalur district alone, there are 39,000 farmers were not received their crop insurance. Sir, in some places, there are complaint that the farmers were not received even the premium amount paid by them for the crop insurance. I urge the central government through you that there are complaints about the rain gauge installed in the rural areas are damaged. Farmers have been vocally expressing their annoyance that they must turn to consumer courts in order to receive the premium amount they have paid. Sir, a scenario has developed in which farmers from the Chikmagaluru, Tarikere, Mudigere, and Sringeri constituencies have taken to streets for protesting as there were ill-treated by the insurance companies and causing inordinate delay to make the payment of crop insurance. caus claiming they have been treated unfairly due to the delayed release of crop insurance. It is not only of Shivamogga and Uttara Kannada districts, but farmers from all over the state are agitating over the delay caused by the insurance companies in releasing the payment of crop insurance. Hence, I urge upon the hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture through you to sought a report from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Karnataka and also the Deputy Commissioners of all the 31 districts of the state to ensure that the complete sum of crop insurance is disbursed without further delay.

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण): सभापति महोदय, मैं आज एक अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर विषय पर निवेदन कर रहा हूं तथा मांग कर रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय, मुम्बई शहर के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि इतने छोटे शहर में कितनी आबादी

बढ़ी है। उस शहर में हजारों लोग झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं। वहां झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना निकाली और वर्ष 2022 तक सबको पक्के घर देने का वायदा किया। लेकिन ये जो झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां हैं, ये सरकारी जगहों पर हैं, खासकर केन्द्र सरकार की जमीन पर हैं। चाहे मुम्बई पोर्ट की जमीन हो, रेलवे की हो या बीआरसी की जमीन हो। मुम्बई पोर्ट की 944 हेक्टेयर की जमीन है और वहां हजारों झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां 50 साल से हैं। अगर वहां कुछ न कुछ डेवलपमेंट का प्रोजेक्ट आ जाता है तो उनको निष्कासित कर दिया जाता है। अगर वे निष्कासित होने पर कोर्ट में भी जाएं या कहीं भी जाएं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास कोई लैंड पॉलिसी नहीं है कि हम आपको घर दे दें या दूसरा पक्का घर दे दें। एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना है और दूसरी तरफ उनको निष्कासित कर रहे हैं। उनको दूसरा घर देने की कोई योजना नहीं है। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में राज्य सरकार की झुग्गी-झोपड़पट्टी पुनर्विकास योजना है। सरकारी जमीन पर जो झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां हैं या किसी और की जमीन पर हैं, उस योजना के अंतर्गत वहां विकसित करके उनको 300 स्क्वेयर फीट का पक्का घर मुफ्त में दिया जाता है। ये जो लोग वंचित हैं, जैसे ससून डॉक है, उस ससून डॉक में गोडाउन था, जहां बेचारे गरीब मछुआरे प्रॉन मछली का छिल्का निकालने का काम करते थे। वहां एक गोडाउन था और उन लोगों को वहां से निष्कासित कर दिया। उसे वैकेट कर दिया। उनका रोजगार भी गया और गोडाउन भी गया। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार का झगड़ा है। उन्होंने किराया नहीं दिया, ऐसा कहकर उनको निष्कासित कर दिया। परेल रेलवे स्टेशन के पास 25-30 झुग्गी-झोपड़ियां हैं। वहां कुछ डेवलपमेंट करना है, इसलिए उनको कह रहे हैं कि वहां से उनको निष्कासित करो। उनको घर कौन देगा?

इसके लिए मैं बार-बार केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता रहा हूं। जब तक केन्द्र सरकार की लैंड पॉलिसी नहीं बनेगी, तब तक उनको घर नहीं मिलेगा।

सभी वही उत्तर देते हैं। हम जबरदस्ती क्या करेंगे, जब हमारे पास कोई पॉलिसी ही नहीं है, जबकि राज्य में पॉलिसी है। अब यह कॉन्ट्रोवर्सी हो जाती है। जो बेचारे गरीब लोग हैं, मुंबई पोर्ट की जमीन पर हों, बीआरसी की जमीन पर हों, रेल की जमीन पर हों, इसके लिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से

आपके माध्यम से विनती करता हूं कि एक बार एक लैण्ड पॉलिसी तैयार कर लो, खासकर महाराष्ट्र में इसके लिए सरकार की एक अच्छी नीति बने, अच्छी योजना बने। वंदनीय हिंदू हृदय सम्राट शिवसेना प्रमुख बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी की इन झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों के पुनर्विकास की योजना, जहां उनको मुफ्त घर मिलते हैं, वह योजना लागू की जा सकती है। इस तरह की योजना बनाई जाए, ताकि झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों का पुनर्विकास हो सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज (सरगुजा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सरगुजा संभाग की एक गंभीर जन-आवश्यकता पर रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अम्बिकापुर-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस, ट्रेन संख्या 22407 दिल्ली के लिए सरगुजा अंचल की एकमात्र सीधी रेल सेवा है, जो वर्तमान में सप्ताह में केवल एक ही दिन संचालित होती है। सरगुजा, बलरामपुर, सूरजपुर और कोरिया जिलों के हजारों विद्यार्थी, मरीज, नौकरीपेशा लोग और व्यापारी नियमित रूप से दिल्ली की यात्रा करते हैं। सीमित संचालन के कारण उन्हें टिकट न मिलने, लंबी प्रतीक्षा सूची और मंहगे वैकल्पिक साधनों का सहारा लेने जैसी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। यह स्थिति इस उभरते हुए क्षेत्र की विकास आवश्यकताओं के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्रालय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि अम्बिकापुर-हजरत निजामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस, ट्रेन संख्या 22407 को सप्ताह में कम से कम दो दिन चलाया जाए, जिससे आम जनता को वास्तविक राहत मिल सके और क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी मजबूत हो सके। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय डॉ शताब्दी राय। मैडम, आप अपनी बात ढाई मिनट में रख सकती हैं।

*__SHRIMATI SATABDI ROY BANERJEE (BIRBHUM):__ Honorable Chairperson, Thank you Sir.

Today I am drawing the attention of this House to a very painful and

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

thought-provoking reality. MBBS-MD students who are pursuing medical education have to work for at least 36 hours. The unbearable work pressure put on them is beyond human limit. In most of the hospitals in the country, these young doctors have to work for 36 to 48 hours continuously without any rest. This is unpleasant to hear but, this is their professional reality. In other fields, the work limit of 8 to 12 hours is followed, so why inhuman rules for these doctors who are pursuing MBBS-MD? A common man cannot even drive a vehicle safely after staying awake for 24 hours, because the result is fatigue, restlessness, stress. On the other hand, the doctors who are in the medical field provide continuous medical services despite lack of sleep, mental pressure, physical fatigue. This is an injustice to their lives and safety. A tired doctor not only endangers himself but also the patients who come to him for medical treatment. When doctors get tired, the entire health system gets tired. When doctors collapse, the entire medical system collapses. Today, I request the House that we need to consider the lives, health, and safety of these young doctors seriously. The 36 to 48-hour shifts they are doing should be stopped immediately and they should be given an 8-hour shifts so that their work can be limited. This is my humble request to you that the injustice done to doctors should be stopped immediately. Thank you.

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं यह महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहा हूं, ताकि सदन और सरकार का ध्यान हमारे भारतीय सैनिकों के बहुत गंभीर, संवेदनशील और जरूरी मुद्दे पर दिलाया जा सके।

जो देश की रक्षा की ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ-साथ दिन-रात देश की सेवा करते हैं।

सभाापति महोदय, देश में भारतीय सैनिकों को ट्रेनिंग, ट्रासफर, ऑपरेशनल यूनिट्स में रिपोर्टिंग, इमरजेंसी ड्यूटी और छुट्टी के बाद समय पर डिप्लॉयमेंट पर पहुंचने के लिए काफी हद तक रेल यात्रा पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। हालांकि, असल में देखा जाय तो भारतीय सैनिकों के रेलवे टिकट्स समय पर कन्फर्म नहीं होते हैं। कई बार उनके टिकट्स वेटिंग लिस्ट में रह जाते हैं या यात्रा के आखिरी समय में कन्फर्म होते हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, यह मामला बहुत चिंताजनक है और देश की सेवा की ड्यूटी में रुकावट डालता है। अगर सैनिक समय पर यूनिट नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं, तो इसका असर नेशनल सिक्योरिटी, ऑपरेशनल रेडीनेस के साथ-साथ सैनिकों की मेंटल और फैमिली कडीशन पर भी पड़ता है। यह ठीक नहीं है कि देश के लिए अपनी जान जोखिम में डालने वाले सैनिकों को ऐसी बेसिक सुविधाओं के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़े।

सभापति महोदय, यह ज़रूरी है कि केंद्र सरकार और खासकर रेल मंत्रालय देश की रक्षा के लिए तैयार सैनिकों के इस मामले में तुरंत दखल दे। इसलिए मैं इस सदन के जरिए केंद्र सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय सैनिकों के लिए एक अलग और गारंटी वाला रेलवे रिज़र्वेशन कोटा लागू किया जाए। सैनिकों को ड्यूटी से जुड़ी यात्रा के लिए तुरंत कन्फर्म टिकट्स दिलाने के लिए एक अलग सिस्टम, फास्ट ट्रैक सिस्टम बनाया जाए। सभी बड़ी ट्रेनों में सैनिकों के लिए खास सीटें रिज़र्व करने के लिए पॉलिसी फैसला लिया जाए। रक्षा मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्रालय के बीच तालमेल बढ़ाकर सैनिकों की पहचान डिजिटली वेरिफिकेशन करके टिकट कन्फर्मेशन के प्रॉसेस को आसान बनाया जाए। इस बारे में साफ गाइडलाइन जारी किए जाने के लिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं।

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE): Sir, today I want to draw your attention to a very serious matter concerning strengthening the implementation of Article 21A, that is the Right to Education, especially for SC and ST children across the country, and particularly in Peddapalle. On paper, education is free and everybody’s Fundamental Right. But on the ground, in

many parts across our country including Peddapalle, this is far from reality. In my own district, I requested for a Navodaya Vidyalaya. But unfortunately, my neighbouring MP who was from the Opposition took the Navodaya Vidyalaya and implemented it in his area. I request the Government not to show such prejudice and grant us the rightful school that we require. We want a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Dharmapuri area. We need Eklavya Model Residential School, Kendriya Vidyalaya and Sainik School for Peddapalle and Mancherial districts. There are a lot of young students who want to study. Unfortunately, they have to walk for kilometres because my area is in a very interior part of the country. There are several schools which have no teachers. Unfortunately, the hostels are in a very terrible condition. I request the Government to grant us the required funds to improve the education space in our State, particularly to my constituency Peddapalle. Education is the biggest equalizer in our country. Dr. B.R. Ambedker changed his life through education and every SC and ST child in Peddapalle and in the country deserves the same chance. This is our fight; this is our responsibility; and this is our promise. Jai Hind.

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरे पास 100 से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों के नाम हैं। मैं आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बोलने का मौका देना चाहता हूं। इसलिए आप सभी एक मिनट में अपने विषय, अपनी मांग यहां रखें। अब मैं कल की सूची ले रहा हूं।

डॉ. भोला सिंह जी।

डॉ. भोला सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है। आयुष्यमान भारत कार्ड, आरोग्य मंदिर, नये मेडिकल कॉलेज, एम्स और

जन औषधि केन्द्र जैसी व्यवस्थाओं के द्वारा एक उल्लेखनीय सुविधा लोगों को मिली है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बुलन्दशहर, उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्र सरकार के डाक विभाग, सेना, रेलवे और एटॉमिक पावर प्लांट के बहुत सारे वर्तमान कर्मचारी, पूर्व कर्मचारी और उनके परिवार निवास करते हैं। अभी जनपद में कोई भी सीजीएचएस सेंटर नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से उनको मेरठ, गाजियाबाद और दिल्ली जाना पड़ता है। बुजुर्ग लोगों को जाने में असुविधा होती है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि देश के नागरिकों को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिले, हमारी सरकार इसी उद्देश्य से काम कर रही है। लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र में सीजीएचस सेंटर न होने के कारण बुजुर्ग लोगों का ठीक से इलाज नहीं हो पाता है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे क्षेत्र के नागरिकों को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं देने के लिए सीजीएचएस सेंटर की स्थापना करने के लिए निर्देशित करने का काम करें, यही मेरा अनुरोध है।

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Sir, Sabarimala is a sacred place, not just for Hindus; Sabarimala is a place for all secular people across the country. Every year, lakhs and lakhs of devotees come to Sabarimala for the very sacred darshan of Ayyappa. Lord Ayyappa has been a source of strength for many devotees.

Sir, unfortunately, in the last many years, a huge conspiracy has been happening, with the help of the State Government of Kerala, where a huge gold scam has been happening in the sacred temple of Sabarimala.

Sir, in Sabarimala, CPI(M) leaders, former MLA Padmakumar and Vasu have been arrested in the gold theft case, which was directed by the hon. High Court of Kerala. The hon. High Court had intervened and made a Special Investigation Team. This Special Investigation Team has come out with facts which were quite surprising, where the CPI(M) - led Government was in full

support of the gold theft case.

Sir, it is quite surprising - it raised a lot of concerns - why is the Bharatiya Janta Party mum in this particular case. We strongly believe that there is a nexus between the CPI(M) and the BJP in this particular case. Therefore, we demand a strong enquiry under the direction of the High Court. All the culprits should come under the bar. I urge upon the Government of India to bring all the culprits behind bar.

***SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA):** Sir, Hibi Eden has stated a very important issue here. Crores of Ayyappa devotees, from your state Andhra, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu visit Sabarimala every year. In 2019, there was an attack on the religious sentiments of the devotees, in the name of the entry of women to Sabarimala temple. At that time also state government took initiative for that. Now also, here, as Hibi Eden has pointed out, the devotees come to the sacred altar of Sannidhanam after relentless fasting for 41 days through difficult terrains. When they reach the altar they get just 30 seconds to worship the sacred idol and to get the blessings. Sir, From this sacred place, the dhwaja, golden door frames and all gold were replicated as bronze and was stolen. Sir, It is a large scale robbery. Its not just robbery, Sir, but it is an attack on belief. Sir, even now, many culprits are set free, many are behind the curtain, many are yet to appear. There is a feeling that the state government is protecting these people. The investigation is being done only because the Hon'ble High

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

Court has intervened in this matter. We would like to Salute the Hon’ble High Court. But the state government is trying to control the S.I.T, which was appointed by the Hon’ble High Court. So what I want to say is this. An agency monitored by Hon’ble Court should investigate the matter, all the real culprits should be identified, and action should be taken to recover all these gold with immediate effect. Action should be taken to protect the faith.

Thank you.

13.00 hrs

श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल (बांदा) : सभापति जी, सरकार की लचर पैरवी के चलते माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सितम्बर, 2025 को एक आदेश में पूरे भारत के लाखों शिक्षकों के सामने भारी संकट खड़ा कर दिया है, जिसमें यह स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि देश में कार्यरत सभी शिक्षकों को दो वर्ष के अंदर टीईटी परीक्षा पास करनी होगी, अन्यथा उन्हें अपनी नौकरी गंवानी पड़ेगी। मैं सरकार का ध्यान गंभीर तथ्य की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं कि लाखों शिक्षक ऐसे हैं जो बीस-पच्चीस साल सेवा कर चुके हैं और पूर्व में सरकार के सभी मानक पूर्ण करने के बाद ही शिक्षक बने थे। अब उन्हें भी टीईटी परीक्षा पास करने की बाध्यता थोप दी गई है, जो कि न्यायसंगत नहीं है।

सभापति जी, यह निर्णय वरिष्ठ शिक्षकों के लिए अव्यावहारिक और अमानवीय है तथा प्रशासनिक रूप से अनुपयुक्त है। ऐसे निर्णय से लाखों शिक्षक और उनका परिवार मुश्किल में आ गया है और बुंदेलखंड में कुछ शिक्षकों ने आत्महत्या तक कर ली है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से मांग करती हूं कि अध्यादेश लाकर वरिष्ठ शिक्षकों को टीईटी परीक्षा से छूट प्रदान करें।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान देश की करोड़ों कार्यरत महिलाओं से जुड़े बहुत महत्वपूर्ण परन्तु बड़े लम्बे समय से उपेक्षित विषय ‘मासिक धर्म अवकाश’ की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, मासिक धर्म कोई बीमारी नहीं, बल्कि एक जैविक प्रक्रिया है परन्तु इसके दौरान होने वाला तेज दर्द, कमजोरी और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जटिलताओं के बावजूद देश की करोड़ों महिला मजदूर, किसान की बेटियों, छात्राओं और दफ्तरों में कार्यरत कर्मचारी तथा असंगठित क्षेत्र की महिलाएं इस परिस्थिति में बिना किसी सुविधा के काम करने को मजबूर हैं। आज भी हमारे देश में मासिक धर्म अवकाश को लेकर कोई स्पष्ट राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं है। कुछ निजी संस्थाओं और दो-तीन राज्य पहल कर रहे हैं, परन्तु यह कदम राष्ट्रव्यापी रूप से लागू होना अभी बाकी है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि मासिक धर्म अवकाश पर राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार हो। असंगठित क्षेत्र की महिलाओं को भी इसमें शामिल किया जाए और स्कूल-कालेज की छात्राओं के लिए भी आवश्यक प्रावधान हो। इस विषय पर व्यापक सर्वे, चिकित्सा, अध्ययन और परामर्श प्रक्रिया शुरू की जाए। किसी भी आधुनिक लोकतंत्र में महिलाओं की गरिमा, स्वास्थ्य और समान अवसर को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता है। समय आ गया है कि भारत भी मासिक धर्म अवकाश को अधिकार के रूप में स्वीकार करे। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : सभापति जी, कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा यह विषय रखा गया है कि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिनांक 1 सितम्बर, 2025 को दिए गए निर्णय में कहा गया कि देश में सेवारत सभी शिक्षकों की सेवा और पदोन्नति में पात्र रहने के लिए टीईटी परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करना अनिवार्य है और टीईटी परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के लिए दो वर्ष का समय दिया गया है लेकिन जब मामला आरटीई एक्ट, 2009 दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2010 को लागू किया गया, उस समय एनसीटीई द्वारा स्पष्ट किया गया कि शिक्षकों को टीईटी परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के बाद ही अध्यापक बनाया जाएगा। जहां उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार टीईटी परीक्षा पास करने वाले 69 हजार शिक्षकों को अभी तक नौकरी नहीं दे पाई है, वहीं शिक्षा को बेहतर बनाए रखने के लिए देश के साथ-साथ उत्तर प्रदेश के लाखों अध्यापक जो अपने-अपने विषयों में होनहार शिक्षक हैं और बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दे रहे हैं, इस निर्णय से उनके परिवार पर आपदा आ गई है। हजारों अध्यापक बेटी की शादी, बच्चों की पढ़ाई और मकान के लोन से दबे हुए हैं। लाखों अध्यापकों की उम्र 50 से 55 वर्ष से ज्यादा हो गई है और वे कोई दूसरा काम

नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं और मेरी समाजवादी पार्टी मांग करती है कि शिक्षकों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए शिक्षकों के साथ मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए टीईटी परीक्षा की अनिवार्यता समाप्त करने की मांग करता हूं। साथ ही साथ टीईटी परीक्षा पास करने वाले 69 हजार शिक्षकों को उत्तर प्रदेश में जल्द से जल्द नौकरी दी जाए।

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे (लातूर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं लातूर संसदीय क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं। इस संदर्भ में एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं। लातूर से बोधन नई रेल लाइन का प्रस्ताव स्वतंत्रता के समय से प्रलंबित है। अभी तक इसका कार्य शुरू नहीं हो पाया है। इसके साथ ही लातूर से नांदेड़ और लातूर से कलबुरगी रेल लाइन्स भी प्रलंबित है। इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा होने से मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के लाखों नागरिकों को बेहतर परिवहन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होंगी तथा आर्थिक विकास होगा। इसके साथ-साथ कुर्दुवाडी से लातूर रोड का दोहरीकरण भी प्रलंबित है। यह भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। लातूर के लिए वंदे भारत, नॉर्थ इंडिया व साउथ इंडिया कनेक्टिविटी जल्द से जल्द डेवलप हो, यह मैं मांग करता हूं। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी इस ओर जल्द से जल्द ध्यान दें। धन्यवाद।

श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फर्रुखाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के लोकप्रिय सड़क एवं परिवहन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फर्रुखाबाद से गुजरने वाले नेशनल हाईवे 730सी पर स्थित गंगा नदी व रामगंगा नदी पर बने पुल बहुत पुराने व संकरे हैं। वे अब जर्जर भी हो चुके हैं। यह मार्ग अब नेशनल हाईवे हो गया है। यह एनएच दक्षिण भारत को उत्तर भारत से जोड़ता है। इसी मार्ग पर फतेहगढ़ के दो-दो आर्मी रेजीमेंट्स भी स्थित हैं, जहां से नेपाल व चीन बॉर्डर जाने हेतु आवागमन बना रहता है। गंगा तट पर अधिकतर मेला लगा रहता है, जिससे इन दोनों पुलों के संकरा होने के कारण सदैव जाम की स्थिति बनी रहती है।

माननीय सभापति : आप कृपया अपना विषय रखें।

श्री मुकेश राजपूत : सभापति महोदय, जर्जर होने के कारण इन दोनों पुलों पर आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। अंत: आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जनहित को ध्यान रखते

हुए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 730सी पर जनपद-फर्रुखाबाद में गंगा नदी व रामगंगा नदी पर बने दोनों पुलों का चौड़ीकरण कर नवनिर्माण हेतु डीपीआर बनाकर तत्काल नए पुलों का निर्माण कराया जाए। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल जी।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं। आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि देश के जो तमाम लाखों-करोड़ों श्रमिक हैं, उनके लिए भारत सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाया है। देश के जो तमाम लेबर कोड, लेबर लॉज़ थे, उन सभी को एक साथ यूनिफाइड करके चार कोड्स बनाए गए हैं। इसमें देश के सभी श्रमिक आते हैं, चाहे कुशल कामगार हों, अकुशल कामगार हों, संगठित हों, असंगठित हों।

आपके माध्यम से मैं एक गंभीर विषय उठाना चाहता हूं कि जो 24x7 सप्लाई चेन में रहते हैं। कोविड के दौरान जिस समय लोग घरों में अपने लोगों की जान की हिफाजत कर रहे थे, अपने दरवाजों की दहलीज से नहीं निकल रहे थे, उस समय भी माल गोदाम को खाली करने का काम, पूरे देश में खाद्यान्न को पहुंचाने का काम कर रहे थे। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से लेकर कन्याकुमारी-कश्मीर तक के ऐसे श्रमिकों को रेलवे अपना श्रमिक नहीं मानती है। कन्साइनर, जो उनसे लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग कराते हैं, उनका भी कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। इनह्यूमन कंडीशन्स में वे 24 घंटे काम करते हैं। उनको कोई मेडिकल सुविधा भी नहीं है, जबकि भारत सरकार ने 4 कानून बना दिए हैं। जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र में मथाड़ी बोर्ड बना हुआ है। इसी तरह से एफसीआई का बोर्ड बना हुआ है। अंत: मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जैसे भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए कॉरपोरेशन का गठन किया गया है और महाराष्ट्र ने मथाड़ी बोर्ड का किया है, उसी प्रकार से अखिल भारतीय रेलवे माल गोदाम श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए, उनके वर्किंग ऑवर्स के लिए, उनके मिनिमम वेजेज़ के लिए चार कोड्स के माध्यम से सरकार ने सुरक्षित करने का काम किया है, वे एक बोर्ड बनाने का काम करें, जिससे श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : श्री भजन लाल जाटव - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह - उपस्थित नहीं

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार - उपस्थित नहीं

***DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD (CUDDALORE):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Coal is operational in my Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency. There are several complaints about irregularities and corrupt practices in NLC. Even newspapers published several news items on such irregularities at NLC. English Newspapers and other newspapers published from Delhi also carried this news item. A private contractor was given an Order to construct Houses in Odisha under Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Scheme. After issuance of work Order on a particular price, they have once again ordered for rate revision and extension of time, as against the General Financial Rules, GFR. Extension of time was provided two times for sale of ashes and as a result huge loss was incurred. There are also media reports stating huge irregularities in handling of CSR funds as well. With proper evidence, this case has been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation, CBI.

Sir, I therefore urge upon the Union Government, through you, that it should immediately intervene, order an enquiry and punish the erring Officials. Rate revision, Extension of Time (EOT) are taking place as against the General Financial Rules, GFR. This is happening in integrated Resettlement

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

and Rehabilitation (R&R) Housing plan. Escalation of rate has taken place. There are several other issues and several corruption charges. So we have filed a complaint with CBI asking for enquiry. The Union Government has to therefore interfere in this issue carrying out enquiry and taking appropriate action against erring officials.

Thank you very much Sir.

श्री बलराम नाइक पोरिका (महबूबाबाद) : साहब, मैं आपके सामने एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाह रहा हूँ। तिरुपति बालाजी जो मंदिर है, उस मंदिर में हाथीराम बाबा जी का भी एक मठम् है। वह पहले वर्ष 1843 में तिरुपति एंडोमेंट में था। उसके बाद में वर्ष 1933 में उसको ट्रस्ट बना दिया यानी उसमें उनको हिस्सा नहीं मिला। ब्रिटिश के टाइम पर 600 एकड़ लैंड दी गई थी। आपको इसके बारे में ज्यादा पता है, क्योंकि आप वहां पर एस.पी. रह चुके हैं। आज उस मठम् को पूरा डिजॉल्व कर रहे हैं। यह मठम् बंजारों के वास्ते है। पूरे भारत में हमारे बंजारों की 20 करोड़ की पॉपुलेशन है। जब बंजारे दर्शन के लिए जाते हैं तो वहां पर उनके रहने की सुविधा होती है, उनके लिए अस्पताल आदि का इंतजाम था। हमारी पूरी लैंड, पूरे हाथीराम मठम् की लैंड को तिरुपति में बेच ले रहे हैं और वह मठम्, जो पहाड़ के ऊपर है, उस मठम् को भी डिजॉल्व कर रहे हैं। हमने तीन-चार महीने पहले जाकर माननीय चंद्रबाबू नायडू जी को पिटीशन भी दी। वहां के एस.पी. साहब को भी अपनी पिटीशन दी। इसके बावजूद भी उसे डिजॉल्व कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उसे रोका जाए। हमारी बंजारा कम्युनिटी का वह ट्रस्ट है। उस ट्रस्ट को या तो एंडोमेंट में मिलाइए, नहीं तो ट्रस्ट के वास्ते हमारे को कुछ प्लेस दें। हमारा कहना है कि उसे डिजॉल्व नहीं करें। यह बंजारा कम्युनिटी का हक है। जब हाथीराम बाबा जी बालाजी से पाचिकलु खेलते थे, तेलगु में पाचिकलु बोलते हैं।

महोदय, आपको भी उसकी पूरी जानकारी है। इस वास्ते आपके सामने यह मुद्दा मैं रखना चाह रहा हूँ। तुरन्त वहां के मुख्यमंत्री चंद्रबाबू नायडू जी को बोलकर हमारे बंजारों के रहने के लिए वहां रूम्स हैं, उनके लिए सहूलियत है, उसे डिजॉल्व नहीं करने दिया जाए। इस वास्ते इस विषय

पर तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए। साहब, नमस्कार और आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री जितेंद्र कुमार दोहरे (इटावा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इटावा लोक सभा क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा अवैध खनन हो रहा है। हमारे इटावा में ही नहीं हमारे जालौन के सांसद भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इनका लोक सभा क्षेत्र भी मेरे पास ही है और एटा का भी है। पूरे प्रदेश में इतना बड़ा अवैध खनन हो रहा है, जितना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। वहां की सभी सड़कें ओवरलोड होने की वजह से टूट गई हैं। मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इन खनन माफियाओं द्वारा ओवरलोड ट्रकों की निरंतर आवाजाही के कारण सड़कों की हालत दिन-प्रतिदिन बदतर होती जा रही है।

इतना ही नहीं हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के इटावा जिले में एक बहुत बड़ा सुमेर सिंह किला अतिथि गृह है। वहां के आस-पास बड़े-बड़े मिट्टी के पहाड़ थे, जिसकी वजह से वहां की सुंदरता दिखती थी। हमारे स्वर्गीय नेताजी मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार में वह सुमेर सिंह किला बनाया गया था, वहां आज मिट्टी के ढेर खोदकर वहां की सरकार ने वहां प्लॉट काट दिए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी मांग रखिए।

श्री जितेंद्र कुमार दोहरे : महोदय, आपसे मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसे भट्टा मालिक होते हैं, वे मिट्टी के लिए दो फीट की परमिशन लेते हैं और चार फीट, पांच फीट, छह फीट तक गहरा गड्डा खोदते हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े (जांजगीर-चांपा): सभापति महोदय, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र जांजगीर-चांपा में कई विद्युत उत्पादन कंपनियां बिजली उत्पादन का कार्य कर रही हैं। इन बिजली कंपनियों के सुचारू रूप से संचालित करने के लिए जो मानक तय किए गए थे, उन मानकों के विपरीत अवैध रूप से कार्य करने के कारण मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र का वातावरण काफी प्रदूषित हो रहा है। जिसके कारण वहां के स्थानीय लोगों, पालतू जानवरों और पक्षियों को गंभीर बीमारियां हो रही हैं। इन बिजली कंपनियों को कई बार अवगत कराने के बाद भी सुधार के लिए अब तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। अत: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूं कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र जांजगीर-चांपा में विद्युत उत्पादन कंपनियों द्वारा जो पर्यावरण प्रदूषित किया जा रहा है, उस पर जल्द से जल्द

समुचित कार्यवाही करने की मांग करती हूं।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद मैडम।

श्री जिया उर रहमान - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला - उपस्थित नहीं।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much Mr. Chairperson Sir.

Sir, I would like to draw the immediate attention of the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways regarding the construction of National Highway - 66 which is passing through my constituency.

On 5th December, 2025, in my constituency, near to Mylakkadu – Kottiyam section on National Highway-66 which is under construction, the road has totally collapsed causing huge damages. The reason for the accident is unscientific design, alignment and construction of the highway. It is not an isolated incident. A series of incidents has happened in Alappuzha, Thiruvananthapuram and the Malabar parts of the State also.

Last month, two people have died – one passenger and one worker. The accidents are happening in places where national highway and service roads are separated by huge retaining walls filled with soil. There are 30 to 40 feet height of earthen retaining walls at various places. This is a threat to the safety of the roads. All these works are done without conducting any scientific studies, without taking into consideration the topography, climatic conditions and the characteristics of the road. A series of similar accidents has established the fact that the elevated road with earthen retaining wall is not safe and that is to be

dropped.

Hence, I make to the hon. Minister and the Government the following two demands, while saying that at these places, elevated concrete highway pillars are required.

Number one is to conduct a high level investigation at the places of accidents and a scientific study regarding the safety of the elevated highway; and earthen retaining wall has to be done away with.

Second one is to construct concrete elevated highway on pillars in the place of earthen retaining walls which are having huge height.

This has to be taken into consideration with immediate concern and it is to be discussed and it is to be decided at the earliest so as to have a proper construction of the National Highway - 66.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA (DARRANG-UDALGURI): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

सर, जैसा कि हम सभी को मालूम है कि वर्ष 2020 में भारत सरकार, असम सरकार, 'एबीएसयू' और वहां के संगठनों के साथ बोडो एकॉर्ड किया गया था। उसमें दो बड़े विषय थे, जिनकी डिमांड्स भी हुई और एकॉर्ड में उनका उल्लेख भी किया गया।

बोडो एकॉर्ड, 2020 में सीरियल नं. 7 में एक बहुत बड़े एडुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट - इन्दिरा गाँधी नेशनल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी - का रीजनल कैम्पस मेरी कंस्टीट्युन्सी उदलगुरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भैरबकुंड में खोलना तय हुआ था। लेकिन, अभी तक इसके विषय में आगे नहीं बढ़ा गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूं कि इन्दिरा गाँधी नेशनल ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी का रीजनल कैम्पस भैरबकुंड में खोलने की कृपा करें।

दूसरा, एकॉर्ड में सीरियल नं. 9 में नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (एनआईटी) को भी उदलगुरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में खोलने की बात की गयी थी, जिसे अभी तक नहीं खोला गया है।

मैं भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्री से विनम्रतापूर्वक अनुरोध करता हूं कि वहां पर दोनों इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोलकर वहां की ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी को, ट्राइबल यूथ्स को उच्च शिक्षा में मौका दें।

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise a very urgent matter of public importance.

Sir, the farmers are facing acute shortage of urea and potash throughout the country, especially in Kerala. The rice bowl area of Kuttanad in my constituency is also facing serious problem due to the shortage of urea and potash. The Northeast monsoon is approaching Kerala. The State has over 25 lakh hectares of land under cultivation, and farmers who are cultivating various crops like paddy, coconut, areca nut, coco, rubber, cardamom, and pineapple are unable to carry out timely nutrient application due to this non-availability of the essential fertilizers.

Chairman Sir, farmers' organizations have warned of a drastic fall in yields, especially in pineapple cultivation, which requires 22,500 tons of urea and 15,000 tons of potash annually. The shortage has forced farmers to depend on expensive complex fertilizers, leading to higher cultivation cost, nutrient imbalance, and ecological damage. The Kerala Government has repeatedly requested the Central Government for timely supply which has been ignored. This will be severely affecting farmers' incomes and rural livelihoods. The agriculture experts have also cautioned that nitrogen, mainly sourced from urea, accounts for 44 per cent of the fertilizer consumption of the State, and any

disruption will have a direct and immediate impact on crop growth, productivity, and overall economic stability.

Given the gravity of the situation, and the widespread distress among the farming community, this House must take it up very urgently. Hon. Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers should make a statement in this House on this serious issue of the shortage of urea and potash in the country, particularly, in the State of Kerela.

Thank you.

***SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):** Thank you, Sir. I would like to raise the issues of cotton farmers of Andhra Pradesh. Farmers incurred huge losses due to Montha Toofan, which affected 1,08,000 acres. 1.25 lakh metric tonnes of cotton have either changed colour or got damaged. This damage was noticed mainly in Guntur, Krishna and Palnadu districts. Another problem is the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) which is under the Ministry of Textiles which procures cotton from farmers has introduced the new system of categorising cotton under L1, L2, L3. Farmers are transporting their cotton to the market yard but they are finding it difficult to sell their produce in slots given. I request the Minister through you to provide more slots to these farmers for selling their cotton. I got data from Nadikudi, Piduguralla and Narasaraopeta, where we have 4 jinning mills which can process 5,450 quintals of cotton. But now they are processing only 3,550 quintals of cotton. They are processing 35%

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

short of their capacity and this is due to the introduction of the quota system. I request the textile minister to increase the quota for farmers. I request the Minister to procure this cotton even at the lower prices and also to change the acceptable moisture percentage from 8, 9% to higher percentage and help farmers in disposing off their cotton produce.

* **HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You mentioned Palnadu, Guntur and Ongole districts, you should also mention Bapatla.

* **SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):** I apologise sir, Bapatla was part of erstwhile Guntur that's why I did not mention it. Bapatla is also affected.

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, अब मैं 9 दिसंबर के शून्य काल के विषयों को ले रहा हूं।

माननीय श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी जी।

श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी (धेन्कानल): सभापति महोदय, आज में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के यशस्वी मंत्री श्री नितिन जी से भी मिला हूं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 53 पर मठकरगोला नाम का स्थान है। कामख्या नगर के पास जिरिड़ामाली नाम का एक स्थान है। मैंने परजंग के बारिहापुर के लिए भी ओवरब्रिज के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

महोदय, ओडिशा में जो पिछली सरकार थी, उस सरकार की दूरदृष्टि के अभाव के कारण जब डीपीआर बन रहा था, तब कहां ओवरब्रिज बनेगा, कहा अण्डरपास बनेगा, इसमें कमियां रह गई थी। इसके कारण अभी हमें भुगतना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार का निवेदन आज भी हम आपके सामने करते हैं। ढेंकनाल नाम का एक शहर है, यह मेरा होम टाउन है। यह शहर ओडिशा के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 55 पर आता है। अभी कटक और संभलपुर का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के फोर लेन का काम

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

समाप्त होने जा रहा है। वहां जो मेन टाउन है, उसके दो-तीन ऐसे इम्पॉर्टेंट जंक्शन्स हैं, जहां अण्डरपास और ओवरब्रिज के लिए कोई भी डीपीआर नहीं बना है। मैं ढेंकनाल शहर के मइसियापाट, कन्ट्रानाली, अंबेडकर चौक, इन तीनों स्थान पर ओवरब्रिज का मांग कर रहा हूं।

महोदय, हमारे यहां एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 149 है। यह बंअरपाल चौक से शुरू होता है और पाललदड़ा तक जाता है। हम उस सड़क को फोर लेनिंग के लिए लगातार लगे हुए हैं। इसके लिए मैंने अनुरोध भी किया है। अभी भी मैं आपके सामने इस सड़क के फोर लेन करने की मांग करता हूं। उसी प्रकार नेशनल हाइवे 53 का बल्दर चौक से रेंगालिड़ी शहर तक विकास और उन्नति किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूं कि ये काम जरूर होंगे। आज मैंने माननीय सडक एवं परिवहन मंत्री जी से मिल कर भी बोला है। हमारी ये तीन-चार मांग हैं। इन पर जल्द से जल्द विचार किया जाए मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। नेशनल हाइवे 53 पर 25 किलोमीटर का एक ऐसा पोर्शन है, जिसमें एनटीपीसी भी है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद (संत कबीर नगर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं लोक सभा क्षेत्र संत कबीर नगर से आता हूँ। मेरे जनपद में निषाद, मल्लाह इत्यादि समुदाय के लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, जो नदियों के घाटों पर नाव चलाने का काम करते थे। आज वहां पुल बन गया है। इस समाज के सब लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। वे वहां मछली मारने का काम करते थे। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री अखिलेश यादव की सरकार ने वर्ष 2016-17 में इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा था, जो केन्द्र सरकार ने ठुकरा दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से सामाजिक मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे निषाद समुदाय, राजभर और प्रजापति जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा दिया जाए। उनको अनुसूचित जाति घोषित किया जाए। इनकी गरीबी को देखकर समाजवादी पार्टी के माननीय नेताजी स्वर्गीय श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव की सरकार में इन जातियों को बालू और मौरंग के पट्टे दिए गए थे, उस प्रकार फिर से इस चालू किया जाए। जय हिन्द, जय भारत, जय समाजवाद।

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): Sir, Aamalapuram, located in the Godavari delta, comprises several water-logged rural habitations, many of which are inhabited by fishfolk community whose mobility depends entirely upon limited network of rural roads and narrow single-lane bridges that are no longer adequate for present-day transportation and disaster-response requirements. These routes have particularly become critical during the frequent cyclones and floods that affect the delta. Evacuations, ambulance movement, and delivery of relief materials are often delayed because the existing bridges cannot support two-way traffic or large emergency vehicles.

I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to critical rural links where upgradation of the road stretches and replacement or strengthening of inadequate bridge structure is currently required. The first one is the Nilarevu Bridge and the second one is the road and bridge between G. Mulapolam and Pallamkuru villages. The third one is the road and bridge connecting Guttennadeevi and Gogillanka villages. The fourth one is the bund road of PIP bank in I. Polavaram. As these routes are vital for the safety and mobility of several habitations, I request the Government to consider these links for upgradation under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by strengthening and upgrading the existing rural road stretches and replacing or improving inadequate bridge structures.

*__SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE (THANE):__ The constitution of a 900 beded

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

civil hospital is in process in my constituency with the special efforts from hon. Deputy Chief Minister, Eknath Shinde. Let me tell that this hospital will be helping 6 muncipal corporations, Zilla Parishad, neibouring Raigad district & Palghar district too which is a tribal district. Usually critical surgeries did not take place due to unavailablity of specialist doctors, that is why I wanted to make a few demands in this regards. As we are constructing hospital, government should turn this hospital into PPP model medical college. Only after doing this doctors and medical facilities will be available there.

Hon. finance minister has declared in the Budget that there will be 4500 cancer, day care bed & 200 bedded new centres will be functional. Cancer doctors & Ancologists are not available at district level hospital. That is why my demand is, hub and sop model should be implemented for cancer patient bed. The hospitals like Tata Memorial will help such district through by video conference and PPP mode. I request the government to consider my points to ensure better medical facilities at this up coming hospital. Thank you.

DR. T. SUMATHY *ALIAS* THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Thank you very much, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, the world has rarely seen a great personality like Muthamilarignar Dr. Kalaignar, and I rise here to urge upon the Union Government to honour Dr. Kalaignar with the highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna.

Sir, Dr. Kalaignar is the champion of the Dravidian legacy, and he is a trailblazer for that principle. The policies he has set to uplift the downtrodden and

marginalized people, as a champion of all those causes, actually set the benchmark for others to emulate.

Sir, Einstein once said about Mahatma Gandhi that generations will come, but it is hard to believe that such a man ever walked on earth in flesh and blood. The same can be said about our dear Dr. Kalaignar. I will tell you the reason. From humble beginnings, from 1957 to 2016, for 60 years, he rose from a village in southern Tamil Nadu, in Thanjavur district, to the pedestal of Chief-Ministership with his great political and literary acumen. He has the unique distinction of winning all the Assembly elections he contested throughout his political career. His political acumen and literary excellence have made Dr. Kalaignar taller than his contemporaries.

Sir, what sets him apart from other political and social leaders is that he had chosen a radical democratic path and has led the self-respect movement for more than 15 years. His dialogues in plays, dramas, as well as in Tamil cinema, have liberated Tamil society from the dark evils of superstitions and caste dominance prevailing at that time. Every scheme or order he signed has become the moral code for politicians of generations to come. Dr. Kalaignar's sense of humor, wit, and presence of mind will be remembered in the human history forever. The empathy, compassion, and love shown by Dr. Kalaignar have made him the *numero uno* in politics. He had the best associations with all the Presidents and Prime Ministers of his era.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, please place your demand.

DR. T. SUMATHY *ALIAS* THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: Sir, more than

anything else, Dr. Kalaignar lived his whole life for the welfare of the people of this country, especially for the people of Tamil Nadu, and particularly for the poor and underprivileged individuals of this country. For his humongous contributions to Indian politics, literature, and society, I urge upon the Union Government to honour Dr. Kalaignar with the highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna.

Thank you very much.

***DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH (DHULE):** On 16th November 2025, a 4 year girl got raped and murderd. This heinous crime took place at village called Dungrale in Malegaon Taluka, Dhule district. The criminal named Vijay Khairnar has accepted the crime. People of Malegaon organised outcry marches against him. Government of Maharashtra appointed Ujjwal Nikam as lawyer. This incident should be investigated through in fastrack court and criminal should hang till death as early as possible to do justice to this 4 year old victim. The centre should also implement Shakti law which was passed by government of Maharashtra too.

Thank you.

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : सभापति महोदय, भारत माला परियोजना, ग्रीन कॉरिडोर और इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर हमारे इलाके के गया, औरंगाबाद और रोहतास जिले के ग्रामीण इलाकों से गुजरता है और बड़े पैमाने पर डिहरी, सासाराम और नवी नगर में किसानों की जमीन का अधिग्रहण हो रहा है। आज कहीं भी 2013 के कानून का अनुपालन नहीं हो रहा है।

हमारी मांग यह है कि जहां कहीं भी इन परियोजनाओं के तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण हो रहा है,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

वहां 2013 के कानून के तहत किसानों को मुआवजा मिले। उसका अनुपालन हो और सख्ती से अनुपालन हो।

इसका सख्ती से अनुपालन हो। दूसरी बात यह कि बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन के अधिग्रहण चल रहे हैं, तो कम-से-कम एक बार देश के स्तर पर खाद्य सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इसकी समीक्षा की जाए। देश में आबादी बढ़ रही है और खेती की जमीन घट रही है। इस दृष्टिकोण से भी सरकार को कभी-कभी समीक्षा करनी चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति: मुझे जो लिस्ट दी गयी है, उनमें से मैं नाम पढ़ रहा हूं और खास करके जिन लोगों की फ्लाइट्स हैं, जो एयरपोर्ट जाना चाह रहे हैं, उनका नाम आगे-पीछे होता रहता है, लेकिन नाम लिस्ट में होना चाहिए। मैं लिस्ट के हिसाब से नाम बुलाता हूं।

माननीय श्री विजय बघेल जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री गोवाल कागडा पाडवी जी।

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी (नन्दुरबार) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान केन्द्र सरकार की जल-जीवन मिशन की वास्तविकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जो केन्द्र सरकार की जल शक्ति मंत्रालय एवं पेय जल विभाग की एक प्रमुख योजना है। बार-बार केन्द्र सरकार जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त होना चाहती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो एनुअल एक्शन प्लान है, वह भले राज्य सरकार बनाती है, लेकिन उसे फाइनल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही करती है। तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप, दोष-सुधार, एमआईएस ट्रैकिंग, केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। साथ ही जमीनी प्रगति की निगरानी भी केन्द्र सरकार की है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या राष्ट्रीय ऑनलाइन डायस बोर्ड पोर्टल बनाया जाएगा, उसमें जियो टैग फोटे लगाये जायेंगे? क्या सभी ठेकेदारों की सूची दी जाएगी? किन्हें ब्लैकलिस्ट किया है, क्या उनके नाम भी दिए जायेंगे? जो ब्लैकलिस्ट किए गए हैं, उन पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है, कितनी राशि वसूली गयी है, क्या उसकी जानकारी दी जाएगी? साथ-ही-साथ जो भी ग्राम पंचायत में हैंडओवर किया गया है, क्या उनकी भी सूची और जियो टैग फोटो डाले जायेंगे? यह मैं केन्द्र सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं।

अंत में, मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब तक एक ऐसा पारदर्शी, वास्तविक समय में उद्यतन और जियो टैग राष्ट्रीय डैशबोर्ड नहीं बनाया जाता, तब तक यह महत्वपूर्ण योजना अपारदर्शिता एवं लापरवाही की जोखिम में बनी रहेगी और ग्रामीण भारत, विशेषकर आदिवासी क्षेत्र आज भी सुरक्षित पेयजल के लिए तरसते रहेंगे। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : श्री सौमित्र खान जी- उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री सेल्वाराज जी- उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री सुनील दत्तात्रेय जी- उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री कालिपद सरेन खेरवाल जी।

SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL (JHARGRAM): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue.

Sir, as we know, Santhals are the largest homogenous tribe in India. They mostly inhabit the States of West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam and Tripura. The Santhal and other Adivasi communities profess and practice their own religion. that is, Saridharam and Sarnadharam, since time immemorial.

Although the right to practise, profess and propagate our own religion is our fundamental right as per Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India, the Santhals and other Adivasi communities have not yet been allotted separate religion codes for Saridharam and Sarnadharam

I would like to mention here that the West Bengal Assembly has already introduced and approved a Bill as per a motion under Parliamentary Rule 185 for allotment of a separate religion code, Saridharam for the Santhal and Sarnadharam for other Adivasi communities, on 17th February, 2023

Therefore, in order to honour the religious sentiments of the Santhals and

other Adivasi communities, I humbly request the Government to arrange for separate religion codes for Saridharam and Sarnadharam. I also demand separate columns for Saridharam and Sarnadharam in the data collection form to be used in the forthcoming Census of India. Thank you, Sir.

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान प्रयागराज एयरपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। प्रयागराज एयरपोर्ट में उड़ानों की संख्या लगातार घटती जा रही है। जैसा कि पिछले कई सालों से लगभग चार सौ से ज्यादा उड़ानें साल भर में हुआ करती थीं, लेकिन नवंबर में केवल 287 उड़ानें ही हो पायीं। हम आपसे यह जरूर कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर किसी को कोलकाता जाना है तो प्रयागराज से सीधी उड़ान नहीं है। पुणे जाना चाहता है तो सीधी उड़ान नहीं है। देहरादून जाना चाहता है तो सीधी उड़ान नहीं है।

मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि अभी 3 जनवरी से माघ मेला भी शुरू होने वाला है। उसकी शुरूआत हो रही है। जैसा कि पिछले कुंभ में आप सभी लोगों ने देखा कि लगभग 67 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग प्रयागराज आए और उसमें हमारे एयरपोर्ट पर अच्छी सुविधा लोगों को मिली। इस बार भी करीब 15 से 20 करोड़ लोगों के आने की संभावना है, लेकिन अभी भी उड़ानों की संख्या बहुत कम होती जा रही है। हम आपके माध्यम से मांग करना चाहते हैं कि ज्यादातर प्रमुख शहरों में उड़ानें प्रारम्भ की जाएं, उड़ानों की संख्या बढ़ायी जाए। खासकर जो मुख्य शहर हैं, उनसे उसको जोड़ा जाए और माघ मेले को देखते हुए नाइट लैंडिंग या अन्य जो चार्टर प्लेन इत्यादि की सुविधाएं हैं, इस तरह की तमाम सुविधाएं वहां प्रदान की जाएं। उसके अलावा मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूं कि कृषि उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत प्रयागराज एयरपोर्ट की तरफ से एक प्रस्ताव कार्गो सेवा शुरू करने के लिए भेजा गया है। आपके माध्यम से हम यह भी मांग करते हैं कि उड़ानों की संख्या बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ कार्गो सेवा की भी वहां से शुरूआत होनी चाहिए जिससे प्रयागराज के लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके।

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र की

महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की तरफ माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 1940 से लोक सभा बिजनौर क्षेत्र की पुरकाजी विधान सभा के रोहानाकलां में ट्रेनों का संचालन होता आया है, लेकिन कोरोना काल के बाद वहां दिल्ली-अंबाला-साबरमती-ऋषिकेश और दिल्ली-हरिद्वार ट्रेनों का स्टॉपेज रोक दिया गया है। आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि यह स्टॉपेज दोबारा से सुचारू रूप से चलाया जाए।

मान्यवर, हमारी एक नई रेलवे लाइन पानीपत-दौराला मार्ग है, जिसको तितरवाड़ा, गंगेरू और बुढ़ाना से होते हुए नंगली तीर्थ को भी जोड़ा जाए, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। उसे आगे नंगली तीर्थ से बढ़ाते हुए हस्तिनापुर से विदुर कुटी तक उस रेलवे लाइन को ले जाया जाए। हमारे यहां बिजनौर जनपद में कोई भी ट्रेन दिन के समय दिल्ली आने के लिए नहीं है । नई ट्रेन का संचालन कोटद्वार-नई दिल्ली मार्ग पर किया जाना चाहिए । हमारे जो रेलवे फ्लाईओवर्स हैं, जिसमें बिजनौर-चांदपुर-गजरौला को जोड़ते हुए गांव बेहड़ी और ग्राम सरवठ की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान आकर्षित कर दें तो जनता को रेलवे की बेहतर व्यवस्था मिलने का काम होगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI (NANDYAL): Thank you, Speaker Sir. Speaker Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House an issue concerning safeguarding the livelihood of the porters, also called as *'coolies'*, who are working in the railway stations across the country.

Sir, with the introduction of lifts, escalators, and battery operated vehicles and also outsourcing trolley services, the porters' source of income has fallen and their earning has also declined. Also, their family has gone into severe financial crises. A similar crisis was addressed in 2008 by the Railway Board where a special policy was framed and these porters were placed within the Railways.

So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to introduce a comprehensive scheme for their protection, regularisation, and also to give social security to the vulnerable workforce in this era of modernisation. Thank you.

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं आपका ध्यान अमृतसर के नेशनल हाइवे के जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उनके ऊपर दिलाना चाहता हूं। आपके माध्यम से माननीय नितिन गडकरी जी से कहना चाहता हूं, यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने अच्छे प्रोजेक्ट अच्छे दिये हैं, अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन जमीन पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। हमारा एक छह लेन का फ्लाई ओवर है, किलोमीटर 417 के पास बाबा बकाला फ्लाई ओवर का काम बिलकुल रुका हुआ है । छह लेन फ्लाई ओवर 451 किलोमीटर बलां के पास कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। 462.160 किलोमीटर एनएच-3 पर काम बिलकुल रुका हुआ है। ये काम नहीं होने की वजह से बहुत ज्यादा ट्रैफिक जाम लगा रहता है। वहां के पीडी को हम बार-बार बोलते हैं कि आप ये सही काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनकी सर्विस लेन नहीं बन रही है, लेकिन, उनके कान पर कोई असर नहीं होता है। दाबुर्जी का ब्रिज और गोल्डन गेट के ऊपर जो ब्रिज है, मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस काम में बहुत करप्शन हुआ है। उस समय पीडी अब्दुल्ला जी थे। मैंने ब्रिज बनते-बनते ही कहा था कि ये ब्रिज गिर जाएंगे और आज वे ब्रिज गिरने की कगार पर हैं और इनकी किसी तरह से देख-रेख नहीं की जा रही है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से गडकरी जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो रुके हुए काम हैं, उन्हें शुरू कराइए । लोग परेशान हैं, ट्रैफिक जाम लगा रहता है और एक अच्छी कमेटी बनाकर उसकी एन्क्वॉयरी कराइए। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स में बहुत करप्शन हुआ है। करप्शन करने वाले लोगों को सजा दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, अभी मैं 8 दिसम्बर की लिस्ट ले रहा हूं।

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय । मैं आपके माध्यम से एक विषय भारत सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं। पिछले दिनों धान, बाजरा, मूंग की खरीद हुई थी। भारत सरकार का धान का एमएसपी 2389 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, बाजरे का 2775 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

था और मूंग का 2768 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से, विशेष तौर से कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा प्रदेश में टोटल 65,13,540 मीट्रिक टन धान की खरीद हुई थी। सरकार ने 10,1,250 किसानों से धान की प्रोक्योरमेंट की थी, लेकिन हरियाणा प्रदेश के किसानों के साथ इतना बड़ा जुल्म आजाद भारत में कभी नहीं हुआ। इतना बड़ा घोटाला, यानी धान का भाव 2389 रुपये था, दस लाख लोगों से खरीदा गया था, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक लाख किसानों को भी यदि एमएसपी मिली हो, 2000 से लेकर 2300 रुपये तक भी किसी को मिली हो, 400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से जो पैसा गया है, मैं उसकी जांच करवाने की मांग करता हूं। हरियाणा की जनता जांच करवाना चाहती है कि धान का पैसा किसकी जेब में गया है? किसानों के साथ लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये का धोखा हुआ है। कीमत पूरी नहीं दी गई, लेकिन आढ़तियों के माध्यम से 400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किसानों से वापस ले लिया गया। यह हजारों-करोड़ रुपये का घोटला है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

सर, यही हाल बाजरे का भी है। बाजारे का भाव 2775 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था। भारत सरकार ने कहा कि भावांतर भरपाई देंगे। … (व्यवधान) सर, एक मिनट दीजिए। यह किसान की बात है। एक नया पैसा भी भावांतर का नहीं दिया गया। इसी प्रकार मूंग के किसानों के साथ भी बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। कृषि मंत्री जी कहते थे कि हमने बाढ़ का मुआवजा दे दिया। फसल के मुआवजे का एक नया पैसा हरियाणा प्रदेश के बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाकों में किसानों को नहीं दिया गया। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आपने अपनी मांग रख दी है।

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय, अंत में, मैं एक बड़ी काम की बात करना चाहता हूं। हरियाणा में धान घोटाला बहुत भयंकर हुआ है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आपने अपनी बात रख दी है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा- उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलना चाहता हूं। देश के तमाम लोगों के संघर्षों के बाद अनुसूचित जाति और मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बाद पिछड़ी जाति का रिजर्वेशन लागू हुआ, लेकिन आज विभिन्न संस्थाओं के द्वारा, विशेषकर केंद्रीय शिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से उस आरक्षण को नॉट फाउंड सूटेबल करके इग्नोर किया जा रहा है और लोगों की भर्ती करने से रोका जा रहा है, जिसके कारण प्रोफेसर के पद पर केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में 64 पर्सेंट, एससी के 83 पर्सेंट, ओबीसी के 83 पर्सेंट और एसटी के 83 पर्सेंट पद रिक्त हैं। इसी तरह से एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर के क्रमशः 51 पर्सेंट, 65 पर्सेंट, 69 पर्सेंट पद रिक्त हैं। इस तरह से उनके साथ ज्यादती हो रही है।

महोदय, आप लोगों ने ही बड़े संघर्ष के बाद 100 पॉइंट रोस्टर बनाया था। आज विभिन्न संस्थानों के माध्यम से उस रोस्टर को लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ में केजीएमयू विश्वविद्यालय है। केजीएमयू ने 332 नॉन शैक्षणिक पदों पर भर्ती निकाली है। उन्होंने रोस्टर के हिसाब से भर्ती न करके मनमाने ढंग से रोस्टर लागू करने का काम किया है, जिसके कारण अनुसूचित जाति के 15 पद कम दिखाए गए हैं और ओबीसी के 11 पद कम दिखाए गए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से दो चीजों की मांग करता हूं कि एक तो रोस्टर को पूरी तरह से लागू किया जाए और जो भी रोस्टर का उल्लंघन करे, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन है कि नॉट फाउंड सूटेबल शब्द को हटाया जाए। अगर वह एलिजिबल है और यूजीसी के नॉर्म्स को पूरा करता है, तो नॉट फाउंड सूटेबल करके एससी, ओबीसी को भर्ती करने से रोका जा रहा है, इसको पूरी तरह से रोकने का काम किया जाए। यह मेरी आपके माध्यम से मांग है।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि डिजिटल अरेस्ट के माध्यम से एक गम्भीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है, जो खासकर बुजुर्गों की आर्थिक सुरक्षा को खत्म कर रहा है। इस समय हम डिजिटल अरेस्ट फ्रॉड में एक खतरनाक बढ़ोतरी देख रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत ही जटिल अपराध है, जहां अपराधी वीडियो कॉल के जरिये सीबीआई या पुलिस अधिकारियों का रूप धारण करते हैं। वे पीड़ितों को कई दिनों तक डिजिटल निगरानी में

रखते हैं और झूठी गिरफ्तारी की धमकी देकर उन्हें मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से मजबूर करके उनकी पूरी जिंदगी की जमापूंजी खत्म करवा देते हैं। हाल ही में एक घटना हुई, जिसमें एक पीड़ित ने अपनी पूरी जिंदगी की कमाई की लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की रकम खो दी। ये छोटी-मोटी चोरियां नहीं है। यह पूंजी एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान है, जो हमारे डिजिटल बैंकिंग सिस्टम की नाक के नीचे होता है। इसका मुख्य मुद्दा ट्रांसफर की स्पीड है। अब दबाव में आकर पीड़ित कुछ ही मिनटों में अपनी जिंदगी की कमाई की 80 से 90 प्रतिशत राशि सेविंग में ट्रांसफर कर सकता है। बैंकिंग सिस्टम इसे एक सही ट्रांजैक्शन के तौर पर प्रोसेस करता है, इसमें बदलाव होना चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी मांग रखिए।

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, सिंगापुर के बैंक अब ज्यादा जोखिम वाले बदलाव के लिए मनी लॉक फीचर, कूलिंग ऑफ पीरियड का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर अगर कोई ट्रांजैक्शन किसी एकाउंट के बैलेंस के 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा रकम ट्रांसफर करने की कोशिश करता है, तो फंड को 12 से 24 घंटे के कूलिंग-ऑफ पीरियड के लिए एक स्थायी एस्क्रो में भेज दिया जाता है। इसी से प्रेरणा लेकर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता है कि नागरिकों के जीवन भर की बचत को बचाने के लिए सेफ्टी होल्ड फीचर या एस्क्रो मैकेनिज्म के लिए एआई के रिवेन गाइडलाइंस को जल्द से जल्द जारी करें।

माननीय सभापति : श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी – उपस्थित नहीं।

डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड (बहराइच) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण जन स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े विषय की ओर सदन और माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सर्वप्रथम मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी तथा माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी हृदय से अभिनंदन करता हूं, जिनके दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में 'आयुष्मान भारत' और 'प्रधानमंत्री जन औषधि' योजना जैसी अनेकों ऐतिहासिक योजनाओं के माध्यम से देश के करोड़ों गरीब, वंचित और जरूरतमंद नागरिकों को सुलभ, सस्ती और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध हो रही हैं।

सभापति महोदय, हाल के वर्षों में अस्पताल अधिग्रहित संक्रमण अर्थात उपचार के दौरान अस्पताल में होने वाला संक्रमण, देश भर में मरीजों की सुरक्षा के लिए गम्भीर चुनौती के रूप में सामने आया है।

इन संक्रमणों से इलाज की अवधि बढ़ जाती है, आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ जाता है और कई बार मरीजों के जीवन पर संकट उत्पन्न हो जाता है।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जी अस्पताल अधिगृहीत संक्रमण के रोकथाम और नियंत्रण को राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता के रूप में लेते हुए एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय दिशा-निर्देश, फ्रेमवर्क के तहत, सभी सरकारी एवं निजी अस्पतालों में संक्रमण नियंत्रण मानकों के प्रभावी अनुपालन, समयबद्ध ऑडिट, क्षमता निर्माण एवं निगरानी तंत्र को और अधिक मजबूत करने की कृपा करें, जिससे आम मरीज सुरक्षित, स्वच्छ और भरा◌ेसेमंद वातावरण में उपचार प्राप्त कर सकें।

14.00 hrs

#SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH *ALIAS* PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR (OSMANABAD): Sir, I want to draw Hon. Finance Minister's attention towards issues related to the poor farmers and other citizens of my Constituency.

There are few Chitfunds named as, Pulse India Limited, Samruddha Jeevan, Sahara India Limited, India Pvt. Ltd., Guruprasad Pvt. Ltd. etc. People invested money in these Chitfunds Daily wage earning people, citizens who wish for better future invested here and not getting their money back. People are coming to us and requesting for getting their invested amount. I want to request through you to the Government that, please take necessary steps for getting their invested amount back.

English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

At the same time, I have also received same type of complaints against Dhyanradha Multi-State Credit Society and Maa Jijau Multi-State credit society. These finance companies are creating a lot of troubles in the lives of ordinary citizens who have invested their hard earned money for better future.

I request the Hon. Finance Minister to make a strict law for such Chitfund Companies and Credit Societies and also help the common people to redeem the invested money from such defaulter financial institutions.

Thank you.

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH): Sir, I rise to condemn the unconstitutional weaponization of impeachment that the DMK has sought to achieve by moving an impeachment Motion against Justice Swaminathan who passed an order in favour of lighting the Karthigai Deepam in Thiruparankundram. … (*Interruptions*)

This is an attack against the judiciary of the country. … (*Interruptions*) It is an attack on the impartiality of the judges. … (*Interruptions*) The DMK Government supported by the INDI Alliance and the Congress is trying to weaponize impeachment as a method to silence the judiciary. … (*Interruptions*) This not only shows their anti-Hindu sentiments, but it also displays their contempt for the independence of the judiciary. … (*Interruptions*)

Even earlier, during the Emergency, the Congress Party had superseded the appointment of the judges and had violated the sacrosanct principle of impartiality of judiciary. … (*Interruptions*) By moving this impeachment Motion against the Judge, who has passed a reasonable order, this is a further attack

on the independence of the judiciary. … (*Interruptions*)

We request that the impeachment Motion must be summarily dismissed, and the country should take note of this anti-Hindu and anti-judiciary stance of the DMK and the Congress Party. … (*Interruptions*)

Thank you, Sir. … (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, he has mentioned the name of my Party. … (*Interruptions*) Sir, please hear me. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu -- not present.

Shri Jugal Kishore -- not present.

Shri Balabhadra Majhi.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री बलभद्र माझी (नबरंगपुर) : महोदय, मै ओडिशा से आता हूं। यहां एनडीए सरकार के चलते और पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के आशीर्वाद से भुवनेश्वर में एम्स बना था। यहां डॉक्टर्स की 337 पोस्ट्स हैं, लेकिन काफी पोस्ट्स वैकेंट हैं। … (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will give you a chance to speak.

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री बलभद्र माझी : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भुवनेश्वर में एक ही एम्स है जो बहुत अच्छी सुविधाएं दे रहा है। ओडिशा के पड़ोसी राज्य वैस्ट बंगाल से काफी मरीज भुवनेश्वर एम्स में आ रहे हैं। हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है कि वहां से मरीज आ रहे हैं। बंगाल में इतनी सुविधाएं होने के बाद भी क्या कारण है कि इतने मरीज ओडिशा में आ रहे हैं? इसकी वजह से ओडिशा के मरीजों को सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पा रही हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल के मरीजों को यहां न आने दिया जाए क्योंकि इससे ओडिशा के मरीजों को सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पा रही हैं।

SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY (KOKRAJHAR): Sir, I will speak about Bodo Peace Accord 2020. Today my inner conscience is troubling with questions. Have accords with various groups of North East India, particularly the Sixth Schedule Councils, been helpful in solving problems? Problems still continuing. Recently, our UPPL's Party President Pramod Boro had also reflected that the peace Accords are not just an election manifesto, but a solemn covenant written with the blood of martyrs, underscoring the sacrifices made during decades of struggle in Bodoland.

The people of Bodoland are filled with anguish due to the unfulfilled promises of granting ST (Hills) status to Bodos living in Karbi Anglong and NC Hills districts of Assam (as per Clause 6.1 of the Bodo Peace Accord 2020) and the withdrawing of cases against Ranjan Daimary (as per Clause 9.4) who is still languishing in jail today.

In this regard, I demand that the Government should expeditiously provide additional powers to the Bodoland Territorial Region and other Autonomous District Councils under paragraph 3B of the Sixth Schedule by tabling and passing the Constitution (125th Amendment) Bill, 2019.

माननीय सभापति: श्री जी. लक्ष्मीनारायण जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री लुम्बाराम जी।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will listen to you once he completes.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI T. R. BAALU : ... * that is why we are walking out. … (*Interruptions*)

14.08 hrs

At this stage, Shri T. R. Baalu and some other hon. Members left the House.

श्री लुम्बा राम (जालौर): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और यशस्वी रेल मंत्री अश्वनी वैष्णव जी का बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्वरूपगंज और बाड़मेर से नई रेल सेवाएं दी हैं। दक्षिण भारत के प्रवासी भाइयों के लिए चैन्नई और पुणे से ट्रेनें शुरू की गई हैं, मैं इसके लिए भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

कोरोना काल से पूर्व जो जयपुर से अहमदाबाद 54805 और 54806 लोकल ट्रेन चलती थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे पुन: चालू किया जाए। रेलगाड़ी संख्या 19735-19736 का जयपुर से मारवाड़-अहमदाबाद तक विस्तार किया जाए। रेलगाड़ी संख्या 22421-22422 सालासर एक्सप्रेस और रेलगाड़ी संख्या 22483-22484 जोधपुर-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस कम यात्री भार के साथ चल रही हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन दोनों ट्रेनों का मर्जर करके गांधीधाम से दिल्ली वाया समदड़ी-भीलड़ी नई रेल सेवा का संचालन किया जाए ताकि जालौर जिले के मुख्यालय को दिल्ली और जयपुर से जोड़ा जा सके।

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने मावल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले रेलवे के नए मार्ग तलेगांव से उरुली की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र और उससे लगकर आने वाले क्षेत्र में रेल विभाग द्वारा तलेगांव से उरुली के लिए नये मार्ग के सर्वे का काम पूरा हो चुका है। इस मार्ग पर नए मार्ग के निर्माण के लिए नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया है। इसमें मावल, खेड़ और हवेली तहसील क्षेत्र के गांव आते हैं।

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

इसमें श्री क्षेत्र देहू नगर पंचायत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विट्ठलनगर, मालीनगर (झेंडेमाला, बोडकेवाड़ी, हगावने मला, कालोखे मला), संगुर्डी इंदौरी, मालवाड़ी तक और उससे आगे धानोरे, सोलू, मोई-चिबली के गांव के क्षेत्र की जमीनें आती हैं।

महोदय, इन गांवों की सैंकड़ों हेक्टेयर उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि पूर्व में ही अनेक सरकारी परियोजनाओं, जैसे संरक्षण विभाग, गेल इंडिया गैस पाइपलाइन, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन, रिंग रोड, एमआईडीसी तथा पुणे-नाशिक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के लिए अधिग्रहित की जा चुकी है। अब प्रस्तावित तलेगांव-दभाड़े से उरुली कंचन रेलवे लाइन को भी इसी क्षेत्र से गुजारने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

स्थानीय किसानों का इस रेलवे लाइन के लिए विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन उनका कहना है कि दोबारा सर्वे करके यह रेलवे मार्ग को चेंज किया जाए ताकि वहाँ के घर, स्कूल, मंदिर व खेती की जमीनें प्रभावित नहीं होंगी।

अत: मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इन गांवों की भावनाओं एवं परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस रेलवे लाइन के मार्ग में आवश्यक परिवर्तन किया जाए और वैकल्पिक मार्ग का तत्काल पुनर्विचार किया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी से आग्रह है कि आप सीधे रूप से अपनी-अपनी मांग रखें। इसके लिए आपको सिर्फ एक मिनट का समय दिया जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा रिक्वेस्ट है कि बिहार के बारे में चीनी मिलों, फैक्ट्रियों के लिए वायदा किया गया था। बनमनखी चीनी मिल एवं वहाँ बंद पड़ी फैक्ट्रियों और पूर्णियाँ, मधेपुर में जो दूध के उत्पादन की फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं, पूर्णियाँ में गन्ना-चीनी मिल, कटिहार में जूट मिला, डालमियानगर में दालचीनी मिल, दरभंगा में पेपर मिल हैं। पूर्णियाँ, सीमांचल एवं कोसी में मक्का और मखाना और दूध का जो उत्पादन है, मैंने कई बार ये सारी मांगें की हैं। वहाँ से लगातार

लोगों का पलायन हो रहा है। बिहार के लगभग 4 करोड़ लोगों का पलायन हुआ है। सरकार का वायदा था कि वह पलायन नहीं होने देगी। कहा गया था कि जितनी भी चीनी मिलों की बंद पड़ी फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं, उनको चालू किया जाएगा। पूर्णियाँ, मिथिला क्षेत्र, सीमांचल एवं कोसी में मखाना और मक्का पर आधारित दस-दस फैक्ट्रियाँ लगाने की बात की गई थी।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि पूर्णियाँ, अररिया, किशनगंज में चाय पत्ती की फैक्ट्रियाँ लगाई जाएं।

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम (अलीगढ़) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ उद्योग की नगरी है। वहाँ पर ताले का व्यापार है, डिफेंस कॉरिडोर है, राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप के नाम से यूनिवर्सिटी है। अलीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर वंदे भारत समेत अन्य ट्रेन्स रुकती हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर आज तक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉपेज नहीं दिया गया है। अगर अलीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉपेज दिया जाता है, तो कासगंज, बुलंदशहर, एटा, हाथरस आदि जिलों की जनता को इसका लाभ मिलेगा और व्यापारियों को भी इससे लाभ होगा। इसके साथ ही, सरकार को भी इससे राजस्व प्राप्त होगा।

अत: आपके माध्यम से, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ हावड़ा राजधानी का स्टॉपेज दिया जाए। मैं यह भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि उसके लिए टिकट दिल्ली से ही बने, लेकिन बोर्डिंग वहाँ से हो जाए। इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, इससे आने-जाने का समय बचेगा।

धन्यवाद।

*__DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN (DAVANAGERE):__ Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I wish to draw the urgent attention of the Central Government to the plight of Jowar growers farmers who are in great distress due to drastic fall in the jowar prices. I request the immediate intervention of the Central Government solve this

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

problems.

Sir, In this season, the state of Karnataka alone released 32 lakh metric tonnes of Jowar into the market. Even though the MSP for jowar is fixed at the rate of Rs. 2400 per quintal by the Union Government the farmers of Karnataka and of the several other states are forced to sell their produces below the prices of MSP.Due to irregularities in the procurement of Jowar through NAFED and other designated agencies, our farmers are compelled to turn to private traders. This has caused significant losses to the farmers.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to ensure that the effective implementation of MSP, increase the number of procurement Centers, impose the restriction on imports, increase Jowar purchases for the PDS and distilleries, and take all necessary steps to increase Ethanol blending to better utilization of excess production of Jowar and to stabilize its prices within the stipulated timeframe.

Hence I upon the Union government to give clarification in this regard without further delay. Thank you.

श्री यूसुफ पठान (बहरामपुर) : महोदय, हाथ से बुनाई की कला मुर्शिदाबाद की समृद्धि और सांस्कृतिक विरासत का एक अहम हिस्सा है। मुर्शिदाबाद में बुनाई की परंपरा 13वीं सदी से चली आ रही है। मुर्शिदाबाद के खास मौसम, मिट्टी और पारंपरिक सिल्क पालन का तरीका मुर्शिदाबाद सिल्क थान को एक खास पहचान हासिल करने में मदद करता है। इसकी बढ़िया बुनावट, हल्कापन और पहनने में सहजता की वजह से मुर्शिदाबाद सिल्क थान मलमल, जामदानी, बालूचरी, बूटीदार सिल्क साड़ियों की बुनाई के लिए पसंदीदा कपड़ा माना जाता है।

आज मर्शिदाबाद के बहरामपुर, डोमकल, खागराम, रानीनगर, रघुनाथगंज और जियागंज में

इस कपड़े की बुनाई में लगभग 99 उत्पादक संगठन शामिल हैं। मुर्शिदाबाद सिल्क थान इंडस्ट्री का सालाना कारोबार लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये है, जबकि कुल सालाना उत्पादन 8.5 करोड़ मीटर है। मुर्शिदाबाद सिल्क थान को जीआई टैग प्राप्त होने से इसकी असली पहचान बनाए रखने में मदद मिलेगी। इसके साथ ही साथ क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक विकास, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण और भारत की वस्त्र परंपराओं को दुनिया भर में पहचान भी मिलेगी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मुर्शिदाबाद सिल्क थान के लिए जीआई रजिस्ट्रेशन देने में तेजी लाने की अपील करता हूं।

माननीय सभापति : श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत जी।

श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत (कोरबा) : सभापति महोदय, रायपुर एयरपोर्ट स्वामी विवेकानंद पर वर्ष 2015 से खड़े यूनाइटेड एयरवेज, जो कि बांग्लादेश की एयरलाइन है और वह बंद हो गई है, मैं उस लावारिस विमान की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।

महोदय, यह मामला केवल एयरपोर्ट में जगह घेरने का नहीं है और न ही चार करोड़ रुपये के बकाए का है, बल्कि यह हवाई सुरक्षा का गंभीर विषय है। यह विमान खस्ता हालत में है और रनवे के बेहद करीब खड़ा हुआ है, जो यात्रियों और अन्य विमानों की सुरक्षा के लिए बेहद खतरनाक है। नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय इस समय इंडिगो एयरलाइन के संकट का सामना कर रहा है, जिससे पूरा देश भी जूझ रहा है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि मंत्रालय भारी दबाव में है और वह कुशलता से कार्य नहीं कर पा रहा है। रायपुर का मामला यही दर्शाता है कि सरकार पूरी तरह से एक्टिव होने की बजाय हादसे के होने का इंतजार कर रही है।

हम लोग पूरी दुनिया के साथ प्रतियोगिता करने की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि एक खराब पड़े विमान को हटाने की कागजी कार्रवाई करने में मंत्रालय को 10 साल लग गए हैं। मेरा नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देते हुए बिना किसी देरी के इस विमान को नीलाम करें, स्क्रैप करें या वहां से हटाने की प्रक्रिया को तत्काल पूरा करें।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान देश के एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर

आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र चंदौली के साथ पूर्वांचल, बिहार और भारत के तमाम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आने वाले विभिन्न छात्र-छात्राओं व कामगारों की कठिनाओं से संबंधित है। वहां के छात्र प्रतियोगी परीक्षाएं पास तो कर जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां की महंगी रिहायशी व्यवस्था और उनके रहने का कोई प्रबंध न होने के कारण वे छात्र वापस अपने घर चले जाते हैं। यह एक राष्ट्रीय हानि है। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह इस राष्ट्रीय नुकसान को होने से बचाए और इस समस्या पर ध्यान दे।

महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश से जो कामगार आते हैं, वे छोटी तनख्वाह पर बड़े-बड़े महानगरों, दिल्ली और मुंबई जैसे शहरों में काम करते हैं। उनकी तनख्वाह बहुत कम होती है, उनकी दो तिहाई तनख्वाह आवासीय जरूरतों पर खर्च हो जाती है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी मांग रखिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूं कि सभी महानगरों के लिए रेन्ट रेगुलेशन फ्रेमवर्क तैयार किया जाए। चार-चार या छः-छः महीनों का जो सिक्योरिटी डिपॉज़िट लेकर उन्हें प्रताड़ित किया जाता है, उसके लिए गाइडलाइन्स बनाई जाएं और अनिवार्य डिजिटल एग्रीमेंट की व्यवस्था की जाए। मैं पीजी में रहने वाले बच्चों की सुरक्षा और उनके संरक्षण के लिए जरूर ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ जी, आप अपनी मांग एक मिनट में रखिएगा।

***PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD (MUMBAI NORTH-CENTRAL):** Hon. Speaker, I want to talk about an important topic.

As you know, the Mumbai Municipal Corporation elections are going to be held in the next few days it was supposed to be held on November 6, 2025 but

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

has been postponed to November 20. There are about 1.25 crore people on the voters list and there are a lot of errors in that voter list. 7 days period given to check it, has been increased to 15 days.

Through you, I want to tell you that there are about 11,10,505 double voters in this voter list. Actually, the voter list should have been prepared and announced three months before the voting. But, the list was announced in October 2024, so the problem with these double voters name is that all of them had to give an affidavit on the day of voting. Due to this, a serious problem will be there because of long large queue and many people from 227 wards will gather there.

My only request is that the errors in the voter list should be corrected as soon as possible for the convenience of the people.

महोदय, मैं आखिरी लाइन यह बोलना चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां नौ साल से इलेक्शन नहीं हुए हैं, इसलिए हमारी बाउंड्रीज़ भी नहीं चेंज हुई हैं, लेकिन एक मतदारसंघ से दूसरे मतदारसंघ में जो 10,000 वोट्स शिफ्ट हुए हैं, उनके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। मेरी इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट है कि

माननीय सभापति : श्री राजेश वर्मा जी – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री बृजेश चौटा जी।

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Sir.

I wish to draw the attention of this House to the delays in settling medical bills under the Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), which has led to several private hospitals withdrawing from empanelment.

Sir, these delays are affecting the timely delivery of healthcare to veterans

and their families. Many of them rely exclusively on ECHS. Under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, our Government has always prioritised the welfare of faujis, both serving and veteran. Addressing this issue of ECHS, will further strengthen this commitment towards our veterans.

Sir, I would like to bring, particularly a challenging case of Coorg which is our neighbouring district. This district has also given Indian Armed Forces distinguished officers, like Field Marshal Cariappa and General Thimayya.

Sir, due to the absence of ECHS empanelled private hospitals in the region, elderly veterans are compelled to travel 100 kilometres to 150 kilometres through hilly terrain.

Sir, today, ECHS cater for more than one crore beneficiaries annually, providing specialised care. However, delayed reimbursements to private hospitals is making them increasingly reluctant to continue under this scheme. This is an operational gap that needs urgent attention as the healthcare needs of veterans increases with age.

Therefore, I request the hon. Defence Minister to consider instituting a time-bound mechanism for the same. This will restore the confidence among the hospitals and secure uninterrupted and well-deserved quality healthcare for our veterans.

Thank you.

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, भारत में गाय को गौमाता के रूप में जाना जाता है तथा यह राष्ट्रीय पहचान और गौरव का प्रतीक है। आज भारत में देशी नस्ल की जो गाय हैं, उनकी आबादी तेजी से घट रही है। वे तेज गति से विलुप्त होती जा रही हैं। देशी गाय की गरिमा,

सम्मान, सुरक्षा और संरक्षण को सुनिश्चित किए जाने की अति आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ ही गाय, बछड़ा, बछड़ी, बैल और सांड़ के वध पर प्रतिबंध, वध के लिए गाय के परिवहन और निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध, गाय की किसी अन्य तरीके से बिक्री, खरीद और निपटान पर प्रतिबंध, गाय के मांस को अपने कब्जे में रखने पर भी प्रतिबंध और शुद्ध देशी नस्ल की गायों को संरक्षण दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

गायों को राष्ट्रमाता या राज्यमाता का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए, जिसके लिए हमारे शंकराचार्य स्वामी अविमुक्तेश्वरानंद जी लगातार प्रयास और संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह अति-महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और देश के गौरव का प्रतीक है।

अत: हमारी सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार द्वारा समुचित ध्यान देते हुए गायों को राज्यमाता या राष्ट्रमाता का दर्जा दिया जाए।

आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार): सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान कटिहार सदर अस्पताल सहित जिले के अन्य स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में व्याप्त गंभीर अव्यवस्थाओं की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों के माध्यम से यह तथ्य उजागर हुआ है कि कटिहार सदर अस्पताल सहित जिले के अन्य स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में गंभीर अव्यवस्था और संसाधनों की कमी बनी हुई है। सदर अस्पताल में ड्यूटी-रोस्टर कई महीनों से रिवाइज़ नहीं किया गया है। वहां स्थानांतरित हो चुके डॉक्टरों के नाम अभी भी डिजिटल बोर्ड पर दर्ज हैं। इससे मरीजों को भ्रामक जानकारी मिलती है और उन्हें अनावश्यक परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

<u>14.26 hrs</u> (Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

सभापति महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टरों की भी कमी है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप सिर्फ अपनी मांग रखिए। What are your demands?

… (*Interruptions*)

श्री तारिक अनवर : सभापति महोदय, हमारी मांग यह है कि जिन आवश्यक चिकित्सकों और उपकरणों का अभाव है, उनकी पूर्ति की जाए। कई स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में शौचालय और पानी जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता अत्यंत चिंताजनक है।

सभापति महोदय, यह स्थिति जिले में जन-स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित कर रही है। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to raise a request on skill development infrastructure in my constituency of Bapatla. Hon. Sir, there are, after the NDA Government came to power, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, it has introduced several major schemes to impart skill, re-skill and up-skill training across the nation. These include the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan, the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme and our network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). However, despite these national efforts, Bapatla district and Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency faces a serious shortfall in skill development infrastructure, with only 38 apprenticeship establishments, only 20 ITIs, and only three PMKVY training providers, and not a single PMKK.

Through you, hon. Chairperson Sir, I would like to place my request that

the district has strong activity in agriculture, fisheries, textiles and services, tourism, mining, IT and all sectors that can be significantly strengthened through targeted skill interventions. With rapid technological changes in logistics, digital services, manufacturing and green energy, our young people must also be equipped with new-age skills that match emerging industry needs.

Sir, my request to the hon. Minister, through you, is to establish a Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in Bapatla, in my constituency to and establish Rural Self Employment Training Institutions (RSETIs) in my constituency Bapatla. Sir, my State, Andhra Pradesh only has 16, of which none established. There are 26 districts. We have to establish these in the State of Andhra Pradesh. My request, through you, Sir, is that in another 10 districts it should be established finally. The hon. Prime Minister has taken the programme of modernisation of a thousand ITIs. One more ITI may be added in my constituency. That is my request.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जो माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, हमारे पास उन सभी के नाम हैं। कृपया एक-एक मिनट में अपनी मांगें रखिए। उन मांगों की पृष्ठभूमि रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। इतना ही मेरा आप सबसे अनुरोध है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री राजेश वर्मा जी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। महोदय, राष्ट्रीय आंकड़े बताते हैं कि देश में बाढ़ से होने वाले नुकसान का 30-40 प्रतिशत नुकसान अकेले बिहार वहन करता है और देश की 22 प्रतिशत बाढ़ प्रभावित आबादी बिहार में रहती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का

और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का ध्यान अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र खगड़िया की तरफ आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं, जहां पर परबत्ता विधान सभा क्षेत्र में गंगा नदी के कटाव से भयावह स्थिति है और गोगरी आश्रम से मुरादपुर तक रिंग बांध के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। यदि अविलंब रिंग बांध का निर्माण स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया, तो एक बड़ी आबादी जो रिहायशी और कृषि की आबादी है वह प्रभावित होगी। अत: श्रीमान से निवेदन है कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय इस विषय को लेकर गंभीरता से मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र की तरफ अपना ध्यान आकृष्ट करे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्री एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी **-** उपस्थित नहीं।

माननीय सदस्य श्री रंजीत दत्ता जी।

SHRI RANJIT DUTTA (SONITPUR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Sir.

Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to an urgent and a long-pending issue of road connectivity in the northern part of the Dhekiajuli LAC under Dhekiajuli Block of Sonitpur District, Assam.

As per the OMMAS records, this entire region -- Chari Duar Forest Protected Area -- recorded as a single habitation with a population of over 45,000-50,000, remained unconnected for decades due to its previous status of a protected forest area.

Now, the protected status of several villages in this region has been de-notified, but thousands of Scheduled Tribe families are still deprived of the basic all-weather road access, which is essential for healthcare, education, livelihood, and emergency services.

Sir, I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to provide road connectivity to these villages under PMGSY, ensuring long-overdue development and dignity to these tribal communities.

Thank you.

डॉ. धर्मवीर गांधी (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे माननीय रेल मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र में एक ही बड़े रेलवे उपक्रम, जिसको डीजल कंपोनेंट वर्क्स कहते थे, फिर डीएलडब्लू कहते थे और अब पटियाला लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स कहते हैं, किसी समय वहां पर 15,000 लोग काम करते थे, परंतु आज वह संख्या घटकर सिर्फ 3700 रह गयी है। रेलवे कंसलटेशन कमेटी में मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी कि इसका भविष्य क्या होगा? मैं विनती करता हूं कि मैंने वहां जाकर स्टडी की है और पता चला है कि वहां पर वंदे भारत के इंजन बनाने की क्षमता है और रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास दो रिपोर्ट आ चुकी हैं जिसमें एक तो रोजगार देने और दूसरी इस संस्था को संभालने के लिए सिफारिश की गयी है। जितना बड़ा यह क्षेत्र है और जितना बड़ा इसका घेरा है, उसको उपयोग में लाने के लिए वहां वंदे भारत का निर्माण किया जाए, ताकि वहां एंसिलरी यूनिट खड़ी हो सकें, लोकल इंडस्ट्री को फायदा हो सके और इस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके। मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करता हूं कि कृपया इस मामले पर गौर किया जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से जनहित के बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश भर में बड़े चौड़े और लंबे हाइवेज़ बन रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है, लेकिन आप देख रहे होंगे कि जितनी तेजी से हाइवे बन रहे हैं, उतनी ही तेजी से एक्सीडेंट की घटनाएं बढ़ी हैं। प्रतिदिन मीडिया के माध्यम से पता चलता है कि देश भर में एक्सीडेंट से कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हो गयी है। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि जिन लोगों का एक्सीडेंट होता है, उससे पहले जब वे वाहन चलाते हैं, तो टोल टैक्स भी देते हैं और आरटीओ का टैक्स भी देते हैं। अगर दुर्घटना में उनकी मृत्यु होती है या घायल होते हैं, तो टोल टैक्स कंपनी उनके परिवारजनों को आर्थिक मुआवजा दे या सरकार इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाए। यही मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में गांवड़ी नदी के किनारे एक बेगू कस्बा है, वहां अंग्रेजों के समय बेगार और कर को लेकर एक बहुत बड़ा

किसान आंदोलन हुआ था। इस आंदोलन को लेकर वहां के किसानों ने बहुत लंबे समय तक संघर्ष किया है।

वहां रूपा जी और करपा जी नाम के दो ऐसे किसान थे, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों से लड़ाइयां लड़ीं। कर समाप्त हो और यह व्यवस्था ठीक से हो। उन्होंने रायता तथा गोविंदपुरा गांव में, जो ट्रेंच अंग्रेज था, उसे बुलाया और समझौते के लिए बातचीत की। जब किसानों ने उनकी बात नहीं मानी तो निहत्थे किसानों के ऊपर लाठीचार्ज कर दिया था।

सरकार ने इन 11 वर्षों में किसान हित में ऐतिहासिक निर्णय किए हैं। मेरी आपके माध्यम से मांग है कि रूपा जी और करपा जी करके जो दो किसान थे, उनके नाम से एक डाक टिकट जारी हो, ताकि उनकी जो शहादत है, उसको हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए चिरस्थायी रखा जा सके। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*__SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK):__ Hon. Chairperson, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the historic but incompletely implemented law, the Prohibition of Employment of Women as Manual Workers and its Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

This law not only prohibits it but also gives the affected persons the right to get rehabilitation along with skill training, alternative employment, interest-free loans, housing, health insurance, social security and education for their children.

However, a proper survey has not been done in many districts. Beneficiary registration is neglected, and the rehabilitation process remains on paper.

Therefore, the government needs to pay serious attention to this issue and treat it as a matter of human rights and justice. I demand that we must pay

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

attention to this.

Thank you.

KUMARI SUDHA R. (MAYILADUTHURAI): Hon. Chairperson Sir, thank you for this opportunity. Due to the recent Ditwah Cyclone, farmers and people have been severely affected in Tamil Nadu. Particularly, standing crops in more than 12000 hectares of cultivable have been affected in Kumbakonam, Papanasam, Thiruvidaimaruthur, Mayiladuthurai, Poompuhar, Seerkazhi and other places of Mayiladuthurai district in my Mayiladuthurai Parliamentary Constituency. These crops include paddy, sugarcane, banana and all other season crops. Ditwah cyclone has caused huge damage to all these types of crops resulting in server economic loss and burden for the farmers and people of this area. I have a demand to be fulfilled by the Union Government. As the State Government of Tamil Nadu is providing the necessary relief funds to the farmers besides carrying out all the necessary relief work, the Union Government, in a similar manner should provide an amount of Rs. 25000 crore as the first instalment from the National Disaster Relief Fund immediately. Cauvery delta region once used elephants for threshing of paddy instead of cows. That shows the huge amount of paddy cultivation and harvest in our region. In order to protect the farmers of our region, I urge that the necessary funds from NDRF should be released to Tamil Nadu Government at the earliest.

Thank you.

** English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल (फतेहपुर) : सभापति महोदय, महिलाओं को लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में 33 परसेंट आरक्षण देने के लिए, जो नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम भारतीय जनता पार्टी लाई थी, जिसको पूरे देश के सारे सांसदों ने अपना समर्थन दिया था, वर्ष 2023 में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा स्वीकृत होकर यह कानून बन गया। लेकिन अभी तक 33 परसेंट महिलाओं को लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण नहीं मिल रहा है।

मान्यवर, मेरी आपके माध्यम से मांग है कि तत्काल प्रभाव से, बिना परिसीमन के 33 परसेंट आरक्षण महिलाओं को लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती सुप्रिया सुले (बारामती) : सर, पिछले दो-तीन दिन से ईपीएस-95 का एक आंदोलन दिल्ली में हो रहा है। मेरी भारत सरकार से विनती है। जब मोदी जी की सरकार आई थी, आपको याद होगा कि वरिष्ठ नेता एवं हम सब के नेता श्री अरुण जेटली जी और पूना के बीजेपी के वरिष्ठ नेता प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी उनसे मिले थे तो उनको वायदा किया था कि अगर हमारी सरकार आएगी तो ईपीएस-95 का पूरा इम्प्लिमेंटशन करेंगे।

सर, यह पैसा इन लोगों का है, जो पेंशन के रूप में उन्होंने सरकार को दिया था। किसी के 200 रुपये, किसी के 500 रुपये और किसी के 1000 रुपये हैं। जब वह पैसा बचा रहे थे तो उनको कहा था, वह किसके लिए पैसा बचा रहे थे? जब वे रिटायर हों तो वे हक और स्वाभिमान से जिएं। मेरी सरकार से विनती है और मैं बहुत बार विनती कर चुकी हूं। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जी यह पैसा कहां है? क्या आपने इस पैसे को कहीं और खर्च कर दिया है, क्योंकि यह उनकी पेंशन का पैसा है और उस पर उनका अधिकार है।

यह जो अन्याय ईपीएस-95, जिन्होंने इस देश को इतने साल से मेहनत करके बनाया, तभी तो हम साथ खड़े हैं, उनका पेंशन का जो अधिकार है, वह उनको मिले। इसलिए ईपीएस-95, जो इस देश में कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक है, उनको इस सरकार ने वायदा किया था। उनको न्याय मिले। धन्यवाद।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वन, पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु

परिवर्तन मंत्री जी का ध्यान हनुमानगढ़ के टिब्बी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री के खिलाफ चल रहे आंदोलन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान के टिब्बी में प्रस्तावित इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री के खिलाफ चल रहा आंदोलन बिल्कुल जायज है। जिस धरती ने अनाज दिया, पानी दिया, जीवन दिया, उसी धरती पर एक ऐसी फैक्ट्री थोपने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जो पानी को जहर, हवा को धुंआ और मिट्टी को कैमिकल बना सकती है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि हनुमानगढ़ के टिब्बी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री के अपशिष्ट से मिट्टी और फसलों पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा। साथ ही भू-जल प्रदूषण का खतरा बढ़ेगा। इस क्षेत्र में पहले ही पानी की गंभीर समस्या है। ऐसे में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण की स्थिति और बिगड़ सकती है। साथ ही रासायनिक प्रक्रियाओं से निकलने वाले धुएं एवं गैसों से स्वास्थ्य जोखिम बढ़ सकते हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इतने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट पर लोगों की राय लिए बिना निर्णय लेना लोकतांत्रिक भावना के खिलाफ है।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी मांग बोलिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सभापति महोदय, मेरी डिमांड है कि कल पांच हजार किसान इकट्ठे हुए और पुलिस ने वहां लाठीचार्च किया। पचास किसान घायल हुए और कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक विधायक भी घायल हुए। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से भी आग्रह करना चाहूंगा, चूंकि मैं इंडिया एलायंस से आता हूं, इसलिए मेरी ड्यूटी है कि राजस्थान में जहां पर भी अत्याचार होगा, वहां पर मैं पहले बोलूंगा। कांग्रेस पार्टी भी इस मामले को सदन के अंदर उठाए।

सभापति महोदय, यह इतना बड़ा मामला है कि कलेक्टर, एसपी को एपीओ करना चाहिए। किसानों पर गोलियां चलीं और इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री के अंदर राजस्थान के हमारे किसी केंद्र के मंत्री का नाम भी आ रहा है।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए आप इस मामले को उठाएं। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आपका दल बड़ा है, इसलिए आप भी इस बारे में आगे आकर किसानों को न्याय दिलाएं। इस मामले को कांग्रेस पार्टी भी गंभीरता से उठाए, क्योंकि किसानों ने आपको वोट दिया है।

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर (अमरोहा) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपका धन्यवाद। आपके द्वारा कम समय दिए जाने के कारण मैं सीधे अपनी मांग ही रखता हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र अमरोहा के लगभग 125 गांवों में पानी की पाइपलाइन डालने के लिए जिन सड़कों को खोदा गया था, उन्हें अभी तक ठीक नहीं कराया गया। इससे ग्रामवासियों को आवागमन में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि सड़कों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक पुनः दुरुस्त कराने की कृपा करें, जिससे ग्रामीणों को किसी प्रकार की असुविधा न हो। वैसे तो यह काम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का है, लेकिन मैं अपने मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको कराएं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (LAKSHADWEEP): Thank you Chairperson Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak. I represent Lakshadweep which is a Scheduled Tribe area and which is socially and economically backward area. In Lakshadweep administration, there are many posts which are vacant, right from health, education, police, fisheries to general administration. Nearly 1000 plus posts are vacant in the Lakshadweep administration.

I request the Ministry of Home Affairs to take note of it. The Government of India should take note of it, the Lakshadweep administration should take note of it because in Lakshadweep, the basic occupation for the islanders is the Government employment. I do not know for what reason that has been denied.

Sir, the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 is also not being implemented in Lakshadweep. Throughout the country, as per the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, everyone is getting equal and fair pay but in Lakshadweep, that is not being implemented.

Through you, Sir, I request once again that the posts should be

immediately filled up and if those posts are not filled up, those posts will be lapsed. They should also get a fair and equal opportunity.

श्री रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, यह विषर्य वर्क्स ऑफ डिफेंस एक्ट 1903 के तहत 1976 में जारी अधिसूचना एसआरओ 150 से संबंधित है। इस पुरानी अधिसूचना के तहत जो सिग्नल-ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन के 500 गज के दायरे में इमारतों की ऊंचाई 15.24 मीटर तक सीमित कर दी गई है, इसका खामियाजा वहां के 200 से अधिक आवासीय सोसायटीज मोरागांव, मछुआरा कोलनियों को उठाना पड़ रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, यह मेरी मांग है कि यह नियम 50 साल पुराना है और आज तकनीकी रूप से अप्रासांगिक हो चुका है। वर्ष 1976 में सिग्नलिंग के लिए होरिजेनटल तरंगों का उपयोग होता था, लेकिन अब जब सैटेलाइट और वर्टिकल सिस्टम का युग है, जिसमें इमारतों की ऊंचाई कोई बाधा नहीं है। अत: सुरक्षा के नाम पर पुनर्विकास को रोकना तर्कसंगत नहीं है।

मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि हजारों लोगों की जीवन की रक्षा को प्राथमिकता देते हुए, आधुनिक तकनीक के मुद्दे पर एसआरओ 150 अधिसूचना की समीक्षा करें और इसे तत्काल वापस लेने का निर्देश दें, ताकि वहां सुरक्षित और नए आवास का निर्माण हो सके। मैं आपके माध्यम से जूहू क्षेत्र में डिफेंस एक्ट की संरचना, एसआरो 150 को वापस लेने और हजारों निवासियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए विनती करता हूं।

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. People of my constituency Tirunelveli are wholly depending upon agriculture. Last week, due to cyclonic storms and wind, more than 2.5 lakh banana trees were totally damaged in the area of Melaseval, Pranjeri, and Pattamadai. I personally visited those areas along with the farmers. More than 188 farmers are struggling because of this heavy damage.

I request the Union Government, through you, Sir, to issue adequate

compensation to the farmers and save their lives.

Thank you.

श्रीमती संध्या राय (भिण्ड) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के दोनों जिले भिण्ड और दतिया में छात्र-छात्राओं की संख्या लगभग 10 लाख के करीब है। क्षेत्र के लगनशील एवं मेहनती छात्र देश ही नहीं, बल्कि विदेशों में भी भारत का नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूं कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के दोनों जिलों में अत्याधुनिक तकनीकी सुविधाओं युक्त राष्ट्रीय लाइब्रेरी छात्रों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्थापित किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इससे लाखों छात्रों को उच्च स्तरीय परीक्षा की तैयारियों में सहयोग मिलेगा और एक ही स्थान पर सभी विषयों को पढ़ने में सुविधा मिलेगी।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूं कि दोनो जिलों में अतिशीघ्र राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी खोली जाए जिससे छात्रों को लाभ मिले। धन्यवाद।

*__SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG (ANANDPUR SAHIB):__ Thank you, Hon. Chairperson Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious subject which is deeply attached with our religious sentiments. The period of 10 days starting from 15th November is of great historical significance as four sahibzadas (sons) of Guru Gobind Singh ji were martyred and his mother also attained martyrdom. In the year 2022, the Hon. Prime Minister and his Government had taken a decision that the martyrdom day of the 7 and 9 years old sons, Baba Fateh Singh and Baba Zorawar Singh will be commemorated as

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Veer Baal Diwas. This is, in fact, a welcome step by the Government but as per our religious sentiments, beliefs and dignity, we don't consider these martyrs as Baal (children). Sir, I request the Central Government and Hon. Prime Minister that Baba Fateh Singh and Baba Zorawar Singh are not children for us. The are Babas (saints). Therefore, Veer Baal Diwas should be renamed as Sahibzada Shahadat Diwas (martyrdom day) and this message should reach the entire world. So, I request that keeping in view our religious sentiments and beliefs, the Hon. Prime Minister should rechristen the Veer Baal Diwas as Sahibzada Shahadat Diwas.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister. I am raising this issue fourth time in this House. Under my parliamentary constituency Jaynagar, there is a halt station named Makla between Sealdah and Canning Railway Line. Since its inauguration in the year 2021, people are getting the opportunity of availing very limited train services.

In the morning and evening, there is no train halt at Makla. Students of different schools and colleges, employees of different sectors, and vendors have to travel long to reach the next station to catch their train, which leads to an increase in their daily expenses.

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने क्षेत्र में पुनर्वासिन से ग्रसित लोगों का दर्द साझा करना चाहता हूं। चाहे यह गोसेपुर डैम की वजह से हो, फॉरेस्ट की नई स्कीम के कारण हो या फिर बाढ़ के कारण जमीन कटाव से हो। पिछले 40 साल से गोसेपुर डैम से

हमारे लोगों को तकलीफ हो रही है। चाहे करजखेड़ा गांव हो, कारदा गांव हो।

मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि आप वहां जाकर देखिए कि वहां पर लोग कैसे रह रहे हैं। उन लोगों का पूरा घर टूटा हुआ है, हल्की सी बारिश होती है तो सांप बिच्छू आने लगते हैं। आज उनको वहां रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, लाइट नहीं है। आज उनके पास नया प्लॉट नहीं है जिसके कारण घरकुल योजना का लाभ उनको नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि श्रीरामनगर गांव या कालीमाती गांव हैं, उनको 14 साल का वनवास हुआ है। उनकी तकलीफ कम की जाए, उनको जमीन दी जाए, वे सभी भूमिहीन किसान हैं। ट्राइबल है, एसटी समाज के लोग हैं, उनको जमीन दी जाए। मैं प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी से मांग करता हूं कि इनकी तकलीफ आप हर लीजिए। आप माननीय मुख्यमंत्री फड़णवीस जी को निर्देश दीजिए कि उनकी तकलीफ जल्द से जल्द खत्म कीजिए, नहीं तो मेरी विनती है कि आप मुख्यमंत्री बदल दीजिए।

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र मधुवन विधान सभा के देवारा अंचल के देवारा क्षेत्र की बड़ी पीड़ादायक और विभत्स स्थिति के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री अखिलेश जी के आशीर्वाद से मोहन सेतु का निर्माण हुआ था, जो देवरिया से हमारे क्षेत्र को जोड़ता है। यह 1.2 किलोमीटर का पुल था, जिसे 2019 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद बंद कर दिया गया। 1.2 किलोमीटर का पुल निर्माण न होने की वजह से 40 किलोमीटर तक लोगों को घूम कर जाना पड़ता है और हर साल बाढ़ की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है।

वर्ष 2020 में मैं जहां खड़ा होकर राहत सामग्री दे रहा था, वे सारे गांव जलमग्न हो गए हैं। कितने लोग मर चुके हैं। विनटोलिया, हाटा, जलहवा दाड़ी, कुडिय दाड़ी, धरमपुर और तकुलव सहित लगभग 70 पुरवे विलीन हो चुके हैं। मेरी आपसे मांग है कि उस पुल का यथाशीघ्र निर्माण कराया जाए और इतने सालों में जिनका जानमाल का नुकसान हुआ है, उनको समुचित मुआवजा दिया जाए। उस इलाके में प्रधानमंत्री सड़क दी गई थी, उसको पूरा किया जाए।

*[*] **SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN (NANDED):** Hon. Chairperson, currently, soybean and cotton are being procured on a large scale in Marathwada region in Maharashtra and also in my Nanded district by NAFED and CCI. NAFED has decided to reduce the limit on soybeans from 5% to 3%.

This year, there has been heavy rainfall here and farmers have suffered huge losses. At the same time, private traders are reducing the price to Rs 4300 when the price was around Rs 4700. CCI is requesting cotton farmers to stop purchasing cotton at the center and register their cotton at Satbara.

I request you to cancel the conditions of CCI and NAFED and make it easier for farmers to purchase.

Thank you.

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उज्जैन सांदीपनि जी की नगरी है और यहां भगवान कृष्ण जी ने भी शिक्षा का अध्ययन किया है। हमारी मांग है कि हमारे यहां सैनिक स्कूल की बहुत आवश्यकता है। कृपया उज्जैन में सैनिक स्कूल खोला जाए तो आपकी बहुत कृपा होगी।

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Sir, the primary amoebic disease popularly known as the brain eating amoeba has spread all over Kerala at an alarming rate. What was once considered a rare disease globally has now turned into a nightmare for families in Kerala. In the last few months alone, we have seen over 60 confirmed cases and nearly 20 tragic deaths, mostly children and teenagers. The fatality rate is over 90 per cent.

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[*] English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Sir, scientific reports indicate that climate change is warming our freshwater bodies, turning them into breeding grounds for this lethal amoeba. This is no longer just a State subject, it is a climate-driven biological disaster. While the State Government is doing its best with a 'One Health' approach, we desperately need the Centre's support.

I demand the Union Health Ministry to dispatch a Central Expert Team from NCDC immediately to study why Kerala has become a hotspot for this communicable disease, ensure the supply of life-saving drugs, and direct the ICMR to initiate urgent research to conduct a study.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, it is a universally acknowledged fact that libraries serve as vital public spaces for learning and knowledge sharing. In the present digital age, it is imperative to ensure that such knowledge resources are easily accessible to all.

With this vision, the State Government of Odisha has initiated plans to establish digital libraries in every district thereby democratising access to learning and bridging educational gaps. For the successful implementation of this transformative initiative, I urge upon the Union Government to extend its support by making adequate financial provisions. Such an assistance will not only strengthen the infrastructure of public learning but also empower citizens with the tools of knowledge which is essential for national progress.

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) : सभापति जी, शिमला हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी है और एक प्रसिद्ध पर्यटक स्थल है। यहां वर्ष भर पर्यटक आते हैं। यहां एक छोटा एयरपोर्ट है, जहां एटीआर-42 छोटे हवाई जहाज की उड़ान चलती है। पिछले नवम्बर माह से यह उड़ान बंद है और इसका

कारण मालूम नहीं है। मेरा केंद्रीय उड्डयन मंत्री जी निवेदन है कि इस फ्लाइट को सुचारु रूप से चलाया जाए, ताकि पर्यटकों को जो परेशानी हो रही है, उसका समाधान निकल सके।

श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तानी जेल में बंद हमारे भारतीय मछुआरों की गंभीर स्थिति की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जानकारी के अनुसार अभी भी 209 भारतीय मछुआरे पाकिस्तान की जेल में कैद हैं। इनमें से 134 मछुआरे गुजरात के हैं और 34 मछुआरे मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दमन और दीव के हैं जो वर्षों से पाकिस्तान की जेल में पीड़ा झेल रहे हैं। हमारे मछुआरे मछली पकड़ते समय पकड़े गए थे। पाकिस्तान में कैद मछुआरों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है। इनमें से कई मछुआरे गंभीर बीमारी से जूझ रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान की जेल में बंद मछुआरों में से बहुत से मछुआरों की जेल की सजा भी पूरी हो चुकी है। इस विषय पर हमने करीब एक साल पहले मुद्दा उठाया था और हमें आश्वासन दिया गया था, लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं इस विषय पर भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इन सभी मछुआरों की शीघ्र रिहाई सुनिश्चित की जाए और उनकी स्वदेश वापसी सुनिश्चित की जाए तथा भविष्य में ऐसी अनुचित गिरफ्तारी को रोकने के लिए समुद्री सीमा की स्पष्ट पहचान जीपीएस उपकरणों के अनिवार्य उपयोग, तटरक्षक बल की सतत निगरानी जैसे ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं। भारतीय मछुआरों के प्रति सरकार की जवाबदेही बनती है और मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जल्द से जल्द इस विषय पर कार्यवाही की जाए।

15.00 hrs

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार की न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य, एमएसपी जो एक महत्वपूर्ण कृषि नीति है, जो किसानों का समर्थन करती है, देश में खाद्य आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करती है। देश में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा बढ़ाई गई एमएसपी का लाभ किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से मिल रहा है, लेकिन वर्तमान में बिचौलियों द्वारा मक्के की कीमतों में हुई गिरावट का फायदा उठाया जा रहा है। किसान का मक्का बाजार में 1 हजार से 1200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है, जिससे किसानों की लागत भी नहीं निकल रही है। अंत: मक्का के न्यूनतम मूल्य पर खरीदी अत्यंत

आवश्यक है। यह सरकार किसानों की मेहनत को निश्चित तौर पर उचित दाम दिलाते हुए आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करेगी और किसानों की आय स्थिर रखने में मदद करेगी, जिससे भविष्य में मक्का और अधिक उगाने में मदद मिल सके।

महोदय, इसके अलावा आदरणीय मोदी जी ने 'श्री-अन्न' की योजना बनाई है, उसके लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। सरकार एमएसपी पर खरीदे मक्के का उपयोग, खाद्य आपूर्ति के साथ एथेनॉल उत्पादन जैसे उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए कर सकती है। शुगर मिलों में गन्ना किसानों से की जा रही अतिरिक्त कटौती को बंद किया जाए और भुगतान की समय-सीमा तय की जाए। मैं मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं, जिसने सोयाबीन पर भाव अंतर कर दिया और साथ ही मैं मूंग की खरीदी में केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकार, दोनों को धन्यवाद देता हूं। साथ ही धान पर 4 हजार रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर देने के लिए मैं माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। चना और गेहूं की सुनिश्चित खरीदी भविष्य में एमएसपी पर की जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM (SIVAGANGA): Hon. Chairperson Sir, on November 30th, there was a head on collision between two State Transport Corporation buses at a place called Nachiapuram, which is in my constituency, Sivaganga. About 12 people died, including both the drivers, and forty people were injured. One of them was a young engineering student named Diana, who belonged to Economically Weaker Section.

Sir, this is not a rare occurrence. In India, we have more than 1,72,000 deaths in road accidents annually. In fact, this statistics is from 2023. We do not have the current day statistics. This means that about 461 people in India die every day in road accidents, which is akin to almost having two air crashes every day. When one air crash occurred, there was such a big news. But there are two air crashes happening on our roads every day. There are many reasons why

these accidents happen, such as head on collisions, over-speeding, non-compliance with the rules, and poor infrastructure. One of the main reasons is the skill deficit of drivers.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to strengthen the norms under which licenses are issued. More tests must be conducted, and this liberal approach to granting licenses should stop. We need to implement eye tests, reflex tests, and also assess whether there is any kind of substance abuse among these drivers. We must strengthen these protocols. Our country cannot afford to have more than two lakh deaths annually in road accidents. Thank you very much.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (काजीरंगा) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र व असम में भी देखा है कि कैंसर और किडनी की बीमारी बढ़ रही है। इसके लिए असम सरकार ने बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था की है। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने 19 कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट्स स्थापित किए हैं, जिनमें लोगों के बीमार होने के बाद उनके ट्रीटमेंट की व्यवस्था है। हम एमपी फंड व चीफ मिनिस्टर फंड से जो एड देते हैं, वहां हमने देखा है कि 150 में से करीब 50 मरीज कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं। मैंने वहां देखा कि तंबाकू इस्तेमाल करने वाले भी कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं और नहीं इस्तेमाल करने वाले भी कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं। मेरे हिसाब से सब्जियों, पानी व चावल में कॉंटैमिनेटेड कैमिकल पार्टिकल्स मिलाए जा रहे हैं। अत: मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेल्थ एंड फैमिली वेलफेयर द्वारा इसकी पूरी जांच की जाए तथा वेजीटेबल्स, कैमिकल कम्पोनेंट्स का टेस्ट किया जाए व उसकी रिपोर्ट लेकर इनको बैन किए जाने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

माननीय सभापति : श्री राजकुमार रोत - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक।

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ़्फ़रनगर) : महोदय, धन्यवाद । महोदय मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र

मुजफ़्फ़रनगर दिल्ली एनसीआर के अंतर्गत आता है। वहां से हजारों लोग रोजाना दिल्ली कारोबार के लिए आते हैं। उनकी रोजी-रोटी का मामला है। कोरोना काल में कोरोना का बहाना लेकर जिन ट्रेन्स का स्टॉपेज दौराला, सकौती, खतौली, रोहाना कलां आदि में खत्म किया गया था, आज तक उनका स्टॉपेज दोबारा शुरू नहीं हुआ है, जिससे लोगों को परेशानी होती है। मुजफ़्फ़रनगर का रेलवे स्टेशन मॉडल रेलवे स्टेशन है, परंतु वहां स्वचालित सीढ़ियां नहीं हैं। मुजफ़्फ़रनगर पूर्व से पश्चिमी मुजफ़्फ़रनगर में जाने के लिए, मंडी क्षेत्र में, शहर क्षेत्र में जाने के लिए फुटओवर ब्रिज की आवश्यकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से भी अनुरोध किया था। … (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात तो कह लूं। आप मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिए। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था कि वहां फुटओवर ब्रिज बन जाए, क्योंकि स्कूल जाते समय छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के साथ रोज दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। हमारी पुरानी मांग है कि पानीपत से मेरठ रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए। उसका सर्वे भी करा लिया है, उसकी डीपीआर भी बनी है, परंतु उसका काम नहीं हो पाया है। मुजफ़्फ़रनगर के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां रेलवे स्टेशन पर एस्केलेटर जरूर लगवाया जाए, स्वचालित सीढ़ियां लगवाई जाएं और रेलवे स्टेशन पर साफ सफाई का पर्याप्त ध्यान रखा जाए।

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे लोक महत्व के एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मामले को उठाने की अनुमति दी है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

महोदय, आजादी के बाद विभिन्न सरकारों में लोक कल्याण, सामाजिक समरसता के लिए अनेक कानून बनाए गए हैं ताकि हमारा देश सर्वांगीण विकास कर सके।

महोदय, अक्सर आपने देखा होगा कि एक आदमी आता है, किसी पर मुकदमा दायर करता है, अगर वह आदमी मुजरिम है, उसने गलत किया है तो उसे सजा मिले। इसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। उसकी जांच हो, लेकिन अगर उसने कोई जुर्म नहीं किया है और किसी व्यक्ति ने उस पर मुकदमा किया। जिस पर मुकदमा होता है, अगर झूठा मुकदमा है, उसका पूरा परिवार बिखर जाता है। समाज में उसकी क्रेडिबिलिटी खत्म हो जाती है, बहन बिटिया की शादी बर्बाद हो जाती है और झूठा मुकदमा

करने वाला आराम से रहता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने इस पर बहुत जांच भी की और इसे करने के लिए पूरा प्रयास भी किया।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इससे सरकार पर भी बोझ पड़ता है, क्योंकि अनगिनत झूठे मुकदमों का आर्थिक बोझ सरकार पर पड़ता है। समाज में द्वंद, तनाव, अनगिनत स्थितियां पैदा होती हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि लोक कल्याण हेतु निर्मित किसी भी कानून का दुरुपयोग कर फर्जी मुकदमा दायर करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। कतिपय कारणों में फर्जी मुकदमे को सही ठहरने वाली एजेंसी, जिसने इसमें जांच की है, उन पर भी एक कानून बनना चाहिए। जिन लोगों को अनायास झूठे मुकदमे में फंसाया गया है, उन पर नहीं, जिसने झूठा मुकदमा दायर किया है, उनके लिए कोई सजा तय होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इससे सरकार और न्यायालय पर भी अनगिनत झूठे मुकदमों की फाइलों का जो भार बढ़ता जा रहा है, उससे हम बचेंगे। यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी की इस नए भारत की सोच को, विकसित भारत की सोच को बढ़ाने में यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम होगा। धन्यवाद।

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में भारत-नेपाल की 60 किलोमीटर की सीमा है और मेरे रक्सौल से काठमांडू की दूरी महज 145 किलोमीटर है। वहीं पर हमारा इंटीग्रेटेड चेक पोस्ट भी है। वहीं पर नेपाल का ड्राई पोर्ट भी रेलवेज का मौजूद है। उससे दिक्कत यह हो रही है कि हल्दिया पोर्ट से दुनिया का जितना भी सामान नेपाल जाता है, वह सब मेरे ही रास्ते रक्सौल से होकर जाता है। इससे हमारे स्थानीय व्यापारियों का नेपाल के साथ व्यापार, जो ट्रेडिशनली सैकड़ो, हजारों सालों से होता था, वह नहीं हो पता है। मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र के चौरादानो में जहां पहले से इंडियन कस्टम का पोस्ट था, वहां से न केवल नेपाल के लिए आवाजाही की परमीशन दी जाए, बल्कि सामान का भी आयात-निर्यात चौरादानो से हो सके, इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): Thank you, Sir. I

wish to raise an issue of urgent importance affecting cotton farmers across Western Odisha, especially in the aspirational and drought-prone districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Rayagada, and Subarnapur. Odisha contributes significantly to the State's cotton acreage, yet the value chain is presently under severe distress, due to procedural restrictions imposed by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI). This year, CCI has introduced a new rule which forces farmers to sell their produce only in the district of cultivation, restricting their access to nearby districts with more ginning units and smoother unloading facilities. This has increased transportation burden, waiting time, and has led to under-utilisation of several units while others face overwhelming rush.

Further, the compulsory mobile app-based registration, through the Kapas Kisan App has created some hurdles. In many cotton growing belts, a large number of farmers belong to the tribal community, with limited digital literacy and poor internet access. As a result, farmer registrations remain extremely low, and procurement has been delayed.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, please raise your demands.

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: I urge the Government to direct CCI to remove district-wise barriers, allowing farmers to sell at any convenient procurement centre, and permit both online and offline registration during this introduction year. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : सर, आपका शुक्रिया। सर, आपको मालूम है कि जम्मू कश्मीर में लगभग 30 हजार मेगावाट पावर बनाने की क्षमता मौजूद है, ताकत मौजूद है, लेकिन बद्किस्मती से एनएचपीसी जो भी प्रोजेक्ट बना रहीं हैं, उनमें लोकल्स को इग्नोर किया जा रहा है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

और एनएचपीसी के मध्य एक एमओयू है। उनकी ओर से पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स में उनको काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

सर, मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि लोकल्स को वहां प्रायोरिटी दी जाए। डोडा, रेयासी, चिनाब वैली, पीरपंजाल, उरी, चाहे जहां भी एनएचपीसी के प्रोजेक्ट्स बन रहे हैं, वहां लोकल्स को प्रायोरिटी दी जाए और उससे भी इम्पोर्टेंट यह चीज है कि उनके एमओयू में, उनके एग्रीमेंट में जो भी टर्म्स एंड कंडीशंस हैं, वे उन पर ईमानदारी के साथ लागू हों, क्योंकि हमें कोई भी पावर प्रोजेक्ट आज तक वापस नहीं मिला है। मैं जम्मू और कश्मीर के लोगों की तरफ से पूरे जोर से इस हाउस के आगे, इस सरकार के आगे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूं कि हमें ये पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स वापस दिए जाएं और आपने जो एमओयू किए हैं, उनमें कोई बदलाव न किए जाएं and do not allow NHPC to act like East India Company. It is looting our resources. हम कहां जाएं? हमारे लोग कहां जाएं? हमारे हजारों लोग बेरोजगार हैं। ... (व्यवधान) थैंक्यू सर।

SHRI ASIT KUMAR MAL (BOLPUR): Sir, there is no train, morning to afternoon, from Rampurhat railway station to Sealdah station *via* Ahmadpur-Labpur-Katwa station. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister, through you, to please provide a new train from Rampurhat railway station to Sealdah railway station *via* Ahmadpur-Labpur-Katwa in the interest of the passengers. Thank you, Sir.

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा (सिक्किम) : सभापति महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं सिक्किम के संदर्भ में बहुत लंबे समय से पेंडिंग एक इश्यू को यहां रखने जा रहा हूं। सिक्किम जब भारत का अभिन्न अंग बना, तब सिक्किम के भूटिया, लेपचा और नेपाली, सभी एक साथ देश के नागरिक बनें, लेकिन भूटिया और लेपचा कम्युनिटी को और वर्ष 2003 में लिम्बू और तामूंग को शेड्यूल ट्राइब बनाया गया, लेकिन आज भी ऐसी 12 कम्युनिटीज़ हैं, जिनकी डिमांड स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने यूनियन गवर्नमेंट को बहुत पहले से दी है और आज भी रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं। असेंबली में

भी रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया है, लेकिन आज भी 12 लेफ्ट आउट कम्युनिटीज़ को ट्राइबल नहीं माना गया है। इसलिए मेरी यूनियन गवर्नमेंट से यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि सिक्किम के स्पेशल प्रोविजन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और सिक्किम की सोसाइटी में इक्विटी और इक्वलिटी को, सोशल इकोनॉमिक इक्वलिटी को देखते हुए इन 12 कम्युनिटीज़ को भी ट्राइबल घोषित किया जाए।

श्री छोटेलाल (राबर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद।

महोदय, हमारे लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र में जनपद सोनभद्र में पंचायत चुनाव में एस.टी. बाहुल्य वाले क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रधान, बी.डी.सी., जिला पंचायत प्रमुख और ब्लॉक प्रमुख को आरक्षण नहीं मिला है। वर्ष 2020 के पंचायत चुनाव में जहां एस.टी. बाहुल्य क्षेत्र नहीं है, वहां एस.टी. को आरक्षण दिया गया है। आयोग ने मनमानी की है। इस बार पंचायत चुनाव वर्ष 2026 में होना है। इसलिए इसमें सुधार किया जाए।

महोदय, सोनभद्र में 21-22 प्रतिशत एस.टी. है। वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी आदिवासियों और दलितों से वोट तो लेती है, लेकिन चुप बैठती है। वहां आयोग ने गलती की है। हम आपके माध्यम से यह चाहेंगे कि इसमें सुधार किया जाए।

श्री मनोज तिग्गा (अलीपुरद्वारस) : सभापति महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद कि आपने इस पवित्र सदन में मुझे शून्य काल में मेरे क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को उठाने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

मेरे अलीपुरद्वार क्षेत्र के मदारीहाट में दलगांव रेलवे स्टेशन के पास आर.ओ.बी. के न होने के कारण वहां बहुत समस्याएं हैं। इससे वहां घंटों जाम लगा रहता है। इसके कारण वहां काफी रोगियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और कई गर्भवती माताओं ने तो वहां बच्चे को जन्म दे दिया है। इस तरह का वहां जाम लगा रहता है।

दूसरा क्षेत्र कामाख्यागुड़ी है, जो कुमारग्राम विधान सभा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है, वहां भी आर.ओ.बी. की जरूरत है।

दलगांव स्टेशन में जहरीले डोलोमाइट की साइडिंग होती है, जिसके कारण वहां प्रदूषण होता है। उसको दलगांव रेलवे स्टेशन से मुजनाई रेलवे स्टेशन में शिफ्ट करने की मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं।

साथ ही, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से अनुग्रह करता हूं कि वे सहयोग करें, ताकि दलगांव और कामाख्यागुड़ी में आर.ओ.बी. का निर्माण हो सके तथा डोलोमाइट साइडिंग में सहायता हो सके।

श्री राजकुमार रोत (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे आज बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

महोदय, रोजगार गारंटी योजना कहने के लिए तो आदिवासी, दलित, पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए रीढ़ की हड्डी है, लेकिन हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर में रोजगार गारंटी योजना का जो बजट है, वह रिलीज नहीं किया जा रहा है। पूरे राजस्थान में केन्द्र सरकार का जो 1500 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है, उसे रिलीज नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए उसे जल्दी से रिलीज करें।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांसवाड़ा में 'मेड', कारीगरों और सरपंचों का एफ.टी.ओ. नहीं हुआ है। उसके पैसे पड़े हुए हैं। इसके कारण वर्तमान में कामों को सैंक्शन नहीं किया जा रहा है। विशेषकर, डूंगरपुर जिले में कांग्रेस और बीजेपी, दोनों के गठबंधन से जिला प्रमुख बैठा हुआ है। इसकी वजह से वर्तमान में वहां रोजगार गारंटी योजना ठप्प पड़ी हुई है, जिससे वहां के लोग रोजगार के लिए तरस रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार ध्यान दे और डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा क्षेत्र में रोजगार गारंटी योजना का बजट रिलीज किया जाए और वहां के लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाए।

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं।

पिछले कई दशकों से यहां के अधिवक्ता पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच स्थापित करने के लिए लगातार आवाज उठाते रहे हैं, ताकि न्याय तक आम नागरिक की पहुंच आसान, सस्ती और समयबद्ध हो। यहां यह न होने से इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को आज भी मामूली मामलों में भी इलाहाबाद तक की लंबी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है, जिससे आर्थिक, सामाजिक और मानसिक रूप से बड़ी कठिनाइयां सामने आती हैं। मेरठ, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, अलीगढ़, गौतमबुद्ध नगर जैसे बड़े जिलों के लोग सैंकड़ों किलोमीटर दूर इलाहाबाद जाकर न्याय की तलाश करते हैं। दूरी बढ़ने से न केवल

मुकदमों की लागत बढ़ती है, बल्कि गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लिए न्याय पाना भी अत्यंत कठिन हो जाता है।

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, आप अपनी मांग रखिए।

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा : सभापति महोदय, पन्द्रह दिनों में आज पहली बार बोलने का समय मिला है। मुझे एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए।

महोदय, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिवक्ता वर्षों से शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से धरना-प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। वे रैलियाँ निकालते हैं और जन प्रतिनिधियों से बार-बार इस मुद्दे को उठाने की मांग करते हैं। अधिवक्ताओं का तर्क है कि प्रदेश में और दूसरे राज्यों में भी कई बेंचेज़ हैं, तो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे विशाल क्षेत्र में एक बेंच का होना अनिवार्य है। यहां यह न होना न्यायिक संतुलन के विरुद्ध है। सबके लिए न्याय की बात होनी चाहिए, तो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के नागरिक भी उसी न्याय के हकदार हैं।

महोदय, अत: मैं आपके माध्यम से कानून मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूं कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच स्थापित की जाए।

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आज एक अत्यंत गंभीर और देश के लाखों शिक्षकों की पीड़ा को इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, शिक्षकों के उपर अचानक से टी.ई.टी. (टेट) परीक्षा की अनिवार्यता को थोपने के कारण लाखों वरिष्ठ शिक्षकों का भविष्य अंधेरे में ढकेल दिया गया है। 1 सितंबर, 2025 के माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद देश भर में करीब 25 लाख शिक्षक और केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही लगभग दो लाख शिक्षक इस निर्णय से असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। यह फैसला न सिर्फ उनकी नौकरी की सुरक्षा पर खतरा है, बल्कि 15-20 वर्षों से अपनी सेवा दे रहे अनुभवी, योग्यता प्राप्त और लम्बे समय से बच्चों को पढ़ा रहे शिक्षको को बेवजह मानसिक तनाव में डाला गया है।

महोदय, 40 से 55 वर्ष आयुवर्ग के उम्रदराज और रिटायरमेंट के करीब पहुंचे शिक्षकों पर प्रतिस्पर्धा का बोझ डाला गया है। इस निर्णय से शिक्षा व्यवस्था को बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। …

(व्यवधान)

सर, मुझे अपनी मांग कर लेने दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सर, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा तुरंत स्थायी अध्यादेश लाया जाए। पहले से नियुक्त और योग्य सेवा दे रहे शिक्षकों को टी.ई.टी. की अनिवार्यता से छूट दी जाए। उन्हें प्रमोशन, सेवा सुनिश्चितता और काम जारी रखने की गारंटी दी जाए। 50 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले तथा रिटायरमेंट के करीब पहुंचे शिक्षकों के लिए छूट प्रदान की जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति: श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत - उपस्थित नहीं।

माननीय सदस्यगण, हम कोशिश करेंगे कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों के विषय आ जाए। आप सब अपनी बातें आधे-आधे मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA (TURA): Thank you, Chairperson Sir. Now, the programme of the Union Government is to reduce the infant mortality rate and the women's mortality rate. But the front workers who are working on the ground tirelessly, they are going door to door to check and survey those who are having TB, those who are having HIV and those who are having all the other diseases. But, to my surprise, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, there is no such social security for these Anganwadi workers and ASHA workers who are spending their entire life.

Chairperson Sir, I would like to urge the Government to implement minimum wages to ensure fair compensation, regular and timely payments, social security and maternity benefits, career progressions, legal recognition, occupational safety, and at least to give a prior redressal for these Anganwadi

and ASHA workers. Thank you.

SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK (RAICHUR): Thank you very much, Sir. I have only two demands regarding maize and sugarcane. For maize, please extend Price Deficiency Payment Scheme, prepone the procurement from April-May, 2026 to December, 2025, reduce paddy share from 40 per cent to 30 per cent in ethanol. For sugarcane, fix the FRP base at Rs. 3,550/- per tonne at 9.5 per cent recovery rate, revise the MSP of sugar to Rs. 41 per kg, raise ethanol prices by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per litre and, lastly Sir, permit higher sugar exports. This will help farmers of Karnataka in a big way, Sir. Thank you so much.

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): Nagaland's literacy rate is 95 per cent and out of that, 29 per cent is between the age of 15 and 29 years. Now, in Nagaland, we also need to catch up with the regional equality, human resources development, economic growth, national integration and the coverage with the goals of Viksit Bharat-2047 with all the North-East States. Now, Sir, we do not have any Central college. So, I want to request, through you, Sir, that Nagaland should be provided with one Central law college and one engineering college. As of now, we do not have any Government college in our State. Thank you.

माननीय सभापति: श्री नीरज मौर्य जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री आदित्य यादव (बदायूं) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अपना विषय रखने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान अपनी लोक सभा क्षेत्र बदायूं, उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में दो मुख्य मार्ग हैं। एक मुख्य मार्ग बदायूं

से मुरादाबाद के लिए है तथा दूसरा मुख्य मार्ग बदायूं से बिजनौर के बीच है।

महोदय, बदायूं से मुरादाबाद के रास्ते में नगर पंचायत वजीरगंज तथा नगरपालिका परिषद बिसाउली पड़ती है। वहां बहुत ही घनी आबादी है। उसी के साथ-साथ एक नगरपालिका परिषद बिल्सी और नगरपालिका वजीरगंज पड़ती है। इन दोनों मुख्य मार्गों पर जो दो कस्बे पड़ते हैं, वहां बहुत ही जाम की समस्या हो जाती है। अगर वहां से एक बाईपास बनता है तो जाम की समस्या से छुटकारा मिलेगी तथा बच्चों को स्कूल जाने में भी आसानी होगी। समय-समय पर वहां एक्सीडेंट्स भी होते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, कुछ ही समय पहले रोड के बगल में जो गांव पड़ता है, वहां पर पांच लोगों की दुर्घटना में मौत हुई थी इसीलिए इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सड़क को दुरुस्त करते हुए, उसका चौड़ीकरण करते हुए एक नया बायपास बनाया जाये। धन्यवाद।

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR *ALIAS* VIJAY VASANTH (KANYAKUMARI): Thank you, Sir. I rise to highlight the critical issues affecting the fishing communities of Kanyakumari District.

The Thengapattanam Fishing Harbour safety crisis, lack of reliable deep-sea communication systems, and inadequate marine conservation frameworks are just a few of the major challenges they face.

The fundamental difference between fishing and farming is often overlooked in laws and regulations leading to conflicts and livelihood insecurity. It is imperative that we recognize the unique socio-economic and ecological realities of fishers.

I would urge the Minister to form a Joint High-Level Expert Committee comprising marine scientists, socio-economic and legal experts, coastal MPs, and local stakeholders. This Committee should conduct a detailed study on

fishing and farming livelihoods; review existing marine laws and regulations; recommend science-based participatory reforms for sustainable livelihoods; and formulate a long-term roadmap for safety, conservation, and economic development. The Committee's recommendations will help to protect the livelihoods of coastal communities and safeguarding marine ecosystems.

श्री मनोज कुमार (सासाराम) : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बिहार में एससी, एसटी वर्ग पर बढ़ते अत्याचार के मामलों से केन्द्र सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, बिहार में एससी, एसटी एक्ट के तहत मुख्यमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति की पिछले तीन महीनों से बैठक नहीं हुई है, जिसके कारण दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार बढ़ा है। बिहार में कुछ ऐसे गांव हैं, जिसमें दलितों के ऊपर इतना अत्याचार हुआ कि वे गांव छोड़कर ही चले गए हैं। मैं समस्तीपुर का उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि बिहार सरकार में जितनी जल्दी हो सके, जो एससी, एसटी के लिए गठित निगरानी समिति की बैठक नहीं हो रही हैं, उसे तुरंत चालू कराया जाए। जितना अत्याचार एससी, एसटी के ऊपर हो रहा है, उस पर रोक लगाई जाए।

महोदय, मेरी अंतिम मांग है कि मुझे दस सेकेण्ड और दिए जाएं। मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहूँगा कि फेसबुक और सोशल मीडिया में इस प्रकार से … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका एक ही विषय है।

श्री अबू ताहेर खान।

***SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN (MURSHIDABAD):** Respected Chairperson Sir, the work under the Jal Jeevan Mission scheme is going on in Bengal. Under the leadership of SHRIMATI. Mamata Banerjee, the work of providing piped pure

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

water supply is progressing in every locality and every village. But unfortunately, in this water supply mission, an amount of ₹2,500 crore is pending. Unfortunately, the people of Bengal have not bowed down to the BJP. Therefore, the BJP Government at the Centre has deprived the people of Bengal. The MGNREGA fund for 100 days' work is not being paid, the housing allocation for poor people is not being paid, Amphan money is not being paid, and the money for disaster management also is not being paid. In all these sectors, the people of Bengal are being deprived.

Therefore, through you, I demand that the pending money must be released immediately in the interest of the people of Bengal.

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN): *Hon. Chairperson Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House towards the issues faced by the farmers who are cultivating maize and sugarcane.*

Though Karnataka produces nearly 360 LMT of sugar, farmers receive only Rs. 2,600 to Rs. 3,000 per tonne after heavy harvesting and transport cuts despite the FRP being Rs. 3,550. The demand from farmers is for a fair net price of Rs. 3,500 per tonne.

I would request the following support from the Government, namely revising FRP by lowering the base recovery to 9.5 per cent; raising sugar MSP from Rs. 31 to Rs. 41 per kg., which has not been changed since 2019; ensuring full ethanol off-take for the State's capacity; and allowing more sugar exports

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* English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

beyond the current 15 LMT.

Maize farmers face an equally serious crisis. Karnataka has cultivated 17.64 lakh hectares of maize this year producing 53.8 LMT. But the market prices are only Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,900 per quintal.

Sir, 13 lakh farmers are affected. I humbly request for approval of Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) which has been pending with the Government. The SOP issued for procurement at Rs. 2,639 per quintal is also not being implemented. I urge upon the Central Government to intervene immediately.

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का ध्यान 'उत्तर कोयल सिंचाई परियोजना' की अत्यंत गंभीर और विडंबनापूर्ण स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह परियोजना सन् 1972 में शुरू हुई थी, लेकिन आज 53 वर्षों के बाद भी यह परियोजना अधूरी है। यह देश की सबसे अधिक विलंबित सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में से एक है, जिससे बिहार और झारखंड के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लाखों किसानों की आजीविका जुड़ी हुई है।

सभापति महोदय, अगस्त, 2017 में केन्द्र सरकार ने इस परियोजना को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए 1,622.27 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी थी और इसे तीन वर्षों में पूरा करने का वादा किया गया था, परंतु समय सीमा लगातार बढ़ती रही। उसके बाद अक्टूबर, 2023 में उसकी लागत बढ़ाकर 2,430.76 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई और कहा गया कि अब सभी नहरों का जैसे नौर, कुशाडीह माइनर, कुलहड़िया, महुअरी, बसडिहा, कर्मा, कर्मा बसंतपुर, रतनपुर, कटैया, कपसिया, देव, हेतमपुर, रसलपुर, सोनाडीह, चैई नवादा, कोटवारा, भरतपुर, आगरा, ब्रांच कैनाल, मिश्री चक, कोंची, इन सभी लिंक चैनलों, कैनालों में तेजी से कार्य पूरा किया जाएगा। … (व्यवधान)

*__SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU (KURNOOL):__ Thank you, Chairperson Sir.

Dr B R Ambedkar included shepherd communities, Madhaasi Kuruva and Madhaari Kuruva in the list of Scheduled castes at serial no 31 as per gazette notification in 1956. But even after 75 years of independence they are not getting SC certificate. They should be provided with this certificate at the earliest.

My second demand is to include Valmiki community in the list of schedule tribes. In Karnataka they are being considered as STs whereas in Andhra Pradesh they are being considered as BCs. Through you I place this demand that Madhaasi Kuruva and Madhaari Kuruva may be included in SCs and Valmiki community in STs. Thank you.

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): Sir, I rise to draw the urgent attention of this House to the very poor condition of two important connectivity links in lower Assam which is causing serious hardship to the people.

Firstly, the road from Agia in Goalpara district to Mankachar in South Salmara district *via* Phulbari in Meghalaya is in an extremely bad condition. This is an inter-State route located along an international border.

Secondly, the bridge over the Beki River at Korarkur, Barpeta district is also in a poor and unsafe condition, which has been closed due to its extremely poor condition.

Through you, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Minister concerned to immediately arrange a technical inspection, release adequate funds, and take time-bound

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

action for permanent repair of both the road and the bridge in the interest of public safety and regional development.

I want to raise the issue of floods and erosion problem in Assam. The issue should be included in the national policy.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You can place only one issue.

SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): Sir, thank you for permitting me to speak regarding establishment of a Bureau of Indian Standards office in my Constituency, Trichy.

Sir, as you are aware, BIS certification is to become mandatory for all products from January, 2026 and, as such, access to BIS services is going to be significant for all the industries. At present, industrialists in Trichy region have to travel to Coimbatore or Chennai for certification and other related purposes, resulting in too many delays and practical difficulties.

Therefore, I request for establishment of a BIS office in my Constituency Trichy which will help in certification process and provide valuable support to a wide range of industries.

माननीय सभापति : श्री काली चरण सिंह जी।

श्री काली चरण सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपकी ओर से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं। झारखंड राज्य के विभिन्न जिला- पंचायतों, प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत प्रमुखों एवं ग्रामीण प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा लगातार यह मुद्दा उठाया जा रहा है कि 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत मिलने वाले विकास मद की निधि लंबे समय से लंबित पड़ी हुई है। इस निधि का नहीं मिल पाना पंचायतों की योजनाओं को अवरुद्ध कर रही है।

अत: आपसे आग्रह है कि माननीय ग्रामीण मंत्री के माध्यम से पंचायतों के 15वें वित्त आयोग

की लंबित योजनाओं को शीघ्र चालू कराने और लंबित निधि के आवंटन हेतु विभाग को तत्काल आवश्यक निर्देश देने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR (MYSORE): Sir, I rise to draw the urgent attention of this august House to the increasing threat confronting India's heritage cities, especially my own constituency of Mysore. We are witnessing unregulated, unscientific, and insensitive construction and urbanisation carried out with complete disregard for the architectural and historical character of these cities. This situation has largely arisen because we lack a forward-looking urban framework tailored for heritage cities.

Through you, I urge upon the Ministry of Urban Affairs to formulate a dedicated heritage urban development framework for cities like Mysore. Such a framework must include mandatory heritage impact assessments, stronger building codes and zoning regulations, expert-led heritage conservation committees, assured funding along with PPP models as well as digital mapping and comprehensive heritage inventories.

All these measures are essential as we move ahead. They will help us safeguard not only our urban settlements but also our civilisational repositories that hold our culture and collective memory, particularly in Mysore. Thank you.

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से हरियाणा में जल-भराव और बाढ़ की वजह से किसान को हुए व्यापक नुकसान और उसकी भरपाई की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट के तहत केन्द्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार ने पंजाब, उत्तराखंड और दिल्ली को बाढ़ग्रस्त घोषित किया, जिसकी वजह से प्रधानमंत्री जी का इन प्रदेशों में दौरा हुआ। हिमाचल प्रदेश को 1500 करोड़ रुपए, पंजाब को 1500 करोड़ रुपए, उत्तराखंड को

1200 करोड़ रुपए आदि के राहत की घोषणा प्रधानमंत्री जी की ओर से की गयी। हरियाणा को बाढ़ग्रस्त घोषित नहीं किया गया। केन्द्र सरकार से हरियाणा के लिए कोई घोषणा नहीं हुई।

सर, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि बादल दिल्ली से पंजाब पहुंच जाए, जबकि बीच में हरियाणा है। एक तरफ हिमाचल है, एक तरफ उत्तराखंड है, बीच में हरियाणा छूट गया है। इस वजह से केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से राहत नहीं मिली। हरियाणा के लगभग 31 लाख एकड़ में साढ़े पांच लाख किसानों ने क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए, अपने नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए आवेदन किया था, जिसमें से हरियाणा सरकार ने केवल 53 हजार किसानों को 116 करोड़ की राहत दी है। यह बहुत कम है। हरियाणा को बाढ़ग्रस्त में लिया जाए और मुआवजा दिया जाए। जैसे कि बाकी प्रदेशों में है। 50 हजार रुपए प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से हमारी मांग है। केवल 7 हजार रुपए प्रति एकड़ मिल रहा है, जो कि हरियाणा के किसानों के साथ सरासर अन्याय है।

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : जलगांव देश का सबसे बड़ा केला उत्पादक जिला है, परंतु लगातार बदलते मौसम और अनिश्चित परिस्थितियों के कारण किसानों को भारी नुकसान झेलना पड़ रहा है। वर्तमान पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित 'फलस्वर फसल बीमा योजना' में ओलावृष्टि जोखिम अवधि 1 जनवरी से 30 अप्रैल तक निर्धारित है, जबकि वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि जलगांव में मई के अंत तक ओलावृष्टि, तेज बारिश और मौसम में अचानक बदलाव आते रहते हैं। कृषि विभाग और स्थानीय मौसम केंद्र के रिकॉर्ड स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हैं कि 31 मई तक किसानों पर गंभीर मौसम का जोखिम बना रहता है। साथ ही, बीमा नियमों के अनुसार 25 मिलीमीटर वर्षा या 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक आर्द्रता होने पर ही लाभ मिलता है, जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि कई बार लगातार 4-4 दिन बारिश और अत्यधिक आर्द्रता बनी रहती है, जिससे फसल को भारी नुकसान होता है, लेकिन यह अवधि बीमा सुरक्षा में शामिल नहीं है।

इसलिए मेरी प्रमुख मांग है कि बीमा अवधि 1 जनवरी - 30 अप्रैल से बढ़ाकर 1 जनवरी- 31 मई की जाए, ताकि किसानों को वास्तविक जोखिम के अनुरूप सुरक्षा मिले। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करती हूं कि इस मांग पर तत्काल निर्णय लेकर किसानों को उचित क्षतिपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की

जाए।

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के किसानों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। असमय अतिवृष्टि और तेज हवाओं के कारण धान की फसल, मक्का की फसल और मटर की फसल बर्बाद हो गयी है। हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से चाहते हैं कि किसानों को 50 हजार रुपए प्रति एकड़ मुआवजा दे कर उनकी स्थिति को सुदृढ़ किया जाए और उनकी जान-माल की रक्षा की जाए, ताकि वह बच्चों को पढ़ा सके और आकर खेती कर सके। धन्यवाद।

*__SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN (JANGIPUR):__ Hon. Chairperson Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. Article 21 of our Constitution grants every citizen the right to live with dignity. Affordable, quality healthcare is not merely a service; it is a fundamental constitutional right. Therefore, the lack of adequate healthcare is not just an administrative failure, but tantamount to a violation of citizens' rights. Despite a large number of workers from Jangipur contributing to the ESIC system for a long time, a fully functional ESIC hospital has not yet been established in Jangipur. Due to the rejection of previous proposals, countless workers' families are deprived of their rightful healthcare protection. Yes, only I am stating my demands. To that end, the ESIC system should ensure the protection of these beneficiaries. Sir, in a democratic state, good healthcare is not a luxury; it is a fundamental right.

Therefore, through you, I urge the Central Government to take certain specific steps. Firstly, a fully functional, modern, and well-equipped ESIC

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

hospital in Jangipur should be immediately approved and constructed. Secondly, healthcare for workers should be given the status of a constitutional right.

श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा (गंगानगर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन और सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र श्री गंगानगर के हनुमानगढ़ टिब्बि के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूं, जहां एथेनॉल प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जा रहा है। यहां किसान लंबे समय से आंदोलित है और किसान संगठन संघर्ष कर रहा है। वहां के हमारे विधायक अभिमन्यु पूनिया पर कल यानी 10 तारीख को लाठीचार्ज हुआ।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एशिया के इस सबसे बड़े एथेनॉल प्रोजेक्ट, 40 मेगावाट पावर प्लांट, 555 टन प्रतिदिन डीडब्ल्यूजीएस डायर और 925 टन प्रतिदिन कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड उत्पादन वाली विशाल यूनिट गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। यह राइस बेल्ट है और देश का प्रमुख अनाज भंडार है। कृषि व्यवस्था मुख्यत: भू जल पर आधारित है और इसे बर्बाद करने की तैयारी है। इस प्रोजेक्ट को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। परियोजना की पर्यावरण रिपोर्ट में कई गंभीर विरोधाभास हैं। इसे बी2 श्रेणी में रखकर जन-सुनवाई से छूट दी गयी है, जबकि यह विद्यालयों, कृषि भूमि के निकट स्थित है। यह प्लांट प्रतिदिन 60 लाख लीटर भू जल का दोहन करेगा। प्रतिदिन 4400 क्विंटल राख देगा। 925 टन कार्बनडाईऑक्साइड, जिससे पूरा इलाका बर्बाद होगा।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। आजादी की लड़ाई में पासी समाज का शानदार इतिहास रहा है। शहीद ऊदा देवी पासी सन् 1857 के प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उन अद्भुत विरांगनाओं में से थीं, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों से मुकाबले में असाधारण साहस और युद्ध कौशल दिखाया। अंग्रेज जनरल कैम्पबेल की सेना लखनऊ पर कब्जा करने के लिए बढ़ रही थी, लखनऊ के सिकंदराबाद चौराहे पर पेड़ पर चढ़कर उन्होंने पोजिशन ली और एक-एक करके लगभग 32 अंग्रेज सैनिकों को सटीक निशाने से मार गिराया। जब अंग्रेजों को शक हुआ तो उन्होंने पेड़ पर गोलियां चलाईं। ऊदा देवी जी को गोली लगी और वे वहीं शहीद होकर के गिर गयीं। नीचे गिरते समय भी उनके हाथ में बंदूक थी, जो उनके साहस की अंतिम निशानी थी।

सभापति जी, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से अपने नेता पीडीए के जननायक माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी की तरफ से और यह मांग हमारे नेता अवधेश प्रसाद जी और सुनील भार्गव लाला जी लगातार करते रहे हैं कि उस अदम्य विरांगना और अमर शहीद को भारत रत्न देकर सम्मानित किया जाए।

श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हज़ारीबाग) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक अत्यंत गंभीर और संवेदनशील मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। यह मुद्दा न केवल किसानों की आजीविका से जुड़ा है, बल्कि हमारे क्षेत्र की उपजाऊ भूमि, पर्यावरण और आने वाली पीढ़ियों की सुरक्षा से भी सीधे तौर पर संबंधित है।

महोदय, हजारीबाग एवं रायगढ़ जिलों में उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि का बड़े पैमाने पर अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है। ये वही खेत हैं जिनसे हमारे किसान अपना घर-परिवार चलाते हैं। ये वही जमीन है जहां से हमारे क्षेत्र का अन्न पैदा होता है। बड़कागांव के गोंदलपुरा, बादम, हरली, महुगाइ, चन्दौल, अम्बाजीत, रौतपारा, केराडारी ब्लॉक के खेतिहर ब्लॉक के कोल ब्लॉक्स का आवंटन किया गया है। यह जमीन तीन फसली जमीन है। साल भर में तीन बार किसान इसमें खेती करते हैं। पूरे हजारीबाग जिले की सब्जी यहीं से आती है।

यह इलाका गुड़ के लिए पूरे देश में विख्यात है। यहां के लोग पिछले तीन सालों से आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। जमीन किसान के लिए संपत्ति ही नहीं, बल्कि उसकी पहचान होती है। पहचान छीनना सबसे बड़ी त्रासदी है। वेदना, पीड़ा, क्षति, व्यथा, दु:ख, रोष, संतोष, निराशा और आक्रोश के अलावा हमारे किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि कृषि भूमि अधिग्रहण कोल माइनिंग के लिए नहीं किया जाए। एनटीपीसी अभी जिस जमीन का अधिग्रहण कर रही है, उसके दामों में वृद्धि की जाए। पांच साल से दाम नहीं बढ़ा है। कट-ऑफ डेट का जो सिस्टम वहां पर चल रहा है, उस सिस्टम को, उस काले कानून को समाप्त किया जाए, यह मैं मांग करता हूं।

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आपके

माध्यम से हमारे जो लोकप्रिय रेल मंत्री हैं, वे अभी गए हैं, उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूं। यह अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र शिवहर के अंतर्गत घोड़ासहन और बैरगनिया क्षेत्र आता है। यहां पर ट्रेन के ठहराव के संबंध में मेरी मांग है। मैं पहले घोड़ासन के लिए बोलना चाहती हैं। दरभंगा से अजमेर, मुम्बई एलटीटी अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस, मुम्बई कर्मभूमि एक्सप्रेस, सीतामढ़ से दिल्ली, सहरसा से अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस, इन तमाम ट्रेनों के ठहराव की व्यवस्था की जाए। बैरगनिया रेलवे को अमृत भारत योजना में शामिल किया जाए। बैरगनिया रेलवे स्टेशन नेपाल से एकदम सटा हुआ है। वहां ट्रेनों का ठहराव नहीं होने से पैसेंजर को बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत होती है।

कटरा-कामख्या एक्सप्रेस, रक्सौल-जोगबनी, जालंधर अंत्योदय एक्सप्रेस, इन तमाम ट्रेनों के ठहराव की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। आपने हमें बोलने का समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. RICKY A. J. SYNGKON (SHILLONG): Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.

I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Ministry to the plight of the farmers in Meghalaya. Recently, I myself have witnessed the farmers in Lapangap which is in West Jaintia Hills, where they have to harvest their paddy under the protection of the police. The reason for this is the failure of the Government, both at the Centre over the years and also in the State to solve this long-pending border issue.

I would like to demand that the Government at the Centre and in the State should take up this matter seriously and resolve it. Also, until this issue is solved, I request the Government of Assam to remove all those police camps which have been set up in those disputed areas. It is because this is brining fear and insecurity to the people of my place.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairperson, Sir.

माननीय सभापति : श्री केसिनेनी शिवनाथ - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री अनुराग शर्मा जी।

श्री अनुराग शर्मा (झाँसी) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं वीरांगना की नगरी झांसी से आता हूं। मैं बुंदेलखंड के विषय में आपके सामने कुछ बात रखना चाहता हूं। आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए वर्ष 2047 तक मेरे क्षेत्र में एक नहीं, दो नहीं, तीन इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज देने जा रहे हैं। एक डिफेंस कॉरिडोर, दूसरा बल्क ड्रग पार्क ललितपुर में और तीसरा यूपी में 56 हजार एकड़ में नया नोएडा बनाने जा रहे हैं। वहां के मेरे किसान भाई अपनी जमीनें खुशी-खुशी दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि विकसित भारत का सपना हम सभी को पूरा करना है। पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में एक भी एयरपोर्ट नहीं है। हमारे माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी ने उसके लिए अपना आश्वासन दिया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी अपना आशीर्वाद दिया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि वे कृपया देखें कि वह फाइल कहां अटक रही है। अगर उसको थोड़ा जल्दी करा दिया जाएगा तो बुंदेलखंड का बहुत बड़ा सपना पूरा होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां एयरपोर्ट को जल्द से जल्द बनाने का प्रयास किया जाए।

***SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL (MADHA):** I wanted to raise a question with the Government, thorough you sir, that 1009 works have been sanctioned in my district under Jal Jeevan mission. Out of 1009 projects, 443 have been completed. Rest of the work is still incomplete due to non allocation of funds to contractors.

My specific question is weather the Central Government has provided

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

funds to the state government and state government has not given funds to contractors? People have been waiting for clean water for the last two years. Thank you.

[@]**DR. SHARMILA SARKAR (BARDHAMAN PURBA):** Thank you, Hon. Chairperson Sir. Today, I would like to mention Bardhaman station, which is situated in my Lok Sabha constituency. I would like to express my demand regarding the stoppage of the Vande Bharat Express. Bardhaman is a very important city of West Bengal and an important railway junction as well. So many commuters travel through this station, and it connects all the adjacent districts like Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Purba Burdwan, and Paschim Burdwan. Bardhaman city is an important hub for education, healthcare, and business, where so many students, patients, and people belonging to different professions travel daily. But it is very unfortunate that not even a single Vande Bharat train has a stoppage at Bardhaman Junction. All Vande Bharat trains have a stoppage either at Durgapur or at Bolpur since departing Howrah Junction. As a result, the residents of this huge scattered area are facing difficulties in boarding the Vande Bharat train.

The concept behind the introduction of Vande Bharat train services was to provide enhanced rail connectivity. So, I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Railways, through you, to enhance the infrastructure of platforms and kindly provide stoppages of Vande Bharat trains at Barddhaman Junction.

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया सभापति जी। कोचाधामन, बहादुरगंज और

[@] English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

किशनगंज में सैनिक कैम्प बनने के लिए जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है और वहां पर वह जमीन ली जा रही है, जो गरीब किसानों की है। उसके चारों तरफ घनी आबादी है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि यह जो जमीन ली जा रही है, इसको तुरंत रोका जाए और अल्टरनेट कहीं पर मुनासिब जमीन, जो सैनिक कैम्प के लिए उचित हो, उसे चिन्हित करके आबादी से दूर कहीं पर कैम्प बनाया जाए, जिससे कैम्प भी अच्छे से चले और जिस पर्पज के लिए सरकार कैम्प बना रहा है, वह भी सार्थक हो। इससे किसानों को भी तकलीफ न हो और वहां के निवासियों को भी कहीं दूसरी जगह जाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल (खरगौन) : धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति जी, मैं अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक मामले में कहा है कि विशेष परिस्थिति में बच्चे की माँ की जाति के आधार पर भी अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण पत्र दिया जा सकता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम सभी यह मानते हैं कि न्यायपालिका का सम्मान हमारी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का मूल है, लेकिन यह भी उतना ही आवश्यक है कि नीति निर्माण का अधिकार इस संसद के पास रहे। यह फैसला पूरे देश में जातिगत प्रमाण पत्र की व्यवस्था पर गहरा प्रभाव डाल सकता है। आज प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने का आधार मुख्यतः पितृवंशी परम्परा रहा है। यदि इसे बिना स्पष्ट दिशा-निर्देश के बदला जाता है, तो राज्यों में भ्रम, विवाद और बड़े पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग की आशंका उत्पन्न हो सकती है। वहीं लव जिहाद और धर्मांतरण पर भी इसका असर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति पर पड़ सकता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार इस फैसले का व्यापक अध्ययन करे। दूसरा, जातिगत निर्धारण के नियमों पर एक स्पष्ट, एक समान राष्ट्रीय नीति लाए और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो संसद में एक नया कानून या संशोधन लाए, जिससे स्पष्ट हो सके कि एसटी और एससी का प्रमाण पत्र किन परिस्थितियों में पिता से मिले और किन परिस्थितियों में माँ से मिले?

श्री संतोष पांडेय (राजनंदगाँव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं

आपका आभारी हूं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र राजनंदगाँव के खैरागढ़ में इंदिरा कला संगीत विश्वविद्यालय है। इस विश्वविद्यालय की वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठा है। यह विश्वविद्यालय हमारे शास्त्रीय संगीत को समर्पित एशिया का पहला विश्वविद्यालय है, जिसमें कत्थक, भरतनाट्यम, लोक संगीत सहित अनेक विधाओं की शिक्षा दी जाती है।

यहां विदेशी छात्र-छात्रायें अध्ययनरत हैं। इसको केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाए। मैं यही निवेदन करने के लिए, यही डिमांड करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह विश्वविद्यालय 14 अक्टूबर, 1956 से स्थापित है। इसको जो सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, वह इसे मिले। मैं आपके माध्यम से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको यह दर्जा दिया जाए।

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): Thank you, Sir.

Sir, over the past decades, the sea surface temperature of the Bay of Bengal has risen by 10 degree Celsius. This sharp increase has created an ideal environment for cyclone formation which severely impacts the States on the East Coast of the country. One of the States that is impacted is my State of West Bengal. In fact, cyclones like Bulbul, Amphan, Yaas, and Dana have destroyed and impacted the lives of thousands of people in my constituency.

However, what is extremely concerning is that the funds worth nearly Rs. 37,000 crore are due for the Amphan and Yass Cyclones alone in my State. Out of the amount asked by the State Government, the Union has only given seven per cent of the funds.

Sir, through you, I want to request the Union Government not to politicize topics like cyclones and natural calamities. People lose their lives. People lose their livelihoods. It has been over five years since Amphan. I demand to release Rs. 37,000 crore which is pending regarding cyclones in West Bengal.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI MALA ROY (KOLKATA DAKSHIN): Thank you, Sir.

I rise to draw the attention of this House to an issue of grave public importance that directly affects lakhs of citizens of my constituency, Kolkata Dakshin. A total of 14 major roads in my constituency fall under the jurisdiction of the Major Port Authorities.

Sir, these are not ordinary neighbourhood lanes. They are critical transport corridors used daily by thousands of workers, students, transporters, and local residents. Many of these roads also bear heavy movement of cargo trucks due to their proximity to the port. Most of these roads are riddled with deep potholes, craters, waterlogging, and broken surfaces, leading to repeated accidents and disruptions.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, raise your demand.

SHRIMATI MALA ROY: I request the hon. Minister of Ports and the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to pay attention to this suffering of the people due to the prolonged neglect.

Thank you.

***SHRI G. SELVAM (KANCHEEPURAM):** Hon Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. Chengalpattu and Kanchipuram districts are adjoining districts of Chennai, which is the capital of Tamil Nadu. Several initiatives are taken under the able guidance of our hon. Chief Minister Shri M.K. Stalin and these two districts are progressing

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

in the fields of Education and Industry. Chennai to Navalur metro rail route should be extended up to Mamallapuram which is a significant tourist place. Similarly, I also urge that the Chennai to Poonamalle metro rail route should also be extended up to Sriperumpudur and Chengalpattu. Vande Bharat express train which connects Chennai with several southern districts of Tamil Nadu should have a stoppage at Chengalpattu. Chengalpattu is an important district. Kanchipuram is at a distance of 40 kms from Chengalpattu. Mamallapuram is also at a distance of 30 kms from Chengalpattu. Melmaruvathur, which is a pilgrim centre is located at 30 kms from Chengalpattu. Therefore, all Vande Bharat trains should have a stoppage in Chengalpattu railway junction. I request you to operate daily trains up to Melmaruvathur. The long pending demand of converting the single line between Chengalpattu and Kanchipuram as double line is very important for the development of this area. Particularly Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri M.K. Stalin has demanded a metro rail project between Madurai and the Manchester of south India, Coimbatore. The Union Government has kept this demand in abeyance. I urge upon the Union Government to kindly consider this demand and fulfil at the earliest. Thank you

श्री विष्णु दत्त शर्मा (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र खजुराहो वर्ल्ड हैरीटेज और आइकोनिक सिटी है। वहां पर एयर कनेक्टिविटी के लिए केवल मुंबई-खजुराहो-बनारस मात्र एक फ्लाइट है। देश और दुनिया के पर्यटक बड़ी संख्या में खजुराहो आते हैं। इसकी मुंबई, कोलकाता और बेंगलुरु से एयर कनेक्टिविटी की जरूरत है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से, क्षेत्र की जनता की ओर से माननीय उड्डयन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता

हूं कि खजुराहो के अंदर मुंबई, कोलकाता और बेंगलुरु के लिए एयर कनेक्टिविटी मिले। इससे टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

16.00 hrs

श्री इटेला राजेंदर (मल्काजगिरि) : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मल्काजगिरी में आईडीपीएल, एचएमटी और एचएएल जैसी बड़ी कंपनियां10-15 सालों से सिक इंडस्ट्रीज़ हो गई हैं और ये क्लोज़ हाने की स्थिति तक आ गई हैं। माननीय मोदी जी 'मेक इन इंडिया, मेड इन इंडिया' प्रोग्राम में सारी पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज़ को मजबूत करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हैदराबाद डिफेंस हब है, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है और मैन पावर भी ज्यादा है।

मेरा कहना है कि इन कंपनियों को रिवाइव करके बचाना चाहिए और इनके एम्पलाइज़ को बचाना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि आने वाले दिनों में इन इंडस्ट्रीज़ को आगे ले जाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

*__SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL (RAIGANJ):__ The people of Raiganj district have had a long-standing demand for an AIIMS hospital, which the central government and the Union Cabinet approved for the Raiganj Lok Sabha constituency in 2008. For some unknown reason, that hospital was later shifted to Kalyani. The people of Raiganj and North Bengal are now demanding that a second AIIMS be built in North Bengal. The Raiganj Lok Sabha constituency is situated in a geographically strategic location, surrounded by borders, with Bihar nearby. This constituency lacks tribal schools, women's colleges, and a NEET examination center. Through you, I request the concerned minister to approve these facilities for the development of this backward district and transform it into

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

an educational hub.

[#]SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR): Hon. Chairperson, I would like to draw the attention of the Honorable Railway Minister towards a very important issue. Chandrapur district is famous as an industrial district. This district is known as a black city. Many power generation, coal production and paper mill industries are located in our Chandrapur district.

Despite all this, there is no train available from Chandrapur to the capital city of Mumbai and the cultural city Pune.

Thousands of students, businessmen and patients need to visit there, so I request the Railway Minister to start a direct train for Mumbai and Pune.

Thank you.

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR): Thank you for giving me an opportunity. This is regarding the need to enhance Backward Classes (BCs) reservations to 42 per cent in education, employment, and local body elections in the State of Telangana.

Our hon. Chief Minister, Sri Revanth Reddy Garu, through the Cabinet and the Telangana Legislative Assembly, unanimously passed the Bill to provide 42 per cent reservations to BCs. This Bill was sent to the Governor six months ago and has been pending for six months.

I request, through you, the hon. Prime Minister, who is also an OBC leader, to kindly intervene in the matter and do the needful to protect the interests of the BCs in Telangana, for which we shall ever be grateful. Thank you.

[#] English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे उठाना चाहता हूं। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में 'पीएम धन धान्य' योजना शुरू की है, इसमें देश के 100 जिलों को चिह्नित किया गया है। इसमें राजस्थान के आठ जिले हैं और इसमें मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र चुरु है, नागौर है और बीकानेर भी है। इसमें काफी क्षेत्रों को जोड़ा गया है। 'पीएम धन धान्य' योजना में भारत सरकार की सभी स्कीमों को कम्बाइन करके कृषि में दलहन और तिलहन की डिपेंडेंसी को खत्म करने का प्रावधान है। चुरु लोकसभा क्षेत्र और बीकानेर डिवीजन में मूंग, मोठ और चने की फसलें दाल के रूप में होती हैं। इस योजना को लागू कर दिया गया है लेकिन इसे 'पीएम धन धान्य' योजना में 'नेशनल एडिबल ऑयल मिशन' में शामिल नहीं किया गया। मेरा कहना है कि राजस्थान के जो क्षेत्र इसमें आते हैं, वहां की फसलें जैसे मूंग, मोठ और चने को इसमें शामिल किया जाए। 'पीएम धन धान्य' योजना की मॉनिटिरिंग में किसी भी जनप्रतिनिधि का नहीं होना, इस योजना को खत्म करने का काम करेगा। जिले पर जिला प्रशासन हैड है और स्टेट पर स्टेट प्रशासन हैड है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसमें जनप्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने का काम किया जाए।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, 'खाता न बही, गाँधी परिवार जो कहे, वही सही'। … (व्यवधान) इतनी करप्ट पार्टी, इतना करप्ट आदमी कि पचास लाख में दो हजार करोड़ रुपयों की संपत्ति गाँधी परिवार ने डकार ली। … (व्यवधान) उस इस्टीट्यूशन ने डकार ली, जिसमें कि सोनिया गाँधी और राहुल गाँधी 76 प्रतिशत के हकदार हैं। … (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस का पैसा, जो भारत सरकार धारा 80G और 12A के तहत डोनेशन को फ्री करती है। … (व्यवधान) काँग्रेस पार्टी ने आम आदमी के पैसे को राहुल गाँधी और सोनिया गाँधी की कंपनी खरीदने के लिए दे दिया। … (व्यवधान)

<u>16.06 hrs</u>

At this stage, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

90 करोड़ रुपये के लोन को नौ करोड़ रुपये में कन्वर्ट कर दिया। … (व्यवधान) कन्वर्ट करने के बाद 414 करोड़ रुपये का इनकम टैक्स का इवेज़न कर लिया। … (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा, 18 करोड़ रुपये किसी बाहर की कंपनी से, विदेशियों से चंदा लेकर, इटालियों से चंदा लेकर अपनी कंपनी में डाल लिए। … (व्यवधान) रेंट के नाम झूठ बोला, लगभग 38 करोड़ रुपये।… (व्यवधान) रेंट नहीं है, तो रेंट कहाँ से आ गया। … (व्यवधान) 29 करोड़ रुपये का एडवर्टीजमेंट खा गए। … (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा 51 लाख रुपये कैश और 32 लाख रुपये की ज्वैलरी पकड़ी गई।… (व्यवधान) पहले कांग्रेस ने पैसा ले लिया।… (व्यवधान) कंपनी 17 जून, 2010 को खरीदी गई थी और कंपनी बनाई 23 नवम्बर को।… (व्यवधान)सोनिया गाँधी, राहुल गाँधी, सुमन दुबे, ऑस्कर फर्नांडीज़ सभी भ्रष्टाचार की गंगोत्री में डूबे हुए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH THE ISSUES RAISED UNDER MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

सदस्य, जिनके द्वारा लोक महत्व के विषय उठाये गये।	**सदस्य, जिन्होंने उठाए गए विषयों के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया।**
Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar Shri Dhairyasheel Rajsinh Mohite-Patil Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare
Sushri S. Jothimani	Dr. T. Sumathy *alias* Thamizhachi Thangapandian Dr. M. K. Vishnu Prasad
Shri Satpal Brahamchari	Kumari Selja
Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar
Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar

Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar
SHRIMATI Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar Shri Dhairyasheel Rajsinh Mohite-Patil Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare
Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan Rajenimbalkar	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne
Shri Tejasvi Surya	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne
Shri K. E. Prakash	Shri Arun Nehru
SHRIMATI Supriya Sule	Shri Dhairyasheel Rajsinh Mohite-Patil Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke
Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	SHRIMATI Smita Uday Wagh Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre
Shri Karti P. Chidambaram	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil

16.07 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले के पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

… (व्यवधान)

(i) Need to accord permission for desiltation of Bhakra, Pong and other major reservoirs in Himachal Pradesh

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): I wish to highlight the urgent matter of desiltation of major reservoirs in Himachal Pradesh. The Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has repeatedly submitted proposals for desiltation, but key permissions and files have reportedly been withheld by the Himachal Pradesh Government, delaying essential restoration work. Over the years, heavy sediment inflow from the Sutlej and Beas rivers has substantially reduced reservoir capacity. Bhakra Reservoir has lost over 20-25% of its original storage, while Pong Reservoir has recorded annual sedimentation rates of 12-14 million cubic metres, cumulatively reducing its live storage by nearly one-third. Similar trends are visible in Kol and other upstream barrages. This rapid silt accumulation has already impacted irrigation releases to Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, reduced dependable hydropower generation, and weakened the flood-moderation ability of these dams. If desiltation is not undertaken

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* Treated as laid on the Table.

immediately, the reservoirs will continue to lose capacity every year, undermining the very purpose for which these national assets were constructed. In view of the seriousness of the situation, I urge the Ministry of Power, Ministry of Jal Shakti and the (BBMB) to work with the Himachal Pradesh Government and fast-track a time-bound desiltation programme Bhakra, Png and other major Reservoirs. Immediate action is essential to restore reservoir capacity, safeguard infrastructure, and ensure that these nationally critical multipurpose projects continue to serve their intended functions effectively.

(ii) Need to establish a Mega Integrated Textile Park in Assam under PM MITRA Scheme

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (KAZIRANGA): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to an urgent and important matter concerning Assam's textile and handloom sector-a sector that is not just an economic lifeline, but also a living expression of country's cultural identity. Assam is home to some of India's finest handloom traditions-Muga, Eri, Pat silk, tribal weaves, and beautifully crafted cotton products. Over 15 lakh weavers, most of them women, rely on this sector for their livelihood. Yet, despite its rich potential, the industry continues to face serious hurdles: a shortage of modern processing facilities, limited availability of quality raw materials, weak market linkages, and the lack of integrated textile parks with shared infrastructure. Our rural artisans are battling rising production costs, outdated equipment, and insufficient digital access to wider national and international markets. Sir, with the right support, Assam's textile and handloom sector can become a major engine for jobs, women's

empowerment, export growth, and cultural outreach. To unlock this, I humbly urge the Government to establish a Mega Integrated Textile Park in Assam under PM MITRA to provide world-class infrastructure and attract investors; set up a National Research and Innovation Centre to promote scientific cultivation, quality enhancement, and global branding; provide direct marketing support, e-commerce on boarding, and export promotion assistance to weavers and cooperatives; introduce a special credit and insurance package for women weavers and small handloom clusters and strengthen raw material banks, dyeing units, common facility centers, and skill-upgradation institutes across the state. Sir, a dedicated national push can transform Assam's textile heritage into a robust economic powerhouse. I request the Government to address this matter with priority.

(iii) Regarding establishment of AYUSH college in Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान (रतलाम) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान संसदीय क्षेत्र 24 के आलीराजपुर जिले में AYUSH महाविद्यालय की अत्यंत आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। जिला जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्र है, जहाँ आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी जैसी पारंपरिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की व्यापक संभावनाएँ हैं। क्षेत्र में वर्तमान में न तो किसी उच्च स्तरीय AYUSH शैक्षणिक संस्थान की सुविधा है और न ही पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षित विशेषज्ञ उपलब्ध हैं। यदि जिले में AYUSH महाविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाता है, तो इससे न केवल स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ सुदृढ़ होंगी बल्कि स्थानीय युवाओं को चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं रोजगार के नए अवसर प्राप्त होंगे। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि आलीराजपुर जिले में AYUSH महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर शीघ्र सकारात्मक निर्णय लिया जाए और आवश्यक प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ की जाए।

(iv) Need to expedite disposal of pending claims of farmers of Anakapalli in Andhra Pradesh under PM Fasal Bima Yojana

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Government of India is successfully implementing PMFBY to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage due to natural calamities. It provides risk coverage from pre-sowing to post-harvest losses. No doubt, majority claims are settled within stipulated timelines. However, some delay is taking place in respect of some claims due to delay in providing State share/delay by banks due to incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals, discrepancy in yield data, etc. Due to these and other reasons, farmers are suffering. GOI is taking various steps for quick payment of claims with transparency and timely settlement. In spite of these measures, some claims are still pending. Some claims from farmers of Anakapalli are pending since Kharif 2023. And, as of June, 2025, 70,935 farmers' applications of Rs. 99.02 crores are pending for settlement. Hence, I appeal Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister to look into this and settle above claims from Anakapalli at the earliest.

(v) Need to strengthen the guidelines issued under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rule 2016 in the country

श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) : छत्तीसगढ़ के कांकेर ज़िले के उप स्वास्थ्य केंद्र में एक्सपायरी दवा जलाने के बाद जलते हुए स्टॉक का धुआँ कक्षाओं में घुस गया, जिससे कई बच्चों ने साँस लेने में दिक्कत और चक्कर आने की शिकायत की। अमूमन एक्सपायर हो चुकी दवाइयों को अक्सर सीवेज सिस्टम, खेती की ज़मीन और खुले गड्ढों में डाल दिया जाता है, जिससे ज़हरीले केमिकल निकलते हैं जो ग्राउंड-वाटर और मिट्टी को बुरी तरह से प्रदूषित कर देते हैं। इसके सन्दर्भ में मैं केंद्र

सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सेंट्रल ड्रग्स स्टैंडर्ड कंट्रोल ऑर्गनाइज़ेशन (CDSCO) की गाइडलाइंस और बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट रूल्स, 2016 के अंतर्गत दवाइयों के लिए भी डिस्पोज़ करने के बारे में अलग से पूरे देश में निर्देश जारी करते हुए सभी सम्बंधित अधिकारीयों एवं स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों को अनिवार्य ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। मैं सरकार से यह भी आग्रह करता हूँ कि देश के सभी ज़िलों में एक ऐसा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जहाँ एक्सपायर हो चुकी दवाइयों को डिस्पोज़ किया जा सके। नए अस्पतालों के लिए मंज़ूरी इस शर्त पर की जाए कि मेडिकल वेस्ट के साथ - साथ दवाइयों के डिस्पोज़ल की सुविधाएँ भी वहीँ मौजूद हों और जिला स्तर पर एक अनिवार्य कम्प्लायंस फ़ॉर्म हो, जिससे नियमों के अनुपालन को मॉनिटर किया जा सके।

(vi) Need to declare Agra as an Information Technology (IT) hub of the country

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान आगरा सहित आसपास के जनपदों—आगरा, फिरोजाबाद, हाथरस, मथुरा एवं भरतपुर—की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। ताजमहल की ऐतिहासिक विरासत और उसकी अद्वितीय खूबसूरती को संरक्षित रखने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों को ताज ट्रेपेज़ियम ज़ोन (TTZ) तथा नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (NGT) के विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय प्रतिबंधों के दायरे में रखा गया है। इन प्रतिबंधों के कारण इन जनपदों में बड़े एवं भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना संभव नहीं हो पाती है। नतीजतन, यहाँ के हजारों नौजवानों को सीमित रोजगार अवसर मिलते हैं, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और युवा निरंतर अन्य शहरों की ओर पलायन करने को मजबूर हैं। आगरा देश के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन नगरों में से एक है और साथ ही राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली के बेहद निकट होने के कारण अत्यंत रणनीतिक एवं वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से भी उपयुक्त शहर है। ऐसे में मेरा केंद्र सरकार से विनम्र आग्रह है कि आगरा को देश का प्रमुख आई.टी. केंद्र (IT Hub) घोषित किया जाए। यदि आगरा को आईटी हब के रूप में विकसित किया जाता है, तो न केवल इस क्षेत्र के युवाओं का पलायन रुकेगा, बल्कि आगरा और आसपास के जिलों में आर्थिक विकास की नई संभावनाएँ भी खुलेंगी।

(vii) Need to develop village roads connecting Rishabdev Road Palera and Semari Railway Stations under PMGSY

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : देशभर में अनेक ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ से निकटवर्ती गाँव/ कस्बों तक पहुँचने हेतु सर्वकालिक पक्की सड़क उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके कारण हजारों रेल यात्रियों एवं स्थानीय ग्रामवासी रेलवे स्टेशन तक आने-जाने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करते है। रात्रिकाल के यात्रियों के लिए यह समस्या और भी दुभर हो जाती है। मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में भी ऋषभदेव रोड़, पाड़ला व सेमारी रेलवे स्टेशन सहित कई स्टेशनों से निकटस्थ गाँव को जोड़ने वाली कोई पक्की सड़क नहीं है, जिसके कारण आम यात्रियों विशेषत: बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं व छोटे बच्चों को उक्त समस्याओं का नित्य सामना करना पड़ता है। यह विषय व्यापक जनहित से जुड़ा हुआ है, जिसका त्वरित समाधान अपेक्षित है। अतः मेरा रेल मंत्रालय से आग्रह है कि देशभर में ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशनों से गाँवों/ कस्बों को जोड़ने हेतु पक्की सड़क व बरसात आदि से बचने की सुविधाओं हेतु योजना तैयार की जाए या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के साथ समन्वय कर इसे प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (PMGSY) के दिशा-निर्देशों में एक कम्पोनेन्ट के रूप में शामिल किए जाने पर विचार किया जाए।

(viii) Need for construction of an additional entry/exit gate at Chamanpura End of Asarwa Railway Station in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा (अहमदाबाद पश्चिम) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अहमदाबाद के असारवा रेलवे स्टेशन से संबंधित एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और जनहित के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अहमदाबाद से राजस्थान तथा अन्य राज्यों के लिए जाने वाली अधिकांश ट्रेनें असरवा रेलवे स्टेशन से होकर गुजरती हैं, जिस कारण यहाँ यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ रहती है। वर्तमान में इस रेलवे स्टेशन में अंदर आने और बाहर जाने के लिए केवल एक ही मार्ग उपलब्ध है, जो दक्षिण (अरविंद मील के सामने) दिशा की ओर स्थित है। एकमात्र मार्ग होने के कारण स्टेशन परिसर के बाहर अत्यधिक ट्रैफ़िक जाम की स्थिति बनी रहती है, तथा यात्रियों को आए दिन दुर्घटनाओं, चोरी तथा

अन्य असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। यह स्थिति काफी गंभीर और चिंताजनक है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय जल्द से जल्द असारवा रेलवे स्टेशन के उत्तर दिशा से चमनपुरा की ओर एक अतिरिक्त प्रवेश-द्वार/निर्गम मार्ग का निर्माण करवाने हेतु अमदावाद म्युनिसिपल कोर्पोरेशन के साथ समन्वय करके जल्द से जल्द कार्य निर्माण सूनिश्वित करे, ताकि यात्रियों को सुरक्षित, सुगम तथा सुविधाजनक आवागमन उपलब्ध हो सके और ट्रैफ़िक, दुर्घटनाओं तथा चोरी जैसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(ix) Need to declare Bhetnoi in Ganjam District in Odisha as a Black Buck Reserve Habitat

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): The Black Buck a rare species of Antilope and Peacocks are seen in Bhetnoi of Polasara block of my Lok Sabha Constituency, Aska in Ganjam district in the State of Odisha. In the absence of dedicated reserve habitat many of the black bucks are found dead in road accidents frequently. Black buck is included in Schedule-I of the wild life protection act of 1972 as protected animal. I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India to declare Bhetnoi as Black buck reserve habitat and allocate Rs. 50 crores as financial package for the same during current financial year.

(x) Need for establishment of a permanent Canteen Store Department (CSD) in Himatnagar or Aravali district in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र साबरकांठा (गुजरात) के साबरकांठा व अरवल्ली जिले में लगभग 25,000 सेवानिवृत्त सैनिक एवं पूर्व सैनिक परिवार निवास करते हैं। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इन परिवारों को दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएँ सैनिक कैंटीनों के माध्यम से

रियायती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। किन्तु वर्तमान में साबरकांठा क्षेत्र के पूर्व सैनिकों हेतु निकटतम सैनिक कैंटीन गांधीनगर में स्थित है। दूरस्थ ग्रामीण एवं आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों से आने वाले पूर्व सैनिकों को लंबी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है, जिसके कारण उन्हें अत्यधिक यात्रा व्यय वहन करना पड़ता है। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि— मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र साबरकांठा के हिम्मतनगर या अरवल्ली जिले के किसी उपयुक्त नगर में एक स्थायी सैनिक कैंटीन (CSD Canteen) की स्थापना की जाए। इससे इस क्षेत्र, जो कि राजस्थान से सटा हुआ पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है, के सेवानिवृत्त सैन्यकर्मी, वीरांगनाएँ तथा उनके परिवारजन सरकारी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का वास्तविक लाभ अपने ही नजदीकी क्षेत्र में सहज रूप से प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

(xi) Regarding approval for establishment of stone/granite based modern cluster or processing hubs in Khajuraho-Panna-Katni region under MSME and CFC schemes

श्री विष्णु दत्त शर्मा (खजुराहो) : बुंदेलखंड का खजुराहो–पन्ना–कटनी क्षेत्र ग्रेनाइट व खनिज संसाधनों से अत्यंत समृद्ध है, परंतु अधिकांश प्रक्रमण बाहरी राज्यों में होने के कारण स्थानीय रोजगार, मूल्य-वृद्धि और MSME विकास बाधित रहता है। केन्द्र सरकार की MSE-CDP (Cluster Development Programme) तथा Common Facility Centre (CFC) योजनाएँ ऐसे प्राकृतिक-संसाधन आधारित उद्योगों में आधुनिक क्लस्टर/प्रोसेसिंग हब स्थापित करने के लिये उपयुक्त ढाँचा प्रदान करती हैं। अतः मेरा विनम्र अनुरोध है कि भारत सरकार पन्ना–खजुराहो–कटनी क्षेत्र को MSE-CDP के तहत स्टोन/ग्रेनाइट क्लस्टर के रूप में प्राथमिकता अनुमोदन प्रदान करे; क्लस्टर हेतु DPR, CFC अवसंरचना, आधुनिक कटिंग–पॉलिशिंग, परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला आदि पर केन्द्र-अनुदान की शीघ्र स्वीकृति दे तथा स्थानीय युवाओं व कारीगरों के लिए कौशल-विकास, डिज़ाइन-उन्नयन, क्रेडिट सपोर्ट तथा राष्ट्रीय/अंतरराष्ट्रीय मार्केट लिंक-अप कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ करे। यह कदम बुंदेलखंड में बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार सृजित करेगा और क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रीय MSME मूल्य-श्रृंखला में सशक्त बनाएगा।

(xii) Need for establishment of a dedicated Centre of Excellence in Capacity Development for Animal Husbandry at Cuttack, Odisha

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): The Animal Husbandry sector contributes 2.6% to Odisha's GSDP, well below the national average of 4.5%, and accounts for 13.7% of state's Agricultural GSVA. As part of Odisha's Vision 2036 and 2047, the state aims to become a livestock powerhouse, aligned with the national objective of "Viksit Bharat." In this context, a dedicated Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Capacity Development is crucial to foster skill enhancement, innovation, and inclusive growth in the animal husbandry sector. This proposed CoE would serve as a national hub for structured training, digital extension, entrepreneurship incubation, and demonstration, focusing on key areas like dairying, pig production, poultry, small ruminants, fodder, nutrition, and more. It will also integrate climate-resilient practices and One Health approaches, in alignment with national priorities. I believe this CoE will not only bolster Cuttack's livestock ecosystem but will also serve as a replicable model for other states. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to recognize this CoE in Cuttack as a national-level hub under its flagship schemes, and extend funding support for its establishment through capital grants, equipment provisioning, and digital infrastructure.

(xiii) Need to establish a rail coach or rail component manufacturing unit in Bhandara district, Maharashtra

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान भंडारा जिले के लोगों के साथ पिछले दस वर्षों से हो रही परेशानी का ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सन् 2014 में महाराष्ट्र

मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा भंडारा जिले में बीएचईएल का एक पावर इक्विपमेंट फेब्रिकेशन प्लांट मंजूर किया गया था, जिसमें सोलर पीवी सेल और मॉड्यूल निर्माण का भी प्रस्ताव था। सकली के पास जमीन अधिसूचित कर सुरक्षित रखी गई। स्थानीय प्रशासन और जनता ने पूरे उत्साह से सहयोग किया, इस विश्वास के साथ कि इससे जिले को रोजगार और औद्योगिक विकास मिलेगा। दस वर्ष बीत जाने के बावजूद, उस जमीन पर कोई कार्य आरंभ नहीं हुआ। हाल ही में भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने स्पष्ट किया कि घरेलू मांग की कमी के चलते यह परियोजना शुरू नहीं हो पाई है और बीएचईएल की भविष्य में भी कोई नई इकाई स्थापित करने की योजना नहीं है। आज देश को रेल कोच और रेल कंपोनेंट निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस भूमि पर रेलवे कोच या रेल कंपोनेंट निर्माण इकाई की स्थापना पर विचार किया जाए ताकि भंडारा को उसका हक और अवसर मिल सके।

(xiv) Need to enhance honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers engaged in Mission Saksham Angandwadi and Poshan in Karnataka

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN): The Central honorarium for AWWs and AWHs, who are the frontline implementers of Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0, remains based on the rates last revised on October 1, 2018.[1, 2] Given the substantially increased, digitally-mandated workload [3, 4] and severe inflation, I urge the Minister of Women and Child Development to provide the category-wise number of AWWs and AWHs in Karnataka currently receiving the Central honorarium and Performance-Linked Incentives; the total Central financial assistance specifically sanctioned and disbursed to Karnataka for the honorarium, TA/DA, and social security coverage since FY 2020-21.[5, 6]; and the year-wise enrollment of these workers in Karnataka under PMJJBY, PMSBY,

PM-SYM, and Ayushman Bharat (following the March 2024 expansion).[7, 8]. A clear plan for the revision of the Central honorarium and the expansion of formal social-security support, including pension and conveyance benefits, to recognize their services.[9, 10]

(xv) Need to construct a bridge over river Ravi in Gurdaspur district of Punjab and release funds pending under Rural Development Schemes to the States

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा (गुरदासपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान गुरदासपुर ज़िले में रावी नदी के उस पार बार्डर पर बसे गांवों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो हर वर्ष बाढ़ के दौरान देश से पूरी तरह कट जाते हैं। ये गांव राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील हैं, क्योंकि इनका सीधा संपर्क पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान से है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों का असुरक्षित और असुविधाजनक रह जाना राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए ठीक नही है। गुरदासपुर ज़िले की 600 किमी से अधिक ग्रामीण सड़कें बेहद खराब स्थिति में हैं, जिससे मेडिकल, शिक्षा और आपात सेवाओं पर गंभीर असर पड़ रहा है। कई बार गर्भवती महिलाओं, बुजुर्गों और बीमार लोगों को नावों या अस्थायी साधनों से नदी पार ले जाना पड़ता है, जो स्वयं में बड़ा जोखिम है। इसी बीच केंद्र द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास पंजाब के लिए प्रस्तावित रुपये 800 करोड़ के सड़क प्रोजेक्ट रद्द करना और रुपये 9000 करोड़ का रूरल डेवलपमेंट फंड रोक देना उचित नही है । अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि रावी नदी के उस पार बसे गांवों के लिए आधुनिक पुल बनाया जाए तथा पंजाब के लिए रोका गया रूरल डेवलपमेंट फंड तुरंत जारी किया जाए ताकि विकास कार्य बाधित न हों।

(xvi) Need to provide compensation to the banana growers of Tirunelveli Parliamentary Constituency, who lost their crops due to Cyclone

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): I wish to bring to the attention of the Government, the issues faced by farmers of Tirunelveli Parliamentary

Constituency. Due to cyclonic storms and winds, more than 2 Lakh Banana trees have been destroyed in the past week. The farmers of this region, especially from Melacheval, Pirancheri, Pattamadai are the most affected. I have personally inspected the areas and crop damage and have found out that more than 90% of their crop have been destroyed and the farmers are facing an uncertain future. In this regard, I request the Government of India to take cognizance of the situation and announce immediate compensation for the affected farmers of the area.

(xvii) Need to provide a special package of Rs. 70000 crore to Punjab

डॉ. धर्मवीर गांधी (पटियाला) : पंजाब आजादी के बाद सबसे लंबे समय तक देश का सबसे समृद्ध संपन्न अग्रणी राज्य रहा है क्षेत्रफल और आबादी के लिहाज से देश का 2% हिस्सा होने के बावजूद देश की आजादी रक्षा और देश को खाद्य सुरक्षा मुहैया करवाने में अपने अनुपात से कहीं अधिक बढ़ चढ़कर योगदान डाला है। परंतु दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि मेहनती और कर्मठ लोगों की भूमि स्थली होने के बावजूद विभिन्न सरकारों की गलत नीतियां, भेदभाव और सौतेली माता जैसे व्यवहार के कारण देश का यह शीर्ष राज्य आज चौतरफा संकट से घिर गया है और इसका अस्तित्व तक खतरे में पड़ गया है। कृषि और व्यापार उद्योग और रोजगार जैसे क्षेत्र गंभीर घाटे और संकट की स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं। नशे, पर्यावरण का प्रदूषण और प्रवास जैसे गंभीर मुद्दे पंजाब और पंजाबियत के लिए खतरा बन चुके हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि भारत की खड्ग पूजा और अन्न भंडार कहे जाने वाले पंजाब को बचाने के लिए हमें ₹ 70,000 करोड़ का विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए।

(xviii) Regarding construction of rail overbridges/underpasses at various level crossings in Karur and Tiruchirappalli districts of Tamil Nadu

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): I rise 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). Road Over Bridges (ROBs) / Subways are urgently required at the following level crossing locations in Karur District due to heavy traffic congestion, frequent gate closures, and increasing public safety concerns: Noyyal – Velayuthampalayam, Punnam Chatram – TNPL, Maravapalayam – Gandhi Nagar, Mayanur, Veerarakkiyam. Similarly, the following railway gates under the Madurai Division in the Manapparai Assembly Constituency require immediate sanction for ROB/Subway construction due to high vehicular movement and accident risk: Elangakurichi Railway Gate, 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 Railway Minister to immediately direct the concerned Railway Divisions to undertake feasibility studies, approve Detailed Project Reports (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.

(xix) Regarding formation of a National Anti Fake Drugs Task Force to combat counterfeit cough syrups and fake drugs

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत गंभीर और संवेदनशील सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ—उन मासूम बच्चों की दुखद मृत्यु की ओर, जिनकी जान जहरीली और नकली कफ सीरप के कारण चली गई। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल जिलों के साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार झारखंड सहित देश के कई राज्यों में नकली कफ सिरप

और अन्य अवैध दवाओं का एक संगठित एवं व्यापक रैकेट सक्रिय होने की चिंताजनक जानकारी सामने आई है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप सैकड़ों बच्चों की असमय मृत्यु की घटनाएँ हुई हैं, जो अत्यंत दर्दनाक और हृदय विदारक हैं। यह केवल कानून-व्यवस्था का विषय नहीं, बल्कि देश की स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा के लिए भी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खतरा है। नकली दवाओं पर रोक लगाने हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय, डीसीजीआई की सख्त मॉनिटरिंग व्यवस्था, फार्मा मैन्युफैक्चरिंग एवं सप्लाई चेन की नियमित और पारदर्शी जांच अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस पूरे नेटवर्क की उच्च-स्तरीय, समयबद्ध जांच कराई जाए, दोषियों पर कठोरतम कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जाए और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर “एंटी-फेक ड्रग्स टास्क फोर्स” का गठन किया जाए।

(xx) Regarding extension of Delhi-Meerut Rapid Rail Service to Muzaffarnagar and Haridwar

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ़्फ़रनगर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अति गंभीर मुद्दे पर लाना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में बढ़ती जनसंख्या के बोझ को कम करने के लिए दिल्ली मेरठ रैपिड रेल चलायी गयी जो कि दिल्ली मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मुजफ्फरनगर के एक सिरे तक गयी। मुजफ्फरनगर से रोजाना हजारों लोग दिल्ली के लिए आते हैं और वह इस रैपिड रेल की इन सेवाओ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। अत: जनहित में दिल्ली-मेरठ रैपिड रेल की सेवाओं को मुजफ्फरनगर तक बढ़ाकर एक बड़ी आबादी को रैपिड रेल की ये सुविधाए उपलब्ध कराई जाए। अत: आपके माध्यम से मेरी सरकार और सदन से यह मांग है कि द्वितीय फेज में दिल्ली मेरठ रैपिड रेल का विस्तार मुजफ्फरनगर तक किया जाए और आगे हरिद्वार तक बढाया जाए।

(xxi) Need to restore the Cooch Behar Palace in West Bengal as a special heritage project

SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA (COOCHBEHAR): The Cooch Behar Royal Palace (Rajbari) is an important part of North Bengal’s rich

cultural heritage. The 1886-built European style palace has been functioning as a museum since 2000 under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and attracts over 2000 visitors each day. Concerningly, while the tourist footfall and revenue generated have been increasing steadily, the maintenance grant from the ASI has not kept up with this. For example, between 2021-22 and 2023-24, both the number of visitors and revenue generated increased by 290%. However, the ASI maintenance grant during the same period shrunk by more than 13%. This has directly translated into poor upkeep of the palace, shortage of staff and inconvenience to visitors. Basic infrastructure like public toilets and rest areas, drinking water points and signages are poorly maintained. The shortage of staff has led to 56 of the 64 palace rooms remaining closed to the public while the two folk cultural galleries have remained shut for years. It also severely compromises cleanliness and tourist satisfaction. Hence, I urge the Government to intervene immediately to restore the Cooch Behar Palace to its past glory and approve a special heritage project for it under the Ministry of Culture.

(xxii) Need to take steps to address the problems being faced by handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN (ARAKKONAM): I wish to raise a matter of urgent public importance regarding the growing distress among handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu. The handloom sector is one of the oldest and most culturally significant industries in the State, providing livelihood to over 4 lakh weaver households and supporting many more through allied activities. Tamil

Nadu's renowned products—Kanchipuram silk sarees, Madurai Sungadi, Chettinad cotton and Salem dhoties—reflect exceptional craftsmanship and sustain rural communities. However, the sector is facing serious challenges. Rising competition from power looms, cheap machine-made fabrics, limited access to modern technology and weak marketing opportunities have reduced incomes and created uncertainty for artisans. Many weavers work long hours under physically demanding conditions, often leading to chronic health issues. Welfare schemes intended for their benefit frequently fail to reach them due to procedural delays, poor awareness and weak implementation also. The GST policy favours KVIC khadi with full exemption, while handloom weavers still face 5% GST, putting Tamil Nadu's handloom sector at an unfair disadvantage. I urge the Union Government to take immediate steps to strengthen the handloom ecosystem by improving credit access, expanding market linkages, also to waive the GST from the handloom weaver sector.

(xxiii) Regarding establishment of Head Post Office at Jhanjharpur market in Madhubani district, Bihar

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल (झंझारपुर) : बिहार का झंझारपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र मधुबनी जिले के अंतर्गत आता है और मधुबनी जिले में कुल 02 संसदीय क्षेत्र हैं। जिसमें झंझारपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र काफी बड़ा क्षेत्र है और इसमें 14 ब्लॉक है। जिला मुख्यालय मधुबनी से झंझारपुर की दूरी भी 60 किलोमीटर से अधिक है और अभी वर्तमान में झंझारपुर में मात्र 01 उप - डाकघर है और पूरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 04 उप - डाकघर है। आम नागरिको के परेशानियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए माननीय संचार मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि झंझारपुर बाजार में प्रधान डाकघर खोलने की मंजूरी देने की कृपा करें।

(xxiv) Need to equip all the Disaster Management Agencies with modern equipment and technologies

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर (उस्मानाबाद) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हाल ही में आई बाढ़ के दौरान राहत एवं बचाव कार्यों में प्रयुक्त होने वाले उपकरणों की अत्यंत चिंताजनक स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में उपयोग की जा रही नावें, लाइफ जैकेट, संचार उपकरण, रेस्क्यू किट तथा अन्य सामग्री न तो आधुनिक मानकों के अनुरूप हैं और न ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। इनके पुराने एवं अपर्याप्त होने के कारण बचाव कार्यों में विलंब होता है तथा जनहानि की संभावना बढ़ जाती है। आज के समय में ड्रोन-आधारित निगरानी, सैटेलाइट संचार व्यवस्था, उन्नत मोटरबोट, थर्मल इमेजिंग उपकरण तथा उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली जीवन-रक्षा सामग्री जैसी तकनीकों का उपयोग राहत कार्य की गति और प्रभावशीलता के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि NDRF, SDRF, स्थानीय प्रशासन एवं आपदा प्रबंधन एजेंसियों को अत्याधुनिक उपकरणों और तकनीकों से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सुसज्जित किए जाने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(xxv) Regarding reported irregularities in Pune Agriculture Produce Market Committee in Maharashtra

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. The sector contributes nearly 18% to the GDP, and 46% of the population depends on it. To address market distortions, states established APMCs to provide a regulated marketplace and ensure fair returns to farmers. However, the Pune APMC has reported repeated instances of mismanagement and malpractice, indicating a breakdown in its functioning and a distortion of its intended purpose. Multiple complaints indicate the market committee indulging in loss-making financial transactions undertaken for personal interests,

irregularities in the grant of purchase and sale licences, and long-pending applications of genuine landowners, even as permits are issued to individuals with no legitimate connection to the market. Reports of vendors illegally renting out their shops to unauthorized sellers continue, but instead of addressing farmers' grievances, the committee appears to support such illegal practices. Additionally, there are complaints about irregularities in the permanent appointment of daily-wage workers and a scam involving non-payment of the mandated Mathadi levy. I urge the Government to intervene and ensure that APMC funds support farmer welfare and modernization of the market.

(xxvi) Need for a scientific and holistic approach to address human-leopard conflict in Pune and Ahilyanagar districts in Maharashtra

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) : मैं महाराष्ट्र के पुणे और अहिल्यानगर जिलों में मानव-तेंदुआ संघर्ष की विकट समस्या सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दो महीनों में, जुन्नर और शिरूर क्षेत्रों में 14 लोगों की दुखद मौत तेंदुए द्वारा हुए हमले के कारण हुई है, जो वन्यजीव संरक्षण और मानव सुरक्षा के बीच गंभीर असंतुलन दर्शाता है। राज्य के गन्ना क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित 2,000 तेंदुए रहते हैं, जो अनियोजित विस्तार के कारण लगातार मानव बस्तियों में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। यह संघर्ष केवल एक स्थानीय समस्या नहीं, बल्कि अनियंत्रित विकास और वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची के कठोर प्रावधानों के कारण उपजी राष्ट्रीय चुनौती है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस मानवीय संकट को तुरंत हल करने के लिए विज्ञान-आधारित और समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाए। सबसे पहले, मानव जीवन की रक्षा हेतु तेंदुओं को वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची I से अनुसूची में स्थानांतरित करने के प्रस्ताव पर केंद्रीय स्तर पर विचार किया जाए। यह बदलाव अधिकारियों को आदमखोर तेंदुओं से निपटने में वैधानिक लचीलापन देगा। साथ ही, मैं मांग करता हूँ कि बचाव केंद्रों की क्षमता तत्काल बढ़ाई जाए, और केंद्र द्वारा sterilization की

प्रक्रिया को युद्धस्तर पर लागू किया जाए, ताकि दोनों ही जीवन सुरक्षित रह सकें।

(xxvii) Need to expedite approval of Government Medical Colleges established in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): I rise to draw the urgent attention of the Government to a grave and deeply distressing crisis affecting thousands of NEET-UG aspirants in Andhra Pradesh. Under the YSR Congress administration, 17 new Government Medical Colleges were sanctioned and construction of seven was completed to ensure quality medical education for students from rural and low-income families. Yet today, only eight colleges are functioning, while several fully built institutions remain idle due to unexplained delays in regulatory approvals. Because of this inaction, over 1,000 medical seats that should have been available this year were lost, and many bright and deserving students missed their chance by the narrowest margins, not due to lack of merit but because the system failed them. To make matters worse, the move to privatize Government medical colleges raises serious fears that private managements may prioritise revenue over service, pushing economically weaker sections out of medical education and weakening affordable healthcare in underserved districts. These colleges were built with massive public funds, and the future of an entire generation now hangs in uncertainty. I strongly urge the Government to immediately clear all pending approvals and protect both student futures and equitable healthcare access for the poor.

(xxviii) Need to set up an AIIMS/PGIMER like hospital in Sri Anandpur Sahib Parliamentary Constituency in Punjab

SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG (ANANDPUR SAHIB): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for the establishment of an AIIMS or PGIMER- like hospital in the Sri Anandpur Sahib constituency in Punjab. The residents of Anandpur Sahib and the surrounding rural belt face severe difficulties in accessing quality healthcare. The region lacks advanced medical facilities, specialised doctors, and essential diagnostic equipment required for the treatment of chronic and life-threatening diseases such as heart ailments, cancer, diabetes, kidney disorders, and neurological conditions. Due to the absence of such facilities, patients—especially those who are critically ill are compelled to travel long distances to Chandigarh, or other major cities for proper medical treatment. This travel often takes several hours, and in many unfortunate cases, patients have lost their lives while being transported because timely medical intervention was not available locally. This situation has caused immense hardship to poor, elderly, and rural families. I therefore urge through you to the Hon'ble Minister to take immediate steps to sanction and establish an AIIMS/PGIMER- like hospital in the Sri Anandpur Sahib Parliamentary Constituency, so that people may receive high-quality healthcare within their own region and no life is lost for want of timely treatment.

(xxix) Need to enact law to prevent illegal fishing methods practised in Diu and other parts of Country

श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान दीव अथवा देश के

अन्य हिस्सों में चलाये जारे गैर कानूनी फिशिंग मेथड्स की और आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा । कई गैर कानूनी फिशिंग मेथड्स दीव मै चलायी जा रही हैं, जैसे की Land फिशिंग, Box फिशिंग, LED फिशिंग, Bonsai फिशिंग एवं Line फिशिंग। यह सारे फिशिंग मेथड्स कानून के विरुद्ध हैं जिससे विशेष करके छोटे स्तर के मछुआरों को भारी नुकसान होता है। इन फिशिंग मेथड्स से स्थानीय ecology एवं पर्यावरण को भी काफी क्षती पहुँचती है जिससे मछलियों की संख्या एवं गुणवत्ता पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। मै भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे सभी गैर कानूनी फिशिंग मेथड्स की गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने हेतु राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके एक कानून बनाया जाए एवं एक विस्तारपूर्वक कानूनी ढांचा तय किया जाए। साथ ही साथ, इन सभी गैर कानूनी गतिविधियों से होने वाले नुकसान की ज़िम्मेदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एक कारगर नीति तंत्र बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है, जिसमे स्पष्ट रूप से अधिकारीयों की ज़िम्मेदारी तय की जाए। मै भारत सरकार से इस विषय में भी त्वरित कार्यवाही करने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप लोग अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा कल ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होती है।

16.07 बजे

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Friday, December 12, 2025/Agrahayana 21, 1947 (Saka).

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5	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	2036
6	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	1971
7	Dr. Amar Singh	1844, 2065
8	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	1877
9	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	2060
10	Dr. Bhola Singh	1893, 1857, 1848
11	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	2027, 1848
12	Dr. C M Ramesh	1901
13	Dr. D. Purandeswari	2043, 2028
14	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	2002, 1981, 1992
15	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	1928
16	Dr. Hemang Joshi	1893, 1892, 1843, 1841,1867
17	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	1841, 1843, 1893, 1867,1857
18	Dr. K Sudhakar	2016, 1867
19	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	2007
20	Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar	1950
21	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	1960
22	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	2054, 2020
23	Dr. Lata Wankhede	2028, 1859
24	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	1870
25	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1931
26	Dr. Mallu Ravi	1897
27	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	1916, 1848, 1841
28	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1969

29	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1883, 1867
30	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	1908
31	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	2040
32	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	1967, 2020, 2054
33	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	1925, 1841, 1867
34	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	2037
35	Dr. Ricky Andrew J Syngkon	1911
36	Dr. Sambit Patra	1875
37	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	1941, 1909
38	Dr. Sharmila Sarkar	1959
39	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	2012
40	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	1868
41	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	1872, 2044
42	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	1958, 1947, 1992
43	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	1949
44	Km. Sudha R.	2065
45	Kumari Selja	2069
46	Md. Abu Taher Khan	2070
47	Md. Rakibul Hussain	2024
48	Mr. Pathan Yusuf	2056
49	Ms Iqra Choudhary	1977, 2004
50	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1916, 1889, 1848
51	Ms Sayani Ghosh	1919
52	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj	1906
53	Ms. Mahua Moitra	1845
54	Ms. S Jothimani	1866
55	Prof. Sougata Ray	1926
56	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	1877
57	Shri Chhotelal	1930

58	Shri Radhakrishna	1846
59	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	1939
60	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	1884
61	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	1887
62	Shri Adhikari Soumendu	1987
63	Shri Aditya Yadav	1860
64	Shri Alok Sharma	1893, 1867, 1883, 1841, 1848
65	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	1961, 1906
66	Shri Amra Ram	2035
67	Shri Ananta Nayak	1941, 1906
68	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	1929
69	Shri Anoop Pradhan Valmiki	2047
70	Shri Anto Antony	2054
71	Shri Anurag Sharma	2005
72	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1879, 2047
73	Shri Arun Bharti	2045
74	Shri Arun Govil	1964
75	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	1876
76	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	1896
77	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	2025
78	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1864
79	Shri Ashish Dubey	1934, 1941, 1909
80	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	1904
81	Shri Atul Garg	2028, 1859
82	Shri Avimanyu Sethi	1892, 1889, 1857, 1867
83	Shri B K Parthasarathi	1984, 1895
84	Shri B Y Raghavendra	1921
85	Shri Baijayant Panda	1902
86	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	2033
87	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	2042,1905, 1841

88	Shri Balram Naik Porika	1890
89	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	1976, 2054
90	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	2049
91	Shri Bapi Haldar	1948
92	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	1893, 1889
93	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	1895, 1944
94	Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav	2057
95	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	1867,1848
96	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	1877
97	Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	1924
98	Shri Bhojraj Nag	1843, 1841
99	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	1850, 1868
100	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	1843, 2047,1848,1867
101	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	1907, 1848,1841
102	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	1926
103	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	1989
104	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	1951
105	Shri C N Annadurai	1852
106	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	1966
107	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	1983
108	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	2019, 1867
109	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	1843, 1941,1909
110	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	1943
111	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantrao	1968, 1980
112	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	1867, 1857
113	Shri Chintamani Maharaj	1843
114	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	1984
115	Shri Damodar Agrawal	1916, 1889, 1848
116	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	1965

117	Shri Devesh Shakya	1993
118	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	1980
119	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	1842
120	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	2061
121	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1905, 1848
122	Shri Dilip Saikia	1925, 1841, 1867, 1848
123	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	2031, 2003
124	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1848, 1841, 1867
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126	Shri Durai Vaiko	1917
127	Shri Dushyant Singh	1975
128	Shri E. Tukaram	2067
129	Shri Eswarasamy K	1970
130	Shri G Kumar Naik	1967
131	Shri G Lakshminarayana	1873
132	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	1988
133	Shri Gajendra Singh Patel	2023
134	Shri Ganesh Singh	1925, 1905, 1867, 1843, 1848
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136	Shri Giridhari Yadav	2031, 2003
137	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	1871
138	Shri Gurmeet Sing Meet Hayer	2062
139	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	1868
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141	Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel	1909, 1934, 1941
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143	Shri Imran Masood	1913
144	Shri Jagadish Shettar	2038
145	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	1865

146	Shri Jagdambika Pal	1883, 1843, 1889
147	Shri Jai Parkash	2006
148	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	1956, 1915
149	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	1905, 1841, 1867
150	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	1996
151	Shri Jitendra Kumar Dohare	2032
152	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	1976, 2054
153	Shri Jugal Kishore	1905, 1841
154	Shri K C Venugopal	1863
155	Shri K E Prakash	2018, 1992
156	Shri K. Gopinath	2061
157	Shri K Radhakrishnan	1999
158	Shri K Sudhakaran	1888
159	Shri Kali Charan Singh	2021, 1841
160	Shri Kalipada Saren Kherwal	2055
161	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	2068
162	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	2020
163	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2003
164	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	1944
165	Shri Khalilur Rahaman	1991
166	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1856
167	Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	1952
168	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	1848
169	Shri Kripanath Mallah	2048
170	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	1878, 1857, 1883
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172	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	1918
173	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	1874
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175	Shri M K Raghavan	1885
176	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	1974
177	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	1954
178	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	2039
179	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	1905, 2047 1857, 1867
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182	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	1955
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184	Shri Manickam Tagore B.	2052, 1992
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192	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	1957
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195	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	1892, 1848
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203	Shri Navaskani K	1852
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206	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	1850, 1868
207	Shri P C Mohan	2059,1966
208	Shri P P Chaudhary	1883, 1889
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210	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	1934
211	Shri Parimal Suklabaidya	2041, 1906
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213	Shri Partha Bhowmick	1990
214	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	1881
215	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	1880, 1883
216	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	1998, 1905
217	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	1937, 2017
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219	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	2004, 1977
220	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	1910
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259	Shri Sunil Kumar	2008, 1934, 1906
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262	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	1899
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266	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	1936
267	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	1857
268	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	1935
269	Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur	2030
270	Shri Vijay Baghel	1925, 1867
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280	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	1963
281	Shri Yogender Chandolia	1905, 1857
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284	Smt. Anita Subhadarshini	1906
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298	Smt. Manju Sharma	1995
299	Smt.Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	1906
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304	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	1922
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