Eighteenth Series, Vol. XVI No. 9

Thursday, July 30, 2026
Sravana 08, 1948 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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NEW DELHI

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No. 9, Thursday, July 30, 2026/ Sravana 08, 1948 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 30, 2026/ Sravana 08, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Indian Sportspersons on winning medals in 23rd Commonwealth Games

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, 23वें राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में पैरा खिलाड़ी - श्री दिलीप गावित ने स्वर्ण तथा श्री मोहम्मद बासिल ने रजत पदक जीता है।

श्री मुरली श्रीशंकर ने रजत पदक जीत कर भारत का गौरव बढ़ाया है।

मैं सदन की ओर से देश का मान बढ़ाने वाले सभी खिलाड़ियों, उनके कोच एवं टीम इंडिया को हार्दिक बधाई तथा शुभकामनाएं देता हूं।

———————

माननीय अध्यक्ष :प्रश्न काल।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैंने कई बार सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह किया है कि प्रश्न काल माननीय सदस्यों का अधिकार है और प्रश्न काल में सरकार की जवाबदेही तय होती है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने सदन के माध्यम से भी और फ्लोर लीडर्स की मीटिंग में भी आप सब से आग्रह किया है कि सदन में प्रश्न काल के समय में सदन को बाधित न करें। प्रश्न काल महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। सदस्य सवाल उठाते हैं, उससे सरकार की जवाबदेही तय होती है।

… (व्यवधान)

11.02 hrs

At this stage, Shri Imran Masood, Shri Awadhesh Prasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप प्रश्न काल चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं? क्या आप प्रश्न काल बाधित करना चाहते हैं?

———

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*

(i) Starred Question Nos. 161 to 180

SHRINKING OR VANISHING LAKES

***161. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether certain recent findings have pointed out that numerous lakes across the country are shrinking or vanishing due to rapid urbanisation, encroachment and poor governance highlighting severe losses in Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Bengaluru and Hyderabad and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the key findings include a Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) report noting that 518 out of 697 lakes in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir have disappeared or reduced in size and similar widespread degradation has been reported in major metropolitan water bodies as compared to the position since 2004 onwards;

* Due to continuous interruptions in the House, Starred questions could not be taken up for answers. Therefore, these starred questions are treated as Unstarred questions.

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including Telangana; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

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

(a) to (d): Water being a state subject, protection, conservation and management of wetlands, including lakes, is undertaken by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions. The Central Government supplements the measures and efforts being taken up by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Jal Shakti has conducted 1st Census of Water Bodies in 33 States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Irrigation Census” with 100% Central Assistance (reference year 2017-18). The objective of the Census is to develop a national database for all water bodies by collecting information on all important aspects of the subject including their size, condition, status of encroachment, use, storage capacity, status of filling up of storage etc.

While the Central and State Governments take all possible steps for the conservation and management of wetlands (includes lakes), developmental activities and anthropogenic pressures do impact wetlands.

The assessments in the CAG report are based on an inventory of water bodies prepared by the Department of Environment & Remote Sensing, Jammu & Kashmir using LISS-III satellite imagery having an approximate spatial resolution

of 23 meters. Such datasets provide preliminary technical information for administrators and researchers and are indicative in nature. They do not constitute conclusive evidence of permanent disappearance, shrinkage, encroachment or unlawful conversion of wetlands. Remote sensing data indicates changes in water spread or land cover of the wetland but cannot independently establish substantial changes. Such conclusions require correlation with land records, cadastral maps, notified wetland boundaries, field inspections and records maintained by the competent custodial and enforcement authorities. Subsequently, J&K Government has undertaken a comprehensive revision and expansion of the inventory using very-high-resolution satellite imagery, grid-based analysis, field verification and jurisdictional refinement. As a result, the inventory has been updated to 1,793 wetlands and water bodies. The revised inventory of water bodies is shown at **Statement-I.**

Further, the Government has taken various measures for conservation and management of wetlands, including lakes. These include policy, regulatory and programme interventions by the Central Government as well as conservation and management measures undertaken by the concerned State Governments/UTs. The major initiatives are as follows:

i. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2017 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which, inter-alia, prohibit conversion for

non-wetland uses including encroachment of any kind, solid waste dumping, discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities, towns, villages and other human settlements and any construction of a permanent nature. Also, the State/UT Wetlands Authorities have been constituted as the nodal authorities responsible for conservation and management of wetlands.

ii. MoEF&CC is currently implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, the 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)' for conservation and management of wetlands in the country on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lake front development, in-situ cleaning i.e., desilting & deweeding, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey & demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc. Under the NPCA scheme, MoEF&CC has provided financial assistance of about Rs. 1170 crores as Central share to the States/UTs for about 172 wetlands across the country.

iii. The other steps taken by MoEF&CC for conservation and management of wetlands across the country include, implementation of Ramsar Convention on wetlands, Mission Sahbhagita and Save Wetlands Campaign for peoples and

stakeholders' participation in the wetlands conservation and management, Amrit Dharohar initiative to promote unique conservation values of Ramsar sites.

iv. "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative was launched in Surat, Gujarat on 6 September 2024. In June 2025, JSJB 2.0 was launched. The implementation cycle for JSJB 2.0 commenced on 1 June 2025 and concluded on 31 May 2026. The initiative leverages community funds, individual donations, Corporate Social Responsibility Funds and others for construction of low-cost structures like borewells, recharge shafts, recharge pits, using locally available material, to harvest rainwater, to boost ground water level and provide local tailor-made solution to water issues. The initiative also emphasizes convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and Finance Commission grants.

v. State wise details of the remedial measures as reported by the State Governments of J&K, Goa, Karnataka and Telangana are at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT- I

The revised inventory of water bodies is as follows:

Category	Number	Jurisdictional breakup
Wetlands below one hectare and additional wetland-like features	1,499	Forest/Wildlife jurisdiction: 574; Outside Forest: 925
Wetlands above one hectare found present	294	Inside Forest: 113; Protected Areas: 54; LCMA/WUCMA: 3; Outside Forest: 124
Total revised inventory	**1793**	—

STATEMENT- II

State wise details of the remedial measures

STATE	REMEDIAL MEASURES
Jammu & Kashmir	Constitution of the Union Territory Wetland Authority, chaired by the Chief Secretary, and establishment of District Wetland Management Units for coordinated planning, monitoring and conservation of water bodies at district level. Conservation and management of Wular Lake by the Wular Conservation and Management Authority (WUCMA). Management of Dal and Nigeen Lakes by the Lake Conservation and Management Authority (LCMA). Management of Manasbal Lake by the Wular-Manasbal Development Authority (WMDA). Protection and management of ecologically significant wetlands, including Hokersar, Haigam, Shallabugh, Surinsar-Mansar and Gharana Wetlands, by the Wildlife Protection Department.

	Protection of wetlands located within Reserve Forests and other forest lands by the Forest Department through regular surveillance and habitat conservation measures. Periodic wetland inventory, mapping and monitoring using remote sensing supported by field verification, along with restoration and catchment conservation measures wherever required. Preparation and implementation of site-specific Management Plans; Selective de-siltation of critically silted areas; Deepening and restoration of natural streams/nallahs; Creation and maintenance of pools and navigational channels; Selective de-weeding; Development of roosting and nesting sites for waterbirds; Construction of watch towers and strengthening surveillance through antipoaching and anti-encroachment measures; Solid waste collection and scientific disposal; Maintenance of optimum water levels during high and low flow periods through hydrological management; and Annual waterbird population estimation and biodiversity monitoring. These measures are aimed at maintaining the ecological integrity and ecosystem services of the wetlands.
Goa	Identification and restoration of water bodies: Lakes and water bodies have been identified for rejuvenation under State schemes and the Amrit Sarovar Mission. Desiltation and cleaning: Removal of accumulated silt, weeds and debris to improve storage capacity and water quality. Strengthening of bunds and feeder channels: Repair and

	maintenance works are undertaken to restore natural inflows and retain water. Protection against encroachment: Lake boundaries and adjoining areas are monitored in coordination with Revenue Department (District Collector), Panchayat/Municipal and other concerned authorities. Pollution control: Coordination is maintained with local bodies and concerned Departments to prevent discharge of waste into water bodies. Community participation: Local communities and stakeholders are encouraged to participate in conservation and maintenance activities. Monitoring: Periodic inspection and assessment of important water bodies is undertaken for timely intervention.
Karnataka	In Karnataka there are 41849 lakes under various departments. Out of this, 15854 tanks found to be encroached and among them, encroachment has been removed in 10155 tanks. State of Karnataka at the government level apex committee under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary revenue have been formed to oversee the above process and district level committee under the chairmanship of deputy commissioner of each district to enforce the same.
Telangana	The Govt of Telangana has designated the Telangana Forest Department as the nodal agency for implementation of Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017. Telangana Forest Department is coordination with the other department in identification and boundary demarcation for notifying

	them under the said rules. 28 proposals have been submitted to the Telangana State Govt for notification under Wetlands Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017. Further, proposals have also been submitted to the Govt of India for designating Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary as Ramsar site.

CONSTRUCTION OF GREENFIELD HIGHWAY

***162. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN**:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of the 121 km Palakkad-Kozhikode Greenfield Highway is expected to begin soon, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over 95 percent of the land acquisition has been completed for Rs. 8,000 crore project, which passes mostly through the rural areas of Palakkad, Malappuram and Kozhikode districts, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Greenfield Highway would connect directly with National Highway (NH)-544 and National Highway (NH)-64 alongside eight State Highways and five major district roads, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also true that National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has completed all other tasks and the remaining task is to prepare an inventory of all buildings on the acquired land for the demolition of these structures, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)**:** The Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared for development of 4 lane Access Controlled Palakkad - Kozhikode Greenfield Highway, NH 966 with a length of 121 km is under review for fresh traffic and engineering due diligence.

Considering the recent issues in slope protection and Reinforced Soil (RS) Walls on NH-66 in Kerala, revision of design has been undertaken. Viaducts have been proposed in place of RS Walls of height more than 10m. The approval of the project is subject to traffic density, requirement of connectivity and synergy with principles of PM Gati-Shakti etc.

(b): The status of land acquisition (LA) is as under: -

Total Land requirement is 652 Ha at an estimated cost for land acquisition of Rs.6816 crore. The land is being acquired under National Highway Act, 1956 and status of LA under various sections of the act is as under:-

Section 3A:- 549 Ha. (84 %)

Section 3D:- 549 Ha. (84 %)

Section 3G:- 542 Ha. (83 %)

Section 3H:- 503 Ha. (77 %)

An amount of Rs. 4319 crore has been disbursed against total estimated cost of Rs. 6816 crore.

(c): The proposed Greenfield Highway is planned to originate near Marutharoad on NH-544 in Palakkad District and terminate at Pantheerankavu on NH-66 in Kozhikode District. The alignment intersects 5 State Highways namely; SH-70, SH-39, SH-73, SH-28 and SH-65 and 15 major district roads.

(d): The project has not yet been submitted for appraisal to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

PMAY-U 2.0 IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***163. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

(a) whether the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) has recently approved 3.52 lakh houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0 and if so, the number of houses, cities covered and Central funds committed, specifically for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total Central funds released to Andhra Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) Phases-I and II, the number of houses completed and the number of such completed houses currently lying vacant; and

(c) whether the Government has received representations to include Amaravati land-pooling farmers as eligible beneficiaries under PMAY-U 2.0 or under a

special housing category and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

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

(a) : Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban 2.0 (PMAY-U 2.0), a total of 16.20 lakh houses have been sanctioned in different Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meeting across the country with the Central Assistance of ₹23,383 crores, including ₹882.32 crores for the State of Andhra Pradesh for construction of 61,084 approved houses. Of this, a total of 2.12 lakh houses have been sanctioned in the recent CSMC meeting held on 17.06.2026 during which 12,370 houses for 107 cities with ₹185.55 crore Central Assistance was sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh.

(b) : Based on the project proposals submitted by State of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 19.07 lakh houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U, of which 3.71 are non-starter houses. Against the 15.36 lakh started houses, a total of 11.38 lakh houses have been completed and 10.75 lakh houses are occupied, so far. Further, under PMAY-U 2.0, a total of 61,084 houses have been sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 43,947 houses have been grounded. Of these, 1,980 houses have been completed/ delivered to the beneficiaries.

(c) : As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, priority has been given to the eligible beneficiaries of the Special Focus Group identified under PMAY-U 2.0,

namely the street vendors under PM SVANidhi scheme, Safai Karmis, different artisans under Pradhan Mantri-Vishwakarma scheme, Anganwadi workers, Building and Other Construction Workers, Residents of Slums/Chawls etc. The land pooling farmers are not included in the special focus group under PMAY-U 2.0.

IMPACT OF E20 FUEL

***164. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken an assessment of the impact of mandatory E20 fuel on consumers, automobile manufacturers and the transport sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether oil marketing companies have been directed to prominently display the percentage of ethanol blend at fuel dispensing stations and on customer receipts, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate consultation with stakeholders has been done regarding E20 fuel programme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has noticed that despite the fuels being diluted by ethanol, the end price to consumers is not reduced and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any financial incentives are given to vehicle owners for transforming from conventional fuels to biofuels and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (c): Government in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has introduced the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme through a phased, scientifically validated and consultative process involving NITI Aayog, automobile manufacturers, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) and other technical institutions.

Ethanol is not a new fuel. It has been used globally for over a century, with countries such as Brazil operating higher ethanol blends for decades. In India, the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme commenced with a pilot in 2001, E5 was introduced in 2006, and although blending remained around 1.53% in 2013-14, it has since been increased progressively in a calibrated manner after creating the necessary production capacity, infrastructure and regulatory framework.

As seen from the table, the progression has been gradual:

Ethanol Supply Year	Average Blending (%)
2013-14	~1.53
2020-21	~8.1
2021-22	~10
2022-23	~12
2023-24	~14.6

2024-25	~19.2
2025-26 (Nov-June)	20

The E20 programme has been developed through an extensive consultative and phased implementation process. Automobile manufacturers, component manufacturers, SIAM, ARAI, vehicle testing agencies, Oil Marketing Companies, ethanol producers, sugar and grain industries and other stakeholders were associated at every stage of policy formulation and implementation.

The transition to E20 was undertaken only after successful validation of fuel systems, engine durability, drivability, material compatibility, emissions performance and consumer acceptance.

Laboratory studies and field trials conducted by ARAI, SIAM, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), IIP and automobile manufacturers are as per respective certification requirements and customised test protocols developed along with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). The exhaust emissions meet the respective norms (i.e. BS VI vehicles meet the BSVI emission norms when tested with E20). The test for engine durability has not shown any failure due to E20. Tests covering parameters such as engine drivability, startability, corrosion resistance and material compatibility have confirmed that E20 is safe for use under prescribed standards.

E20 offers a higher-octane rating, superior anti-knock characteristics, cleaner combustion and smoother engine performance. E20 improves

acceleration and ride quality while reducing carbon emissions. These studies also established that legacy vehicles do not exhibit variation in performance or abnormal wear and tear due to E20.

These laboratory studies, field validation and real-world operating experience have not established adverse impact on vehicle performance due to E20 fuel.

This is evident from the fact that E15+ blended petrol has been in widespread use for over three-and-a-half years and E19-E20 fuel for over two-and-a-half years.

More than 20 crore two-wheelers and over 3 crore petrol cars have been operating on these blends without any verified evidence of widespread engine failure or vehicle breakdown attributable to ethanol blending.

Manufacturer service data have also confirmed that there is no abnormal corrosion, wear or reduction in vehicle life due to E20 fuel, and automobile manufacturers continue to honour warranty obligations for vehicles using specification-compliant E20 fuel.

A leading automobile manufacturer has reported servicing 2.84 crore vehicles during FY 2025–26, including about 1.5 crore legacy vehicles, without finding any E20-linked engine damage, abnormal corrosion or reduction in component life. A leading two-wheeler manufacturer has similarly reported no higher incidence of damage in E20-operated vehicles.

With regard to mileage, studies by Government agencies and automobile manufacturers indicate that reduction in fuel efficiency in certain E10-designed vehicles is limited to about 2-6%. However, the same is influenced by several factors, including driving conditions, driving habits and vehicle maintenance.

The Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme has resulted in foreign exchange savings of about ₹1.98 lakh crore, substitution of nearly 317 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil, reduction of around 952 lakh metric tonnes of CO_2 emissions and additional income of over ₹1.66 lakh crore for farmers.

(b): Public Sector OMCs have informed that currently normal petrol sold at their retail outlets across the country is E20. Since E0 or E10 petrol is not marketed at retail outlets, separate display of lower ethanol blends or printing of ethanol percentage on customer receipts has not been considered necessary.

However, wherever E85 fuel is sold, the dispensing units are prominently labelled, as it is intended exclusively for use in Flex Fuel Vehicles (FFVs).

(d): India is the world's third-largest importer of crude oil, meeting nearly 85 per cent of its crude oil requirement through imports. The retail selling price of E20 petrol is market-determined, and Public Sector OMCs determine petrol prices after considering international crude oil prices, exchange rates, freight, taxes, ethanol procurement costs and other operational expenses. For e.g. during February-March, 2026, the retail selling price of petrol remained below the market

determined level, resulting in an under-recovery of approximately Rs.21,300 crore for public sector OMCs on account of petrol.

During the recent West Asian crisis, despite sharp increases in global crude prices, India was able to shield consumers through calibrated Government interventions, diversified sourcing and the increasing contribution of domestically produced biofuels. Since February 2026, even though global crude prices rose by around 70–80%, domestic fuel prices increased only by about 7–8%.

During the peak of West Asia crisis, the market price of petrol could have been around Rs.125 per litre, however Indian consumers continued to pay only Rs.94.77 per litre (ex-Delhi) also because OMCs could procure ethanol at ~Rs.70/litre. By replacing a part of imported petrol with domestically produced ethanol, India has reduced its exposure to international crude oil price volatility and exchange-rate fluctuations.

This demonstrates that ethanol blending is a strategic investment in energy security, price stability, farmer welfare and foreign exchange savings, rather than a revenue-generating exercise for OMCs.

(e): E85 fuel intended for use exclusively in Flex Fuel Vehicles (FFVs) is priced nearly ₹20 per litre lower than conventional blended petrol to ensure that the economic benefits of domestically produced ethanol are passed on to consumers. However, this fuel can be used only for specially manufactured flex fuel vehicles.

PROGRESS MADE UNDER PMKSY

***165. SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):**

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the current implementation status and the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) including irrigation coverage expanded and area brought under assured irrigation under the “Har Khet Ko Pani” component during the last three years in the country including Telangana and Dahod Lok Sabha Constituency of Gujarat;

(b) the details of irrigation projects completed, under implementation and approved under PMKSY as on May, 2026, State-wise including Telangana, Dahod Lok Sabha Constituency of Gujarat and districts falling under Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under PMKSY;

(d) whether any micro-irrigation, watershed development and water-use efficiency measures have been integrated under PMKSY in the country, particularly in Dahod Lok Sabha Constituency of Gujarat and if so, the details thereof along with the impact achieved on irrigation efficiency, crop productivity, farmer’s income and water conservation; and

(e) the steps being taken to strengthen irrigation infrastructure in drought-prone and water-scarce regions including Bundelkhand to ensure sustainable agricultural growth?

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), launched in 2015-16, is an umbrella scheme being implemented by the Government of India. Two major components of PMKSY are being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR,RD&GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). Further, three sub-components of HKKP are under implementation by DoWR,RD&GR, namely, (i) Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM); (ii) Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI); and (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies. CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP has been taken up for pari passu implementation with AIBP.

The details of increase in irrigation coverage under these components of PMKSY are given below:

Sl. No.	**Component of PMKSY**	**Progress Achieved under PMKSY i.e. since April,2016 (in lakh hectare)**	**Progress achieved in last three years i.e. 2023-24 to 2025-26 (in lakh hectare)**
Irrigation potential created			
1.	AIBP	30.66	4.09
2.	HKKP-SMI	4.29	0.96

3.	HKKP-RRR	1.27	0.41
Command area developed			
4.	HKKP-CAD&WM	23.42	3.76

204.74 thousand hectare irrigation potential has been created in Telangana under AIBP since April' 2016, out of them15.18 thousand hectare has been created in last three years. Further, 25.55 thousand hectare irrigation potential has been restored in Telangana under HKKP-RRR, out of which 9.24 thousand hectare has been restored in last three years. No project of Dahod Lok Sabha constituency has been taken up under AIBP and HKKP components of PMKSY.

(b): State-wise details of irrigation projects approved and completed under PMKSY as on May, 2026, including Telangana and districts falling under Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency are given at **Statement.**

(c): Details of central assistance provided under different components of PMKSY is as follows.

Sl. No.	**Component of PMKSY**	**Central assistance provided under PMKSY i.e. since April, 2016(Rs. crore)**
1.	AIBP	21,823.46
2.	HKKP-SMI	5,917.82
3.	HKKP-RRR	781.76
4.	HKKP-CAD&WM	3,386.08

(d): In addition to AIBP and HKKP, Watershed Development Component (WDC) of PMKSY is being implemented by Department of Land Resources (DoLR). Also, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme, dedicated for micro irrigation development is being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare (DoA&FW) earlier under PMKSY and now under Pradhan Mantri-Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojna (PM-RKVY).114.60 lakh hectare area has been brought under micro irrigation under PDMC since 2015-16. In addition, 9,434 Watershed Development projects have been taken under PMKSY-WDC.

14,071 hectare area of Dahod district has been brought under micro irrigation under PDMC. Further, two watershed development projects covering an area of 15,785 hectare in Dahod district has been taken up under PMKSY-WDC.

In addition, Modernization of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) has been taken up by DoWR,RD&GR, as a pilot Scheme covering 77,106 hectare area, with aim to modernize irrigation water supply network with robust backend infrastructure for micro-irrigation by farmers from established source to the farm gate with underground pressurized piped irrigation.

PMKSY has made a positive impact on irrigation efficiency, crop productivity and water conservation by facilitating expansion of irrigation coverage, strengthening last-mile connectivity, promoting micro-irrigation, improving on-farm water management and undertaking watershed development

activities. These interventions have enhanced water-use efficiency, reduced conveyance and application losses, improved availability of irrigation water, increased agricultural productivity and promoted sustainable management of water resources.

(e): Priority has been accorded to projects benefiting drought-prone and water-scarce regions while selecting projects for inclusion under PMKSY-AIBP. 59 projects benefitting drought prone areas were included under PMKSY-AIBP during 2015-16, of which 04 (four) projects are located in Bundelkhand region. Irrigation potential created since April'2016 under such projects is 16.65 lakh hectare, of which 0.97 lakh hectare has been created in Bundelkhand region.

To strengthen irrigation infrastructure in drought-prone and water-scarce regions including Bundelkhand region, special provisions were made during 2021-22 for criteria of selection of projects and central funding ratio under PMKSY-AIBP. If a project has more than 50% command in drought prone area, 50% advance stage criteria has been relaxed and the project can be included since beginning of the construction with enhance funding ratio of 60 (Centre): 40 (State) in the proportion of command area falling in drought prone area.

05 (five) more projects benefitting drought prone areas with ultimate irrigation potential of 2.44 lakh hectare has been included under PMKSY-AIBP after 2021-22. Irrigation potential created under these projects is 0.61 lakh hectare.

STATEMENT

Status of Irrigation Projects under PMKSY

S.No.	State	AIBP with pari-passu implementation of CAD&WM		SMI &RRR	
		Total number of Projects	No. of completed Projects	Total number of Projects	No. of completed Projects
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	235	36
2	Assam	4	2	1119	652
3	Bihar	3	1	150	120
4	Chhattisgarh	3	2	0	0
5	Goa	1	1	0	0
6	Gujarat	2	0	33	33
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	398	142
8	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0
9	Karnataka	5	4	138	115
10	Kerala	2	0	-	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	21	18	-	-
12	Maharashtra	29	19	-	-
13	Manipur	3	1	481	477
14	Odisha	8	6	677	433
15	Punjab	5	2	-	-
16	Rajasthan	3	2	157*	132
17	Telangana	11	6	575	532
18	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	-	-
19	Uttarakhand	2	0	1073	760
20	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	168	103
21	Tamil Nadu	1	1	547	260
22	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1097	770
23	Meghalaya	-	-	238	135

24	Mizoram	-	-	45	30
25	Nagaland	-	-	663	407
26	Sikkim	-	-	465	234
27	Tripura	-	-	58	37
28	Ladakh	1	0	21	6
	Total	**125**	**71**	**8338**	**5414**

*Repair, Renovation and Restoration of two water bodies namely Borai Bandh and Khatnawali Bandh having estimated cost of Rs. 3.79 crore benefits Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER UNDER JJM

***166. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

(a) whether it is true that more than 700 habitations have been covered in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that nearly 100 habitations are yet to receive fifty-five litres per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water in the said district and if so, the details thereof along with steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the rural habitations reported as covered under JJM but receiving less than fifty-five LPCD of drinking water supply since 2023, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Chhattisgarh;

(d) the details of the habitations where water supply was provided for fewer than seven days a week since 2023, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Chhattisgarh;

(e) the details of the complaints received regarding inadequate or irregular drinking water supply since 2021-22 indicating the number of complaints resolved and pending, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Chhattisgarh; and

(f) the measures taken to improve drinking water supply in habitations facing persistent shortages despite coverage under JJM?

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

(a) and (b): 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.

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 at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (LPCD), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis. The Union Cabinet has approved the extension of the JJM 2.0 by December, 2028 with an enhanced outlay and a

restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in rural drinking water supply sector.

As informed by State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, out of 1539 habitations in Anakapalli district, 549 habitations are covered with 55 LPCD (100% tap connection) and the remaining 990 habitations are scheduled to be covered by December 2028.

(c) and (d): The planning, design, approval, implementation and day-to-day operation and maintenance (O&M) of piped water supply schemes, including the granular tracking of service delivery at the individual habitation level, are the responsibilities of the respective State/UT Governments level only, not maintained by national level.

As reported by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, 1,816 habitations in 33 districts covered under JJM but receiving less than fifty-five LPCD of drinking water supply since 2023. Also, the State Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that Since 2023, 471 habitations across five districts have been receiving a supply of drinking water almost daily. The district-wise details submitted by the State is at **Statement-I**.

(e): 'Water' being a State subject, grievances / complaints, etc. inter alia including inadequate or irregular drinking water supply under JJM are handled and disposed of at the State/UT Level.

As reported by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, a total of 2,062 complaints regarding inadequate or irregular drinking water supply have been received since 2021–22. Of these, 1,941 complaints have been resolved, while 121 complaints remain pending. The district-wise details submitted by the State is at **Statement-II.**

(f): To address persistent shortages in habitations despite coverage, Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0 has shifted its core focus from infrastructure creation to sustainable service delivery and source security. The Government has mandated the preparation of District Source Sustainability Action Plans (DSSAP) and adopted Aquifer-Based Planning for scientific groundwater recharge. A digital Decision Support System (DSS) has been deployed to monitor groundwater stress and predict declining yields. Furthermore, JJM 2.0 guidelines strictly mandate the incorporation of alternate water sources in schemes for climate resilience, enforce Domestic Water Allocation Priority to safeguard drinking water during scarcity, and have established District Technical Units (DTUs) to transition from reactive repairs to preventive maintenance, ensuring uninterrupted water supply. Also, the States/UTs are taking up convergence activities utilizing funds where available under VB-GRAMG, Finance Commission Grants and District Mineral Funds.

STATEMENT-I

(i) District-wise details of the Rural Habitations reported as covered under JJM but received less than fifty-five LPCD of drinking water supply since 2023

S.No	Name of District	No. of Habitation
1.	Bilaspur	21
2.	G.P. M.	182
3.	Mungeli	53
4.	Korba	24
5.	Jagjgir-Champa	12
6.	Sakti	0
7.	Raigarh	24
8.	Sarangarh – Bilaigarh	22
9.	Surguja	16
10.	Blrampur	22
11.	Surajpur	0
12.	Korea	71
13.	MCB	48
14.	Jashpur	220
15.	Bastar	46
16.	Dantewada	29
17.	Bijapur	41
18.	Sukma	26
19.	Kanker	15
20.	Kondagaon	259
21.	Narayanpur	370
22.	Raipur	0
23.	Balodabazar	37
24.	Gariyaband	15
25.	Dhamtari	0

26.	Mahasamund	22
27.	Durg	0
28.	Balod	1
29.	Bemetra	82
30.	Rajnandgaon	0
31.	KCG	0
32.	Mohla-Manpur Ambagarh Chowki	40
33.	Kawardha	118
	Total	**1816**

(ii) District-wise details of the Habitations where since, 2023 receiving a supply of drinking water almost daily.

S.No.	Name of District	No. of Habitation
1.	Bilaspur	0
2.	G.P.M	0
3.	Mungeli	0
4.	Korba	0
5.	Janjgir-Champa	0
6.	Sakti	0
7.	Raigarh	0
8.	Sarangarh- Bilaigarh	0
9.	Surguja	0
10.	Balrampur	0
11.	Surajpur	0
12.	Korea	0
13.	MCB	0
14.	Jashpur	0
15.	Bastar	0
16.	Dantewada	47

17.	Bijapur	74
18.	Sukma	0
19.	Kanker	0
20.	Kondagaon	214
21.	Narayanpur	118
22.	Raipur	0
23.	Balodabazar	0
24.	Gariyaband	0
25.	Dhamtari	0
26.	Mahasamund	18
27.	Durg	0
28.	Balod	0
29.	Bemetra	0
30.	Rajnandgaon	0
31.	KCG	0
32.	Mohla-Manpur Ambagarh Chowki	0
33.	Kawardha	0
	Total	**471**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of the complaints received regarding inadequate or irregular drinking water supply since 2021-22.

S. No.	Name of District	No. of complaints received	No. of resolved	No. of Pending
1.	Bilaspur	9	9	0
2.	G.P.M.	8	8	0
3.	Mungeli	25	25	0
4.	Korba	15	15	0

5.	Janjgir-Champa	12	11	1
6.	Sakti	4	4	0
7.	Raigarh	6	6	0
8.	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	2	2	0
9.	Surguja	39	37	2
10.	Balrampur	84	71	13
11.	Surajpur	40	40	0
12.	Korea	41	27	14
13.	MCB	119	111	8
14.	Jashpur	178	178	0
15.	Bastar	33	24	9
16.	Dantewada	4	4	0
17.	Bijapur	187	162	25
18.	Sukma	3	3	0
19.	Kanker	31	24	7
20.	Kondagaon	35	28	7
21.	Narayanpur	65	60	5
22.	Raipur	182	173	9
23.	Balodabazar	75	65	10
24.	Gariyaband	162	162	0
25.	Dhamtari	88	78	10
26.	Mahasamund	34	34	0
27.	Durg	77	76	1
28.	Balod	93	93	0
29.	Bemetra	108	108	0
30.	Rajnandgaon	143	143	0
31.	KCG	27	27	0
32.	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chowki	76	76	0
33.	Kawardha	57	57	0
	Total	**2062**	**1941**	**121**

NATIONAL URBAN DIGITAL MISSION

***167. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) the objectives and key components of the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM);

(b) the progress made in implementation of the said Mission including the details of States, Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) covered thereunder across the country;

(c) the digital platforms, standards and citizen-centric services developed or integrated under the Mission, State/UT and ULB-wise;

(d) the financial allocation made and the funds released for implementation of the said Mission during the last three years, year, State/UT and ULB-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the said Mission is expected to improve urban governance, municipal service delivery and data-driven planning across the country?

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

(a) to (e): At present, the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) is in the pilot phase only. The pilot implementation of the mission was launched in February, 2021 under which citizen centric urban digital infrastructure named as the Urban

Platform for deliverY of Online Governance (UPYOG) is being developed. It comprises a set of e-governance solutions usable by all ULBs for delivery of digital municipal services. It promotes the use of modern technologies in urban governance through the development of the UPYOG platform, which is an open-source, micro services-based and modular digital platform. This architecture enables interoperability, easy customization, and seamless integration with existing State and municipal systems. The year-wise details of the financial allocation made for the implementation of the NUDM mission over the past three years are below, however, the funds remain unutilised due to non-launch of the Mission:

(IN CRORE)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2024-25	1150	108.70	0
2025-26	1250	0	0
2026-27	300	NA	NA

DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS UNDER INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

***168. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance for the development of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) areas under various schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under such schemes during the last five years, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the implementation and developmental outcomes of Central interventions in ITDA areas, if so, the key findings thereof;

(d) the measures taken to strengthen infrastructure, education, healthcare, livelihoods and skill development in ITDA areas; and

(e) whether any proposals from States/UTs relating to the creation, reorganisation or expansion of ITDA areas are pending with the Union Government, if so, the details and the present status, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM):

(a): The Union Government supports development in ITDA/ITDP areas through various schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and other sectoral Ministries. Assistance is provided, inter alia, under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana/State Tribal Sub-Plan support, PM-JANMAN, Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA), Eklavya Model Residential Schools, PM-JANMAN, scholarship schemes and tribal livelihood programmes. Grants under Article 275(1) are

provided to bridge critical gaps in sectors such as education, health, agriculture and infrastructure. ITDAs/ITDPs function as important field-level institutions for convergence and implementation of these interventions.

(b): Funds under the aforesaid schemes are generally allocated and released State-wise and scheme-wise, and not separately for each ITDA/ITDP area. Releases are made on the basis of approved proposals, availability of funds, utilisation certificates and compliance with scheme guidelines. The State-wise details of funds released during the last five years, including for Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement.**

(c): The implementation of Central interventions is reviewed regularly through meetings with States/UTs, field visits, scheme dashboards, physical and financial progress reports and outcome-based monitoring. Further, a National Conclave on Strengthening of ITDAs and ITDPs was organised on 3 June, 2026 to assess institutional capacity, convergence, planning and last-mile service delivery. The deliberations highlighted the need for stronger staffing, integrated planning, reliable data systems, community participation, improved convergence with line departments and greater functional and financial empowerment of ITDAs/ITDPs.

(d): The Government is implementing a convergence-based approach in ITDA areas covering:

(i) Roads, housing, drinking water, electricity, mobile connectivity and other basic infrastructure under DA-JGUA, PM-JANMAN and schemes of the concerned line Ministries;

(ii) Establishment and strengthening of Eklavya Model Residential Schools, hostels, scholarships and other educational facilities;

(iii) Healthcare interventions, including mobile medical units, health screening, maternal and child healthcare and the National Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission;

(iv) Promotion of agriculture, horticulture, minor forest produce, Van Dhan Vikas Kendras, tribal enterprises and market linkages; and

(v) Skill development, capacity building and livelihood training through convergence with the concerned Ministries and State Governments.

(e): Creation, reorganization or expansion of ITDAs/ITDPs is considered on the basis of proposals received from the respective State Government/UT Administration and their conformity with the prescribed criteria.

STATEMENT

Details of Fund released regarding PMAAGY

S.No	Name of State	Total Villages under PMAAGY	Total VDPs approved under PMAAGY	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	UC Awaited
				Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	PMAAGY
1	Andhra Pradesh	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	141	0	733.68	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1700	1700	8743.02	11538.22	7182.38	5186.19	938.35	2533.35
4	Bihar	184	0	774.44	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4029	1530	15595.8	23021.82	0	0	0	10023.88
6	DNDD	55	0	0	173.23	0	0	0	173.23

7	Goa	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	3764	2803	15916.78	19401.76	0	0	0	4804.41
9	Himachal Pradesh	90	75	377.03	288.09	0	0	207.04	0
10	J & K	302	300	0	932.39	0	0	0	0
11	Ladakh	132	50	0	470.525	0	0	0	0.002
12	Jharkhand	3891	641	6531.79	6915.28	0	0	0	13447.07
13	Karnataka	507	370	2139.9	937.48	0	0	726.81	96.79
14	Kerala	6	6	0	0	61.19	30	0	56.08
15	Madhya Pradesh	7307	4203	12268.76	27694.54	0	0	0	5355
16	Maharashtra	3605	1542	0	13485.5	0	0	0	1745.705
17	Manipur	254	44	427.98	295.47	0	0	0	12.95
18	Meghalaya	836	176	0	3342.3	0	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	344	344	580.83	1818.605	1112.009	1468	934.01	934.01
20	Nagaland	530	530	886.53	2233.97	0	3827.44	1926.73	0.01
21	Odisha	1653	784	2771.68	1001.24	3044.423	0	2,238.58	3902.8525
22	Rajasthan	4302	1566	7224.71	15269.66	0	0	0	336.2
23	Sikkim	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	167	158	285.32	285.62	855.805	461.37	662.44	672.37475
25	Telangana	533	428	2262.18	1681.035	0	1646	0	0
26	Tripura	375	344	631.78	904.48	2737.23	0	0	32.56
27	Uttarakhand	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

29	West Bengal	874	0	0	3495.2	0	0	0	0
Total		**36428**	**17656**	**78499.2**	**135436**	**14993**	**12619**	**7633.96**	**44126.474**

S.N	States	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
		Total Release	UC Sub	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC Sub	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC Submitted	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC submitted	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC submitted	UC Awaited
1	Andhra Pradesh	2638.65	2555.70	82.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9841.55	692.50	9149.05	3282.05	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9830.00	9830.00	0.00	7265.30	7265.30	0.00	6740.00	6740.00	0.00	10030.00	0.00	10030.00	6362.50	0.00	720.50
3	Assam	2570.000	2392.33	177.67	2300.00	2011.69	288.31	3294.12	1978.52	371.40	4286.23	1600.00	2686.23	3413.85	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	642.08	642.08	0.00	1001.01	871.01	130.00	871.24	729.01	142.23	524.00	215.74	308.26	1230.57	178.96	388.08
5	Chhattisgarh	11604.02	11604.02	0.00	13578.43	13562.43	16.00	15676.77	6310.26	9366.51	14506.46	0.00	14506.46	4232.43	0.00	885.43
6	Goa	600.41	400.41	200.00	667.79	667.79	0.00	150.00	0.00	150.00	479.91	72.35	407.56	367.79	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	6923.79	5953.49	970.30	7549.12	7520.88	28.24	4584.77	3768.54	816.23	2727.27	1325.32	1401.95	7514.00	0.00	1577.72
	Himachal Pradesh	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	1655.00	1588.30	66.70	1696.45	456.95	1239.50	2244.23	2225.10	19.13	632.15	0.00	0.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	12264.19	10715.62	1548.57	6677.87	5642.87	1035.00	14299.82	1960.42	12339.40	5147.06	0.00	5147.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	3210.00	3210.00	0.00	4297.57	4297.57	0.00	4070.00	377.56	3692.44	4730.26	0.00	4730.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	817.67	0.00	817.67	1910.44	0.00	1910.44	395.81	0.00	395.81	0.00	0.00	0.00

13	Madhya Pradesh	5319.10	3886.23	1432.87	8438.75	5196.10	3242.65	15741.70	11415.61	4326.09	9183.585	1674.83	7508.76	5038.55	83.74	1416.81
14	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4558.34	168.22	4390.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	1067.36	1067.36	0.00	2456.35	2367.25	89.10	1981.32	1626.43	354.89	1784.89	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	1595.25	1333.02	262.23	2904.84	2772.22	132.62	3127.29	2958.18	169.11	2217.40	0.00	2217.40	3466.79	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	2971.54	2971.54	0.00	1654.05	1654.05	0.00	2897.97	2626.12	271.85	2143.80	1295.28	848.52	3393.56	377.18	169.50
18	Nagaland	3202.39	3202.39	0.00	5863.47	5668.07	195.40	5020.11	4518.73	501.38	2050.50	1340.23	710.27	1759.59	0.00	0.00
19	Odisha	11382.05	11382.05	0.00	10150.55	10150.55	0.00	6870.56	2001.08	4869.48	10107.95	0.00	10107.95	10976.03	0.00	0.00
20	Rajasthan	10435.21	9558.52	551.69	11002.53	8702.84	2299.69	8940.07	6951.16	1363.88	4626.61	3075.51	1551.10	6206.73	1434.47	272.26
21	Sikkim	2045.00	2045.00	0.00	720.38	720.38	0.00	1754.38	1639.85	114.53	4485.06	632.92	3852.14	596.35	0.00	170.00
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1146.26	0.00	650.49	0.00	0.00	2019.665	481.64	1538.03	800.00	0.00	180.00
23	Telangana	2050.00	2050.00	0.00	3114.46	3114.46	0.00	5169.00	5169.00	0.00	13797.00	9167.00	670.00	3526.00	0.00	1095.00
24	Tripura	607.53	607.53	0.00	1294.71	1194.71	0.00	4226.39	4005.34	221.05	4151.82	3167.87	983.95	895.09	0.00	295.09
25	Uttar Pradesh	832.71	832.71	0.00	1135.82	1041.66	94.16	1353.63	979.09	374.54	1829.90	0.00	1829.90	522.06	0.00	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	100.65	0.00	0.00	306.02	306.02	0.00	964.05	939.20	24.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	775.15	0.00	155.09
27	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	4186.50	4153.07	33.43	4744.40	3750.38	994.02	3549.61	1936.54	1613.07	2833.76	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		**92324.57**	**86672.64**	**5226.28**	**97649.20**	**90315.59**	**8379.87**	**121768.34**	**71810.46**	**47738.16**	**117057.00**	**30529.26**	**82567.74**	**69609.89**	**2074.35**	**7325.48**

Fund released and UC awaited under Article 275(1) of Constitution (as on 23.06.2026) (Rs. In lakh)

Fund release and UC Status under PM JANMAN

Multi Purpose Centers (MPCs) UC status (in Rs. Cr)

S.N.	State	Approved Funds	Funds released during 2023-24	UC submitted	Funds released during 2024-25	UC submitted	Funds released during 2025-26	UC submitted	Bills Closed 2025-26 (SNA SPARSH)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	75	14.97	14.97	5	4.9	27.52	0	7.66
2	BIHAR	4.2	0.00		0		2.1	0	0.00
3	CHHATTISGARH	45	8.52	7.90	0	0	0	0	8.48
4	GUJARAT	23.4	1.66	1.66	4.37	4	0	0	2.10
5	JHARKHAND	67.8	0.62	0.62	1.5	1.5	16.42	16.12	8.33
6	KARNATAKA	44.4	3.33	3.33	10.26	10.26	15.4	14.47	14.81
7	KERALA	9	2.29	1.32	0		0	0	0.88
8	MADHYA PRADESH	75	25.99	25.79	0		0	0	13.50
9	MAHARASHTRA	72.6	12.47	12.47	5	4.65	27.56	0	21.79
10	MANIPUR	6.6	0.00		0		3.3	0	0.00
11	ODISHA	44.4	12.68	12.68	23.92	21.71	0	0	1.92
12	RAJASTHAN	10.8	3.33	3.33	3.44	3.44	0	0	1.29
13	TAMIL NADU	36	5.20	5.20	20.67	20.67	0	0	5.07
14	TELANGANA	43.8	2.91	2.91	13.24	13.24	0	0	5.69
15	TRIPURA	30	4.57	4.57	7.5	7.5		0	6.57

16	UTTAR PRADESH	3	0.83	0.00	0		0	0	1.08
17	UTTARAKHAND	9	0.62	0.62	4.78	4.72	1.8	1.8	1.74
	Total	**600**	**99.99**	**97.37**	**99.68**	**96.59**	**94.1**	**32.39**	**100.90**

Fund release and UC Status for Pre and Post Matric Scholarship

Pre-Matric Scholarship UC status- (Rs. In Lakh)													
Sl. No	**State/ UT**	**2020-21**		**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
		Release	**Utilized**	**Release**	**Utilized**	**Release**	**Utilized**	**Release**	**Utilized**	**Release**	**Utilized**	**Release**	**Utilized**
1	Andaman & Nicobar	12.33	12.33	8.03	8.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1433.81	1433.81	3935.06	3935.06	0.00	0.00	5700.16	5700.16	3077.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	207.30	207.30	267.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	17.27	17.27	102.19	102.19	107.41	107.41	187.50	187.50	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	3541.54	3541.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5250.00	5250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	DNH & DD	234.00	234.00	206.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	41.35	41.35	0.00	0.00	108.18	108.18	52.50	52.50	35.96	35.96	0.00	0.00
10	Gujarat	2198.84	2198.84	3689.18	3689.18	5451.67	5451.67	6200.00	6200.00	923.27	923.27	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	91.87	91.87	0.00	0.00	79.02	79.02	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	93.00	0.00

12	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	3899.03	3899.03	0.00	0.00	5700.00	5700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1753.16	1753.16	2370.04	2370.04	3400.00	3400.00	700.00	700.00	1394.00	0.00
15	Kerala	116.56	116.56	347.07	347.07	0.00	0.00	436.46	436.46	100.00	100.00	75.00	0.00
16	Ladakh	42.27	42.27	74.22	74.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	0.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	5429.34	5429.34	11458.18	11458.18	12743.85	12743.85	0.00	0.00	5305.06	5305.06	7587.00	0.00
18	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
19	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.48	115.48	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	506.00	0.00
21	Mizoram	167.86	167.86	657.47	657.47	0.00	0.00	306.89	301.10	0.00	0.00	274.00	0.00
22	Nagaland	60.75	54.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Odisha	6944.96	6944.96	5236.75	5236.75	9397.06	9397.06	0.00	0.00	2949.80	2949.80	4355.00	0.00
24	Puducherry	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Rajasthan	3126.90	3126.90	6234.34	6234.34	3530.80	3530.80	0.00	0.00	2236.11	2236.11	0.00	0.00
26	Sikkim	9.41	9.41	0.00	0.00	17.84	17.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00
27	Tamil Nadu	241.00	241.00	546.55	546.55	404.46	404.46	362.34	362.34	60.00	60.00	813.00	0.00
28	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Tripura	252.09	252.09	58.55	58.55	1136.76	1136.76	0.00	0.00	691.66	691.66	223.00	0.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	88.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Uttarakhand	138.24	138.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
32	West Bengal	788.22	788.22	912.51	912.51	0.00	0.00	2988.85	2984.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	**24890.24**	**24883.81**	**39414.37**	**39119.57**	**35730.00**	**35462.56**	**30859.70**	**30699.39**	**16368.92**	**13191.86**	**15524.00**	**0.00**

Post-Matric Scholarship UC status- (Rs. In Lakh)													
Sl. No	State/ UT	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1	Andaman & Nicobar	13.29	13.29	10.35	10.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00		0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	6039.35	6039.35	8991.45	8991.45	13356.50	13356.50	11471.08	11471.08	12000.00	12000.00	18408.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5712.96	5712.96	12360.50	12360.50	9616.49	9616.49	8000.00	8000.00	10000.00	10000.00	10001.00	0.00
4	Assam	5413.54	5413.54	1093.40	1093.40	6845.47	6845.47	3500.00	3500.00	7971.00	7971.00	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	708.22	708.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	443.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	8790.24	8790.24	0.00	0.00	9330.35	9330.35	7125.00	7125.00	7000.00	7000.00	8179.00	3231.00
7	DNH & DD	3481.73	3481.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	403.75	403.75	490.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
9	Goa	458.18	458.18	0.00	0.00	1187.23	1187.23	526.54	526.54	500.00	500.00	531.00	0.00
10	Gujarat	22977.64	22977.64	46170.25	46170.25	24426.38	24426.38	35000.00	35000.00	23122.23	23122.23	108014.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	1525.00	0.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	805.44	805.44	0.00	0.00	683.57	683.57	746.25	746.25	995.00	995.00	1402.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	12654.88	12654.88	0.00	0.00	5310.66	5310.66	20000.00	20000.00	0.00	0.00
14	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	17080.51	17080.51	0.00	0.00	22556.05	22556.05	12500.00	12500.00	24627.00	0.00
15	Kerala	3285.25	3285.25	2516.49	2516.49	0.00	0.00	4689.34	4689.34	2900.00	2900.00	6236.00	0.00
16	Ladakh	738.00	738.00	2214.00	2214.00	1891.27	1891.27	596.25	596.25	3500.00	3500.00	3508.00	0.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	12344.00	12344.00	24529.43	24529.43	27048.58	27048.58	35000.00	35000.00	25000.00	25000.00	55828.00	0.00
18	Maharashtra	18149.52	18149.52	19214.82	19214.82	9026.85	9026.85	57035.80	57035.80	11780.64	11780.64	37909.00	11165.00

19	Manipur	2184.19	2184.19	4292.15	4292.15	4137.54	4137.54	3000.00	3000.00	2500.00	2500.00	2707.00	0.00
20	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2636.09	2636.09	14619.79	14619.79	8500.00	8500.00	14507.79	14507.79	23600.00	0.00
21	Mizoram	3446.82	3446.82	3874.64	3874.64	2590.31	2590.31	2500.00	2500.00	2400.00	2400.00	4635.00	0.00
22	Nagaland	3226.37	3226.37	4435.75	4435.75	3608.43	3608.43	3500.00	3500.00	6200.00	6200.00	2310.00	0.00
23	Odisha	19095.97	19095.97	21842.98	21842.98	17133.30	17133.30	13564.10	13564.10	29400.00	29400.00	56259.00	0.00
24	Puducherry	19.56	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Rajasthan	25557.03	25557.03	13744.70	13744.70	18810.10	18810.10	22000.00	22000.00	35000.00	34710.00	11499.00	0.00
26	Sikkim	553.83	553.83	1036.28	1036.28	925.44	925.44	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	607.00	0.00
27	Tamil Nadu	3328.99	3328.99	4849.38	4849.38	2854.28	2854.28	2000.00	2000.00	2500.00	2500.00	2633.00	0.00
28	Telangana	27297.83	27297.83	7503.90	7503.90	23851.18	23851.18	11250.00	11250.00	15250.13	15250.13	0.00	0.00
29	Tripura	4804.98	4804.98	7188.77	7188.77	4522.33	4522.33	4000.00	4000.00	7493.90	7493.90	4273.00	0.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	2218.67	2218.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00
31	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	3568.37	3568.37	0.00	0.00	187.50	187.50	270.00	270.00	745.00	0.00
32	West Bengal	2256.42	2256.42	3872.05	3872.05	0.00	0.00	3405.83	3223.21	3500.00	0.00		0.00
	Total	182908.02	182890.78	225681.13	225681.13	196465.39	196465.39	266868.15	266685.53	259834.00	255110.69	385436.00	14396.00

Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Fund Relased during 24-25 (Rs. in Lakhs)	UC / Surrender status	Fund Released during 25-26 (Rs. in Lakhs)	UC / Surrender status	Mother Sanction Generated on PFMS - SNA Sparsh (Rs. in Lakhs) during 2025-26	Expenditure made by State/ UT from mother sanction (SNA Sparsh) (Rs. in Lakhs) during 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00		2057.50	Rs 242.11 lakhs deposited to CFI	4115.00	2378.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00		749.50	Rs 749.50 UC receievd	1124.25	1035.82
3	Assam	13518.69	Rs. 12854.53 lakhs deposited to CFI	0.00		1186.00	235.12
4	Bihar	0.00		509.80	Rs. 509.80 lakhs deposited to CFI	682.28	-
5	Chhattisgarh	3654.74	Rs. 3654.74 lakhs deposited to CFI	0.00		1866.00	314.83
6	DN & DU	0.00		0.00		0.00	-
7	Goa	0.00		0.00		0.00	-
8	Gujarat	0.00		0.00		8792.28	992.05
9	Himachal Pradesh	1368.73	Rs. 1289.57 lakhs deposited to CFI	0.00		47.60	47.60
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00		0.00		3921.00	-
11	Jharkhand	0.00		8894.75	Rs 8894.75 lakhs uc due	2242.62	-

12	Karnataka	0.00		0.00		2877.50	116.68
13	Kerala	0.00		389.75	Rs 389.75 uc due	779.50	360.59
14	Ladakh	0.00		0.00		50.00	-
15	Lakshadweep	0.00		0.00		0.00	-
16	Madhya Pradesh	9136.88	Rs. 9136.882 lakhs deposited to CFI	0.00		6798.50	1302.39
17	Maharashtra	0.00		8955.25	Rs. 8955.25 lakhs deposited to CFI	13432.88	7635.40
18	Manipur	0.00		813.25	Rs 300.75 lakhs uc due	935.00	-
19	Meghalaya	0.00		0.00		-	
20	Mizoram	0.00		0.00		-	-
21	Nagaland	678.40	Rs 678.40 lakhs deposited to CFI	0.00		483.50	483.80
22	Odisha	17422.80	Rs. 17373.81 lakhs deposited to CFI	0.00		1253.55	1131.02
23	Rajasthan	0.00		0.00		8373.80	-
24	Sikkim	0.00		389.75	Rs. 389.75 lakhs deposited to CFI	584.63	295.57
25	Tamil Nadu	1987.754	1088.424 lakhs UC received	0		230.50	230.50
26	Telangana	0		0		4319.30	512.46
27	Tripura	0		913.25	Rs 913.255 lakhs uc due	230.26	100.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	0		0		443.76	160.00
29	Uttarakhand	0		0		146.11	0.47
30	West Bengal	0		0		442.00	-
Total		**47768**		**23672.8**		**65357.795**	**17333.23**

Brief on State-wise/union territory-wise and year wise funds released for the establishment and operation of EMRS

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No	Name of the State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,199.12	14,591.28	12,600.57	10,795.05	23,669.35	23,494.96
2	Arunachal Pradesh (NE)	200.24	119.54	1,010.87	693.91	2,021.21	8,944.65
3	Assam (NE)	750.00	1,800.00	1,433.65	2,732.67	10,654.29	15,091.90
4	Bihar	10.00	-	-	8.95	34.12	1,948.30
5	Chhattisgarh	6,968.12	13,259.66	19,435.93	15,888.89	86,649.55	55,427.74
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.70	252.55	568.22	163.45	353.32	608.57
7	Delhi - HQ	1,406.04	2,523.79	4,438.92	14,129.47	9,376.35	10,913.58
8	Gujarat	4,755.86	1,060.00	10,088.95	15,667.55	27,444.15	31,116.96
9	Himachal Pradesh	255.06	599.11	483.18	829.76	1,616.71	1,583.34
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	392.40	1,200.00	891.40	824.19	1,846.70
11	Jharkhand	2,205.73	11,309.20	23,562.27	23,915.13	64,305.31	76,260.45
12	Karnataka	2,495.83	3,672.86	1,768.84	2,677.67	7,933.24	5,886.70
13	Kerala	-	229.56	1,515.66	249.00	1,252.21	2,224.40
14	Ladakh	-	10.00	450.00	800.00	17.41	400.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	14,459.36	3,560.00	31,817.79	13,157.19	37,339.69	44,606.65
16	Maharashtra	2,787.16	4,393.74	12,919.16	8,525.91	30,489.87	27,801.46
17	Manipur (NE)	1,268.00	398.08	2,369.98	3,044.92	2,397.58	20,716.91

18	Meghalaya (NE)	1,123.45	1,100.00	800.00	21,014.66	31,942.72	14,227.46
19	Mizoram (NE)	3,283.73	6,085.41	2,094.54	1,242.52	14,619.30	3,546.54
20	Nagaland (NE)	5,885.51	9,481.60	557.71	18,377.12	698.27	869.26
21	Odisha	6,174.27	10,648.82	28,164.31	48,934.80	64,965.47	79,092.30
22	Rajasthan	12,944.17	18,214.71	19,463.30	13,687.79	14,322.63	16,704.86
23	Sikkim (NE)	800.33	1,037.88	1,047.35	1,118.83	1,058.36	1,382.05
24	Tamil Nadu	1,225.14	1,190.62	1,098.78	1,099.80	1,738.95	4,050.25
25	Telangana	9,517.30	19,695.52	12,794.53	14,276.17	16,813.70	16,875.61
26	Tripura (NE)	6,064.89	5,715.44	6,435.19	6,670.35	11,728.87	18,244.79
27	Uttar Pradesh	386.68	337.49	596.23	624.14	1,384.63	1,705.91
28	Uttarakhand	321.28	598.39	474.95	1,537.53	3,880.32	3,178.96
29	West Bengal	2,062.45	-	2,303.67	1,869.70	1,789.50	1,758.69
	Total	93,645.42	1,32,277.67	2,01,494.55	2,44,624.32	4,71,321.28	4,90,509.93

Fund Released Under the Scheme 'Support to TRIs' from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26

Amount (₹) in Lakh

Sl. No	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	432.75	219.13	125.00	0.00	59.86
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	48.63	150.00	400.00
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.00	90.14
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	38.57
6	Chhattisgarh	189.04	113.43	250.00	1100.00	93.50

Sl. No	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
7	Goa	111.75	0.00	50.57	200.00	150.42
8	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	114.10	0.00	0.00	125.00	99.00
10	Jammu And Kashmir	200.00	170.84	770.85	100.00	318.94
11	Jharkhand	13.92	164.96	417.03	200.00	200.00
12	Karnataka	184.25	0.00	0.00	200.00	190.63
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	103.93
14	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	484.58	0.00	143.08	600.00	500.00
16	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	395.11
17	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	259.26
18	Meghalaya	66.22	0.00	0.00	100.00	28.61
19	Mizoram	766.65	53.75	550.00	723.14	568.00
20	Nagaland	85.00	205.00	400.00	600.00	420.85
21	Odisha	644.76	313.15	600.00	600.00	2667.82
22	Rajasthan	215.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.23
23	Sikkim	273.30	0.00	0.00	200.00	114.59
24	Tamil Nadu	135.09	0.00	25.00	300.00	400.00
25	Telangana	548.95	0.00	0.00	1300.00	313.01
26	Tripura	44.29	0.00	25.00	300.00	300.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	89.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	1400.75	0.00	948.01	793.86	339.23
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PEDESTRIANS

***169. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court recognising the right to walk on safe and demarcated footpaths as a fundamental right and recommending a comprehensive legislative and policy framework for pedestrian rights, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enact a Central Law or amend the existing laws, including the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to mandate safe, accessible and encroachment free footpaths and fix accountability of road owning authorities, if so, the details and the timeline thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prescribed any standards or guidelines in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of pedestrian-friendly measures implemented and the pedestrian infrastructure available on National Highways and other roads under the jurisdiction of the Central Government including the total length of footpaths, the number of pedestrian crossings, foot overbridges, underpasses and other pedestrian facilities, State/UT-wise;

(e) the details of the financial assistance provided under the existing Central schemes for the development of pedestrian infrastructure during the last five

years, State/UT-wise, along with the steps taken or proposed to improve pedestrian safety, promote universal accessibility and integrated transport planning; and

(f) the details of pedestrian fatalities reported during the last five years along with the measures taken or proposed to reduce pedestrian fatalities across the country?

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

(a) to (f): Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways regulates the motor vehicles in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and is responsible for development, operation and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Sub-section (1A) of section 138 of the Motor Vehicles Act empowers the State Governments for making rules for the purposes of regulating activities and access of pedestrians to public places and National Highways. Further, sub-section (2) of section 138 provides further rule making powers to State Governments for prohibiting use of footpaths or pavements by motor vehicles and prevention of danger, injury or annoyance to the public.

As far as pedestrian infrastructure on National Highways is concerned, comprehensive guidelines have been published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC) viz. IRC:103-2022 “Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities”. Accordingly, pedestrian infrastructure such as pedestrian underpasses, foot-over bridges, pedestrian

crossings, footpaths, etc. are integral part of all National Highway projects wherever required based upon detailed planning and assessment, and are provided as per site requirements, either as part of improvement works or as stand-alone projects based on audit, to ensure seamless movement of the pedestrians. Further, regular safety audits are also conducted on all National Highways (NHs) at design, construction, and pre-opening stage of National Highway projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring seamless pedestrian infrastructure. IRC guidelines entail “universal accessibility” as one of the key principles with regard to pedestrian infrastructure.

In accordance with the Rule 166 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989, the design, construction and maintenance of roads other than National Highways shall be in accordance with the standards and specifications of the Indian Road Congress as may be applicable, or any other instructions or guidelines issued by the State Government from time to time.

Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways provides budgetary support for National Highway projects which includes several components including pedestrian infrastructure, wherever required, based upon detailed planning and assessment.

The details of fatalities on all roads and pedestrian fatalities reported on NHs during the last five years are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Table-1: Total Fatalities on All Roads during 2020 to 2024

S. No.	States / UTs	State / UT-wise total number of persons killed in road accidents on all roads				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,039	8,186	8,293	8,137	8,346
2	Arunachal Pradesh	73	157	148	145	168
3	Assam	2,629	3,036	2,994	3,296	3,351
4	Bihar	6,699	7,660	8,898	8,873	9,347
5	Chhattisgarh	4,606	5,371	5,834	6,166	6,945
6	Goa	223	226	271	290	286
7	Gujarat	6,170	7,452	7,618	7,854	7,717
8	Haryana	4,507	4,706	4,915	4,968	4,689
9	Himachal Pradesh	893	1,052	1,032	889	869
10	Jharkhand	3,044	3,513	3,898	4,173	4,114
11	Karnataka	9,760	10,038	11,702	12,321	12,390
12	Kerala	2,979	3,429	4,317	4,080	3,880
13	Madhya Pradesh	11,141	12,057	13,427	13,798	14,791
14	Maharashtra	11,569	13,528	15,224	15,366	15,715
15	Manipur	127	110	127	73	72
16	Meghalaya	144	187	162	168	197
17	Mizoram	42	56	113	96	110
18	Nagaland	53	55	73	86	62
19	Odisha	4,738	5,081	5,467	5,739	6,142
20	Punjab	3,898	4,589	4,756	4,829	4,759
21	Rajasthan	9,250	10,043	11,104	11,762	11,790
22	Sikkim	47	56	92	57	67
23	Tamil Nadu	14,527	15,384	17,884	18,347	18,449
24	Telangana	6,882	7,557	7,559	7,660	7,949

25	Tripura	192	194	241	261	226
26	Uttarakhand	674	820	1,042	1,054	1,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	19,149	21,227	22,595	23,652	24,118
28	West Bengal	5,128	5,800	6,002	6,027	6,676
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	20	19	24	29
30	Chandigarh	53	96	83	67	75
31	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	64	76	90	74	95
32	Delhi	1,196	1,239	1,461	1,457	1,551
33	Jammu & Kashmir#	728	774	805	893	831
34	Ladakh	NA	56	62	59	61
35	Lakshadweep	0	1	2	0	0
36	Puducherry	145	140	181	149	218
Total (all India)		**1,38,383**	**1,53,972**	**1,68,491**	**1,72,890**	**1,77,175**

Includes Ladakh in 2020

Table-2: Pedestrians Fatalities on National Highways during 2020 to 2024

S.No	States/UTs	NH length (in Km) as on 30.06.2026	Year				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,704	579	618	669	719	838
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,367	2	2	4	1	1
3	Assam	4,077	325	187	196	226	317
4	Bihar	6,400	1,311	1,348	1,355	1,471	915
5	Chhattisgarh	3,620	153	233	237	276	268
6	Goa	299	9	17	0	16	17
7	Gujarat	8,135	398	420	442	529	511
8	Haryana	3,342	388	389	482	357	421
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,602	0	97	96	50	73

10	Jharkhand	3,633	4	38	206	305	227
11	Karnataka	8,191	482	597	579	735	679
12	Kerala	1,858	249	242	349	310	257
13	Madhya Pradesh	9,263	224	329	309	410	428
14	Maharashtra	18,462	649	629	865	965	1,139
15	Manipur	1,840	15	15	22	10	16
16	Meghalaya	1,156	13	30	22	30	25
17	Mizoram	1,499	0	3	7	6	12
18	Nagaland	1,670	7	8	10	8	5
19	Odisha	5,897	170	219	253	293	267
20	Punjab	4,264	165	156	173	168	202
21	Rajasthan	10,733	243	264	361	414	534
22	Sikkim	721	2	4	2	5	2
23	Tamil Nadu	6,942	680	1,348	1,611	1,682	1,775
24	Telangana	4,930	421	451	598	634	634
25	Tripura	889	14	28	32	41	36
26	Uttarakhand	3,670	64	113	106	92	136
27	Uttar Pradesh	12,134	444	488	479	334	525
28	West Bengal*	3,910	852	1,025	553	884	956
29	A & N Islands	331	2	3	1	4	2
30	Chandigarh	15	2	6	0	1	2
31	D & N Haveli and Daman and Diu	59		0	1	1	0
32	Delhi	167	13	101	106	93	48
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1,935	27	27	22	96	81
34	Ladakh	806	NA	1	2	0	4
35	Lakshadweep	-	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	64	23	26	10	14	33
Total			**7,930**	**9,462**	**10,160**	**11,180**	**11,386**

Note: *Figures for West Bengal for the year 2024 have been re-cast based on the pattern of data furnished by the State Police Department for the year 2023 and the aggregate eDAR data of the State for the year 2024.

2. NA: Not available

3. Data has been reconciled for Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for the calendar year 2020

राजस्थान में 'स्फूर्ति' योजना के अंतर्गत संकुल

***170. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीनाः**

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

(क) पारंपरिक उद्योगों के पुनर्सृजन हेतु निधि योजना (स्फूर्ति) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर सहित जिला-वार कितने संकुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, कितने चल रहे और कितनों के संबंध में कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) राजस्थान में उक्त योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई है और इससे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभान्वित हुए कारीगरों और पारंपरिक कामगारों की महिला/पुरुष-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना अथवा सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम-संकुल विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) के अंतर्गत सहायता के लिए टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पत्थर पर नक्काशी, कालीन बुनाई और हथकरघा जैसे पारंपरिक उद्योग संकुलों की पहचान की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) 'स्फूर्ति' योजना के अंतर्गत संकुलों के पूरा होने के बाद कारीगरों की आय में हुई वृद्धि का आकलन करने के लिए क्या निगरानी तंत्र मौजूद है; और

(ङ) कारीगरों की आय में वृद्धि संबंधी लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में अंतराल/कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क)**:** परंपरागत उद्योगों के पुनर्सृजन हेतु निधि स्कीम (स्फूर्ति) के अंतर्गत, जो सितंबर 2022 तक प्रचालन में थी, राजस्थान में 34 क्लस्टर स्वीकृत किए गए। इनमें से, 25 क्लस्टर कार्यशील हैं और

09 क्लस्टर प्रक्रियाधीन हैं। राजस्थान में (टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर सहित) स्वीकृत, क्रियाशील तथा प्रक्रियाधीन क्लस्टरों की जिला-वार संख्या **विवरण** में है।

(ख): राजस्थान में स्वीकृत 34 क्लस्टरों के लिए भारत सरकार की कुल प्रतिबद्ध सहायता 93.00 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 78.95 करोड़ रूपए की राशि जारी तथा उपयोग की जा चुकी है। इन क्लस्टरों से 18,209 कारीगर लाभान्वित हुए हैं, जिनमें 9,715 पुरुष कारीगर तथा 8,494 महिला कारीगर शामिल हैं।

(ग): स्फूर्ति स्कीम के अंतर्गत टोंक–सवाई माधोपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में कालीन बुनाई, हस्तशिल्प तथा मधुमक्खी पालन/शहद प्रसंस्करण के लिए तीन क्लस्टरों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। हांलाकि, टोंक–सवाई माधोपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के लिए सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पत्थर तराशने तथा हथकरघा क्लस्टरों से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ): स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, कारीगरों की आजीविका तथा आय सृजन से संबंधित संकेतकों सहित स्फूर्ति क्लस्टरों के कार्य-निष्पादन और टिकाऊपन की निगरानी बहु-स्तरीय व्यवस्था के माध्यम से की जाती है जिनमें कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी, तकनीकी एजेंसी, नोडल एजेंसी तथा मंत्रालय शामिल हैं। इस निगरानी व्यवस्था में समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकें, फील्ड दौरे, उत्पादन और बिक्री, सामान्य प्रसुविधा केंद्रों के उपयोग, बाज़ार संपर्क तथा लेखा-परीक्षित प्रतिवेदनों की निगरानी तथा उत्पादन, बिक्री एवं अन्य प्रचालन मानकों के संबंध में क्लस्टर-स्तर के आंकड़े की समीक्षा करना शामिल हैं ताकि क्लस्टरों के कार्य-निष्पादन और उनके टिकाऊपन का आकलन किया जा सके।

(ङ): जहाँ कहीं भी अंतराल या कमियां पाई जाती हैं, वहां निगरानी व्यवस्था को मजबूत कर, क्षमता निर्माण कर और दौरे कर, सामान्य प्रसुविधा केंद्रों का बेहतर उपयोग कर तथा व्यवहार्य होने पर मेलों,

प्रदर्शनियों एवं तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन के ज़रिए बाज़ार संपर्क बढ़ाकर सुधार के उपाय किए जाते हैं ताकि कारीगरों के आय सृजन के अवसर बढ़ें और क्लस्टरों का लंबे समय तक बने रहना सुनिश्चित हो।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में स्वीकृत, कार्यशील और प्रक्रियाधीन क्लस्टरों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिला	स्वीकृत क्लस्टरों की कुल संख्या	कार्यशील क्लस्टरों की संख्या	प्रक्रियाधीन क्लस्टरों की संख्या
1.	अजमेर	02	01	01
2.	अलवर	01	01	0
3.	बांसवाड़ा	02	01	01
4.	बाराँ	01	01	0
5.	बाड़मेर	02	02	00
6.	भरतपुर	01	01	0
7.	बीकानेर	01	01	0
8.	चुरू	01	01	0
9.	दौसा	01	01	0
10.	हनुमानगढ़	01	0	01
11.	जयपुर	01	01	0
12.	जैसलमेर	01	01	0
13.	झालावाड़	01	01	0
14.	झुंझुनूं	01	01	0
15.	जोधपुर	03	03	0
16.	करौली	01	01	0
17.	कोटा	01	0	01
18.	नागौर	01	01	00
19.	पाली	01	0	01
20.	राजसमंद	02	01	01
21.	सवाई माधोपुर	02	01	01
22.	सीकर	01	01	0

क्र.सं.	जिला	स्वीकृत क्लस्टरों की कुल संख्या	कार्यशील क्लस्टरों की संख्या	प्रक्रियाधीन क्लस्टरों की संख्या
23.	श्रीगंगानगर	02	0	02
24.	टोंक	01	01	00
25.	उदयपुर	02	02	0
कुल		**34**	**25**	**09**

IMPACT OF RISING ELECTRICITY DEMAND IN PUNJAB

***171. DR. AMAR SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the rising electricity demand in Punjab on the State's long-term energy security, particularly during the paddy transplantation season and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the assistance provided for strengthening transmission and distribution infrastructure, improving grid reliability and integrating renewable energy under various Government programmes;

(c) whether any policy has been formulated to promote solarisation of agricultural pump sets, energy-efficient irrigation systems and demand-side management to reduce agricultural power consumption and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any mechanism is in place to ensure reliable electricity supply during peak agricultural seasons while maintaining the financial sustainability of distribution utilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to strengthen long-term power security, improve energy efficiency and reduce dependence on costly external power procurement?

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

(a)**:** The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) assesses the country's electricity requirement and peak demand on a year-on-year basis at the national, regional, State, and Union Territory (UT) levels. The details of month-wise energy requirement and peak demand of the State of Punjab for the period April to September during the last five years and current year (upto June, 2026) is given at **Statement-I**. The electricity demand of Punjab increases during paddy transplantation season of June to September months every year.

Further, with a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States including Punjab, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their “Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)”, which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning. Accordingly, assessed energy requirement and peak demand of the Punjab from FY 2026-27 to 2031-32 is given at **Statement-II**.

(b): Government of India has taken the following measures for strengthening the transmission and distribution infrastructure, improving grid reliability & integrating renewable energy in the country including the state of Punjab:

(i) Capacity addition from non-fossil Sources: Thrust is on capacity addition from non-fossil sources, which now exceeds 54% of the total installed electricity generation capacity. Further, Government has planned to achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel based installed generation capacity by 2030. As per the National Generation Adequacy Plan prepared by CEA in March 2026, the non-fossil fuel based installed capacity is likely to increase to 786 GW by 2035-36.

(ii) Capacity addition from Conventional Sources: It is projected to increase the installed capacity of coal-based plants to 315 GW by 2035-36. Keeping in view energy security, no new imported coal-based power plants have been planned.

(iii) Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047.

(iv) Energy Storage Systems are being encouraged. Roadmap to 100 GW of Hydro Pumped Storage Projects by 2035-36 has been prepared. As per the National Generation Adequacy Plan prepared by CEA in March 2026, the

likely BESS installed capacity and PSP installed capacity in 2035-36 is 80 GW and 94 GW respectively.

(v) 100% 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 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(vi) 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.

(vii) Significant expansion of the transmission network has been undertaken since 2014, resulting in the addition of 2,18,267 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines, 9,47,405 MVA of transformation capacity and 84,390 MW of inter-regional transmission capacity. Consequently, the total inter-regional transmission capacity has reached 1,20,340 MW as on 30.06.2026, enabling reliable power transfer across the country.

(viii) Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of States/ UTs to help them provide quality supply of power through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power

Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA). Under these schemes, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. These schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY and a total 2.86 crore households during SAUBHAGYA. During SAUBHAGYA, 3,477 house hold of Punjab were electrified. Presently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched by Government of India in July 2021 with the objective of making distribution utilities operationally efficient and financially viable, financial assistance is being provided to distribution utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure & smart metering works, Under the scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned across the country. This includes loss reduction works amounting to Rs. 3,873 crore and smart metering works amounting to Rs. 5,769 crore sanctioned for the State of Punjab.

(ix) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power. In order to augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(x) Development of intra-state transmission network is being planned to keep pace with RE capacity addition. Strong inter connection of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) RE schemes with the intra-state network to ensure better reliability in terms of anchoring voltage stability, angular stability, losses reduction etc. is being done.

(xi) The Ministry of Heavy Industries has launched the PLI scheme namely "National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage," approved in May 2021 with a total outlay of ₹18,100 crore to establish 50 GWh of domestic Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity, out of which 10 GWh is earmarked for Grid Scale Stationary Storage (GSSS) applications.

(xii) MoP in March, 2022 notified the Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage Systems as part of Generation, Transmission and Distribution assets, along with Ancillary Services.

(xiii) MoP has notified Guidelines to promote development of Pumped Storage Projects in the country on 10th April, 2023.

(xiv) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has

approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF) including 500 MWh for Punjab with financial support of 90 Cr.

(xv) Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) guidelines have been issued for procurement of power from Pumped Storage Projects.

(xvi) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) issued an advisory on 18.02.2025 recommending the co-location of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) with solar power projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency.

(xvii) CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2025 has been notified on 30.03.2026, which includes the safety requirements for BESS.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme on 8th March 2019 with the objective of promoting the solarisation of agricultural pump sets, including standalone solar pumps. Under Component-C of the scheme, solarisation of 35 lakh existing grid-connected agricultural pumps is supported, including Feeder Level Solarization (FLS), along with the promotion of energy-efficient irrigation systems. The scheme is being implemented across all States and Union Territories, including Punjab.

In Punjab, 186 Individual Pump Solarisation (IPS) systems have been sanctioned, and 17,928 off-grid solar pumps have been installed under the PM-KUSUM scheme.

Further, Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders having more than 30% agricultural load, with the objective of efficient load management and enabling solarisation of agriculture feeders. In the State of Punjab, out of 6,932 feeders feasible for segregation, 6,705 feeders have already been segregated under earlier schemes of the Central and State Governments. Under the ongoing RDSS, feeder segregation works amounting to Rs. 39,795 crores have been sanctioned for 31,109 feasible feeders across the country, including 227 feeders in Punjab with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 383 crores.

In addition to RDSS, Government of India has taken the following measures for improving and maintaining the financial sustainability of DISCOMs:

(i) Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (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.

To ensure the reliable supply during peak agriculture season, Punjab state also uses seasonal variability of demand by entering into Banking/ swapping arrangement with other utilities having complimentary demand profile.

(e): 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.

As per the Resource Adequacy (RA) study, the total projected contracted capacity requirement for Punjab for the year 2035–36 is estimated at approximately 42,263 MW. This includes 12,043 MW from coal, 137 MW from gas, 197 MW from nuclear, 234 MW from biomass, 3,684 MW from hydro, 4,950 MW from wind, 16,807 MW from solar, and 3,211 MW from Distributed

Renewable Energy (DRE) sources, along with 2,812 MW / 13,082 MWh of energy storage capacity. In addition, around 8,000 MW of power procurement through Medium-Term Open Access (MTOA) and Short-Term Open Access (STOA) is projected to be required to reliably meet the demand.

As on 30.06.2026, a total of 13,808 MW operational capacity is available with Punjab State. This comprises of 3,829 MW from the state sector, 6,989 MW from the private sector, and 2,991 MW allocated from Central Generating Stations (CGS). Further, Power Purchase Agreement (PPAS) / Power Supply Agreements (PSAs) of 2,960 MW of renewable energy capacity is executed by Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd. (PSPCL).

STATEMENT-I

The details of month-wise energy requirement and peak demand of the State of Punjab for the period April to September during the past five years and current year (upto June, 2026):

A. **Energy Requirement in [Million Units (MU)]**

Year	April	May	June	July	August	September
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)
2020	2,287	4,032	6,676	7,390	7,527	7,264
2021	3,718	4,639	7,043	8,319	8,269	6,518
2022	4,981	6,312	7,482	8,131	8,906	7,617
2023	4,197	5,220	7,019	8,242	9,560	8,006
2024	4,553	7,207	8,716	10,287	9,165	8,460
2025	5,247	6,540	9,097	9,501	8,280	7,450
2026	5,249	7,134	9,123*	-	-	-

B. **Peak Demand [in Mega Watt (MW)]**

Year	April	May	June	July	August	September
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
2020	5,113	8,201	12,683	13,148	12,815	12,433
2021	6,860	8,195	13,359	13,556	13,215	12,002
2022	9,889	10,887	14,311	14,069	14,298	14,187
2023	8,187	11,725	15,293	14,665	15,132	14,964
2024	9,914	14,366	16,058	16,006	15,307	15,310
2025	10,919	13,969	16,428	16,670	16,310	14,440
2026	11,863	14,268	17,004*	-	--	

* *Data for the month of June, 2026 is provisional*

STATEMENT- II

The details of assessed Energy Requirement and Peak Demand of Punjab:

Year	Energy Requirement	Peak Demand
	(MU)	(MW)
2026-27	86,228	17,873
2027-28	90,838	18,767
2028-29	95,726	19,705
2029-30	1,00,909	20,690
2030-31	1,04,561	21,570
2031-32	1,08,352	22,486

AWARENESS REGARDING PASSENGER RIGHTS

***172. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed that awareness among passengers regarding their civil aviation rights remains low and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to conduct nationwide awareness campaigns and improve transparency;

(b) whether the digital platforms for filing passenger complaints are user-friendly and effective and if so, the details thereof including the statistics on their usage, complaint resolution rates and the improvements proposed;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce stricter penalties including suspension of licences for repeated violations by airlines and if so, the details thereof including the Policy changes under consideration;

(d) whether the recent surge in air traffic has adversely affected service quality and compliance with passenger rights and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to ensure that airlines maintain the prescribed standards; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing aviation regulations to strengthen passenger protections, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has issued the Passenger Charter to ensure that air travellers are aware of their rights and responsibilities. The Charter outlines passengers' rights in situations such as flight delays, flight cancellations,

denied boarding due to overbooking, ticket refunds, flight diversions, medical emergencies and lost, delayed or damaged baggage.

To enhance passenger awareness, all airports are required to display a QR code linking to the Passenger Charter under the heading "Know Your Rights When You Fly" at check-in counters, boarding gates and other prominent locations within airport terminals. In addition, all airlines have been instructed to share the link to the Passenger Charter at the time of ticket booking through digital messages or by displaying it on the ticket itself.

(b): The AirSewa portal, an initiative by MoCA, enables grievance redressal in a time-bound manner and provides a one-stop solution for hassle-free air travel. It allows passengers to submit and track grievances related to various stakeholders such as Airlines, Airports, Security, DGCA, Customs, Immigration, BCAS under various grievance categories including Baggage Claim.

Further, the Ministry has established a permanent, 24*7 Passenger Assistance Control Room (PACR) to enhance passenger-centric governance. This initiative integrates MoCA, DGCA, AAI and airlines for real-time monitoring of flight disruptions, baggage issues and refunds, aiming to accelerate grievance redressal and improve the overall travel experience.The total grievances received during the period from 01.01.2026 to 30.06.2026 were 64,641, of which 64,546 have been resolved, resulting in resolution rate of 99.85%.

(c): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued various passenger centric Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs), to ensure adequate protection for air travellers and safeguard the interests of the travelling public. To monitor compliance with the provisions of the relevant CAR by the airline, DGCA conducts surveillance inspections and spot checks at airports across the country. In case of non-compliance, enforcement action, including imposition of financial penalty, is taken by DGCA.

(d): Passenger traffic at airports vary depending on several factors such as seasonal demand, festivals, holidays, and airline schedules. During peak travel periods, higher passenger footfall may be observed at some airports which could lead to temporary congestion. However, airport operators continuously monitor passenger traffic and take necessary operational measures to ensure smooth passenger facilitation and efficient airport operations.

(e): In order to ensure appropriate protection for the air travellers, DGCA has issued following passenger centric regulations/circulars to safeguard the interest of the travelling public:

(i) Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/ or Persons with Reduced Mobility (CAR Section 3, Series M, Part I).

(ii) Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights (CAR Section 3, Series M, Part IV).

(iii) Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers (CAR Section 3, Series M, Part II).

The above CARs are revised from time to time to enhance passenger protection.

झारखंड के दुमका में पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत आवास

***173. श्री नलिन सोरेनः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने झारखंड के दुमका नगर परिषद क्षेत्र में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी 2.0 (पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0) के अंतर्गत आवासों को मंजूरी दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने आवासों को स्वीकृत किया गया है, कितने निर्माणाधीन हैं और कितनों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दुमका नगर परिषद को अब तक कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत और जारी की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार दुमका नगर परिषद में पात्र लाभार्थियों को यथाशीघ्र आवास उपलब्ध कराने और लंबित मामलों को समयबद्ध तरीके से निपटाने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): झारखंड राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना–शहरी 2.0 (पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0) के अंतर्गत 211.57 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता के साथ कुल 14,187 आवासों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। इनमें से दुमका नगर परिषद के लिए 1.76 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित केंद्रीय सहायता के साथ मात्र 118 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। दुमका नगर परिषद में अनुमोदित आवासों के लिए अनुमोदित केंद्रीय सहायता की 40 प्रतिशत की पहली किस्त

अर्थात 70.2 लाख रुपये एक माह के भीतर एसएनए-एसपीएआरएसएच के अंतर्गत मूल स्वीकृति के तहत राज्य सरकार को जारी कर दिए जाएंगे। योजना की प्रगति पीएमएवाई-यू डैशबोर्ड (https://dashboard.pmay-urban.gov.in) पर भी देखी जा सकती है।

(घ): पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 मांग-आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाती है तथा सरकार द्वारा कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से आवश्यकता का आकलन करते हैं। पात्र नागरिक पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल पर सभी आवश्यक विवरणों सहित आवेदन करते हैं। योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों में निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा लाभार्थियों का सत्यापन किया जाता है और लाभार्थियों का चयन/उनकी सूची की जांच राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा की जाती है। योजना के दिशा-निर्देश तथा ऑनलाइन आवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल https://pmay-urban.gov.in पर उपलब्ध हैं। मांग सर्वेक्षण तथा लाभार्थियों के चयन के आधार पर परियोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जाते हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता वाली राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाते हैं, ताकि केंद्रीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) द्वारा केंद्रीय सहायता जारी किए जाने पर आगे विचार किया जा सके। तथापि, झारखंड सरकार ने दिनांक 06.05.2026 को केवल पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है। दुमका सहित झारखंड सरकार का कोई भी परियोजना प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के पास लंबित नहीं है।

बिहार में एक्सप्रेसवे परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

***174. श्री राजेश रंजन:**

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) केन्द्रीय बजट 2024-25 में घोषित पटना पूर्णिया एक्सप्रेसवे, बक्सर-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेसवे, बोधगया, राजगीर, वैशाली और दरभंगा सड़क संपर्क परियोजनाओं और बक्सर में गंगा नदी पर दो लेन के अतिरिक्त पुल के निर्माण से संबंधित परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक परियोजना पर अब तक खर्च की गई धनराशि का परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

बिहार में एक्सप्रेसवे परियोजनाओं की स्थिति और उन पर अब तक खर्च की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं	एक्सप्रेसवे/हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर का नाम	राज्य का नाम	बिहार में कुल लंबाई (किमी में)	बिहार में शामिल जिला	संरेखण अनुमोदन/परियोजना अनुमोदन	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)	वास्तविक प्रगति (प्रतिशत में)	कार्य पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि/कार्य पूरा होने की संशोधित निर्धारित तिथि
1	पटना- पूर्णिया	बिहार	245/ 245	वैशाली,समस्तीपुर,दरभंगा,मधेपुरा,सहरसा,पूर्णिया	15.01.2025 को संरेखण अनुमोदित 06.02.2026 को पीपीपीएसी ने सिफारिश की	-	-	-	प्रारंभ होने की तिथि से 3 वर्ष
2	बक्सर-भागलपुर	बिहार	13.01.2026 को डीपीआर परामर्शदाता को नियुक्त किया गया						
3	बक्सर में गंगा	बिहार/	3.3	बक्सर, बलिया	परियोजना	531.6	47.1	20.16	20.08.2025

	नदी पर अतिरिक्त 2-लेन का पुल	उत्तर प्रदेश			अनुमोदित और कार्य शुरू हो गया।				/19.02.2028
4	दरभंगा, बोधगया, राजगीर और वैशाली से आमस-दरभंगा हाई स्पीड कॉरिडोर तक स्पर कनेक्टिविटी	बिहार	अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है	गया, बिहारशरीफ, दरभंगा, वैशाली	4.9.2025 को डीपीआर शुरू की गई				

UDAN HELICOPTER SCHEME IN ODISHA

***175. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

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

(a) the details of helicopter services sanctioned under the UDAN Helicopter Scheme in Odisha during the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26;

(b) the criteria adopted for the selection of districts under the UDAN Helicopter Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of introducing helicopter connectivity for Balangir and Subarnapur in view of their distance from major airports and healthcare facilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen emergency medical evacuation and disaster response through helicopter connectivity in western Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KINJARAPU RAMMOHAN NAIDU): (a) to (d): Helicopter operations under the UDAN Scheme were introduced from the 2nd round of bidding in 2017 to enhance regional air connectivity in Priority Areas, namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, the North-Eastern States, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep Islands. Under the UDAN 5.1 round of bidding in 2023, the eligibility criteria was revised to allow helicopter operations provided that at least one origin or destination is a heliport and one of the locations lies in a Priority Area. No airline submitted bids connecting the helipads in Odisha with locations that lie within the Priority Areas.

The next phase of the UDAN Scheme, launched on 04.07.2026, expands helicopter connectivity by envisaging the development of 200 modern helipads in Aspirational Districts, including in the State of Odisha and Priority Area districts where no heliport or airport is operational or under development, which will facilitate improved access for passenger connectivity as well as support emergency medical evacuation, disaster response and relief operations in remote and underserved areas.

अर्बन चैलेंज फंड का कार्यान्वयन

***176. श्री राजपालसिंह महेंद्रसिंह जादवः**

श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधीः

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

(क) अर्बन चैलेंज फंड के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान विशेषकर गुजरात के दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इसके अंतर्गत परियोजना चयन की रूपरेखा, वित्तपोषण पद्धति और की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस निधि के अंतर्गत शहरों और परियोजनाओं के चयन के लिए कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) शहरों के पुनर्विकास, जल और स्वच्छता अवसंरचना और शहरी गतिशीलता सहित इस निधि के अंतर्गत शामिल किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रों का विशेष रूप से गुजरात के दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) केन्द्र, राज्यों और अन्य हितधारकों के अंशदान सहित नियोजित वित्तीय परिव्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): अर्बन चैलेंज फंड (यूसीएफ) योजना को 15 अप्रैल, 2026 को यूसीएफ के लिए परिचालन दिशानिर्देश जारी करने के साथ शुरू किया गया। अब तक, 33 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन/सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है। दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए गुजरात राज्य से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

यूसीएफ मिशन अवधि के दौरान कुल 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। अर्बन चैलेंज फंड के तहत, केंद्रीय सहायता बैंक योग्य परियोजनाओं की लागत के **25** प्रतिशत तक

सीमित है, इस शर्त के साथ कि परियोजना लागत का कम से कम **50** प्रतिशत बाजार आधारित स्रोतों के माध्यम से वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा, जिसमें नगरपालिका बांड, बैंक ऋण और सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) शामिल हैं। शेष परियोजना लागत को संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा।

सभी शहर यूसीएफ के तहत भाग लेने के पात्र हैं। प्रचालनात्मक दिशा-निर्देशों के अध्याय 7 में परियोजना मूल्यांकन और चैलेंज फ्रेमवर्क के बारे में विवरण शामिल हैं, जिसमें अनिवार्य पात्रता आवश्यकताएं, समग्र परियोजना प्रवाह/कार्यान्वयन फ्रेमवर्क और परियोजनाओं के मूल्यांकन और चयन के लिए परियोजना मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया शामिल है। यूसीएफ के तहत स्वीकार्य परियोजनाओं की सूची प्रचालनात्मक दिशानिर्देशों के अध्याय 5 के तहत दी गई है। योजना के दिशानिर्देश सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं और इन्हें https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/04/7950afb9b2d5cb773ba3d6c64bde9726.pdf पर देखा जा सकता है।

यूसीएफ तीन घटकों अर्थात् 'विकास केंद्र के रूप में शहर', 'शहरों का रचनात्मक पुनर्विकास' और 'जल और स्वच्छता' के तहत परिवर्तनकारी और प्रभावशाली परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से शहरी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास और सुदृढ़ीकरण में सहायता करता है।

यूसीएफ के तहत अनुमोदित/सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान की गई परियोजनाओं की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	अनुमोदित/सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	4
2	गुजरात	6
3	कर्नाटक	3
4	मध्य प्रदेश	6

5	महाराष्ट्र	3
6	मेघालय	1
7	ओडिशा	7
8	तेलंगाना	3
कुल		33

DELAY IN DISBURSEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER PMEGP

***177. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of delays in the sanction and disbursement of financial assistance under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in various States, including Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of PMEGP applications received, sanctioned, pending, rejected and disbursed during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the average time taken for processing applications, sanctioning projects, releasing margin money subsidy and disbursing loans under PMEGP;

(d) the major reasons for delays in sanction and disbursement of assistance under PMEGP and the corrective measures taken by the Government to address these issues; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the approval process, strengthen coordination with banks, introduce timelines for disposal of applications and ensure timely release of financial assistance to eligible beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The time taken for sanction of loans and disbursement of Margin Money subsidy under PMEGP in various States, including Karnataka, depends upon fulfillment of application process with supporting documents, appraisal of project viability and credit decision by the financing banks, deposit of own contribution and completion of Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training by the prospective beneficiaries and submission of Margin Money subsidy claims by financing banks.

(b): State-wise and year-wise details of number of applications received, sanctioned, pending and rejected by Banks; and number of applications for which MM Subsidy has been disbursed during the last five years under PMEGP is given at **Statement**.

(c): The average time taken for processing PMEGP applications by Implementing Agencies, sanction of loan by Banks and release of Margin Money (MM)subsidy by KVIC during the last five years is 58, 70 and 84 days, respectively.

(d) and (e): The Government closely monitors the implementation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), including time taken in sanction and disbursement of financial assistance in the form of MM subsidy across the country, including Karnataka.

Corrective Measures undertaken by the Government to streamline the approval process, strengthen coordination with financing banks for loan sanction, expedite disposal of applications and timely release of MM subsidy under PMEGP include the following:

i. Pending applications and MM subsidy claims are regularly monitored and reviewed by the Government and financing banks through Quarterly Bankers' Meetings at State and Zonal level, State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) meetings.
ii. To assist applicants in preparing project proposals, more than 1,000 model Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) covering various sectors have been made available on the PMEGP Portal.
iii. To reduce entry barriers, educational qualification requirements are waived for projects in manufacturing sector up to Rs. 10 lakh and in service sector up to Rs. 5 lakh.
iv. To expedite approvals for small projects, EDP training has been exempted for projects up to Rs. 2 lakh.

v. To provide guidance, facilitate applications and offer real-time assistance to prospective entrepreneurs, PMEGP Helpdesks have been established at State level and awareness programmes and financial literacy camps are conducted in all States/UTs, including aspirational districts, underperforming areas and North-Eastern Region.

vi. PMEGP Portal developed as an end-to-end digital platform is integrated with financing banks through Jan Samarth Portal, streamlining the approval process and with SMS alert to applicants at different stages and facilitation of Udyam Registration.

STATEMENT

State-wise and year-wise details on number of applications received, sanctioned, pending and rejected by Banks; and number of applications for which MM Subsidy has been disbursed during the last five years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 under PMEGP:

Sr. No.	State Name	FY 2021-22					FY 2022-23					FY 2023-24				
		No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed
1	Andaman Nicobar	276	148	0	131	162	474	318	3	142	121	477	342	8	137	135
2	Andhra Pradesh	6398	2771	160	3380	2477	12404	5563	237	6266	3073	27674	11384	708	14964	5577
3	Arunachal Pradesh	600	221	8	355	196	639	247	10	386	158	591	243	49	286	169
4	Assam	10967	3280	131	7522	3855	12259	3898	162	8123	2596	11301	3742	297	7100	2417
5	Bihar	8227	2812	157	5157	2477	29161	8098	894	20139	4459	34253	11882	2489	19832	6837
6	Chandigarh	63	20	0	42	21	79	18	0	62	15	100	15	2	82	10
7	Chhattisgarh	8844	3112	28	5622	3020	9971	3888	82	6036	2543	8765	3515	300	4865	2379
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	8	7	1	0	5	11	3	3	3	3	11	8	3	0	4
9	Daman And Diu	11	7	1	2	3	10	9	0	3	3	11	11	0	0	6
10	Delhi	291	106	5	197	100	266	124	5	136	72	326	81	20	225	50

Sr. No.	State Name	FY 2021-22					FY 2022-23					FY 2023-24				
		No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed
11	Goa	119	88	2	23	87	139	122	2	13	66	131	109	2	18	68
12	Gujarat	4801	4175	301	1407	4140	5997	4522	319	1301	3068	5807	4488	366	1168	2994
13	Haryana	6645	1925	48	4598	1726	7151	2462	55	4631	1559	7031	2727	103	4176	1398
14	Himachal Pradesh	2114	1197	3	931	1274	2617	1615	6	943	930	3172	2079	28	1061	974
15	Jammu Kashmir	36181	23955	448	11532	21648	39341	26777	202	12704	12023	38667	25522	252	13365	15065
16	Jharkhand	6415	1689	61	4659	1714	9316	2726	111	6452	1851	10622	3550	133	6849	2101
17	Karnataka	22417	6545	534	15364	5877	26142	8212	618	17413	5618	24715	7862	751	16103	4672
18	Kerala	4983	2819	12	2300	2789	10526	6161	19	4064	3129	9857	6371	53	3465	3389
19	Ladakh	338	246	16	77	295	264	238	10	33	91	221	178	9	44	122
20	Lakshadweep	5	7	0	1	7	4	0	0	4	2	6	1	0	5	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	19796	8231	331	11251	8082	20582	9206	313	11082	5957	18955	7734	650	10595	5292
22	Maharashtra	19482	5036	640	13595	4123	16006	6156	611	9783	3622	19672	6169	1155	12010	2762
23	Manipur	2406	992	213	1191	1139	2441	885	117	1432	545	2350	744	171	1417	348
24	Meghalaya	1398	532	2	858	699	2212	891	15	1293	306	3054	1222	19	1662	280
25	Mizoram	847	709	3	242	650	975	574	24	371	412	907	414	35	453	401
26	Nagaland	1557	1075	28	458	1241	2277	1205	86	920	469	2915	1314	189	1299	517
27	Odisha	14451	4632	58	9624	4301	15303	5337	71	9885	3880	14749	5180	152	9381	2975
28	Puducherry	134	60	1	76	66	113	45	2	65	25	203	88	2	109	30
29	Punjab	5268	1785	53	3424	1790	6144	2427	132	3518	1564	6587	2984	117	3438	1469
30	Rajasthan	7506	2666	48	4841	2599	6857	3173	111	3478	2037	7992	3793	210	3660	1678

Sr. No.	State Name	FY 2021-22					FY 2022-23					FY 2023-24				
		No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed
31	Sikkim	119	83	0	36	85	309	177	4	109	57	1039	607	8	378	132
32	Tamil Nadu	16334	6339	346	9680	5972	29963	11499	818	16781	6140	43285	16376	1575	24386	6814
33	Telangana	8747	2871	401	5663	2906	14361	4588	797	8574	2540	14992	5874	688	8615	2503
34	Tripura	1496	894	15	576	958	1819	1009	8	843	703	1893	962	20	886	588
35	Uttar Pradesh	31000	13035	152	17486	12594	39535	19660	267	19351	11601	38707	19525	499	18547	11689
36	Uttarakhand	4132	1907	28	2180	1836	4588	2438	56	2073	1803	3791	2185	48	1568	1354
37	West Bengal	8549	2652	730	5164	2305	9167	3062	1048	5035	2126	7921	2906	755	4349	1919
Total		**262925**	**108629**	**4965**	**149645**	**103219**	**339423**	**147333**	**7218**	**183447**	**85167**	**372750**	**162187**	**11866**	**196498**	**89118**

Sr. No.	State Name	FY 2024-25					FY 2025-26				
		No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed
1	Andaman Nicobar	292	193	8	94	61	175	79	74	28	56
2	Andhra Pradesh	14551	8124	683	6457	3249	14560	6077	3442	5473	6779
3	Arunachal Pradesh	453	145	59	256	156	630	146	260	244	144
4	Assam	9611	3270	415	6050	3170	9170	2618	1602	5152	2418
5	Bihar	29995	7245	3626	19315	5035	19533	3445	4911	11241	4609
6	Chandigarh	49	16	0	34	5	27	5	10	12	4

Sr. No.	State Name	FY 2024-25					FY 2025-26				
		No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed
7	Chhattisgarh	7671	3002	479	4345	1853	4552	1383	1212	2055	1112
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli	9	4	3	4	1	7	1	4	2	1
9	Daman And Diu	13	12	1	2	3	14	4	9	1	4
10	Delhi	246	49	12	185	26	103	21	46	37	20
11	Goa	67	64	3	10	39	85	50	26	13	29
12	Gujarat	3564	2817	359	785	1780	36	274	3	4	1829
13	Haryana	4813	1916	355	2698	788	3206	1094	1062	1133	1094
14	Himachal Pradesh	1932	1282	34	727	796	1568	879	211	454	902
15	Jammu Kashmir	28697	17365	304	12100	9863	10411	5363	1269	3706	7837
16	Jharkhand	6794	2025	426	4475	1452	2945	420	1118	1433	833
17	Karnataka	19092	6684	1039	12035	2839	19838	4366	5117	10542	3836
18	Kerala	8907	6184	205	2963	2260	2779	1699	466	936	2399
19	Ladakh	198	136	14	59	135	227	124	29	51	182
20	Lakshadweep	5	2	0	2	0	4	2	3	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	919	845	64	505	2626	12	8	5	0	1886
22	Maharashtra	15856	5347	1795	9106	1856	9597	2754	3284	3987	2806
23	Manipur	1939	544	236	1199	608	2038	474	489	1101	403
24	Meghalaya	2456	1055	16	1434	1114	1721	685	114	1066	751
25	Mizoram	710	369	20	335	484	852	420	130	291	343
26	Nagaland	1153	649	130	522	1262	915	296	457	264	602
27	Odisha	14019	4694	389	9000	1867	12813	3504	2345	7162	3033
28	Puducherry	141	78	5	57	38	87	33	37	28	23
29	Punjab	5232	2374	437	2553	970	4039	1517	1286	1262	1357

Sr. No.	State Name	FY 2024-25					FY 2025-26				
		No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed	No. of application received by Banks	No. of application sanctioned by Banks	No. of application pending at Banks	No. of application rejected by Banks	No. of application for which MM disbursed
30	Rajasthan	5982	3356	264	2814	916	4444	1739	821	1963	1655
31	Sikkim	623	472	19	171	316	776	423	257	111	315
32	Tamil Nadu	25331	12119	1169	14070	3949	19561	6189	5899	8151	7216
33	Telangana	10312	4047	618	6161	1850	8130	2415	2052	4061	2663
34	Tripura	1655	724	22	919	730	1475	537	127	811	632
35	Uttar Pradesh	14009	7534	603	7124	5518	3034	985	1222	868	7261
36	Uttarakhand	1678	1082	72	648	734	138	77	19	52	574
37	West Bengal	6253	2544	798	3150	1359	3703	838	2194	804	886
Total		**245227**	**108368**	**14682**	**132364**	**59708**	**163205**	**50944**	**41612**	**74499**	**66494**

एविएशन टर्बाइन फ्यूल की बढ़ती कीमतें

***178. श्री जनार्दन मिश्राः**

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने वैश्विक स्तर पर एविएशन टर्बाइन फ्यूल (एटीएफ) की बढ़ती कीमतों को देखते हुए विमानन कंपनियों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विमानपत्तन प्रचालकों और अन्य संबंधित हितधारकों पर ऐसे उपायों के अनुमानित वित्तीय प्रभावों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) घरेलू विमानन कंपनियों को प्रदान किए जाने वाले राहत उपायों की प्रकृति और सीमा का निर्धारण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या मानदंड या मानक अपनाए गए हैं?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री किंजरापु राममोहन नायडू):

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श से विमानन क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने और हवाई यात्रा को वहनीय बनाए रखने में सहायता करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

(i) घरेलू परिचालनों के लिए, एटीएफ की कीमतों में दिनांक 1 मार्च, 2026 के आधार मूल्य पर 25% वृद्धि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी, जो दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2026 से अप्रैल और मई 2026 के महीनों के लिए प्रभावी थी,

(ii) प्रमुख हवाईअड्डों पर घरेलू परिचालनों के लिए हवाईअड्डा लैंडिंग और पार्किंग प्रभारों में आंशिक आस्थगन के साथ-साथ भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) हवाईअड्डों पर ऐसे प्रभारों में 25% की छूट,

(iii) लिक्विडिटी सपोर्ट प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय एयरलाइनों के लिए निर्धारित 5,000 करोड़ रुपये सहित 18,100 करोड़ रुपये की कुल समग्र राशि के साथ ईसीएलजीएस 5.0 का अनुमोदन,

(iv) दिल्ली (25 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 7 प्रतिशत) और महाराष्ट्र (18 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 7 प्रतिशत) में 6 महीने के लिए एटीएफ पर मूल्य संवर्धित कर (वैट) कम किया जाना।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय एटीएफ की कीमतों में पश्चिम एशिया संकट से उत्पन्न असाधारण वृद्धि के प्रति आकस्मिक उपाय के रूप में बजटीय सहायता, जो 10,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी, के साथ एकबारगी एटीएफ मूल्य स्थिरीकरण निधि (पीएसएफ) योजना को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य घरेलू एयरलाइनों को संरक्षण प्रदान करना और परिचालन स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करना है।

CONSTRUCTION OF NHs IN BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH

***179. SHRIMATI KRISHNA DEVI SHIVSHANKAR PATEL:**

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

(a) the details and number of National Highways (NHs) under construction in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, NH-wise;

(b) the details of completion schedule of each such project and the reasons for delay, if any; and

(c) the present status of NH-106 and NH-107 and the reasons for delay in their construction, if any?

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

(a) and (b): The details and numbers of National Highways (NHs) under construction in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh along with the details of completion schedule and reasons for delay are at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(c): The present status of NH-106 and NH-107 is as follows:

(i) Present status of 135 km length of NH-106 in Bihar and reasons for delay in construction are as below:

S. N.	Name of Work	Date of Award	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical Progress	Likely Date of Completion	Reason for Delay
1	Rehabilitation and Upgrading to 2 lanes/2-lane with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening of of Birpur – Bihpur Section (from km 0.0 to Km 106) of NH – 106 in the state of Bihar (106 Km)	30.11.2015	02.10.2019	99.74%	30.09.2026	(a) Land Acquis acquisition /hindrance (b) Slow progress by contractor. (c) Covid-19.
2	Construction of a new 4 lane Major Bridge across River Kosi at Phulaut including Rhabilitation and	04.01.2021	06.06.2024	96.60%	28.02.2027	(a) There was change in bridge FRL during project execution due to navigational

	upgradation of existing Birpur-Bihpur Section of NH-106 from km 106 to 136 to 2-Lane Paved shoulder on EPC mode (29 Km0					clearance issue of IWAI because of which the erection activity got delayed. (b) Slow progress of superstructure erection works by the Contractor.

(ii) Present Status of 178 km length of NH-107 in Bihar and reasons for delay in construction are as below:

S. N.	Name of Work	Date of Award	Scheduled Completion Date	Physical Progress	Likely Date of Completion	Reason for Delay
1	Maheshkhunt-Saharsa-Purnea Section of NH-107 from km 0.00 to km 90.000 on EPC Mode, Package-I (90 Km)	05.01.2018	19.12.2021	90%	30.09.2026	a)Covid -19 b) Delay in removal of encroachments / hindrances. c)Delay in approval of 03 nos. ROB components from Railways / RITES d) Force majeure event (Delay due to heavy Rainfall/ flood) e) Contractor's indebtedness. f) Change in alignment in Saharsa Bypass due to HT Tower resulting additional LA issues g) Irregular & inadequate supply of fly ash.

2	Maheshkhunt-Saharsa-Purnea Section of NH-107 from km 90.00 to km 178.000 on EPC Mode, Package-II (88 Km)	31.03.2017	11.12.2020	94%	30.09.2026	a)Covid -19 b) Delay in removal of encroachments / hindrances. c)Delay in approval of 05 nos. ROB components from Railways d) Force majeure event (Delay due to heavy Rainfall/ flood) e) Contractor'sindebtedness. f) Irregular & inadequate supply of fly ash.

STATEMENT-I

The details and numbers of National Highways (NHs) under construction in Bihar along with the details of completion schedule and reason for delay are as follows:

Ongoing works in Bihar									
Sr. No.	**NH**	**Name of Work**	**Length (in km)**	**Sanctioned Cost**	**Appointed Date**	**Scheduled Completion Date**	**Likely Date of Completion**	**Physical Progress**	**Reason for Delay (if any)**
1	19	Balance work of new bridge on Gandak river including approaches and rehabilitation of the existing Gandak Bridge at Km 206+436 and Mahi Bridge at Km 183+209 of Chhapra-Hajipur Section of NH-19 (New NH-31)	1.4	34.41	29-04-2026	28-11-2026	As scheduled	10.97	-
2	19	Widening with additional 3L abetting Chhapra Bypass Section of NH-19 from Km. 143.200 to Km. 159.255 (Pkg-1)	16.05	528.48	30-08-2024	29-08-2026	October, 2026	73.26	Delay in shifting of existing utilities
3	19	Six laning of Varanasi – Aurangabad Section of NH-2 from Km 786.000 to Km 978.400 in the State of UP/Bihar on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (The 'DBFOT') Toll Basis under NHDP Phase-V-	192.4	3296.16	12.09.2011	09.03.2014	May, 2026	99.92	Delay in Land Acquisition, Protest from local villagers for want of higher compensation, Arbitration and court cases.

4	19	6L of Aurangabad to Bihar-Jharkhand Border (Chordaha) Section From Km. 180.000 to 209.827 of NH-2 (PKG-1)	29.827	1054	18.12.2024	17.12.2026	As scheduled	33.24	-
5	27	Permanent rectification of 3 nos. of black spots in project Highway NH-27 of U.P border - Dewapur - Kotwa section	13.604	227.35	12-12-2023	11-12-2025	July, 2026	85	Forest clearance was delayed
6	27	4L of Kishanganj - Bahadurganj section from Km. 0.000 to Km. 23.649 & interchange at Start Point (Length - 1.200 Km) of NH-27	23.64	861.74	20-12-2025	19-12-2027	As scheduled	18.3	-
7	30	Four Lane Green Field National Highway starting from NH-30 near Saristabad (Patna) to Nathupur (Project start point of Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section of NH-83) to connect NH-83 and NH-30 in the State of Bihar on EPC Mode.	3.198	488.24	08.03.2024	07.09.2025	September, 2026	88	New demand in COS for underground cable Utility Shifting, Conversion of Service Road from Flexible to Rigid in Urban portion, Demand of additional Underpass.
8	31	Construction of proposed 4_Lane Revelgunj bypass NH-19 in the State of Bihar on EPC mode connecting NH 19 to 85 origin	7.16	295.24	10-07-2023	09-07-2025	October, 2026	86.02	(i) Delay in disbursement of Land acquisition and (ii) delay in removal of structures.

9	31	construction of a new 4 lane Parrelel to existing MG Setu with its approaces from km 0.00 to km 14.500 across river Ganga on NH-19 at Patna in the state of Bihar.	14.5	2926.42	25-03-2021	22-09-2024	Spetember, 2027	74.50	(i) Hiderence in RoW caused by previous contractor of existing bridge (ii) Ban on sand mining of white sand (iii) Delay in Electrical Utility shifting (iv) CoViD-19 Pandemic (v) CoS due to Site Requirement Yearly Monsoon Season
10	31	4L Elevated Section and at-grade improvements at Begusarai town (Simaria - Khagaria section) from Km. 221.047 to Km. 225.302 of NH-31	4.255	491.04	27.06.2022	23.12.2024	August, 2026	95.72	Delayed due to extension of 664.4m of Flyover Length, approved under COS
11	31	Construction of Four lane Elevated Flyover at Bihat Chandni chowk NH31	1.225	92.55	12.04.2026	22.01.2028	As scheduled	0	-
12	33	Construction of 4 Lane ROB and its approaches at the level crossing LC No 29 – B of Km 29 Ekangarsarai at NH – 110 New NH 33 & Railway Km 32.63 at Fatwa FUT Islampur IPR section in the state of Bihar on EPC mode.	3.66	201.08	20-07-2024	19-07-2026	December, 2026	62.00	(i) Delay in approval of detailed design by Railways (ii) Delay in tree cutting permission

13	33 / 80	Widening & Strenthening from km132.895 to km 190.15 NH-80	57.26	566.10	04-11-2022	03-11-2024	August, 2026	95.01	The stretch is on high embankment for which filling of flyash was required, due to unavailablity of flyash There is huge traffic of 31000 PCU on the stretch so working time available with contractor was less.
14	33	Construction of new HP Culvert in places of damages culvert at Ch. 43.01, Ch. 44.264, Ch. 47.240 and Ch. 53.710 of NH-110 (New NH-33) in teh State of Bihar.	2	0.61	12-04-2025	11-07-2025	August, 2026	86.55	Work is affected due to slow progress by the contractor
15	33 / 80	Four Laning of Munger to Mirzachauki (NH-80) section from Munger to Kharia village junction Design Chainage Km 69+520 to Km 95+580 (Package 01) on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the state of Bihar	22.56	831 (Civil Cost)	31.03.2022	29.03.2024	October, 2026	82.72	Slow Supply of Pond Ash by NTPC.
16	33 / 80	Four Laning of Munger to Mirzachauki (NH-80) section from Kharia village junction to start of existing Bhagalpur bypass Design Chainage Km Km 95+580 to km 125+000 (Package 02) on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the state of Bihar	29.42	902 (Civil Cost)	12.03.2022	10.03.2024	July, 2026	95.31	Slow Supply of Pond Ash by NTPC.

17	33 / 80	Four Laning of Munger to Mirzachauki (NH-80) section from Start of existing Bhagalpur bypass to Rasulpur (Design Chainage km 125+000 to km 157+350)(Package 03)on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the state of Bihar	32.35	1017 (Civil Cost)	06.04.2022	04.04.2024	December, 2026	77.3	Slow Supply of Pond Ash by NTPC.
18	33 / 80	Four Laning of Munger to Mirzachauki (NH-80) section from Near Rasulpur to Mirzachauki (Design Chainage Km 157+350 to Km 193+931) (Package 04) on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the state of Bihar	36.58	892 (Civil Cost)	17.08.2022	15.08.2024	August, 2026	92	Slow Supply of Pond Ash by NTPC.
19	107	Maheshkunt -Saharsa-Purnea Pkg II	87.96	1245.33	13-12-2018	11-12-2020	September, 2026	94	Delays are primarily attributed to :- a)Covid -19 b) Delay in removal of encroachments / hindrances. c)Delay in approval of 05 nos. ROB components from Railways / RITES d) Force majeure event (Delay due to heavy Rainfall/ flood) e) Cash flow issues of Contractor. f) Irregular & inadequate

									supply of fly ash.
20	107	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Two laning with paved shoulder of Maheshkhunt-Saharsa-Purnea Section of NH-107 from km 0.00 to km 90.000 in the State of Bihar on EPC Mode Package-I	90	857.43	20.12.2019	19.12.2021	September, 2026	90.07	Delays are primarily attributed to :- a)Covid -19 b) Delay in removal of encroachments / hindrances. c)Delay in approval of 03 nos. ROB components from Railways / RITES d) Force majeure event (Delay due to heavy Rainfall/ flood) e) Cash flow issues of Contractor. f)Change in alignment in Saharsa Bypass due to HT Tower resulting additional LA issues g) Irregular & inadequate supply of fly ash.
21	120	Widening from 2-lane to 4- lane of km 92.935 starting point of old NH 82 to 99.685 km End Point of Gaya Bypass of NH- 33 of NH – 120 Total Length = 6.750 km on EPC mode in the state of Bihar.	6.75	63.37	22-08-2024	21-02-2026	December, 2026	57.00	Delay due to NOC from Gaya Airport of AAI

22	82	Four Laning of Gaya-Hisua-Rajgir-Nalanda-Bihar Sharif (Km 0.000 to Km 92.935) of NH-82 in the State of Bihar	92.935	1408.85 / 2138.16 (1stRCE)	07.11.2016	06.11.2019	October, 2026	97.00	1.Delay in Handing Over of Land/Site. 2. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic. 3. Contractor was in NCLT since November 2022 to 10 September 2025. 4. Delay in Approval of Drawings by Railways.
23	106	Rehabilitation and Upgrading to 2 lanes/2-lane with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening of of Birpur – Bihpur Section (from km 0.0 to Km 106) of NH – 106 in the state of Bihar	106	780.77	03.10.2016	02.10.2019	September, 2027	99.74	(a) Land Acquis acquisition /hindrance (b) Slow progress by contractor. (c) Covid-19.
24	106	Construction of a new 4-lane major bridge across river Kosi at Phulaut including Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing Birpur – Bihpur section of NH-106 from km 106.000 to km 136.000 to 2-lane with paved shoulders in the State of Bihar on EPC mode	28.92	1478.40	07-06-2021	06-06-2024	February, 2027	96.60	(a) There was change in bridge FRL during project execution due to navigational clearance issue of IWAI because of which the erection activity got delayed (b) Slow progress of superstructure erection works by the Contractor

25	219	Construction of Bhabhua Bypass from Ch. 10+800 Design Ch. 10+800 to Ch. 19+860 Design Ch. 18+150 and Chand Bypass from Ch. 38+060 Design Ch. 36+250 to Ch. 40+460 Design Ch. 38+650 and widening of existing road to 2 - lane with Paved shoulder from Ch. 40+460 Design Ch. 38+650 to Ch. 46+860 Design Ch. 45+050 of NH-219 Total length-16.150 Km under EPC mode in the state of Bihar	16.15	179.86	30-06-2026	02-12-2027	As scheduled	0.05	-
26	227	Construction of 2 lane ROB and its approaches in km 158 Old Km 153 on NH-104 at Jainagar Bypass in the state of Bihar on EPC mode	0.01	70.01	09-11-2022	08-11-2024	November, 2026	81.50	(i) Due to revision of approved GAD by Railways as previous GAD was non RDSO (ii) Delay in utility shifting
27	319	Four lane Arrah bypass (Asni to Baonpali) from Km 0+000 (Design Chainage) to Km 4+500	4.5	76.7	06.10.2025	06.04.2027	As scheduled	24.84	-
28	322	Construction for 2 Lane ROB over L.C. No 2 between Muktapur & Kishanpur Station on Samastipur - Darbhanga Road NH-322 in Samastipur District in the State of Bihar	1.64	99.23	11-05-2026	10-05-2028	As scheduled	0.00	-

29	322	Construction to 2 lane with Paved shoulder of Jandaha Bypass of NH-103 NH – 322 in CH 0.000 existing km 30 of NH – 103 to 4.800 existing Km 35 of NH – 103 in the state of Bihar.	4.8	47.43	15-01-2024	15-07-2025	December, 2026	50.00	(i) Delay in land acquisition and compensation of structures (ii) There were 20 nos. of missing plots which hindered the ROW required for bypass (iii) Delay in tree cutting permission
30	322	Rehabilitation of two/four lane ROBs at km 67 of Musarigharari Darbhanga section of NH-322 ir the state of Bihar.	0.55	5.01	06-10-2025	05-10-2026	As scheduled	41.00	-
31	322	Construction of H.L.RCC Bridge (8*24.00m) Over River Budhi Gandak in place of Old Damaged Screw Pile Bridge at Near Magardahi Ghat at Ch-67.200 Km (NH-322) and Widening and Strengthening of 2-lane to Four Lane with paved shoulder with divided carriageway from Ch. 67.471 to Ch. 69.256 of NH-322	2.05	58.60	08-05-2026	07-05-2028	As scheduled	1.00	-
32	922	Danapur-Bihta Elevated	25.08	1967	11.03.2024	08.09.2026	August, 2027	62.11	LA issues
33	922	Buxar-Ballia Bridge	3.3	531.61	20.08.2025	19.02.2028	As scheduled	20.16	-
34	119D	Ramnagar-Kachidargah	14.5	1113.46	24.04.2026	23.04.2028	As scheduled	50	-

35	119D	Four lane access controlled Greenfield National Highway from Shivrampur (Ch. 55+002 Km) to Ramnagar (Ch. 109+324 Km), at NH-119D under Bharatmala Pariyojna in the state of Bihar- (Amas – Darbhanga Pkg-II of 54.322 Km) on HAM	54.322	1494.31	04.07.2023	02.07.2025	November, 2027	50.1	LA & Contractor issue
36	119 D	4L Greenfield Alignment of Amas to Shivrampur From Km. 0.000 to Km. 55.002 of NH 119D (PKG-1)	55.002	1427.43	31.03.2023	29.03.2025	July, 2027	54.1	Slow Supply of Pond Ash by NTPC. Slow progress of work by concessionaire due to financial crunches
37	122B	Improvement to Two lane with Paved Shoulder from Junction of NH22 near Hajipur to Junction of NH -122 at Bachhwara via Mahnar and Mohiuddin Nagar from Km 0.00 to Km 29.730 of NH 122 B in the State of Bihar.	29.73	226.16	30-08-2024	28-02-2026	Feburary, 2027	53.00	(i) Delay in Land acquisition (ii) Delay of more than 2 years in working permission after stage I FC was obtained (iii) Revision of utility shifting proposal
38	122B	Pre construction activity of NH 122B from km 0 to 72.348 and Improvement to two lane with paved shoulders of NH 122B from km 29.730 to km 72.348 in state of Bihar under EPC mode	42.62	624.43	08-05-2023	11-11-2024	August, 2026	95.00	(i) Delay in disbursement of Land acquisition and removal of encroachment (ii) Delay in tree cutting permission

39	131 A	Improvement to two lane with paved shoulders of BH WB Border Amdabad Manihari section from design Km 0.000 to Km 23.945 of NH 131 A Total length 23.945 Km under EPC mode in the state of Bihar	23.94	353.27	30-05-2025	29-11-2026	June, 2027	7.00	(i) Delay in land acquisition and slow disbursement (ii) Revision in utility shifting proposal
40	131A	ROB at km 49 of NH-131A	1.21	61.97	05-01-2021	04-01-2023	March, 2027	76.00	Work is affetced due to slow progress by the contractor i.e M/s Brijesh Agarwal
41	131B	Construction of New 4-Lane Bridge Parallel to existing Vikramashila Setu from km 8+920 to Km 13+375 including approach road 35m Naugachhia side &53 m Bhagalpur side across River Ganga on newly declared NH-131B at Bhagalpur in the State of Bihar	4.46	1110.23	09-05-2023	08-05-2027	May, 2027	51.73	(a) Design issues in the project: The contractual dispute on account of revision in design and drawings of foundation, its level, diameter, design discharge etc was raised by contractor mentioning that changes insisted by Authority Engineer were beyond the contract. (Issue resolved) (b) Slow progress by the Contractor
42	131G	6L Bridge and its approaches across River Ganga as Part of Patna Ring Road (NH-131G) starting from Km 8.480 near Sherpur to Km 23.000 near Dighwara	14.52	3351.62	05-09-2023	05-09-2027	March, 2029	20.6	LA issues, Design issues and poor mobilization of manpower and machineries by the EPC Contractor

43	133E	"Construction of new 4-lane HL RCC Major Bridge at existing location of old Bridge across Sukhaniya river in km 52th on NH - 133E its approaches having an aggregate length of 370m (147m Bhagalpur side and 223mBhaljor side) in district Banka in the state of Bihar on EPC mode."	0.52	55.37	30-01-2026	29-01-2028	As scheduled	7.00	-
44	139W	Construction of 6-Lane Elevated / Extra Dose Cable Bridge on River Ganga parallel to & Western side of Digha-Sonepur Rail cum-Road Bridge of NH 139W in the State of Bihar	6.93	3064.45	02-05-2024	02-11-2027	December, 2028	17.24	1. Finalization of Main Bridge Foundation depth issue raised by EPC Contractor along with Main Bridge Superstructure design issue. 2. Slow Progress by EPC Contractor Yearly Monsoon season
45	139W	Construction of four laning of Bakarpur- Manikpur road section starting from village Chitarsenpur (km 0+000) and terminating at SH-74 near Manikpur (38+814) at NH-139W under Bharatmalapariyona	38.81	1537.99	08-10-2024	05-04-2027	As scheduled	45	-
46	139W	4L PS under NH configuration of Manikpur-Sahebganj of NH-139W	44.65	1712.56	01-01-2026	31-12-2027	As scheduled	26.7	-

47	139W	4 laning of Sahebganj Areraj Bettiah section of NH-139W	78.942	2160	11.02.2026	Awarded not Appointed			-
48	227A	Improvement and Up gradation to four lane with Paved shoulder configuration from Existing Km 0+000 to Km 39+500 design km 0+500 to Km 40+342, Design length km of NH – 227A near Mehrauna Ghat UP – Bihar Border to Siwan on the state of Bihar on Hybrid Annuity Model HAM basis	40.84	1661.25	06-09-2025	05-03-2028	As scheduled	7.89	-
49	227A	4L of Siwan- Masrakh section of Ram Janki Marg from Km 230.385 to Km 281.391 of NH-227A	50.12	1927.04	20-11-2024	19-11-2026	November, 2028	10.33	Cash flow issues, slow mobilization of manpower, approval of ROB from Railways and land acquisiton issues.
50	227J,227L &527A	Umagaon-Saharsa PKG-I (Comb.)	88.655	1719.64	02.01.2025	01.07.2027	As scheduled	21.5	-
51	319B	6-Lane Greenfield Varanasi-Ranchi-Kolkata Highway from Km. 27.000 to Km. 54.000 (PKG-II)	27	1628.05	06.10.2025	05.10.2027	As scheduled	26	-
52	319B	6-Lane Greenfield Varanasi-Ranchi-Kolkata Highway from Km. 54.000 to 90.000 (PKG-III)	36	2078.21	06.10.2025	05.10.2027	As scheduled	27	-

53	319 B	6L Greenfield Varanasi-Ranchi-Kolkata Highway From Km. 116.000 to Km. 151.200 319 B (PKG-6)	35.2	1915.99	04.09.2025	03.09.2027	As scheduled	23.77	-
54	319 B	6L Greenfield Varanasi-Ranchi-Kolkata Highway From Km. 151.200 to Km. 184.700 NH-319 B (PKG-7)	33.5	1719.2	01.07.2025	30.06.2027	As scheduled	25.19	-
55	319A	construction of Four-Lane of chausa-Buxar Bypass from Km 45.000 to Km 65.915 Package - 2 in the State of Bihar on EPC Mode.	20.92	1060.16	14-01-2026	13-01-2028	As scheduled	4.00	-
56	319A	Improvement to two lane with paved shoulders of NH-319A from km 0 to km 45 in state of Bihar under EPC mode	45	427.29	20-06-2023	19-12-2024	September, 2026	93.00	Delay in land acqusition and slow disbursement
57	327AD	Improvement to two lane with paved shoulder of Saraigarh on NH – 327A – Lalganj-Ganpatganj upto NH – 106 New NH 131 from km 0.000 to km 10.672 Total Length 10.672 km of Total Length 10.672 km of NH 327AD on EPC mode in the State of Bihar.	10.67	91.62	15-09-2023	15-03-2025	August, 2026	98.00	Delay in land acqusition Delay in acqusition of missing plot
58	327E	Construction of ROB in km 194 LC no. 53B/T-2 of NH 327E	1.58	77.07	16-05-2020	15-05-2022	October, 2026	67.00	Work is affetced due to slow progress by the contractor i.e

									M/s Brijesh Agarwal
59	327E	Construction and widening of existing Narrow Culvert on irrigation canal at Km. 115.035 of NH-327E in the State of Bihar. (Job No.NH-327E/BR/2024-25/117)	0.01	0.99	27-01-2026	26-04-2026	July, 2026	98.00	Delay in approval of NOC from the Irrigation Department.
60	327E	Construction of culvert at Km 97.82 of NH -327E under NH Division Purnea in the State of Bihar for the year 2024-25	0.01	0.97	27-01-2026	26-04-2026	August, 2026	36.50	Diversion construction could not be carried out because the private landowner did not grant permission due to ROW issues within the 15-meter ROW.
61	327E	Geometric improvement of NH-327E at Bhargama and Sukela More including provision of Raniganj Bypass in the state of Bihar.	5.53	98.81	12-06-2024	13-12-2025	March, 2027	73.00	Delay in Land acquisition due to Slow disbursement
62	327E & 527A	Umagaon-Saharsa PKG-V	39.183	968.42	15.12.2023	14.12.2025	September, 2026	99.5	PCOD already issued on 13.09.2025. The Land acquisition issue was persisted on the location of trumpet/ service road/ drain and now it has been resolved.
63	527A	Umagaon-Saharsa PKG-IV (kosi Bridge)	13.3	1379.42	12.02.2020	11.08.2023	March, 2027	91.99	LA issues, Utility shifting, Slow supply of Fly Ash

64	333A	Pre-Construction activities from Km 134.000 to Km 190.233 of NH-333A and Construction of 4 no. of Bypasses at Katoria, Lakhpura, Banka & Panjwara total length-14.359 Km to two lane with paved shoulders standard in State of Bihar.	14.36	479.37	09-12-2024	08-12-2026	March, 2027	58.50	(i) Delay in land acqusition (ii) Delay due to slow disbursment
65	527D	Construction of 2 flyovers of 4-lanes at Chhatauni Chowk and Awadesh Chowk on the Piprakothi- Motihari- Raxaul of NH-28A	3.335	49.8	11-07-2024	10-01-2026	March, 2027	40	Utility shifting
66	527E	Estimate for Improvement to two lane with paved shoulder from Ramnagar to Roseda from km 3.500 to 43.000 of NH 527 E on EPC mode in State of Bihar	39.5	495.16	12-10-2024	11-04-2026	April, 2027	37.00	(i) Delay in land acqusition (ii)Delay due to slow disbursment (iii) Hindrance due to Majar, Kabristan and 2 religious pond fallinf in the alignment (iv) Delay due to increase in length of Major bridge as directed by WRD
67	527E	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder work from km 0.00 {Hajma Chowk) to km 4.00 (Ramnagar) of NH-527E, under NH Division, Samastipur for the year 2024-25.	3.75	24.99	16-01-2026	15-01-2027	April, 2027	5.00	Delay due to overlapping alignment of BSRDCL for construction of elevated road

68	727A	Improvement & Upgradation of NH 727A From Km 88+670 (Rampur Bujurg) UP Border to Km 92+992 (Mairwa) Siwan For the Year of 2024-2025 on EPC Mode.	4.32	44.74	12-12-2025	11-12-2026	March, 2027	8.22	(i) Delay in obtaining traffic block in stretch from district admin.

STATEMENT-II

The details and numbers of National Highways (NHs) under construction in Uttar Pradesh along with the details of completion schedule and reason for delay are as follows:

S. N.	NH No.	Name of work	Length (in Km.)	Sanctioned cost (Rs.in Cr.)	Appointed date	Scheduled completion date	Likely date of completion	Physical progress	Reason for delay (If any)
1	24A	Construction of 4 lane flyover at Engineering College Chauraha at Km. 1+350 on NH-24A on Engineering Procurement &	0.89	108.92	02.07.2026	01.01.2028	As scheduled	0%	-

		Construction (EPC) basis in the State of Uttar Pradesh							
2	75E	Construction of ROB at LC no.50/B/E at km.298.000 on NH-75E on EPC mode	1 Job	28.69	09.10.2021	08.04.2023	October, 2027	15%	GAD revalidation issue. Approval of revised structural design. Delay in LC shifting by Railways.
3	76	Construction of ROB at Km.202.992 on NH-76 in the state of Uttar Pradesh on EPC mode	1 Job	50.77	25.09.2023	24.03.2025	December, 2026	57%	Delay in construction of diversion for traffic due to delay in Shifting of Hut, Height gauge, cable etc by Railways. Slow progress by Contractor.
4	76	Construction of ROB at Km.146.488 of NH-76 including approaches on EPC basis in the State of Uttar Pradesh	1 Job	78.5	20.12.2023	19.06.2025	December, 2026	82%	Initially delay due to cables shifting by Railways. Due to COS for change in GAD after award.

5	76	Construction of ROB at Km.168.231 on NH-76 in the state of Uttar Pradesh on EPC mode	1 Job	63.75	11.03.2024	10.09.2025	December, 2026	42%	Initially delay due to cables shifting by Railways. Due to change in GAD after award.
6	76	Construction of Major Bridge on Mandakini River bridge at Km.280.993 of NH-76 (km 103.00 of New NH-35) on EPC mode	1 Job	36.11	27.06.2025	26.12.2026	As scheduled	33%	-
7	91A	Widening & Strengthening of section from Bharthana chowk to Kodarkoot (km. 0.00 to Km. 40.00) of NH-91A on EPC mode	40	343.77	22.03.2023	18.09.2024	December, 2026	94%	Initial delay in LA on approvals of 3 minor bridges. Shifting of toll plaza location.
8	92	Rehabilitation and upgradation to four lane road from km 70.500 to km 78.600	8.1	296.02	08.01.2025	07.01.2027	As scheduled	33%	-

		of NH-92 under EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh							
9	124D	Construction of two lane with paved shoulder from existing Km.0.000 to Km.55.610 (design km. 0.000 to km. 54.048) of NH-124D	54.048	840.93	09.02.2024	08.02.2026	March, 2027	75%	Delay due to LA.
10	135A	Widening & Upgradation to four lane configuration from Km.34.900 (Bhadohi) to km.73.134 (Jaunpur) of NH-135A on EPC mode	37.53	395.62	15.11.2022	14.05.2024	September, 2026	94%	Tree felling & land acquisition. Demolition of structures.
11	135A	Construction of Mariahu Bypass with four lane paved shoulder configuration	7.386	438.24	29.02.2024	28.02.2026	December, 2026	55%	Change in GAD of ROB by Railways. Change in GAD of minor bridge by

		(Km.53.540 to Km.59.200) of NH-135A on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh							Irrigation Dept.
12	135A	Widening to 4L from Km.108.50 to 139.00 of NH-135A Pkg-II (Jaunpur to Akbarpur section) on HAM in the state of Uttar Pradesh	30.5	1511.57	30.03.2025	29.03.2027	As scheduled	36%	-
13	135A	Widening to 4 lane from km. 139.00 to km. 179.20 of NH-135A (Pkg-III) (Jaunpur-Akbarpur section) and Akbarpur bypass under HAM mode	44.51	1653.15	16.01.2026	15.01.2028	As scheduled	20%	-

14	135A	Construction of 4-lane Mirzapur bypass including bridge over river Canga from km 0.00 to km 15.00 of NH-135A on HAM Mode	15	1708.62	19.01.2026	18.01.2029	As scheduled	4%	-
15	219	Construction of Two lane with paved shoulder from Km. 0+000 to Km.10+603 (UP-Bihar Border to Chandauli) of NH-219 on EPC mode	10.6	128.31	20.03.2023	19.03.2024	August, 2026	74%	Delay in disbursement of compensation. Delay in Borrow earth area approval by District Administration. Slow progress by Contractor.
16	227A	Improvement and upgradation to two lane with paved shoulder configuration from existing km	39.15	403.36	11.12.2023	10.06.2025	August, 2026	96%	Delay due to Slow tree felling, Encroachment and utility shifting work.

		90.00 to 130.00 (Design length 39.15) of NH-227A (near Sikriganj to Barhalganj) in the State of UP on EPC Mode.							
17	227A	Improvement and Up-gradation to two Lane with Paved Shoulder/Four Lane configuration from existing Km 130.000 to Km 191.000 (design km 131.500 to Km 188.735, Design length 57.235 Km) of NH-227A (near Barhalganj to Mehrauna Ghat) in the state of Uttar Pradesh on Hybrid	57.235	1344.61	04.11.2024	03.05.2027	As scheduled	58%	-

		Annuity Model (HAM) basis							
18	227B	Improvement and up-gradation of NH-227B (84 Kosi Parikrama Marg) Package –III, from Km.47.800 (Gosaiganj) to Km.73.300 (Bikapur) in the State of Uttar Pradesh on EPC basis.	25.5	587.97	19.05.2025	18.11.2026	May, 2027	39%	Delay due to land acquisition.
19	227B	Improvement and up-gradation of NH-227B (84 Kosi Parikrama Marg) Package –I, from km 228.920 (Jagarnathpur) to Km 235.960/0.000 (MakhaudaDham) to Km 29.000 (Sarpur) in the State of Uttar	36.04	912.5	28.05.2025	27.11.2026	May, 2027	7%	Delay due to land acquisition and tree felling.

		Pradesh on EPC basis							
20	227B	Improvement and up-gradation to 2L+PS of NH-227B (84-Kosi Parikrama Marg) Package–VI, Design Km 160+200 (Bahuvan Madar Majha) to Km 224+040 (Jagarnathpur) under HAM	63.84	2008.7	16.01.2026	15.01.2028	As scheduled	18%	-
21	227B	Improvement and Up-gradation from Km. 73.300 (Bikapur) to Km.140.960 (Patranga) of NH-	67.66	1679.75	28.01.2026	27.01.2028	January, 2028	40%	-

		227B (84 Kosi Parikrama Marg)) to 2L+PS along with Parikrama Path							
22	227B	Improvement and up-gradation of NH-227B (84 Kosi Parikrama Marg) Package–V, from Design Km.140.960 (Patranga) to Km.160.200 (Bahuvan Madar Majha) on EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh	19.24	1192.33	11.02.2026	10.08.2028	As scheduled	4%	-
23	321G	Rehabilitation and upgradation from km 51.600 to km 75.700 of NH-321G (Nuhkhas to Etah section) to two lane with paved	24.1	343.54	28.02.2024	27.08.2025	November, 2026	65%	Initially delay due to LA and tree felling. Now issues resolved.

		shoulder configuration under EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh							
24	330	Construction of 6-lane bridge on Ganga on NH-96 and its approaches in Phaphamau Allahabad on EPC mode	9.9	1948.25	16.02.2021	15.02.2024	September, 2026	88%	Supply of pond ash & delay due to Covid.
25	330 & 730	Construction of Balrampur bypass with 2L flexible pavement configuration from km.223.000 of NH-330 to km.328.300 of NH-730 under EPC mode	20.515	515.69	03.08.2024	02.02.2026	December, 2026	54%	Delay due to COS (additional VUPs, irrigation issue, utility shifting) & delay in tree cutting.

26	330	Widening to 4L rigid pavement configuration from Km 90.00 to Km 100.800 of NH-96 (km 42.O to km 53.300 as per new NH-330), under EPC mode	11.3	309.63	11.11.2024	10.11.2026	March, 2027	31%	Delay due to approval of forest clearance.
27	330 & 31	Construction of Pratapgarh Bypass (Extension) connecting NH-31 to NH-330	6.125	225.17	01.01.2024	30.06.2025	September, 2026	75%	Delay due to Mahakumbh, 2025 & change in GAD by Railways.
28	727A	Construction of Deoria Bypass from existing Km. 27.140 to existing Km. 46.780 (Design Km. 49.109) on NH–727A (Design length 21.969 Km.) to four lane with paved shoulder configuration	21.969	1734.7	01.08.2025	31.07.2027	As scheduled	10%	-

		under HAM							
29	727A & 727B	Construction of Salempur bypass to 4L+PS from km 64.000 of NH-727A (Km 171.00 of Sonauli Balia Marg, old SH-01, near Mahadahan Chauraha) to km 61.500 of NH-727B (Km 178.500 of Sonauli Balia Marg, old SH-01, near near Ahirauli Village) under Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) in the State of Uttar Pradesh	14.7	1348.06	11.11.2025	10.11.2027	As scheduled	35%	-
30	727B	Rehabilitation and Up-	24.745	701.02	29.01.2025	28.07.2026	August,	81%	Delay in due to non-

		gradation to 2L+PS from Km. 0.000 to Km. 7.800 and Km. 35.400 to Km. 52.345 (Design length – 24.745 Km., except Bihar portion) of NH-727B (Tamkuhiraj to Bihar Border and Bihar Border to Majhauli) on EPC mode					2026		availability of encumbrance-free ROW in the Bihar stretch and delay in approval of the revised GAD by the Railways
31	727B	Widening and Strengthening to two Lane with Paved Shoulder/Four Lane with paved shoulder configuration from km. 61.500 of NH-727B near Nawalpur (km 178.500 of Sonauli – Balia Marg, Old SH-	44.995	2061.86	02.12.2025	01.06.2028	As scheduled	37%	-

		01) i.e. end point of Salempur Bypass to km. 106.495 of NH-727B near Sikanderpur under EPC mode							
32	730	Construction of two lane ROBs at km.103.907 & km.120.985of NH-730 on EPC mode	1 Job	99.64	22.12.2020	20.06.2022	July, 2026	99%	Delay in GAD approval. GAD approved by Railway.
33	730	Construction of Gilaula bypass with 2L+PS configuration starts near km 281.930 of NH-730 and ends near km 284.900 of NH-730 on EPC mode	3.51	62.18	06.01.2024	05.11.2024	August, 2026	92%	Initial delay due to NOC from Irrigation Dept. Possession of land at the end of bypass to be handed over. Enhanced, compensation amount awarded by Arbitrator & Hon'ble High Court,

									Lucknow Bench.
34	730	Construction of Shohratgarh Bypass on NH-730 under EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh	6.27	189.31	24.11.2023	23.05.2025	December, 2026	52%	Delay due to Tree felling, encroachment, NOC from Irrigation dept., design & drawing from Railways, Utility Shifting etc.
35	730	Improvement and Up-gradation to two Lane with Paved Shoulder Configuration from existing km. 420.00 (Shohrathgarh) to km. 454.00 (Uska Bazar) of NH-730 in the state of Uttar Pradesh (EPC) basis	32.543	484.42	15.03.2024	14.09.2025	December, 2026	60%	Initially delay due to tree felling. COS required due to drainage structures. Slow progress by contractor.
36	730	Construction of ROB at Km 406.000 on	2.56	128.37	17.04.2025	16.10.2026	January, 2027	18%	Initially delay due to LA. Slow progress by

		NH-730 under EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh							contractor.
37	730	Construction of four lane Gola Flyover at km 99.850 of NH-730 (Major junction with State Highway-93 on EPC Mode in the State of UP.	2	168.05	07.05.2026	06.11.2027	As scheduled	2%	-
38	730C	R/U to 2-lane with PS of Miranpur Katra to Radhaita Section of NH-730C from km.114.00 to 137.2500 under GNHCP	23.25	172.5	28.07.2022	27.07.2024	December, 2026	91%	Initial delay in LA and dismantling of strucures. Further, delay due approval of drawings & drawing by Railway. Railway approved on 11.07.2024 and Launching Scheme is approved on 13.02.2026.

39	730C	R/U to 2-lane with PS of Bewar to Allahganj Section of NH-730C from km.0.00 to 52.770 under GNHCP	52.77	340.16	24.11.2022	23.11.2024	August, 2026	99%	Change in location of Toll Plaza.
40	730S	Rehabilitation and up-gradation from km. 0.000 to km. 40.390 of NH-730S (Maharajganj – Nichloul – Thuthibari) to two lane with paved shoulder configuration under EPC mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh	40.39	809.25	05.06.2024	04.12.2025	December, 2026	59%	23 nos. of structures amounting to Rs. 0.78 Cr. is still pending.
41	731B	Construction of Two Lane with paved shoulder highway from Design Ch.0.000 to Ch.49.2OO of NH-731B on EPC Mode	49.2	640.18	30.11.2023	29.11.2025	August, 2026	97%	Change in GAD of ROBs and minor bridge on GAIL Pipeline & Irrigation Canal. Delay in Railway utility shifting

									by Railways.
42	731K	Widening/Upgradation to four lane configuration of Shahjahanpur - Bisalpur section from Km. 0.000 to Km. 47.026 of NH-731K on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh	47.026	1590.2	12.05.2026	11.05.2028	As scheduled	1%	-
43	931	Construction of Amethi bypass (Part-II) at km.30.050 of NH-931 under EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh	8.178	283.86	12.02.2025	11.02.2027	As scheduled	48%	-
44	931	Balance work for Construction of Bypass for Providing	2.9	60	19.05.2025	18.05.2026	September, 2026	46%	Delay is due to the Mahakumbh, 2025 and revision of the

		Inter-connectivity amongst National Highways (NHs) around the Pratapgarh City (Pratapgarh Bypass) on EPC Mode from Km 0.00 to 2.90 (Near Junction with NH-931) in the state of Uttar Pradesh							GAD by the Railways.
45	931	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from Km.0.000 to Km.69.280 of NH-931 (Pratapgarh-Amethi-Gauriganj-Musafirkhana) to two lane with paved shoulder under EPC mode	69.28	1086.3	10.11.2025	09.11.2027	As scheduled	9%	-

46	931A	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Salon – Jais - Jagdishpur Road section of NH-931A, from km 0.000 to km 5.740 to four lane divided carriageway and from km 5.740 to km 53.500 to two lane with paved (total length km 53.500) along with One time improvement in 04 no's of realigned/ bypassed built-up areas in a total length of 9.732 km on EPC mode	53.5	947.15	27.10.2025	26.10.2027	As scheduled	8%	-
47	Ring Road	Balance work of Construction of Ring Road for Raebareli	17.93	319.96	05.10.2020	04.04.2022	December, 2026	95%	Missing land at the end of bypass to be acquired.

		City on eastern side of NH-24B (Phase-I) on EPC mode							Delay in approval of launching scheme.
48	Ring Road	Construction of Raebareli Ring Road (Phase-2) with four Lane configuration for Raebareli City in the state of Uttar Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) basis	21.88	1273.72	01.05.2025	30.04.2027	As scheduled	54%	-
49	Ring Road	Construction of Basti Ring Road (Phase-I) with 4L configuration for Basti City in the state of Uttar Pradesh on HAM mode	22.15	1138.72	12.06.2025	11.06.2027	As scheduled	35%	-
50	Ring Road	Construction of Ring Road around Kanpur from Ch.23.325 to Ch.32.090 (Chaudhariya to	8.765	1089.41	01.11.2025	31.10.2027	As scheduled	49.10	-

		Transganga) (Package-IIA)							
51	Ring Road	Construction of Ring Road Kanpur from Ch. 32.090 to Ch.51.200 (Transganaga to Sathara) (Package-II B)	19.11	1089.41	25.03.2025	21.09.2027	As scheduled	17.25	-
52	Ring Road	Construction of Ring Road around kanpur from Ch.51.200 to Ch. 68.650 (Badarka to Harbanch-Uchti Pkg-III)	18.9	1792.68	28.01.2025	27.07.2027	As scheduled	32.78	-
53	Ring Road	Construction of Ring Road around Kanpur from Ch.68.650 to Ch.93.209 (Jarkala to Pakari) (Package-IV) in State of Uttar Pradesh.	24.559	1603.53	31.12.2024	29.06.2027	As scheduled	37.65	-

54	Ring Road	Construction of Ring Road around Kanpur from Km.000 to Km. 23.325 (Chachendi Sachendi I to Maharajpur) (Package-I)	23.325	1753.75	09.12.2023	06.06.2026	May, 2027	61.21	Land Acquisition Work
55	NH-30 (Old NH-74)	Improvement and Upgradation of NH-74 (New NH-30) stretch Bareilly-Pilibhit from Km. 0.000 to Km. 32.500 on HAM basis in the state of Uttar Pradesh (Pkg-01 of Bareilly-Pilibhit-Sitarganj)	32.50	730.11	14.03.2024	13.03.2026	March, 2027	63.40%	Land Acquisition and Change of Scope
56	NH-30 (Old NH-74)	Improvement and Up-gradation of NH-74 (New NH-30) stretch Pilibhit - Sitarganj from km. 32+500 to	38.30	723.80	14.03.2024	13.03.2026	October, 2027	43.15%	Land Acquisition and Change of Scope

		km. 64+800 & Ch. 0+000 to Ch. 6+000 (Sitarganj Bypass) on HAM basis in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Package – 02 of Bareilly - Pilibhit - Sitarganj)							
57	NH-334D	4 lanning of Aligarh Palwal section from km 0.00 to km 46.39 package -1 from (khereshwar junction-kurana) of NH33D , including khair & jattari bypass in the state of UP on HAM mode	46.39	1663.38	27.03.2025	26.03.2027	As scheduled	20.5	-
58	NH-334D	4 laning of Aligarh-Palwal Section from Km. 46.390 (Design	22.72	939.17	27.08.2025	26.08.2027	As scheduled	12.5	-

		Chainage) to Km. 69.110 (Terminating at junction EPE) (Package-II from Kurana- Eastern Peripheral Expressway) of NH-334D							
59	IRR	Construction of left out portion of Agra Inner Ring Road connecting village Deori to NH-44 village Bad from Km. 0.000 to Km. 7.772	7.772	879.26	20.03.2023	19.09.2024	August, 2026	93.8	Land Acquisition issues
60	509	Four laning of Agra-Aligarh section from Km. 00.000 (Junction of NH-34 Aligarh) to Km. 28.000 (Asroi Village) in the state of Uttar Pradesh on	28	716.5	25.03.2026	24.03.2028	As scheduled	2%	-

		HAM Mode under NH (O) Scheme Pkg-I.							
61	NH-530 NH-30	Construction of 4/6 lane Highway of Southern Bareilly Bypass (length= 29.920 km), starting at Ch. 237+000 of NH 530 near Jhumka chauraha, Dhantiya village and ending at Ch. 267+000 of NH 30 near Invertis University including Trumpet Interchange on HAM basis in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	29.92	824.00	24.12.2025	23.06.2028	As scheduled	15.55%	-

62	NH-530B	4-laning of Mathura-Bareilly (Hathras-Etah- Kasganj) from Km 66.000 to 123.100 Section of NH-530B (Pkg-2)	57.97	2289.52	06.06.2024	05.06.2026	November, 2026	73.30%	1. Hindrance on RoW. 2. Yearly, Kanwar Yatra
63	NH-530B	4-laning of Mathura-Bareilly (Kasganj-Badaun) from Km 123.100 to 179.500 Section of NH-530B (Pkg-3)	56.4	2009.11	30.05.2025	29.05.2027	As scheduled	37.30%	-
64	NH-530B	4-laning of Mathura-Bareilly (Badaun-Bareilly) from Km 179.500 to 218.000 Section of NH-530B (Pkg-4)	38.5	2077.00	19.11.2025	18.11.2027	As scheduled	30.06%	-
65	NH-731	Improvement and Up-gradation of Existing Road to 4 lane with	34.90	665.80	19.01.2024	17.01.2026	December, 2026	70.56%	Land Acquisition and Change of Scope

		Paved Shoulder from km. 88+750 to km. 123+650, Start of Shahjahanpur bypass to Start of Shahabad bypass of NH-731 (Package -2A)							
66	NH-731	Improvement and Up-gradation of Existing Road to 4-lane with Paved Shoulder from Km 123+650 to 175+080, Start of Shahabad bypass to End of Hardoi bypass of NH-731 (Pkg-2B) on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh	51.43	805.20	20.11.2023	19.11.2025	December, 2026	68.80%	Land Acquisition and Change of Scope

67	Green Field	Construction of Four-Lane “Western side spur of Rampur-Rudrapur Section connecting NH-24 to NH-87 bypassing Rampur town” (Design Km 00+000 to Km Design Km 13+700(Length= 13.70 km) on EPC Mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh	13.700	646.27	02.05.2023	01.11.2024	Feburary, 2027	67.89%	(i)Slow Progress by the EPC Contractor. (ii) Kawad Yatra in the year 2023-2024 (iii) Heavy rainfall & water logging on catchment area of the river.
68	NH-734	Improvement & Up-gradation of NH-734 section of Moradabad - Thakurdwara - Kashipur: “Package-I: Moradabad Bypass” (Length= 33.724 km), Start from Ch. 0+00 (Km. 144+381 of NH-	33.724	1841.92	19.09.2023	17.09.2025	December, 2026	81.48%	(i) Slow progress by the EPC Contractor. (ii)Force Majeure due to Unprecedented Rainfall, LA Issues. (iii) Due to Kawad Yatra

		24) and ends at Ch. 33+724 (Km. 167+790 of NH-24)on EPC Mode							
69	NH-734	Improvement & Up-gradation of NH-734 section of Moradabad - Thakurdwara - Kashipur: “Package-II: Moradabad – Thakurdwara” (Length= 38.770 km) Start from Ch. 0+00 (Existing Km. 389+00 at Bijna) and ends at Ch. 38+770 (near UP/UK Border)on EPC Mode	38.770	2006.82	15.03.2024	14.03.2026	June, 2027	52.68%	(i) Non-availability of encumbrances free ROW.. (ii) Force Majeure due to LA/Forest issues.
70	24	Construction of approaches Rail cum road over Bridge on	3.11	143	11.08.2025	14.02.2027	June, 2027	12.00%	Force Majure due to West Asia war issue, Delay in handover of

		NH-24 (old 97)							land
71	29 E	4-laning of Gorakhpur-Sonauli Section of NH-29E	79.54	2555.5	06.03.2023	05.03.2025	Spertember, 2026	92.00%	Delay in handing over of encumbrance free land
72	31	Construction of Four Lane Highway from Ghazipur- Ballia-UP/Bihar State Border (Greenfield) section of NH-31: Package II [from Shahapur (km 42.500) to Pindari (km 78.150)] on EPC Mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	35.65	1493.138	27.10.2023	26.10.2025	August, 2026	98.40%	1: Change of Scope issue due to 26 minor bridges and protest by local villagers. 2: Force majeure issue due to Kanwar Yatra etc
73	31	Four Lane Highway from Ghazipur- Ballia-UP/Bihar State Border (Greenfield) section of NH-31: Package III [from Pindari (km	38.97	1493.504	29.08.2023	28.08.2025	November, 2026	86.11%	1: Change of Scope issue due to protest by local villagers. 2: Force majeure issue due to West Asia war issue, Kanwar Yatra

		78.150) to Rawalganj Bypass (Km 117.120)].							etc 3: Delay in handing over of ROW due to land disputes.
74	31	Four Lane Highway from Ghazipur- Ballia-UP/Bihar State Border (Greenfield) section of NH-31: Package IV [from Buxur Spur of length km 17.270 on EPC Mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	17.27	617.887	15.06.2023	14.06.2025	October, 2026	91.63%	1: Change of Scope issue due to protest by local villagers. 2: Force majeure issue due to West Asia war issue, Kanwar Yatra etc. 3: Delay in approval of drawings from Railway Department.
75	31	Construction of 2-Lane Greenfiel Bypasses in Lalganj Ajhara, Mohanganj & Raniganj (Pratapgarh Bypass) on Raebareli-Jaunpur Section of NH-31 in the state of	50.447	1281	30.06.2026	29.06.2028	As scheduled	0.00%	-

		Uttar Pradesh under NH (O)							
76	31	Construction of Underpass on NH – 31 (old NH – 56) for proposed Expansion of Runway of Lal bahadur Shastri International Airport at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh (Tunnel portion - 450 m length)	2.89	649.44	30.09.2025	30.09.2027	As scheduled	30.75%	-
77	319 D (Bypass)	Construction of two lane with paved shoulders bypass to Mungrabadshapur town starting from near Kodahu at Km 47/225 of NH-319D and ending near Nauwadandi at Km	4.33	197.6	22.09.2025	18.12.2027	As scheduled	13.46%	-

		218/880 of NH-31 (Design Ch. Km 0+00 to Km 4+335: total length 4.335Km) under NH(O) in the state of UP							
78	Bypass	Construction of 4/6 Lane Southern Ayodhya Bypass on HAM basis under NHDP Phase-VII in the State of Uttar Pradesh	32.17	1997	28.03.2025	27.09.2027	As scheduled	39.04%	-
79	Bypass	Construction of 4/6 Lane Northern Ayodhya Bypass on HAM basis under NHDP Phase-VII in the State of Uttar Pradesh	35.4	1834	09.07.2025	09.01.2028	As scheduled	33.12%	-

80	Bypass	Gorakhpur Bypass (Green Field Alignment)	26.616	1973.98	03.01.2024	02.01.2026	March, 2027	73.16%	Slow pace of earthwork due to non-availability of earth near the project region
81	Bypass	Inner Ring Road in Prayagraj city Pkg- II	7.66	1377.51	19.12.2023	15.06.2026	June, 2027	42.26%	Due to LA, Maha-Kumbh & Slow progress of work by the Contractor
82	Bypass	4 Lane Inner Ring Road around Allahabad City Pkg-1 (Prayagraj Southern Bypass 34.400 – 43.200)	8.80	775.94	19.12.2025	18.12.2027	As scheduled	44.4.%	-
83	Bypass	Construction of 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder Greenfield Bypass for Lalganj Ajhara, Mohanganj& Raniganj on	50.8	1272.22	30.06.2026	29.06.2028	As scheduled	0%	-

		Raebareli – Jaunpur Section (Design Km 0+000 to 53+177) of NH-31 in the state of Uttar Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode							
84	Expressway	Varanasi Ranchi Kolkata Expressway, Pkg-1	27	1583.26	25.11.2024	24.11.2026	May, 2027	44.80%	Due to land hindrance
85	Varanasi Ring Road Phase-1	Construction of Service Road on both side of 4-lane Varanasi Bypass from km 0.00 (starting point at km. 271.300 of NH-56) to km. 15.250 (end point at km 11.170 of NH-29) in the state of Uttar Pradesh on EPC mode under NH(O)	28.27	121.93	26.05.2026	25.05.2027	As scheduled	2.50%	-

		scheme							
86	Varanasi Ring Road Phase-2, Pkg-II	Varanasi Ring Road (Pkg-II) connecting Sandaha village (km 11.70/NH-29) with Revasa village (km 818.80 / NH-2), Phase-II	27.27	1840.92	15.02.2019	13.02.2022	October, 2026	95.85%	Cash flow issue / Slow progress of work by the Contractor

UPGRADATION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY-65

***180. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH**:

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

(a) whether the Government is expanding/upgrading National Highway (NH)-65 connecting Pune to Machilipatnam;

(b) if so, the places where six-laning of the highway has been undertaken along with the physical progress of such projects;

(c) the details of funds released for the project and the timeline fixed for its completion;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make any changes in the proposals for the expansion of NH-65; and

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

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

(a) to (e): Development of National Highways (NHs) in the country is a continuous process and the Government keeps on undertaking Detailed Project Report (DPR)/Feasibility Study to improve/widen /construct National Highway/Expressway to improve the connectivity and integration with the grid of National Highways/ Expressways as also to provide last-mile connectivity. Decision for project implementation and investment is taken based on the outcome of the Detailed Project Report (DPR), requirement of connectivity, traffic

density and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan. As far as improvement of NH-65 connecting Pune to Machilipatnam is concerned, the status is enclosed as **Statement** and considering the status, it is premature in indicate the cost/timeline of the project.

STATEMENT

Status of Pune- Machlipatnam Stretch

S. No.	State	Project Stretch	Length (in km)	Lane configuration	Status
1	Maharashtra	Pune-Solapur Package-1	110	4 Lane	Bids for the consultancy work for preparation of DPR for improvement of the corridor have been invited.
2		Pune-Solapur Package-2	101	4 lane	
3		Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border	100	4 lane	Bids for preparation of DPR for improvement of the corridor have been invited
4	Karnataka	Maharashtra/Karnataka Border-Sangareddy	145	4 lane	
5	Telangana	Sangareddy-Hyderabad	29.5	4 lane	Upgradation to 6-lane access-controlled highway taken

					up on EPC Mode.
6	Telangana	Hyderabad-Nandigama	181.3	4 lane	DPR work for 6-lane access-controlled highway prepared.
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nandigama-Vijaywada	45	4 lane	
8	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada-Machlipatnam	59.695	4 lane	DPR work for 6-lane access-controlled highway prepared.
			771.495		

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1841 to 2070

भूजल में प्रदूषकों का पता लगाना

1841. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भूजल में रसायन, भारी धातुएं और औद्योगिक प्रदूषक पाए जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में कितने स्थानों पर जल की गुणवत्ता की जाँच की गई तथा कितने नमूने भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) के मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं पाए गए और उनमें पाए गए विषैले तत्व क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र को "अत्यधिक दोहन वाले और संदूषित भूजल क्षेत्र" के रूप में घोषित किए जाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए नियत समय-सीमा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा अनुमोदित मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) के अनुसार भूजल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव सहित पूरे देश में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भूजल गुणवत्ता डेटा तैयार किया

जाता है। सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा नवीनतम वार्षिक भूजल गुणवत्ता रिपोर्ट-2025 प्रकाशित की गई है और यह निम्नलिखित वेब-लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

https://cgwb.gov.in/cgwbpnm/public/uploads/documents/17628543752626804 75file.pdf

वार्षिक भूजल गुणवत्ता रिपोर्ट-2025 के अनुसार, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार के भूजल संदूषण की सूचना नहीं मिली है। वर्ष 2021-2025 की अवधि के लिए भूजल गुणवत्ता डेटा के विश्लेषण से यह संकेत मिलता है कि भूजल की गुणवत्ता आम तौर पर भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) के पेयजल मानकों के अनुरूप थी, जिसमें केवल स्थानीय स्तर पर कुछ मापदंड अनुमेय सीमा से अधिक पाए गए थे। वर्ष 2022-2024 के दौरान दीव में एक स्थान पर उच्च विद्युत चालकता पाई गई, जबकि वर्ष 2022 के दौरान प्रत्येक नमूने में फ्लोराइड और नाइट्रेट की अधिकता पाई गई थी। विश्लेषण किए गए नमूनों की संख्या और मापदंड-वार अनुमेय सीमा से अधिक पाए गए तत्वों के विवरण सहित भूजल गुणवत्ता मॉनिटरिंग का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के सहयोग से केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव सहित पूरे देश के सक्रिय भूजल संसाधनों का आकलन किया जाता है। सक्रिय भूजल संसाधन आकलन, 2025 के अनुसार, दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव के तीनों आकलन इकाइयों को 'सुरक्षित' श्रेणी में रखा गया है, जिनमें भूजल निष्कर्षण का स्तर क्रमशः 34.95 प्रतिशत, 60.30 प्रतिशत और 52.60 प्रतिशत आंका गया है। इसके अलावा, वार्षिक भूजल गुणवत्ता रिपोर्ट-2025 के अनुसार, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में भूजल संदूषण का कोई मामला रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को "अति-दोहित और संदूषित भूजल क्षेत्र" घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण और प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (नैक्यूम) के तहत, केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) द्वारा जलभृत मानचित्रण और भूजल प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार किए जाते हैं और कार्यान्वयन के लिए उन्हें संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्राधिकारियों के साथ साझा किया जाता है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के तीनों क्षेत्रों में नैक्यूम अध्ययन का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। दादरा और नगर हवेली में, यह अध्ययन वर्ष 2017 में लगभग 491 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए पूरा किया गया था। दमन में, यह अध्ययन वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान लगभग 72 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए पूरा किया गया था, जबकि दीव में यह वर्ष 2022 में लगभग 40 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए पूरा किया गया था। इन अध्ययनों में जलभृत मानचित्र और स्थान-विशिष्ट भूजल प्रबंधन योजनाएं शामिल हैं, जो स्थायी भूजल प्रबंधन के लिए आपूर्ति-पक्ष के उपयुक्त कार्यकलापों, यथा छत का वर्षा जल संचयन, परकोलेशन टैंक और चेक डैम, के साथ-साथ मांग-पक्ष के उपायों, जिनमें सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई, जल-बचत प्रथाओं और उपयुक्त फसल पैटर्न भी शामिल हैं, की सिफारिश करती हैं। उपयुक्त कार्यान्वयन के लिए जलभृत मानचित्र और प्रबंधन योजनाओं को संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों के साथ साझा किया गया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में भूजल की गुणवत्ता की वर्ष-वार निगरानी (2021–2025)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	विद्युत चालकता (ईसी)		फ्लोराइड (एफ)		नाइट्रेट (NO_3)	
			विश्लेषण किए गए नमूनों की संख्या	ईसी > 3000 µS/cm वाले सैंपल का %	विश्लेषण किए गए नमूनों की संख्या	फ्लोराइड (एफ) >1.5 मि. ग्रा./लि. वाले सैंपलों का %	विश्लेषण किए गए नमूनों की संख्या	नाइट्रेट (NO_3) > 45 मि. ग्रा./लि. वाले सैंपल का %

1	2021	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2	0	2	0	2	0
2	2022	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	22	4.55	22	4.55	22	4.55
3	2023	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	17	5.88	17	0	17	0
4	2024	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	17	5.88	17	0	17	0
5	2025	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	16	0	16	0	16	0

CARBON CAPTURE OUTLAY & CLIMATE-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

1842. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the guidelines used for selecting heavy industry clusters to deploy carbon mitigation systems under the newly announced 20,000 crore Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) technology fund;

(b) whether the Ministry has established specific emission-reduction auditing frameworks to track carbon capture efficiencies in the selected pilot thermal power plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry would issue standardised rules to enable municipal corporations to issue green bonds for urban wetland revival by formulating standardised regulation; and

(e) 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 (c): As per the budget (FY 2026-27) announcement, an outlay of ₹20,000 crore has been proposed over the next 5 years for Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) technologies. The objective is to promote the development of these technologies at scale in order to achieve higher readiness levels in end use applications across five industrial sectors viz., power, steel, cement, refineries and chemicals.

The CCUS Program is currently under establishment stage in the Ministry of Power. Following approval of the Program, the Ministry will formulate the requisite rules and guidelines, including the modalities for selection of projects/clusters and other implementation-related aspects.

(d) and (e): Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has been providing incentive to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for issuance of Municipal Bonds at the rate of ₹13 crore per ₹100 crore worth of bonds issued with maximum incentive of ₹26 crore per ULB. Second time eligibility is only for issuance of Green bonds with incentive at the rate of ₹10 crore per ₹100 crore of bonds issued, restricted to a maximum incentive of ₹20 crore.

Generally, Municipal bonds are issued for Urban Infrastructure Projects. So far, ₹6,540.44 crore has been raised through municipal bonds by 23 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), which include ₹1,294 crore through Green bonds by 7 cities. A total of ₹515.44 crore have been released as incentive to the ULBs for bonds issuance, which include incentive of ₹112.5 crore for issuance of Green bonds.

FOREIGN POWER EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS IN POWER SECTOR

1843. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted a two-year exemption to four foreign power equipment manufacturers with production facilities in the country to participate in Government power transmission tenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor including the names of these companies;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure that national security, supply chain resilience and procurement standards are not compromised while permitting the participation of such firms, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the said exemption is likely to help in the expansion of India's electricity transmission network and support the country's growing power infrastructure requirements?

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 Government has recently allowed following four entities, having substantial ownership by entities from land border sharing countries, for participation in the procurement bids for power projects for a period of two years w.e.f. 24.06.2026, subject to such entities complying with the prescribed domestic content requirements:

i. M/s TBEA Energy India Pvt. Ltd.

ii. M/s Nanjing Electric India Pvt. Ltd.

iii. M/s New Northeast Electric India Private Limited

iv. M/s Taikai Electric (India) Pvt. Ltd.

(c) and (d): The products manufactured at such India-based facilities are subject to mandatory testing and certification as per Indian Standards by designated certifying agencies. Adequate safeguards, including required compliance with applicable cyber security standards and guidelines, are in place to address national security concerns, while facilitating competitive procurement.

This would enhance competition, promote price stability, and address supply constraints, while supporting the objectives of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROPOSED MEKEDATU RESERVOIR PROJECT ACROSS CAUVERY RIVER

1844. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for construction of the Mekedatu Reservoir Project across Cauvery River, if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(b) whether this is being done without final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement, consent of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and approval of Union Government, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken note of demand of State Government of Tamil Nadu since beginning of the said proposal not to grant any form of approval including environmental clearances as well as Central Water Commission not to examine, process or grant approval to the Detailed Project Report, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether any representations have been received from farmers' organisations in regard to likely impact of the proposed Project on irrigation and agriculture and water availability in the Cauvery basin, particularly in the Cauvery Delta and other districts of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has conducted any study in this regard in coordination with concerned Ministries and statutory authorities to safegaurd the interests of Cauvery basin farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to support irrigation-dependent farmers in the event of any disruption in water availability and to safeguard the legitimate share of Tamil Nadu under the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal Award?

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

(a): Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water project, Karnataka submitted in 2019 has been returned to the project authority with the request to submit the revised DPR in compliance with the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) Award and as per the extant Central Water Commission (CWC) guidelines.

(b) to (e): As per the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 16.02.2018 regarding the Cauvery water dispute, there is no mention that State of Karnataka has to obtain the consent of the other riparian States namely Tamil Nadu, Kerala and UT of Puducherry to construct any kind of structure across river Cauvery. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 16.02.2018 has found the Clause XVIII of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) Award of 2007 appropriate and reiterated in its Order that "Nothing in the order of this Tribunal shall impair the right or power or authority of any State to regulate within its boundaries the use of water or to enjoy the benefit of waters within that State in a manner not inconsistent with the order of this Tribunal".

The Government of India has taken note of the representations received from the Government of Tamil Nadu and farmers' organisations expressing concerns regarding the possible impacts of the proposed project on the Cauvery Delta region, including drinking water availability in other districts. Representations received in respect of any project are examined, as appropriate, during appraisal of the project in accordance with the applicable procedure.

(f): In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the Central Government *vide* Gazette notification dated 01.06.2018 notified the Cauvery Water Management Scheme (CWMS), *inter-alia*, constituting the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC), to give effect to the decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, as modified by the Hon’ble Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.02.2018.

DELAY IN APPROVAL OF JJM 2.0

1845. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the proposal for Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) 2.0 has been finalized, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in approving the Mission;

(b) whether the delay in approving JJM 2.0 allocating funds to States has affected the provision of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to newly formed households, newly identified habitations and uncovered rural families across the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the number of eligible households awaiting coverage due to the non-release of funds and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether any interim financial assistance or special allocation is proposed to ensure that ongoing rural drinking water projects are not stalled due to pending approval of JJM 2.0 and if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the expected timeline for Cabinet approval, release of State-wise allocations and commencement of financial assistance under JJM 2.0?

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): Drinking water being a State subject, it is the 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.

In August, 2019, Government of India approved Jal Jeevan Mission to be implemented in partnership with States for a period of five years for making provision of tap water supply to every rural household. Recently, in March, 2026, Union Cabinet has approved extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) period up to December 2028, with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in the rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0.

The total outlay of the mission has been increased from Rs 3.60 Lakh crore to Rs. 8.69 lakh crore with enhancement of total central assistance from Rs 2.08 lakh crore to Rs 3.59 lakh crore.

At the time of announcement of the JJM, only 3.23 crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in the country. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 18.07.2026, around 12.66 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, around 15.89 crore (82.09%) households are reported to have tap water connections in their homes.

Subsequent to the approval of JJM 2.0, state-wise allocations and releases of Central Grants-in-aid under JJM 2.0 were initiated in March, 2026 itself.

TRIFED PROCUREMENT OF MFP

1846. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

(a) the details of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and tribal products procured by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) since 2021, indicating the quantity, value of procurement and number of beneficiaries covered, State/UT-wise and year- wise;

(b) the details of sales revenue realised from such products since 2021, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of unsold inventory held by TRIFED as on date, indicating the product-wise quantity and value of stock remaining unsold for less than one year, one to three years and more than three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the targeted interventions being implemented to enhance market linkages, local value addition and timely procurement to prevent distress sales by tribal gatherers in the State of Kerala and Chhattisgarh?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) scheme through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) for livelihood generation of the

tribal beneficiaries across the country. Under the scheme, TRIFED is engaged in generating livelihood opportunities for tribal communities through marketing development of the tribal products produced by them which include handicraft, handloom & natural and food products. The identification and empanelment of tribal artisans and procurement of various tribal products from them are the core activities for generating livelihood opportunities for tribal communities. The various tribal products are sold through retail network chain of 115 Tribes India Outlets, exhibition and E-Commerce platforms. The year-wise details of procurement and sales realised since 2021 is given below:

Year	Procurement (₹ lakh)	Sales (₹ lakh)
2021-22	2,900.33	4,342.32
2022-23	1,520.33	3,574.09
2023-24	1,804.16	3,607.22
2024-25	1,754.66	3,386.92
2025-26	1,693.70	3,775.88

(c): As on 02.07.2026, the total value of unsold inventory held by TRIFED is ₹5,944.57 lakh, of which ₹2,973.85 lakh (50.03%) is more than three years old, ₹573.11 lakh (9.64%) is three years old, ₹795.83 lakh (13.39%) is two years old and ₹1,601.79 lakh (26.95%) is less than one year old. The state-wise and year-wise details are given at **Statement**.

(d): The interventions include value addition of MFP through processing, packaging and branding, and marketing support provided by TRIFED to

strengthen market linkages, improve price realisation and prevent distress sale by tribal gatherers.

STATEMENT

Total value of unsold inventory held by TRIFED

(Value Rs. In Lakh)

Regional Office	Year 2013 & 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Grand Total
ANDHRA & TELANGANA	7.86	0.25	0.79	2.92	14.99	41.01	16.02	43.93	12.37	36.58	54.63	15.37	26.99	273.71
BIHAR & JHARKHAND	24.49	1.09	3.11	25.87	26.02	60.80	20.38	158.41	14.24	35.34	24.21	53.13	26.03	473.12
CHHATTISGARH	13.37	0.70	0.10	10.22	27.13	68.03	19.60	122.58	34.29	92.67	61.74	97.92	68.60	616.95
DELHI NCR	10.26	5.11	5.97	20.64	38.33	69.20	19.07	85.62	14.69	39.12	46.23	112.91	58.99	526.14
GUJARAT	11.00	4.88	0.38	10.85	24.54	20.88	10.35	52.30	11.06	20.35	46.66	24.02	14.34	251.61
MADHYA PRADESH	6.40	1.58	2.08	23.82	23.46	101.21	45.93	44.93	119.14	144.64	190.21	108.74	163.14	975.30
MAHARASHTRA	17.98	3.01	3.27	9.82	27.21	46.74	7.37	66.79	22.11	36.93	56.90	44.54	43.26	385.92
NORTH	5.93	3.17	2.35	5.46	11.83	27.44	4.05	8.29	3.73	13.32	7.95	129.50	66.17	289.18
NORTH EAST	5.63	2.05	3.37	13.67	38.10	51.86	11.64	28.00	14.99	11.91	57.92	91.97	5.95	337.05
ODISHA	6.59	2.26	0.82	5.90	8.58	28.86	20.42	13.64	8.45	16.11	52.90	59.55	26.23	250.31
RAJASTHAN	4.97	4.64	0.81	17.19	68.45	126.09	37.19	39.34	9.72	29.17	10.22	15.17	22.02	384.97
SOUTH	15.90	3.89	3.30	16.79	30.91	71.57	36.03	77.83	18.83	52.80	87.06	13.31	28.97	457.18
UP & UK	1.80	1.15	3.90	7.69	12.30	36.93	10.53	30.34	11.05	39.12	77.37	111.72	119.89	463.80
WEST BENGAL	10.96	1.63	3.91	4.55	17.62	51.03	36.30	41.50	11.59	5.07	21.82	36.65	16.71	259.34
Grand Total	143.14	35.41	34.16	175.39	369.48	801.64	294.87	813.51	306.25	573.11	795.83	914.49	687.29	5944.57
	More than 3 years old									3 Years Old Stock	2 Years Old Stock	New Stock		5944.57
Total	2973.85									573.11	795.83	1601.79		
Percentage (%)	50.03									9.64	13.39	26.95		

URBAN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

1847. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recurring floods and urban waterlogging in major metropolitan cities during the monsoon and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has issued any advisories, guidelines or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to the State Governments and Municipal Corporations for urban flood management and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government for urban flood mitigation, storm-water drainage, flood-resilient infrastructure and related projects in metropolitan cities during the last five years, city-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the preparedness and capacity of Municipal Corporations to manage urban flooding and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government in coordination with State Governments to strengthen the capacity of Municipal Corporations through technical support, funding, training, early warning systems and climate-resilient urban planning?

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

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

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

(i) Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/1813403503fbec280e7648c0ae692512.pdf) & (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/dd392b7781e668614ae0446cfd114bc6.pdf)

(ii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/11/580e35ec9fae474aaa96bec087e76553.pdf)

(iii) River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/eb2bdfc0d54766fbbc52e56fe77ca687.pdf)

(iv) Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/b0b5705fe04d5c0c9c33187aeef85823.pdf)

(v) Manual on Storm Water Drainage System (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/8a2456c722036d78c72a698898ef846d.pdf)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in the year 2015, inter alia, has a component on storm water drainage, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding and creating green spaces and parks. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3022.39 crore have been taken up by the States/Union Territories (UTs).

Further, 2,522 green spaces and park projects worth ₹1,604.13 crore have been taken up by the States/UTs under AMRUT and 5,400 acres of permeable green space area have been developed through these projects.

Under AMRUT 2.0, projects for green spaces and parks and rejuvenation of water bodies are taken up by the States. Under AMRUT 2.0, proposals of the States/ UTs for 2,951 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,003.34 crore covering around 1.21 lakh acres of area and 1,649 green spaces and park projects worth ₹1,087.12 crore covering around 12,750 acre have been approved. Besides, under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 sewerage and septage management projects have been undertaken, which inter alia help in evacuation of storm water. Under AMRUT, as updated by State/UTs on AMRUT portal, 888 sewerage/septage management projects have been grounded, which has led to creation of approx. 22,539 km length of sewer network. Under AMRUT 2.0, the State/UTs have taken up 605 Sewerage and Septage Management projects covering 40,021 KM of sewer network.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the nodal authority for implementation of the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP). Based on the recommendations of the XV Finance Commission, an amount of ₹2,500 crore has been earmarked under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for UFRMP for the period 2021–26. The programme extends to phase – II that has an allocation of a total amount of ₹2444.42 crore

- Phase I (Most Flood-Prone Metro Cities): The programme covers seven cities. An allocation of ₹500 crore each has been earmarked for Mumbai,

Chennai, and Kolkata, while ₹250 crore each has been allocated to Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, and Ahmedabad.

- Phase II (Tier-II Cities): The programme extends to eleven additional cities: Guwahati, Patna, Kanpur, Trivandrum, Vishakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Jaipur, Indore, Lucknow, and Raipur with a sum of ₹222.22 crores to each city.

The programme comprehensively aims to strengthen flood resilience through coordinated urban planning, improved drainage infrastructure, and targeted structural and non-structural flood mitigation interventions.

In the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) Phase I, a total of ₹2500 crore was earmarked from NDMF for seven major metropolitan cities. The D/o Expenditure has released the first instalment (except Chennai who got their 2nd instalment), to all seven cities. In October 2025, the High-Level Committee (HLC) approved phase II of Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) for 11 additional cities with a total outlay of ₹2200 crores. Number of projects sanctioned, NDMF/State share, and funds released are as under:-

City	Mitigation Measures	NDMF share (in Cr. ₹)	State share (in Cr. ₹)	Total Budget (in Cr. ₹)	Released (NDMF share) (in Cr. ₹)
Phase - I					
Mumbai (Maharashtra)	6	500	207.71	707.71	150

Pune (Maharashtra)	9	250	36.69	286.69	75
Hyderabad (Telengana)	4	250	69.53	319.53	75
Kolkata (West Bengal)	6	500	150.43	650.43	150
Bengaluru (Karnataka)	12	238.72	36.28	275	71.616
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	6	243.90	31.10	275	73.17
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	5	500	61.29	561.29	331.5
Total	48	2482.62	593.03	3075.65	926.286
Phase - II					
Guwahati (Assam)	8	180	20	200	54

(e): MoHUA is supporting States/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in capacity building activities through various Schemes of the Ministry such as AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0, for improving the capacities of ULB functionaries, elected representatives, contractors, students, women and citizens.

MoHUA has designated 4 Institutes in different regions as Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Urban Planning and Design, which inter alia impart certified trainings/ certified courses to Civil Servants, State Town Planners, Municipal Officials, practitioners/professionals, young students etc. These centres have been provided endowment funds of ₹ 250 crore each.

Besides, MoHUA has also designated 6 institutes as AMRUT Funded Centre of Urban Planning for Capacity Building. The role envisaged for these institutes inter alia includes subject specific trainings to Municipal officials/ Town and Country Planning officials, augmenting capacity building of State / Local authorities and hand hold them in urban planning.

STATUS OF SCM IN BENGALURU, MANGALURU AND TUMAKURU

1848. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) the status of the projects under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Bengaluru, Mangaluru and Tumakuru including the works completed and pending along with the funds allocated and utilised;

(b) whether the Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in these cities are being actively used for urban governance and emergency response and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to take up such initiatives in due course of time and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of Smart Cities where Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have been dissolved or have become non-functional after the conclusion of the SCM; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to transfer completed assets to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with adequate Operation and Maintenance (O&M) capacity and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): In the State of Karnataka, 7 cities viz. Belagavi, Bengaluru, Davanagere, Hubballi-Dharwad, Mangaluru, Shivamogga and Tumakuru were selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM). As reported by the States/UTs as on 31.03.2026,

status of projects as well as central financial assistance released and utilized in Bengaluru, Mangaluru and Tumakuru cities, since inception of the Mission, is as under:

(Amount in ₹ Cr)

Sl. No.	City Name	Status of GoI Funds		Total Projects		Completed Projects	
		GoI funds claimed	GoI funds utilized	No. of Projects	Cost of Projects	No. of Projects	Cost of Projects
1	Bengaluru	488	456	57	1,054	56	1,031
2	Mangaluru	490	457	105	2,579	98	2,484
3	Tumakuru	490	490	217	2,099	217	2,099

(b) and (c): The Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in Bengaluru, Mangaluru and Tumakuru serve as centralized platforms for real-time monitoring, coordination, and data-driven decision-making across various sectors, including traffic management, solid waste management, public safety, environmental monitoring, and citizen services. They also support emergency response by enabling faster incident detection, interdepartmental coordination, resource deployment, and response monitoring.

(d) and (e): Post closure of SCM on 31.03.2025, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued Advisory No. 27 dated 10th June, 2025 to all States/ UTs. As per the advisory, the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) are to ensure the timely completion of all ongoing SCM projects and prepare O&M plans for the

assets created. The Advisory has further outlined the envisioned future role of SPVs of smart cities and a roadmap for the continued functioning of ICCCs. The advisory underscores repurposing of SPVs to meet emerging urban challenges. Further, as per the advisory, ICCCs are to be leveraged as city operating systems and state analytical hubs, with operational control preferably retained by the urban development departments. SPVs may receive service-linked revenues for managing ICCC functions. States and Union Territories, through their respective High-Powered Steering Committees (HPSCs), have been encouraged to chart out urban sector priorities and map areas where SPVs can continue to play a strategic role.

FLIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM AND SAUDI ARABIA

1849. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal or request from the General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or Saudi Arabian Airlines (SAUDIA) for the designation of Thiruvananthapuram International Airport (TRV) as a Point of Call (POC) under the existing India-Saudi Arabia Air Services Agreement;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the reasons for the delay in granting approval and the expected timeline fixed for its finalisation;

(c) whether granting Thiruvananthapuram as an additional Point of Call would require any amendment to the existing bilateral seat entitlement and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government would consider restoration of direct air services by SAUDIA or any eligible Indian carrier between Thiruvananthapuram and Riyadh in view of the difficulties faced by expatriates in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 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 government has received request for the designation of Thiruvananthapuram International Airport (TRV) as a Point of Call (POC) from the General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Presently, the Government of India promotes more international operations from non-metro points, including Thiruvananthapuram, by Indian carriers either directly or through their own domestic operations. Accordingly, non-metro points, are not being granted as new Point of Call in the Air Services Agreements (ASAs) to any foreign carrier including Saudi Carriers.

The international operations of airlines are governed by the bilateral ASA between India and the respective country. In accordance with the ASA, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any point in India including Thiruvananthapuram to foreign destinations such as Riyadh as per mutually agreed capacity limits.

The Government has provided an enabling environment for the growth of the civil aviation sector but it does not interfere in the operational plans of the airlines. The start of direct international flights from any point in India is purely a commercial decision of scheduled airlines on the basis of passenger demand, availability of slots, economic viability of the route and other associated factors.

CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT IN THE FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

1850. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) the progress achieved in enhancing value addition and expanding processing capacity in the food processing sector and the status of such initiatives in the country including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of investments facilitated through various initiatives of the Ministry for the establishment, expansion and modernization of food processing units including projects undertaken in the country including in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha and Chhattisgarh State;

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Ministry to promote value-added food products including millet-based products and other priority product categories along with the initiatives undertaken in the country including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in this regard; and

(d) the details of employment generated along with support extended to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under these initiatives including the number of beneficiaries and enterprises supported in the country including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) and (b): In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been

incentivizing setting up/ expansion of related infrastructure, through its two Central Sector Schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI), and a Centrally Sponsored Scheme PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME). These schemes are demand driven and implemented across the country including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha and in Chhattisgarh State.

Under PMKSY, financial assistance is provided to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing industries. As on 30.06.2026, 1735 projects have been approved across the country with approved grants in aid of Rs 9258.60 crore and private investment of about Rs 23904.74 crore, out of which 12 projects are located in Chhattisgarh state with approved grants in aid of Rs 101.61 crore and private investment of about Rs 222.69 crore. 1256 projects are completed / operational under component schemes of PMKSY which have resulted in creation of about 241.55 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of processing capacity per annum across the country, out of which 6 projects are in Chhattisgarh state with processing capacity of 1.51 LMT per annum. Further, 6 project are located in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha with approved grants in aid of Rs 23.62 crore with private investment of about Rs 54.67 crore and all projects are completed creating processing capacity of 1.43 LMT per annum.

PLISFPI is targeted to facilitate expansion of food processing capacity by creating champion brands in Food Processing Sector. As on 30.06.2026, 163 applications from 127 companies, at 212 locations have been approved across the country with actual investment of Rs. 9207 crore against the target committed investment of Rs.7722 crore, out of which 1 proposal is located in Chhattisgarh State with actual investment of Rs. 45.14 crore. No project under PLISFPI has been approved in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha.

Under PMFME scheme, financial, technical and business support is provided for setting up / upgradation of micro food processing enterprises. As on 30.06.2026, 200421 micro food enterprises are approved with credit linked subsidy of Rs 5954.57 crore and private investment of about Rs 14480.24 crore across the country, out of which 1941 micro food enterprises are approved with credit linked subsidy of Rs 84.04 crore with private investment of Rs 255.79 crore in Chhattisgarh state. Further, 172 micro food enterprises are approved with credit linked subsidy of Rs 9.05 crore and private investment of Rs 31.62 crore in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha.

(c) and (d): In order to promote processing of millets and other priority products, MoFPI through its three schemes, extends financial support to prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of related industries, as per respective scheme guidelines across the country including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha.

A component of PLISFPI scheme is focussed on Millet-Based Products (MBP) with an outlay of Rs. 800 crores. The objectives of the PLI Scheme for Millet-Based Products (PLISMBP) is to increase the use of millets in food products and promote their value addition by incentivizing the manufacturing and sale of selected millet-based products in both domestic and export markets. As on date, out of total allocation of Rs. 800 crores for PLISMBP, an amount of Rs.793.27 crore has been approved to incentivise 29 applicants, which includes 8 large and 21 Small & Medium entities.

Under PMFME Scheme, Millet based products have been identified as One District One Product (ODOP) in 21 districts in the country. As on 30.06.2026, under PMFME Scheme, 5515 micro food processing enterprises with subsidy of Rs. 111.39 crore for millet processing units has been approved across the country, out of which 5 micro food processing enterprises with subsidy of Rs. 11.29 lakh have been approved in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha.

Six food processing units for millets have been approved in the country under Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC), a component scheme of PMKSY.

MoFPI provides subsidy/incentives to the eligible entities, including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), through its schemes. 9.16 lakh direct/ indirect employment opportunities have been generated from the operational

projects, as on 30.06.2026, under component schemes of PMKSY across the country, out of which 4249 direct/ indirect employment opportunities have been generated in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha.

6.01 lakh direct and indirect employment opportunities have been generated under PMFME scheme across the country, out of which 516 in the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Odisha, as on 30.06.2026.

3.35 lakh direct/ indirect employment opportunities have been generated under PLISFPI across the country, as on 30.06.2026.

DESILTATION OF RESERVOIRS UNDER BBMB

1851. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has approved pilot project for desiltation of Gobind Sagar (Bhakra Dam) in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof including the estimated silt removal, project cost and expected benefits;

(b) whether project has been delayed following cancellation of tenders due to objections raised by State Government of Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BBMB has assessed the impact of this delay caused by State Government on reservoir storage capacity, hydropower generation, irrigation, flood moderation, dam safety and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether BBMB proposes to reissue tenders and take steps to resolve issues with State Government, if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for commencement of works;

(e) the details of the time-bound sediment management policy for Bhakra & Pong dam reservoirs prepared by BBMB; and

(f) the details of coordination with Ministry of Jal Shakti as a part of whole of Government approach including any assistance taken by BBMB under DRIP, PMKSY for desiltation, reservoir management?

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): Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has initiated pilot de-siltation projects in the Gobind Sagar Reservoir of Bhakra Dam in Himachal Pradesh at two locations, namely Luhnoo Ground, Bilaspur and Seer Khad. The projects envisage the removal of approximately 100 Million Cubic Metres (MCM) of sediment over a period of 10 years to improve reservoir operations. The projects are proposed to be implemented under a revenue-generation model through competitive bidding process, wherein the successful bidder is permitted to

commercially utilise the excavated material after payment of the applicable royalty, taxes, duties, cess and other statutory levies to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d): BBMB received a Show Cause Notice dated 03.06.2026 from the Government of Himachal Pradesh regarding the tenders floated for the de-siltation work. BBMB submitted its reply on 09.06.2026. However, the project has not been delayed on account of the objections raised by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The tenders invited during March/April 2026 were cancelled due to non-fulfillment of prescribed eligibility criteria by bidders. Subsequently, the tender for Seer Khad was suitably modified and re-issued. The bids were opened on 23.07.2026, and three bidders have submitted their proposals. The de-siltation work is expected to commence after award of the contract and obtaining the requisite statutory clearances from the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(e): Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has not prepared a separate sediment management policy for the Bhakra and Pong Dam reservoirs. However, BBMB is undertaking de-siltation on a pilot basis in accordance with the *National Framework for Sediment Management (NFSM)* published by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

(f): Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) is participating in the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase II & III, a flagship

programme of the Ministry of Jal Shakti with World Bank assistance. In this connection, The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been engaged to identify sediment-generation hotspots and undertake landslide susceptibility mapping in the catchment area of the Bhakra Dam up to Kol Dam.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS

1852. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

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

(a) the details of National Highway projects implemented through Public-Private Partnership (PPP), Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT), Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) or other financing models, project-wise and State/UT-wise including Telangana, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the private investment attracted in highway infrastructure during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has taken any specific measures to promote private investment in the development of National Highway, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the concession framework has been revised to attract greater private investment, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of highway projects proposed to be developed through PPP or other alternative financing models, State-wise particularly Telangana, Odisha and Bhopal Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a): Assets worth Rs.1,72,898 crore have been monetized till date through Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT), Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) and project-based financing. A total of 317 projects under Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) and Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode, with a length of 11,711.81 km and total capital cost of Rs. 4,57,547.46 crore, have been awarded during the Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. The details are enclosed at **Statement-I.**

The details of the projects awarded during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the States of Telangana, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh are enclosed at **Statement-II.**

(b): Private investment of Rs. 1,27,293.20 crore was attracted in highway infrastructure during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. The year-wise details are as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	Private Investment (in Cr)
1	FY 2021-22	19,206.00

2	FY 2022-23	21,897.09
3	FY 2023-24	34,805.25
4	FY 2024-25	30,251.28
5	FY 2025-26	21,133.58
Total		1,27,293.20

(c) and (d): The Model Concession Agreements (MCA) has been revised for BOT (Toll) and HAM modes to attract greater private participation. The key amendments include:

i. Strengthening project readiness requirements by aligning project approval, award and declaration of the Appointed Date with prescribed milestones for land acquisition and environmental, forest and wildlife clearances;

ii. Standardization of Change of Scope items, with predefined rates and indexation provisions;

iii. Introduction of formula-based compensation for delay in handing over the required land; and

iv. Revised provisions relating to traffic shortfall, revenue support and competing roads, namely:

- Revenue support if tollable traffic is less than 90% of target traffic in the first 7 years;
- After 7 years, the Concession Period is extended by 1% for every 1% shortfall in tollable traffic where total traffic falls more than 10% below the

target traffic, with a corresponding reduction where tollable traffic exceeds the target traffic; and

- The Concessionaire has the right to terminate the contract if traffic remains below 20% of target traffic in 2 out of any block of 3 years.

(e): Development of National Highways, including through PPP mode, is a continuous process. New projects are taken up depending upon techno-economic feasibility, financial viability, traffic density and synergy with the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

STATEMENT- I

A. **Details of funds raised under Asset Monetization:**

(in Rs. Cr.)

S. No.	Financial Year	ToT	InvIT	Project based Financing	Sub-Total
	Prior to FY2021-22	**14,693**		**10,813**	**25,506**
1	FY 2021-22	1,011	7,350	13,901	22,262
2	FY 2022-23	10,662	2,825	11,600	25,087
3	FY 2023-24	15,968	15,625	9,486	41,079
4	FY 2024-25	6,661	17,641	4,325	28,627
5	FY 2025-26	12,357	15,721	-	28,078
	FY 2026-27	2,259			**2,259**
Sub-Total		**46,659**	**59,162**	**39,312**	**1,45,133**
Grand Total		**63,611**	**59,162**	**50,125**	**1,72,898**

B. **Details of works awarded under HAM and BOT mode:**

S. No.	Financial Year	HAM			BoT			Total		
		Nos	Length (in km)	Total Project Cost (in Cr)	Nos	Length (in km)	Total Project Cost (in Cr)	Nos	Length (in km)	Total Project Cost (in Cr)
1	FY 2021-22	95	3,684.40	1,45,879.33	2	67.00	2,330.71	97	3751.40	148210.04
2	FY 2022-23	98	3,400.31	1,28,225.94	1	90.90	1,553.76	99	3491.21	129779.70
3	FY 2023-24	40	1,201.10	48,875.86	0	0.00	0.00	40	1201.10	48875.86
4	FY 2024-25	42	1,513.00	57,708.14	2	209.80	10,342.12	44	1722.83	68050.26
5	FY 2025-26	37	1,545.27	62,631.60	0	0.00	0.00	37	1545.27	62631.60
Total		**312**	**11,344.07**	**4,43,320.87**	**5**	**368**	**14,226.59**	**317**	**11711.80**	**457547.46**

STATEMENT- II

Details of Highway Projects awarded in Telangana, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh on PPP Mode during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26

S. No.	Project Name	State	Length (in km)	Total Capital Cost (in Rs. Cr)	Mode
1	Hyderabad - Maneguda	Telangana	46.405	958.86	HAM
2	Khammam-Devarapalle Pkg II [4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Somavaram village to Chintagudem village (Design Chainage 33+604 to 63+117)]	Telangana	29.513	615.78	HAM
3	Khammam-Devarapalle Pkg I [4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Thallampadu village to Somavaram village (Design Chainage 0+000 to 33+604)]	Telangana	33.604	797.36	HAM
4	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway of Nandinne village to Julekal village from Km 202.900 to Km 242.200 (Pkg-1)	Telangana	39.3	972.06	HAM

5	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Khammam–Vijayawada) from V. Venkatayapalem village at Design Ch. 220.480 Km to Brahmanapalli(K) village at Design Ch. 250.400 Km (Package-I).	Telangana	29.92	973.45	HAM
6	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Thallasenkesa village at Design Ch. 189.650 km to V.Vekatayapalem village in Khammam District at Design Ch. 220.480 Km(Package-III)	Telangana	30.83	1105.25	HAM
7	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Venkatpur village in Warangal District at Design Ch. 150.240 Km to Thallasenkesa village in Mahabubabed District at Design Ch. 189.650 km(Package-II)	Telangana	39.41	1092.88	HAM
8	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Oorugonda village in Hanamkonda District at Design Ch. 112.240 Km to Venkatpur village in Warangal District at Design Ch. 150.240 Km(Package-I)	Telangana	38	1142.6	HAM
9	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Section (Mancherial – Warangal) from Narva village at Design Ch. 3.834 Km to Puttapaka village at Design Ch. 35.300 Km (Package-I)	Telangana	31.466	1127.9	HAM
10	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Section (Mancherial – Warangal) from Puttapaka village at Design Ch. 35.300 Km to Pangidipalle village at Design Ch. 72.350 KmPackage-II)	Telangana	37.05	1129.33	HAM
11	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway	Telangana	39.89	1183.71	HAM

	Section (Mancherial – Warangal) from Pangidipalle village at Design Ch. 72.350 Km to Oorugonda village at Design Ch. 112.240 Km(Package-III)				
12	4L of Karimnagar-Warangal section from km 49.500 to km 117.820 of NH-563	Telangana	68.015	2146.86	HAM
13	4-laning of NH-167 from Gudebellur at Design Km.182.930 to Mahabubnagar at Design Km 262.940 of Hyderabad-Panaji section	Telangana	80.1	3175.08	HAM
14	Khammam-Devarapalle Pkg III [4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Chintagudem village to Recherla village (Design Chainage 63+117 to 105+236)]	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	42.12	829.5	HAM
15	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway of Julekal village to Dinnedevarapadu village from Km 242.200 to Km 280.400 (Pkg-2)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	38.2	1227.57	HAM
16	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Khammam–Vijayawada) from Remidicherla village at Design Ch. 280.200 Km to Jakkampudi village (on NH-16) at Design Ch. 309.909 Km (Package-III)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	29.709	1183.23	HAM
17	4L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Khammam – Vijayawada) from Brahmanapalli(K) village at Design Ch. 250.400 Km to Remidicherla village at Design Ch. 280.200 Km(Package-II)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	29.8	826.01	HAM
18	6L of MH/KN Border (Nimbal Village) to KN/TS Border (Singnodi Village) from Km. 162.5 to Km. 203.100 in Raichur of NH-150C (Pkg-IV)	Karnataka, Telangana	40.6	1499.73	HAM
19	Construction of Rewa Bypass to 4-lane with paved shoulder along with service road from	Madhya Pradesh	19.2	648.05	HAM

	Ratahara Chowk to Chorhata Chowk Road section of NH-30 from km 00.000 to 19.200 in the State of Madhya Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM).				
20	Upgradation of Shahdol- Sagartola Section of NH 543 from km 0+000 to km 69+400 to 2 lane with paved shoulders under Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) in the State of Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	69.4	851.4	HAM
21	4L of Ujjain to Badnawar from km 26.900 to km 96.00 of NH-752D	Madhya Pradesh	69.1	1352.56	HAM
22	4L of Khedakhajuriya to Suhagadi from Km. 41.400 to Km. 89.200 of NH-148NG (New NH 752D) (Pkg-II)	Madhya Pradesh	47.8	876.37	HAM
23	4L of Chandesara to Khedakhajuriya from Km. 0.000 to (-) 750 & Km 0.000 to km 41.400 of NH-148NG (Pkg-I)	Madhya Pradesh	42.15	909.84	HAM
24	Indore - Edlabad (Pkg-II) [Tejajinagar to Balwara]	Madhya Pradesh	33.4	1162.8	HAM
25	Indore - Harda (Pkg-II) [Raghavgarh to Nanasa from km. 29.30 to km. 92.30]	Madhya Pradesh	63.67	1081.51	HAM
26	(i) 4L Vidisha to Hinotiya from km 0.000 to Km 27.000 (Vidisha – Mehulwa-Talbehat Pkg-I) Section of NH- 346 and (ii) 4L Vidisha to Morikori from Km 39.000 to 59.476 section of NH-146	Madhya Pradesh	47.476	1003.87	HAM
27	4L Boregaon Buzurg to Shahpur (Pkg I of Boregaon Buzurg to Muktainagar) of NH 753L	Madhya Pradesh	47	1504.37	HAM
28	Construction work of 4-laning of Shahganj bypass end to Badi (Package-IV) of NH-146B from design km 102.000 to design km 142.357 (Design length 40.357 km)	Madhya Pradesh	40.357	784.14	HAM
29	4L of Budhni to Shahganj Bypass End	Madhya	28.25	1102.97	HAM

	(Package-III) of NH-146B from Km. 73.750 to Km. 102.000	Pradesh			
30	Construction of 6 lane Indore western bypass from km 34+000 to Km 64+000 (Pkg-II) in the state of Madhya Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode under NH(O)	Madhya Pradesh	30	1430.56	HAM
31	Construction of 6 lane Indore western bypass from km 0+000 to Km 34+000 (Pkg -I) in the State of Madhya Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode under NH(O)	Madhya Pradesh	34	1534.7	HAM
32	Six laning with both sides Service Road of Ayodhya Bypass from Design Km 0+000 near Ashram Tiraha on NH-46 to Km 16+439 end at Ratnagiri Tiraha on Nh-146	Madhya Pradesh	16.439	1123.17	HAM
33	4 Laning of Sandalpur to Nasrullaganj (Pkg-1) section of NH-146B Length 43.2 Km.	Madhya Pradesh	43.2	1425.98	HAM
34	Outer Ring Road of Jabalpur Town from Amjhar Road including Airport Connectivity to barela (Pkg-V)	Madhya Pradesh	18.55	794.7	HAM
35	4-lanning of Gyaraspur to Rahatgarh section of NH-146 from Design Ch. 88+361 to Ch 124+470 in the state of MP on HAM mode	Madhya Pradesh	36.109	903.44	HAM
36	4-lanning of Rahatgarh to Berkhedi section of NH-146 from Design Ch 124+470 to Ch. 134.549	Madhya Pradesh	10.645	618.33	HAM
37	4L of Chowka to Kaimaha near MP/UP Border section NH-34 from D. Ch. 145.000 to D. Ch. 197.266 excluding existing Chhatarpur bypass from D. Ch. 160.307 to D. Ch. 168.630 (Package-4)	Madhya Pradesh	43.924	996.5	HAM
38	4L of near Satai Ghat to Chowka section of NH-34 from D. Ch. 89.875 to D. Ch. 145.000 (Package-3)	Madhya Pradesh	55.125	1005.59	HAM
39	4L Vidisha Gyaraspur section of NH-146 from	Madhya	28.886	980.2	HAM

	Design Chainage km 59+475 (existing chainage km 81+240) to Design Chainage km 88+361 (existing chainage km 110.315)	Pradesh			
40	4L from km 0.000 to 42.040 Bhopal (Ratnaigiri Tiraha) to Vidisha (Morikodi)	Madhya Pradesh	42.04	1032.3	HAM
41	Bypass on Western side of Gwalior City	Madhya Pradesh	30	998.95	HAM
42	Construction of 4 Lanning of Badnawar-Petlawad-Thandla-Timarwani section of (NH-752D) from Badnawar Bypass Ch. 70+400 to Timarwani Interchange of Delhi Mumbai expressway (NE-4) Ch. 150+850 in the state of Madhya Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode under NH(O)	Madhya Pradesh	80.45	3842.41	HAM
43	Widening of existing 2 lane to 4 lane divided carriageway with paved shoulder from Km 243+800 to Km 270+500 of NH 39 (Rewa to Churhat Tunnel North portal excluding Churhat Tunnel) and from Km 286+200 to Km 313+700 of NH 39 (Churhat to Sidhi section) (Design Length- 54.20 Km) under NH(O) in the State of Madhya Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode.	Madhya Pradesh	54.2	1595.79	HAM
44	Construction of 4-lane Greenfield western Bypass from Design Km 0+000 (Ex Km 181+000 on NH-146) near Lahdara Village Junction on NH-146 to Design Km 20+193 (Ex Km 223+200 on NH-44) near Berkheri Guru village Junction on NH-44 of Length-20.193 km	Madhya Pradesh	20.19	771.14	HAM
45	4L Shahpur to Muktainagar from Km. 186.000 to km 216.278 of NH 753L (Pkg II of Boregaon Buzurg to Muktainagar)	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	30.14	784.35	HAM
46	4L of Suhagadi to Bardiya Amra from Km.	Madhya	46.15	823.05	HAM

	89.200 to Km. 135.351 of NH-148NG (Pkg-III)	Pradesh, Rajasthan			
47	Development of access controlled 6 Lane Agra-Gwalior greenfield NH section starting from Agra Inner Ring road (K.M. 0+000) near Deori village and termination at Gwalior bypass (K.M. 88+400) near Susera village	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh	88.4	4612.65	BOT
48	6L Greenfield Kandili - Aluru Section of NH-130-CD Road from km 342+500 to km 365+033 (Package-OD-8)	Odisha	22.533	1492.74	HAM
49	6L Greenfield Baraja - Kandili Section of NH-130-CD Road from km 338+500 to km 342+500 (Package-OD-7)	Odisha	4	838.02	HAM
50	6L Greenfield Baunsaguar - Baraja Section of NH-130-CD Road from km 293+000 to km 338+500 (Package – OD-6)	Odisha	45.5	1265.59	HAM
51	6L Greenfield Kaliagura – Baunsaguar Section of NH-130-CD Road from km 249+000 to km 293+000 (Package – OD-5)	Odisha	44	1539.75	HAM
52	Rehabilitation and Up gradation from 4 to 8 laning of Chandikhole – Paradip Section of NH-53 (Old NH – 5A) from Km.0.00 to Km.18.00(Package-1)	Odisha	18	929.91	HAM
53	Rehabilitation and Up gradation from 4 to 8 laning of Chandikhole – Paradip Section of NH-53 (Old NH – 5A) from Km 18.00 to Km 39.00 in the State of Odisha on HAM mode (Package-2)	Odisha	21	920.47	HAM
54	Rehabilitation and Up gradation from 4 to 8 laning of Chandikhole – Paradip Section of NH-53 (Old NH – 5A) from Km.39.000 to Km.60.00 (Package-3)	Odisha	21	861.84	HAM
55	Rehabilitation and Up gradation from 4 to 8 laning of Chandikhole – Paradip Section of	Odisha	16.646	882.45	HAM

	NH-53 (Old NH – 5A) from Km.60.000 to Km.76.646 (Package-4)				
56	4L Godibandha to Ballhar Chhak, Ballhar Chhak to Banarpal & Banarpal to Start of Angul bypass at Km.314.130 to Km.321.035 of NH53, at Km.75.200 to Km.84.000 of NH-149 & at Km.84.000 to Km.86.100 of NH55	Odisha	17.455	973.12	HAM
57	Construction of new four-lane Access controlled Highway from Cuttack (end point of CRRR at NH-16 near Tangi) to Kandarpur on SH-12 from Design Ch. 0+000 km to 21+225 under NH(O) on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Odisha	Odisha	21.225	1274.06	HAM
58	Construction of New four lane Sambalpur Bypass from Km 0.000 to Km 35.384	Odisha	35.384	1411.17	HAM
59	Construction of new Six-lane Access Controlled Capital Region Ring Road from Rameswar (NH-16) to Gobindpur Package II from Design Ch. Km. 40.700 to Km. 70.995 in the State of Odisha	Odisha	30.295	2453.18	HAM
60	Construction of new Six-lane Access Controlled Capital Region Ring Road from Rameshwar (NH-16) to Bilipada from Km. 0.000 to Km. 40.700 in the State of Odisha under NH(O) on Hybrid Annuity Mode- (Pkg-1)	Odisha	40.7	2944.36	HAM
61	Construction of new 6-lane Capital Region Ring Road (CRRR) from Gobindpur near Kuspangi (NH-42) to Tangi near Bandalo Toll Palza (NH-16) (Km.70.540 to Km. 110.870)	Odisha	40.33	2910.2	HAM
Total			**2,318.25**	**79,235.71**	

TOLL COLLECTION INFRASTRUCTURE IN MAHARASHTRA

1853. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of recurring complaints from commuters in Maharashtra regarding FASTag scanner failures, erroneous double-toll deductions and congestion at major toll plazas on key corridors, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether cases of overcharging by unauthorized agents issuing FASTags near toll plazas have been reported in the State, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a transparent grievance redressal mechanism and compensation framework for wrongful toll deductions caused by technical glitches, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any measures are being taken to ensure seamless interoperability and integrated passes for frequently used urban transport corridors and bridges in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to modernize toll collection infrastructure and reduce delays affecting private vehicles and State transport buses operating across Maharashtra?

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

(a): The health of all critical ETC equipment across National Highway fee plazas including that in the State of Maharashtra, are monitored through Toll Monitoring and Control Centre (TMCC). Additionally, a mechanism has been also established for regular coordination between System Integrators, Banks and fee collecting agencies. The issues at the fee plazas are attended based on TMCC Reports and feedback from complaint redressal mechanism.

Further, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI), which provides the Central Clearing House (CCH) services of National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) Programme, has reported that only 17.66 lakh transactions, where refunds were made due to incorrect User Fee (Toll) deductions from January-2025 to December-2025 out of a total of 464 Crore FASTag transactions in the same year which represents 0.03% of all FASTag transactions.

(b): No such complaint has been received in recent times. FASTags are issued and sold by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulated banks and fintech entities through Point of Sale (PoS) counters located near fee plazas. Additionally, FASTags are also available through online channels of certain issuer banks.

(c): The Government through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has established multiple grievance redressal mechanism for addressing user fee-related issues on National Highways. Complaints can be lodged through the National Highways 24×7 Toll-Free Helpline 1033, the dedicated email falsededuction@ihmcl.com, the respective FASTag issuer bank helplines, as well as through the RajmargYatra App. These mechanisms are effective, transparent, and easily accessible to road users, which also provide information on the action taken.

Further, any amount deducted erroneously is, on verification, reversed to the user account by the concerned Bank.

(d): Nationwide interoperability of FASTag across all fee plazas including the State of Maharasthra is ensured through the National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) programme operated on the platform of NPCI, whereby a single FASTag is usable across National Highway fee plazas as also on State Highways under NETC program.

(e): To ensure smooth traffic flow and reduce congestion at user fee plazas on National Highways, the Government introduced the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology through FASTag for making payment at fee plaza. The declaration of all lanes of fee plazas on National Highways as FASTag Lane of the fee plaza has resulted in seamless movement at user fee plazas, reduced waiting times, and alleviated congestion, thereby improving efficiency at

fee plazas on National Highways. At present more than 98% of the user fee on National Highways/Expressways is collected through FASTag only.

Apart from this, congestion on fee plaza is also monitored through a GIS-based toll congestion monitoring solution.

Further, the Government has decided to implement Multi Lane Free Flow MLFF through Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) with AI analytics and RFID-based Electronic Toll Collection (FASTag) which facilitates barrier-less tolling, where the user fee shall be charged from the vehicle users without having to stop, slow down or stay in a given lane. Multi-Lane Free Flow based barrier less tolling using existing FASTag (RFID)+ANPR/AI- Technology has been awarded on 17 fee plazas. Out of 17 awarded fee plazas, 05 fee plazas have already gone Live i.e., Choryasi Fee Plaza (Surat, Gujarat); Mundka Fee Plaza (Delhi); Gharaunda Fee Plaza (Haryana); Manoharpura Fee Plaza (Rajasthan); Daulatpura Fee Plaza (Rajasthan). 104 fee plazas have been identified for implementatin of MLFF system for tolling purposes.

FUNDS FOR COLD CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE

1854. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized for strengthening cold chain infrastructure to minimize post-harvest losses; and

(b) the details of new initiatives introduced to enhance the income of small and marginal farmers through food processing value chains?

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

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure scheme (Cold Chain scheme) since 2008. As on 30.06.2026, under Cold Chain scheme, 409 cold chain projects have been approved nationwide with total grants-in-aid of ₹3089.08 crore, of which, ₹2540.89 crore has already been released for implementing them, thereby assisting in minimising post-harvest losses of crops.

(b): MoFPI provides financial assistance for setting up of food processing projects by implementing three schemes namely (i) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), (ii) PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme and (iii) Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) for strengthening food processing value chains. These initiatives focus on reducing post-harvest losses, increasing value addition, improving market access, and creating better price realization for farmers.

IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

1855. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the implementation and impact of the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) on groundwater conservation and sustainable water management in the country including Rajasthan and Durg Lok Sabha Constituency of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the supply-side structures created or renovated for water conservation and groundwater recharge, State and district-wise, particularly for Maharashtra including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of the improvements observed in the groundwater levels of the identified blocks in the country, particularly for Maharashtra including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) the details of the measures undertaken by the Government to strengthen community participation, awareness towards water conservation, water budgeting and aquifer management under ABY in the country including Maharashtra;

(e) whether Akola district has benefited from groundwater recharge and water conservation initiatives under ABY or any other Central programme and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to expand the coverage of ABY to additional waterstressed/drought-prone areas including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency and Akola district and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the progress made under ABY in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years?

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

(a): Atal Bhujal Yojana, a community-led participatory groundwater management scheme, was implemented on pilot basis across 8,203 water-stressed Gram Panchayats in 229 blocks of 80 districts in seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, during the period from 01.04.2020 to 15.10.2025. The scheme was not implemented in the State of Chhattisgarh.

Overall Impact Assessment Study of Atal Bhujal Yojana has been conducted by Quality Council of India (QCI). On the basis of detailed field surveys in the scheme implementation areas and interactions with local communities, the study has recognized important changes brought about by the scheme, like enhanced community awareness on ground water issues through capacity building and IEC activities, women's participation in leadership and decision making in groundwater management, social inclusivity and overall knowledge enhancement and willingness of the community to partake in groundwater conservation and water

management. A copy of this Report is available on the website of Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation at web-link: https://www.jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/07/597fd8727a8d10641bd33d7d22ce0459.pdf

(b): The details of the supply-side structures created or renovated for water conservation and groundwater recharge under the Atal Bhujal Yojana, State-wise and district-wise, are provided at **Statement-I**. In Maharashtra, total 11,622 number of supply side structures created or renovated under Atal Bhujal Yojana, out of which 589 number of supply side structures are in Jalgaon district.

(c): As per the assessment conducted during 2023 to 2025, out of 229 Blocks covered under the Atal Bhujal Yojana, 180 Blocks have shown improvement in ground water levels, list of which is provided at **Statement-II**. In Maharashtra, out of 43 blocks covered under the Scheme, 39 blocks have shown improvement in ground water levels during such assessment. Further, all four blocks, namely, Amalner, Parola, Raver and Yawal of Jalgaon District, Maharashtra covered under the Scheme have shown improvement in ground water levels during such assessment.

(d): Community participation forms the cornerstone of the Government's water conservation initiatives. Under Atal Bhujal Yojana, participatory Water Budgets and Water Security Plans have been prepared and updated annually by all Gram Panchayats, supported by more than 1.28 lakh Gram Panchayat-level trainings.

NGOs were engaged as District Implementation Partners and a minimum of 33% women's participation in active decision-making was mandated. Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari promotes a whole-of-society approach by mobilizing communities, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) support, educational institutions, civil society organizations and local bodies for construction of rainwater harvesting structures. The major activities/works undertaken under the Scheme are mentioned below:

- Measurement and public disclosure of groundwater data have been made across all 8,203 Atal Jal Gram Panchayats (GPs) of all 7 states through physical as well as electronic means.
- Community-led Water Budgets and Water Security Plans have been prepared by all GPs of all 7 states and updated annually.
- More than 1.28 lakh GP-level trainings have been conducted, alongside Block, District and State-level capacity-building trainings.
- Piezometers along with Digital Water Level Recorders and Rain Gauges have been installed in almost all GPs under the Yojana.
- Monitoring of around 70,000 wells at GP level, with data shared publicly.
- Mapping of over 99,000 existing water conservation and artificial recharge structures

- Around 9.7 lakh hectares have been brought under efficient water-use practices (drip/ sprinkler irrigation, mulching, crop diversification, etc.) across 7 states.

(e): Akola District, Maharashtra was not covered under the Atal Bhujal Yojana.

(f): Atal Bhujal Yojana was a pilot programme conceived with a fixed duration & outlay which has successfully demonstrated the efficacy of community centred ground water management and provided a replicable model which can be taken up for implementation by other States.

(g): The details of activities / works done under Atal Bhujal Yojana in the State of Madhya Pradesh is provided at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT- I

Water conservation and groundwater recharge under the Atal Bhujal Yojana

State	District	Number of supply-side structures constructed/renovated (like check dams, ponds, recharge shafts, etc.)
Gujarat	Banaskantha	1803
	Gandhinagar	392
	Kachchh	1667
	Mahesana	959
	Patan	380
	Sabarkantha	581
Haryana	Bhiwani	1112
	Charki Dadri	328
	Faridabad	596
	Fatehabad	369
	Gurugram	600

	Kaithal	362
	Karnal	852
	Kurukshetra	1049
	Mahendragarh	975
	Palwal	2597
	Panipat	845
	Rewari	92
	Sirsa	1084
	Yamunanagar	803
Karnataka	Bagalkote	834
	Belagavi	1553
	Bengaluru Rural	307
	Chamarajanagara	1594
	Chikkaballapur	3961
	Chikkamagaluru	446
	Chitradurga	2923
	Davangere	317
	Gadag	2858
	Hassan	757
	Kolar	2644
	Ramanagara	3360
	Tumakuru	3695
	Vijayanagar	951
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	4153
	Damoh	644
	Niwari	558
	Panna	1276
	Sagar	1213
	Tikamgarh	2032
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	318
	Amravati	754
	Buldhana	963
	Jalgaon	589

	Jalna	437
	Latur	666
	Nagpur	1359
	Nashik	2266
	Osmanabad	570
	Pune	1162
	Sangli	1199
	Satara	557
	Solapur	822
Rajasthan	Ajmer	990
	Alwar	254
	Baran	483
	Bhilwara	1300
	Chittaurgarh	354
	Dausa	803
	Dhaulpur	339
	Hanumangarh	848
	Jaipur	6179
	Jaisalmer	2806
	Jhalawar	601
	Jhunjhunu	28
	Karauli	567
	Kota	401
	Neem Ka Thana	1001
	Rajsamand	498
	Sawai Madhopur	1674
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	465
	Banda	868
	Chitrakoot	648
	Hamirpur	1039
	Jhansi	405
	Lalitpur	815
	Mahoba	648

	Meerut	376
	Muzaffarnagar	686
	Shamli	234
Grand Total		**90494**

STATEMENT- II

Blocks covered under the Atal Bhujal Yojana

State	Number of Blocks	Name of the Block / Taluk covered under the Scheme	Blocks / Taluks, which shown improvement in ground water levels as per the assessment conducted during 2023 to 2025	
			Number	Name of the Block / Taluk
Gujarat	36	Dantiwada, Deesa, Deodar, Dhanera, Kankrej, Lakhani, Palanpur, Tharad, Vadgam, Dehgam, Gandhinagar, Kalol, Mansa, Anjar, Bhachau, Bhuj, Mandvi, Nakhatrana, Becharaji, Jotana, Kadi, Kheralu, Mahesana, Satlasana, Unjha, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar, Chanasma, Patan, Sarasvati, Sidhpur, Idar, Prantij, Talod, Vadali	31	Dantiwada, Deesa, Deodar, Kankrej, Vadgam, Dehgam, Gandhinagar, Kalol, Mansa, Anjar, Bhuj, Mandvi, Nakhatrana, Becharaji, Jotana, Kadi, Kheralu, Mahesana, Satlasana, Unjha, Vadnagar, Vijapur, Visnagar, Chanasma, Patan, Sarasvati, Sidhpur, Idar, Prantij, Talod, Vadali
Haryana	36	Behal, Kairu, Loharu, Tosham, Badhra, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Tohana, Farrukh Nagar, Gurgaon, Pataudi, Sohna, Guhla, Rajound, Karnal, Ladwa, Pehowa, Shahbad, Ateli Nangal, Kanina, Mahendragarh,	19	Tosham, Ballabgarh, Farrukh Nagar, Karnal, Ladwa, Shahbad, Mahendragarh, Nangal Chaudhry, Narnaul, Hassanpur, Hathin, Hodal, Palwal, Bapoli, Ellenabad, Jagadhri, Radaur, Sadaura (Part), Saraswati Nagar

		Nangal Chaudhry, Narnaul, Hassanpur, Hathin, Hodal, Palwal, Bapoli, Samalkha, Khol At Rewari, Ellenabad, Rania, Jagadhri, Radaur, Sadaura (Part), Saraswati Nagar		
Karnataka	41	Badami, Bagalkot, Athani, Ramdurg, Devanahalli, Doddaballapura, Hoskote, Nelamangala, Gundlupet, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Gudibande, Sidlaghatta, Kadur, Challakere, Chitradurga, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Hosadurga, Channagiri, Jagaluru, Gadag, Ron, Arsikere, Bangarpet, Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Kanakapura, Ramanagara, Chikkanayakanahalli, Koratagere, Madhugiri, Sira, Tiptur, Tumakuru, Hagaribommanahalli, Harapanahalli	37	Badami, Bagalkot, Athani, Ramdurg, Devanahalli, Doddaballapura, Nelamangala, Gundlupet, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Kadur, Challakere, Chitradurga, Hiriyur, Holalkere, Hosadurga, Jagaluru, Gadag, Ron, Arsikere, Bangarpet, Kolar, Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Ramanagara, Chikkanayakanahalli, Koratagere, Madhugiri, Sira, Tiptur, Tumakuru, Hagaribommanahalli, Harapanahalli
Madhya Pradesh	9	Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Rajnagar, Patheria, Niwari, Ajeygarh, Sagar, Baldeogarh, Palera	9	Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Rajnagar, Patheria, Niwari, Ajeygarh, Sagar, Baldeogarh, Palera
Maharashtra	43	Karjat, Rahata, Sangamner, Chandurbazar, Morshi, Warud, Malkapur, Motala,	39	Karjat, Rahata, Sangamner, Chandurbazar, Morshi, Warud, Malkapur, Motala, Amalner, Parola,

		Amalner, Parola, Raver, Yawal, Ghansawangi, Jalna, Partur, Chakur, Latur, Nilanga, Renapur, Shirur Anantpal, Katol, Narkhed, Deola, Nashik, Sinnar, Omerga, Osmanabad, Baramati, Indapur, Purandar, Jath, Kavathemahankal, Khanapur-Vita, Miraj, Tasgaon, Khatav, Mahabaleshwar, Man, Wai, Madha, Malshiras, Mohol, Pandharpur		Raver, Yawal, Ghansawangi, Jalna, Partur, Renapur, Shirur Anantpal, Katol, Narkhed, Deola, Nashik, Sinnar, Omerga, Osmanabad, Baramati, Indapur, Purandar, Jath, Kavathemahankal, Khanapur-Vita, Miraj, Tasgaon, Khatav, Man, Wai, Madha, Malshiras, Mohol, Pandharpur
Rajasthan	38	Ajmer Rural, Pisangan, Srinagar, Rajgarh, Atru, Baran, Shahpura, Chittaurgarh, Baijupada, Bandikui, Baswa, Dausa, Lawan, Nangal Rajawatan, Sikandra, Dhaulpur, Saipau, Hanumangarh, Sangriya, Tibbi, Amber, Govindgarh, Jalsu, Jaisalmer, Mohangarh, Nachna, Khanpur, Khetri, Hindaun, Shri Mahaveer Ji, Sangod, Ajeetgarh, Neem Ka Thana, Patan, Rajsamand, Chauth Ka Barwara, Khandar, Sawai Madhopur	29	Ajmer Rural, Pisangan, Srinagar, Rajgarh, Atru, Baran, Shahpura, Chittaurgarh, Baijupada, Baswa, Dausa, Lawan, Sikandra, Dhaulpur, Saipau, Sangriya, Amber, Mohangarh, Khetri, Hindaun, Shri Mahaveer Ji, Sangod, Ajeetgarh, Neem Ka Thana, Patan, Rajsamand, Chauth Ka Barwara, Khandar, Sawai Madhopur
Uttar Pradesh	26	Baghpat, Pilana, Barokhar Khurd, Jaspura, Mahuva, Naraini, Tindwari, Karvi, Manikpur, Mau, Ramnagar, Maudaha, Muskara, Sarila,	16	Baghpat, Pilana, Mahuva, Naraini, Tindwari, Manikpur, Maudaha, Muskara, Sarila, Sumerpur, Babina, Charkhari, Jaitpur, Kharkhoda, Rajpura, Budhana

		Sumerpur, Babina, Mauranipur, Talbehat, Charkhari, Jaitpur, Kabrai, Panwari, Kharkhoda, Rajpura, Budhana, Kandhala		
Total	229		180	

STATEMENT- III

Details of activities / works done under Atal Bhujal Yojana in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Number of trainings conducted at State / District / Block / Gram Panchayat level	Monitoring of wells	Mapping of existing water conservation and artificial recharge structures	Area brought under efficient water-use practices like drip, sprinklers, crop diversification etc. (in Hectares)	Supply-side structures constructed / renovated like check dams, ponds, recharge shafts, etc.
12369	6799	6986	21204.49	9876

STREET VENDORS UNDER STREET VENDORS ACT, 2014

1856. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

(a) the number of street vendors identified, surveyed, registered and issued Certificates of Vending under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, city and State-wise;

(b) the number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) where Town Vending Committees (TVCs) have not been constituted or are not presently functional, city and State-wise;

(c) the number of vendors removed, relocated, evicted or whose goods were seized by municipal, police or development authorities during the last five years and the current year, city and State-wise;

(d) the number of such actions taken before completion of vendor survey, preparation of vending plan, notification of vending zones or disposal of claims by the TVCs; and

(e) the number of complaints received from street vendors regarding eviction, seizure of goods, denial of Certificates of Vending or non-allotment of vending space and the action taken thereon, city and State-wise?

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

(a) to (e): In order to protect rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Government of India has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. However, the responsibility of implementation of the same lies with respective States/ Union Territories by framing Rules, Scheme, Bye-laws etc. as per provisions of the Act. From time to time, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs draws attention of the States/UTs on implementation of various provisions of the Act including periodical

conduct of survey, constitution of Town Vending Committees, etc. through official letters and during review meetings & regular discussions. As on 12.7.2026, a total of 76.95 lakh street vendors have availed loans amounting to ₹18475.06 Crore under the PM SVANidhi Scheme on the basis of Certificate of Vending/ Letter of Recommendation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS PROJECTS IN WEST BENGAL

1857. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) the details of the ongoing National Highway (NH) projects being implemented in Hooghly and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal, including the four-laning of the de-scoped stretches of NH-12 from Krishnagar to Berhampore and the proposed bridge over the river Ganga near Farakka;

(b) the present status, estimated cost, physical and financial progress and expected date of completion of these projects;

(c) whether the Government has faced any delay due to land acquisition, environmental clearance, fund allocation or other administrative reasons in connection with such projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of these projects and improve road connectivity in the districts?

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

(a) to (c): The details of ongoing National Highway (NH) works being implemented in Hooghly and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal are enclosed as **Statement**.

(d): The progress of all ongoing projects is closely and periodically reviewed at various levels i.e. at site, regional and at central level. Proactive steps are taken to resolve bottlenecks such as land acquisition, utility shifting, and statutory clearances in coordination with the State Government of West Bengal to ensure the earliest possible completion of the delayed projects.

STATEMENT

Ongoing National Highway (NH) works being implemented in Hooghly and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal

Sl No	Project	NH	Length (in Km)	Appointed Date	Scheduled completion date	Revised Scheduled Completion Date	Present status	Reason for delay
1	Construction of new 4-lane bridge over river Ganga at downstream of Farakka Barrage including approaches connecting Farakka – Raiganj section	12	5.468	20.12.2018	18.12.2021	Sept 2026	Physical progress – 96.71%	1. Delay in Land acquisition. 2. Re-validation of design & drawing after the incident of collapse of launching Girder occurred on 16.02.2020. 3. Cash flow problem of the

	of NH-12 on EPC Mode							Contractor. 4. COVID-19 Pandemic.
2	Construction of Six Lane Elevated Kona Expressway from Km.0.145 to KM.7.337 of NH-12 in the state of West Bengal on EPC Mode.	12	7.192	06.06.2024	03.12.2026	Dec 2027	Physical progress – 39.89%	The project is delayed due to the non-availability of traffic diversion permission from the Police Authority/State Government, as well as the delay in shifting of electrical cables along the project highway by the Electricity Department.
3	4 lane from km. 31.000 to km. 48.679 of NH-34 in district of North 24-Parganas	12	17.679	12.08.2024	12.02.2026	Oct 2027	Physical progress – 41.67%	Delay due to delay in land acquisition.
4	4-laning of the de-scoped stretches from Km. 115.342 to Km. 191.700 of NH-34 in Nadia district (3.962 Km) & Murshidabad district (5.538 Km)	12	10.554	16.07.2024	11.01.2026	June 2027	Physical progress – 54.02%	Delay due to delay in land acquisition.
5	Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulders (2L+PS) of the Purulia–Chandil Stretch of NH-18	18	73.281	12.12.2019	08.06.2022	Nov 2026	Physical progress – 97.65%	The Project has been delayed due to various factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, revision of the

								General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) of ROBs, Land Acquisition, Railway utility shifting, approval of launching scheme by the Railway and unprecedented rainfall etc.
6	4-laning road for Purulia Bypass Section from Km 84.030 to Km 94.345 of NH-32 (Length 10.315 km)	18	10.315	05.02.2022	09.08.2023	Sept 2026	Physical progress – 96.06%	Project terminated on 22.06.2026 due to slow progress of Contractor.

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

1858. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री राजेश रंजन:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) वर्ष 2024-25 के केंद्रीय बजट में यथाघोषित कोसी-मेची अंतर-राज्यीय लिंक परियोजना तथा बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए बैराज सहित सिंचाई से संबद्ध परियोजनाओं और अन्य परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर अब तक व्यय की गई निधि संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): केंद्र सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट वर्ष 2024-25 में त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम और 11,500 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली अन्य स्रोतों जैसे कोसी-मेची इंट्रा-स्टेट लिंक और बिहार की बैराज, नदी प्रदूषण उपशमन और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं सहित 20 अन्य मौजूदा और नई योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की घोषणा की है।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की किसी भी योजना के तहत केंद्रीय सहायता पाने वाले सिंचाई और बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं के लिए, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) द्वारा तकनीकी जांच और उसके बाद जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन अनिवार्य है।

सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा कोसी-मेची इंट्रा-स्टेट लिंक परियोजना की जांच की गई और जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा कुल 6,282.32 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत का मूल्यांकन किया गया। इस परियोजना को 3,652.56 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता के साथ 6,143.22 करोड़ रुपये की शेष लागत हेतु प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया था। पूंजी निवेश संबंधी राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) के अंतर्गत परियोजना को 631.59 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष ऋण सहायता भी प्रदान की गई है। इस परियोजना पर अब तक 263.40 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का व्यय किया जा चुका है।

इसके अलावा, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में, 'बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम' (एफएमबीएपी) की 'नदी प्रबंधन गतिविधियां और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से संबंधित कार्य' (आरएमबीए) योजना के तहत 100% केंद्रीय वित्त पोषण से एक बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजना नमत: बागमती, सीतामढ़ी डिवीज़न के अंतर्गत 13.8035 करोड़ रुपये से जमला-रसूलपुर गांव में 1,314 मीटर की कुल लंबाई में

30 बेड बार और स्लोप पिचिंग का निर्माण, तथा बैरगनिया रिंग बांध (900 मीटर) का निर्माण शामिल किया गया और इस परियोजना के लिए 4.145 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है।

बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत अन्य सिंचाई और बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं तकनीकी जांच/मूल्यांकन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) या बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (एफएमबीएपी) के तहत केंद्रीय सहायता के लिए नई परियोजनाओं को शामिल करने के संबंध में निर्णय 16वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि के समवर्ती वर्ष 2026-31 की अवधि के लिए अनुमोदित दिशानिर्देशों और पीएमकेएसवाई/एफएमबीएपी के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन पर निर्भर करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीएनजी और पीएनजी सेवाओं का विस्तार

1859. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंहः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार की देश के ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) और पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) सेवाओं का संवर्धन करने और इन्हें सुदृढ़ करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने सीएनजी स्टेशन और पीएनजी कनेक्शन लगाने का विचार है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा पूरे देश में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राकृतिक गैस अवसंरचना के कवरेज को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे है?

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 उपलब्ध कराना और संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशन स्थापित करना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है, जिसमें घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक इकाइयों को पीएनजी की आपूर्ति और परिवहन क्षेत्र को सीएनजी की आपूर्ति के लिए पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना और अन्य सुविधाओं का निर्माण शामिल है। यह कार्य पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा अधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। 12/12ए सीजीडी निविदा दौर के पूरा होने के बाद, पीएनजीआरबी ने देश के पूरे मुख्य भूभाग, जिसमें ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, को कवर करने वाले 309 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज़) में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए कंपनियों को अधिकृत किया है।

पीएनजीआरबी ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य (ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित) के संपूर्ण क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 43 जीएज़ (जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैला 1 जीए, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैला 1 जीए, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैला 1 जीए और राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैला 1 जीए शामिल है) को सीएनजी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए अधिकृत किया है। अधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्रदत्त प्राधिकरण और अनुमोदित परियोजना योजना के अनुसार सीएनजी अवसंरचना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। 31.05.2026 तक, अधिकृत सीएनजी कंपनियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 23,06,333 घरेलू सीएनजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए हैं और 1,375 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं।

पीएनजीआरबी ने सीजीडी कंपनियों के सहयोग से 1 जनवरी 2026 से 30 जून 2026 तक राष्ट्रीय पीएनजी ड्राइव 2.0 का शुभारंभ किया है। पीएनजीआरबी ने बताया है कि इस पहल का उद्देश्य मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचे का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना, नए कनेक्शनों को बढ़ावा देना और गैर-बिल वाले ग्राहकों को सक्रिय करना है, जिसका समग्र लक्ष्य विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ता श्रेणियों में प्राकृतिक

गैस के उपयोग को बढ़ाना है। इस पहल के तहत, सरकार और अधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनियों द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय लागू किए गए हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

i. घरों, वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों और उद्योगों तक पीएनजी की कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार;

ii. जुड़े हुए परिवारों को सक्रिय बिलिंग वाले उपभोक्ताओं में परिवर्तित करना;

iii. जागरूकता अभियान और उपभोक्ता संपर्क कार्यक्रम;

iv. राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय अधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय करके वैधानिक अनुमतियों की शीघ्र प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करना; और

v. उपभोक्ता-हितैषी उपायों का कार्यान्वयन, जिसमें डिजिटल पंजीकरण, सरलीकृत कनेक्शन प्रक्रियाएं और सीजीडी कंपनियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्रचार योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत 24.03.2026 को एक व्यापक नियंत्रण आदेश अधिसूचित किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना, विशेष रूप से सीजीडी के समयबद्ध विस्तार को सुगम बनाना है। यह आदेश मार्ग का अधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) और अनुमतियाँ प्रदान करने के लिए एक समान ढांचा प्रदान करता है, जिसमें सख्त समयसीमा निर्धारित की गई है, देरी होने पर स्वतः स्वीकृतियाँ प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। इसके साथ ही सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा अनधिकृत शुल्क लगाने पर रोक लगाई गई है। यह आवासीय और निजी क्षेत्रों में पहुँच संबंधी मुद्दों को भी संबोधित करता है, जिसमें गैर-भेदभावपूर्ण और समयबद्ध अनुमतियाँ सुनिश्चित की जाती हैं, जिससे पाइपलाइन बिछाने में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाएँ दूर हो जाती हैं।

सीजीडी नेटवर्क की प्रगति की निगरानी सीजीडी कंपनियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्टों के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से की जाती है। देरी या कमी होने की स्थिति में, कंपनियों को सुधारात्मक उपाय करने की सलाह दी जाती है। इसमें लागू नियमों के अनुसार प्रगति समीक्षा बैठकें या वैधानिक सुनवाई आयोजित करना शामिल है, ताकि चुनौतियों पर चर्चा की जा सके और उनके अधिकृत सरकारी

निकायों में न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) लक्ष्यों की नवीनतम स्थिति की समीक्षा की जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार संबंधित राज्यों में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास में सहयोग देने और संबंधित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित रूप से बातचीत और बैठकें करती है।

EXPANSION OF BHARATNET

1860. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken an outcome-based assessment of the impact of the expansion of BharatNet to over 2.15 lakh Gram Panchayats and 5G connectivity across 99.9 per cent of districts on digital skilling, employability and entrepreneurship and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the extent to which this enhanced digital infrastructure has facilitated equitable access to AI-enabled learning, online skill certification and entrepreneurship opportunities in rural, tribal and aspirational districts and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the key outcome indicators adopted and the further measures proposed to maximise the utilisation of this digital infrastructure for creating a future-ready workforce under the Skill India Mission?

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 Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has informed that BharatNet programme has been approved for provision for broadband connectivity in a phased manner to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. Further, the Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Programme (ABP) under a design, built, operate and maintain model for upgradation of the existing network created under Phase-I and Phase-II of BharatNet and to create incremental network for new GPs, and to the non-GP villages on demand basis, operation and maintenance and provision of 1.5 crore fibre internet connections. 80,472 GPs are operational during June-2026 and as on 30.06.2026, 9,75,402 active FTTH connections are there in the country under BharatNet. Under the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), Fibre-to-the-Home (FTTH) connections are being provided across the States/Union Territories through the BharatNet Udyami (BNU) model, with subsidy support from the Government of India.

(b): Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) is the unified digital public infrastructure platform that facilitates course discovery, enrolment, and certification. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has introduced job roles in emerging sectors such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Drone Technology, Mechatronics, and Internet of Things under schemes like PMKVY and CTS. The Skilling for AI

Readiness (SOAR) programme offers structured foundational and applied AI skill development for both students and educators.

(c): The Government undertakes periodic reviews of skilling initiatives under the Skill India Mission, assessing enrolment, certification, placement, self-employment outcomes and employer feedback to gauge their effectiveness in strengthening employability and future skills.To ensure active engagement of the industry and aligning the skill training programmes with emerging sectors, MSDE has, inter alia, introduced new age/future skills job-roles under PMKVY in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics and Drone Technology; introduced new age/future skills courses under CTS in emerging areas such as AI Programming, Cyber Security, Drone Technology and Internet of Things, strengthened Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH).

REGULATION OF AIRFARE

1861. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the Member of Parliament representing Andaman and Nicobar Islands seeking urgent intervention to regulate the exorbitant airfares on the Sri Vijaya Puram–mainland sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate and control the exorbitant airfares on these sectors particularly during peak travel seasons and emergencies;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce any mechanism including fare regulation, enhanced competition, additional flight services or financial support to ensure affordable air connectivity for the residents of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; 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): Yes. A representation has been received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Andaman and Nicobar Islands regarding exorbitant airfares from Andaman and Nicobar (Sri Vijaya Puram) to mainland sectors & seeking intervention of the Government in the matter.;

(b) to (d): With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, airfares are not subject to be regulated by the Government.;

Airlines have the autonomy to establish airfare based on their operational & economic viability on a particular route 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.;

The Government generally refrains from regulating airfares to maintain market competitiveness, however, it retains vigilant oversight role, intervening in exceptional circumstances by redistributing capacity across various sectors and imposing temporary fare caps, such as during the Covid Pandemic, festivals like Maha kumb or other extraordinary instances like Pahalgam incident & the Indigo flight disruptions.;

In a deregulated aviation market airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service & operate with the compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) issued by Government, slot allocation by the concerned airport operators and further approval by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

DOMESTIC OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

1862. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the implications of crude oil production declining for the eleventh consecutive year and natural gas output falling for the

second consecutive year on the country's energy security, import dependence, energy affordability and vulnerability to fluctuations in international energy markets;

(b) if so, the details of the measures undertaken by the Government to boost domestic exploration and production activities, accelerate extraction from discovered reserves, encourage investment in upstream projects, improve technological capabilities and reduce reliance on imported crude oil and natural gas; and

(c) the initiatives proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen long-term energy self-reliance, diversify energy sources, enhance domestic production capacity and reduce exposure to global supply disruptions, geopolitical uncertainities and price shocks while ensuring reliable and affordable energy availability across the country?

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

(a) to (c): The Government continuously monitors domestic production of crude oil and natural gas and assesses the gap between domestic production and consumption/requirement and reviews the supply-demand position.

Domestic oil production over the decade has shown a slight decline in trend primarily owing to natural decline in mature and ageing oil and gas fields.

However, during this period, National Oil Companies (NOCs)—namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited and Oil India Limited (OIL)—have sustained their production levels. ONGC has maintained an average oil production of approximately 19.6 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT), while OIL has registered an increase in production from 2.94 MMT to 3.44 MMT. It is pertinent to note that the NOCs have been able to contain the annual decline rate to 2% since 2014-15, which is superior to the global average decline rate of 6% for mature fields (as per International Energy Agency).

Domestic production of Natural Gas has turned around from 2021-22 onwards, largely due to new production coming in from deepwater blocks in the Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin. However, natural gas production has declined for two consecutive years, falling to 34.776 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) in 2025-26 from a production of 36.438 BCM in 2023-24.

The Government has undertaken a series of comprehensive policy, regulatory and fiscal measures to boost domestic crude oil and natural gas production and reduce dependency on imports with the objective of strengthening the country's energy security and reducing foreign exchange expenditure through participation by both public and private sector companies, which, *inter-alia*, include reforms include legislative changes through the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, removal of No-Go restrictions in the country's offshore areas, transition from Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) to Revenue

Sharing Contracts (RSCs), massive investment in acquisition and processing of seismic data, increase in number of exploratory wells drilled etc. During the last decade over 3.5 lakh Sq Km of exploration acreages have been awarded.A list of such initiatives is placed at **Statement.**

To strengthen energy security and minimise supply risks, India has significantly diversified its crude oil sourcing portfolio from 27 countries to 41 countries. Similarly, LNG and LPG sourcing has expanded to 15 countries. This diversification has reduced dependence on any particular country, region or transit route and enhanced India's ability to manage supply disruptions and market volatility. Government, in consultation with Public Sector Oil and Gas Companies and other stakeholders, continuously assesses global supply conditions and acts appropriately to ensure uninterrupted availability of crude oil, LNG and petroleum products.

Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), have also established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities to act as buffer for short-term supply shocks. Under Phase-I, SPRs have been established at 3 locations in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka with a total capacity of 5.33 MMT of crude oil. As part of Phase II of the SPR program, the Government has approved the establishment of two additional commercial-cum-strategic petroleum reserve facilities, with a combined storage capacity of 6.5 MMT in Odisha and Karnataka.

STATEMENT

List of initiatives taken by the government to promote domestic Exploration and Production of Oil and Natural Gas:

i. **Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, 2014** for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.

ii. **Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy, 2015**, which provides a transparent mechanism to award discovered but undeveloped fields to expedite production.

iii. **Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016**, providing a uniform licensing framework and revenue sharing regime for exploration and production of hydrocarbons.

iv. **Policy for Extension of PSCs (2016 and 2017)** to facilitate continued production from producing blocks.

v. **Policy for Early Monetization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM), 2017**, enabling marketing and pricing freedom and addressing operational issues in CBM blocks.

vi. **Constitution of Committee of Eminent External Experts** (CEEE) for dispute resolution through Notifications dated 28.02.2019 and 16.12.2019. Implementation of this mechanism has yielded excellent results till date,

wherein in 31 cases, recommendations made by CEEE have been accepted and implemented.

vii. **Release of about 1 million sq. km. of previously "No-Go" offshore areas in 2022**, which were earlier restricted for exploration, enabling additional acreage to be offered for exploration under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP).

viii. **Accelerated exploration and drilling activities by National Oil Companies (Oil and Natural gas Corporation Ltd. and Oil India Ltd.)** including near-field exploration and development drilling in onshore and offshore basins.

ix. **Enactment of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 2025 and notification of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025**, which modernize the upstream regulatory framework by providing a single petroleum lease for the entire lifecycle of hydrocarbon operations, broadening the definition of mineral oils to include conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons, ensuring lease stability with extension up to the economic life of the field, and establishing clear procedures, timelines and standardized formats for approvals. The framework also provides for infrastructure sharing, lease extension, economic stabilization in case of change in law, robust adjudication and dispute resolution mechanisms, and enhanced compliance provisions. It further enables comprehensive energy projects including renewable energy, hydrogen, energy storage and carbon management within

petroleum lease areas, along with environmental safeguards such as limiting gas flaring, thereby promoting efficient and sustainable development of hydrocarbon resources.

x. Collaboration with international technology partners and global oil companies as technical service providers to leverage advanced exploration, drilling and reservoir management technologies.

To augment domestic production from existing fields, National Oil Companies have also entered into strategic international technical collaborations. In February 2025, ONGC appointed BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited as Technical Services Provider for Mumbai High, and in May 2026 extended the engagement to the remaining Western Offshore region to support implementation of advanced interventions aimed at arresting production decline and enhancing recovery.

xi. Recognising that high-quality geoscientific data is critical for reducing exploration risk, the Government has established the National Data Repository (NDR), which presently hosts approximately 1.33-million-line kilometres of 2D seismic data, 0.47 million square kilometres of 3D seismic data, and information relating to more than 24,500 wells. In addition, Government-funded seismic acquisition programmes are being implemented under Mission Anveshan, including acquisition of an additional 20,000 linekilometres of onland 2D seismic data, while acquisition of 30,000

linekilometres of offshore 2D seismic data beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone has already been completed.

xii. **Hydrocarbon Resource Assessment Study (HRAS)**: This is a periodic, basin-wide exercise in which the hydrocarbon prospectivity of Indian sedimentary basins is reassessed using updated geological, geophysical and well data, so as to re-estimate in-place and recoverable hydrocarbon resources. Such assessment is undertaken by the Government from time to time, with the last one having been completed in 2017.

UNINTERRUPTED AND ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF PETROLEUM FUELS

1863. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure the consistent/uninterrupted and adequate availability of domestic fuels across the country in view of the disruptions caused in the recent global supply chain, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the sector-wise priority system adopted for the supply of petroleum products;

(c) the details of the major reforms/improvements made in the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distribution system, particularly the measures taken to improve access and affordability for women beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen the monitoring and enforcement of the supply and distribution system of petroleum products, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware of the challenges faced by fishermen cooperative societies in Maharashtra due to the high cost of diesel particularly in Palghar, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the number of LPG connections provided under the PMUY in Sabarkantha during the last three years?

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), (b) and (d): In view of the evolving geopolitical situation in the Gulf region, the Government has taken several measures to ensure uninterrupted, adequate and equitable availability of petroleum products across the country.

To strengthen energy security and minimise supply risks, India has significantly diversified its crude oil sourcing portfolio from 27 countries to 41

countries and expanded LNG and LPG sourcing to 15 countries thereby reducing the dependence on any particular country, region or transit route and enhanced India's ability to manage supply disruptions and market volatility.Government, in consultation with Public Sector Oil and Gas Companies and other stakeholders, continuously assesses global supply conditions and acts appropriately to ensure uninterrupted availability of crude oil, LNG and petroleum products.

The Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), have also established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities to act as buffer for short-term supply shocks. Under Phase-I, SPRs have been established at 3 locations in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka with a total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil. In July 2021, Government had also approved the establishment of two additional commercial-cum-strategic petroleum reserve facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT in Odisha and Karnataka, under Phase-II of the SPR program.

The Government has also adopted a multi-pronged strategy to reduce crude oil import dependency which, inter alia, include demand substitution by promoting usage of natural gas, promotion of alternate fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Piped Natural Gas (PNG), ethanol, compressed biogas and biodiesel, refinery process improvements, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, efforts for increasing production of oil and natural gas through various policies initiatives, etc.For promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as

automotive fuel, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative has also been launched.

Government also notified, the Natural Gas (Supply Regulation) Order, 2026 dated 09.03.2026 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to regulate the production, allocation and distribution of natural gas, including LNG, to ensure its equitable availability across sectors. Under this framework,natural gas supplies were being prioritized for critical sectors such as domestic PNG and CNG for transport. Supply to other sectors was rationalized in a calibrated manner to manage any temporary constraints without widespread disruption. These steps were aimed at ensuring adequatenatural gas availability and preventing disruption to domestic consumers, industries and economic activity. These measures were temporary, aimed at ensuring equitable distribution and maintaining continuity of essential services during the crisis. In view of improvement in supply situation, paragraphs 2 to 6 of the said order were subsequently omitted vide notification 04.07.2026.

In so far as LPG is concerned, prior to the outbreak of conflict in the Middle East in February 2026, India used to import about 60 percent of its LPG consumption, out of which about 90 percent was transiting through the Strait of Hormuz. With the closure of Strait of Hormuz, supplies of imported LPG were severely constrained. The Government took a series of proactive measures to ensure stability in LPG supplies post the outbreak of the conflict. Supplies of LPG

for cooking for households was fully protected. Further, while supplies to commercial and industrial consumers were curtailed, hospitals and educational institutions were accorded priority in allocation of commercial LPG. With improvement in situation, allocation were increased to other sectors as well and progressively all restrictions on non-domestic packed commercial LPG were relaxed. In addition other steps were taken including rapid increase in production of LPG from 34 to 54 TMT per day, diversification of import sources, dynamic stock management, inter-regional allocation to address localized shortages, etc.

With the onset of the West Asia crisis, the average Saudi CP (the international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose upto US$ 780/MT in April and May 2026. In June 2026, as the Saudi CP rose further to US$ 796/MT (excluding premium), the Market Determined Price (MDP) of a 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder went upto Rs. 1,695 for a 14.2 Kg cylinder.

The Retail Selling Price of domestic LPG is being maintained at Rs. 942 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, carrying an implicit subsidy (under-recovery) of more than Rs 700 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, in June 2026. Even for the month of July 2026, the implicit subsidy on each 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is more than Rs 500 per cylinder. For more than 10.5 crore PMUY consumers, the effective price is only Rs.642 per cylinder (Delhi), after a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder, in addition to the implicit subsidy of more than Rs 500 per cylinder.

Government have been ensuring availability of domestic LPG at affordable prices to households in the country for which Government have paid to the OMCs a compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 and paying Rs. 30,000 crore during FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27. Even after the payment of this compensation, accumulated under-recoveries of the PSU OMCs on domestic LPG were more than Rs 51000 crores as of 30th June 2026 itself.

Further, in order to ensure uninterrupted availability of cooking fuel, an ad-hoc allocation of 48,240 KL PDS SKO was made on 12.03.2026 to all States/UTs except NCT of Delhi and Chandigarh for cooking and lighting purposes.

Also, Government in close coordination with States/UTs ensured uninterrupted supply of petroleum products across the country. States were requested to take strict action under relevant control orders to prevent panic buying, hoarding, unauthorized stocking and possible diversion of Petroleum products.

(c) and (f): 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 01.07.2026, there were about 10.58 crore PMUY connections across the country.

A total of 9,862 PMUY connections have been released during last three FYs (FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26) in Sabarkantha District, in Gujarat.

(e): Prices of diesel in the country are market-determined and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of diesel.

Due to recent geopolitical developments in West Asia, a sudden and significant upward trend has been observed in international petroleum prices, resulting in increase in bulk selling prices of Diesel. OMCs have continued to ensure uninterrupted supply of Diesel to the fisheries sector.

Since March 2026, due to the West Asia crisis, international crude oil prices have risen significantly. To protect consumers from its impact, in March 2026 Government reduced the excise duty on diesel by Rs. 10 per litre, resulting in a substantial negative impact on its tax revenues.

कारीगरों को डिजिटल लेनदेन का प्रशिक्षण

1864. सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री लालजी वर्मा:

श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक और शहरी क्षेत्रों में कारीगरों द्वारा बनाए गए उत्पादों के विपणन और ब्रांड संवर्धन के लिए कोई स्थायी बुनियादी ढांचा योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या केवल पंजीकरण के आंकड़े पूरा करने के बजाय उक्त योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों की आय में वास्तविक वृद्धि का आकलन करने के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण कराया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या युवा शिक्षित शिल्पकारों को डिजिटल लेन-देन और आधुनिक व्यावसायिक तकनीकों में पारंगत बनाने के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर कोई विशेष शिक्षा या प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या असंगठित क्षेत्र के इन पारंपरिक कामगारों को वृद्धावस्था में वित्तीय असुरक्षा से बचाने के लिए उक्त योजना के साथ किसी सामाजिक सुरक्षा या पेंशन लाभ को जोड़ने का विचार 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): पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम को दिनांक 17.09.2023 को 18 पारंपरिक व्यापारों के ऐसे कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों, जो अपने हाथों और औजारों से कार्य करते हैं, को समग्र सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु शुरू किया गया था। इस स्कीम में 18 व्यापारों नामतः बढ़ई, नाव निर्माता, अस्त्रकार, मेटल कारीगर, टूलकिट निर्माता, ताला बनाने वाला, सुनार, कुम्हार, मूर्तिकार/पत्थर तराशने वाले, मोची/फुटवियर कारीगर, राजमिस्त्री, टोकरी/चटाई/झाड़ू निर्माता, खिलौना निर्माता (पारंपरिक), नाई, माला बनाने वाला, धोबी, दर्जी तथा मछली का जाल बनाने वाले शामिल हैं। इस स्कीम के तहत, पीएम विश्वकर्मा लाभार्थियों को अपने हस्तशिल्प को प्रदर्शित करने, प्रदर्शन करने और बेचने के लिए व्यापार मेलों, राज्य स्तरीय प्रदर्शनियों आदि सहित विपणन सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। साथ ही, घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से पीएम विश्वकर्मा लाभार्थियों को ऑनलाइन विपणन सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ख): सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 11,591 लाभार्थियों को कवर करते हुए आईआईएम, मुंबई द्वारा आयोजित पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के समवर्ती मूल्यांकन के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार और बैंक अधिकारियों, सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी), इंडिया पोस्ट कर्मियों और प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों जैसे हितधारकों से मिली प्रतिक्रिया को शामिल करते हुए 93% हितधारकों ने प्रशिक्षण के बाद आय में सामान्य से पर्याप्त वृद्धि होने की सूचना दी है, जिससे इंगित होता है कि प्रशिक्षणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किए गए कौशल से ठोस आर्थिक लाभ प्राप्त होता है।

(ग): त्रि-स्तरीय सत्यापन के बाद सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकृत पीएमवी कारीगर कौशल उन्नयन, क्रेडिट सहायता, आधुनिक टूलकिट, डिजिटल प्रोत्साहन और विपणन सहायता सहित स्कीम के सभी लाभ प्राप्त करने के पात्र हो जाते हैं।

आज की तारीख तक, 24.29 लाख लाभार्थियों को आधारभूत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। कौशल उन्नयन के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों के कौशल का संवर्धन होता है और विपणन तथा उद्यमिता ज्ञान के साथ उन्हें आधुनिक उपकरणों, सर्वोत्तम कार्यपद्धतियों और नवीन डिजाइनों, डिजिटल लेनदेन से अवगत कराया जाता है। लाभार्थियों को अपने प्रचालन कार्यों को बढ़ाने, अपने उपकरणों और व्यवसाय को आधुनिक/उन्नत बनाने और उद्यमियों के रूप में औपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था में शामिल होने तथा राष्ट्र निर्माण के बड़े लक्ष्य में योगदान देने के लिए को प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले ऋण सहित विभिन्न सरकारी स्कीमों के तहत लाभ उपलब्ध कराने हेतु पात्रता प्राप्त कराने के लिए उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म पर भी शामिल किया गया है।

आज की तारीख तक, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में 1500 से अधिक जागरुकता कार्यक्रमों/शिविरों, 50 से अधिक कार्यशालाओं, 82 व्यापार मेलों, 37 राज्य-स्तरीय प्रदर्शनियों और 50 से अधिक फ्लैश मॉब्स का आयोजन किया गया है।

(घ): आज की तारीख तक ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

CONSTRUCTION OF CONTROL LINE ALONG NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1865. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the number of families and establishments likely to be affected by the newly notified 40 mtrs/75 mtrs control line along National Highways, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether affected persons would be given advance public notice and an opportunity to raise objections before implementation of the notification, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to protect or regularise structures that existed prior to the notification, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether compensation or any other relief would be provided to persons whose land or structures are affected by the notification and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No such notification has been issued by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, but arises from a direction dated 13.04.2026 by the Supreme Court of India in the case of Suo Moto Petition (Civil) No. 9 of 2025 in respect of Phalodi Accident versus National Highways Authority of India and Others, Regulation of building lines and control lines including issue of

notifications thereunder and their enforcement falls within the domain of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(b) to (d): Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

पीएमएफएमई के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदत्त सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम

1866. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के तहत सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की संख्या कितनी है तथा देश भर में वर्ष-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितनी निधि आवंटित/जारी की गई है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य और प्राथमिकताएं क्या हैं तथा इस योजना के तहत ऋण-लिंक्ड राजसहायता, आरंभिक पूंजी, ब्रांडिंग, विपणन, लाभार्थियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण सहायता, रोजगार सृजन, उद्यम औपचारीकीकरण, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में मूल्य संवर्धन और सामान्य बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए सहायता सहित प्रदान की जाने वाली ऋण-आधारित वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) लाभार्थियों की किन श्रेणियों को, जैसे कि- व्यक्तिगत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां, स्व-सहायता समूह, कृषक उत्पादक संगठन और सहकारी समितियां, लाभ प्रदान किया जाता है और इसके लिए उनकी पात्रता क्या है; और

(घ) अब तक कितने लाभार्थियों ने इस योजना का लाभ उठाया है और देश भर में स्वीकृत ऋण, राजसहायता और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य/संघराज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क): प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के अंतर्गत, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में 1,62,044 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड सब्सिडी के अंतर्गत ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और 3366.24 करोड़ रुपये केंद्रीय हिस्सा आवंटित/जारी किए गए है। वर्ष-वार और राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया हैं।

(ख) और (ग): पीएमएफएमई योजना एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसे देश में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना/उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यान्वित्त किया जा रहा है। इस योजना के उद्देश्य खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में ऋण तक बढ़ी हुई पहुंच, ब्रांडिंग और विपणन को मजबूत करके संगठित आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के साथ एकीकरण, सामान्य सेवाओं तक बढ़ी हुई पहुंच, संस्थानों का सुदृढ़ीकरण और अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की क्षमता का निर्माण करना है।

यह योजना पात्र सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को 35% क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड पूंजी सब्सिडी, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) के सदस्यों को प्रारंभिक पूंजी सहायता, उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रमों (ईडीपी) और उत्पाद-विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से क्षमता निर्माण, ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग के लिए सहायता और प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण, पैकेजिंग, परीक्षण और इनक्यूबेशन सुविधाओं जैसी सामान्य अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है। पात्र संस्थाओं सहित, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

यह योजना जिला-विशिष्ट खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं को मजबूत करके, प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने में सुविधा प्रदान करके, खुदरा, ई-कॉमर्स और संस्थागत खरीदारों के साथ जुड़ाव के माध्यम से बाजार तक पहुंच में सुधार करके और एकत्रीकरण तथा प्रसंस्करण के लिए साझा अवसंरचना

बनाकर कृषि उत्पादों में मूल्य वर्धन को और बढ़ावा देती है। ये अन्तःक्षेप उद्यम के औपचारिकीकरण, उद्यमिता विकास और प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसरों के सृजन में योगदान करते हैं।

(घ): राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार उन लाभार्थियों की संख्या, जिन्होंने क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी के साथ अनुमोदित सब्सिडी और प्रारंभिक पूंजी सहायता का लाभ उठाया है, **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार और वर्ष-वार स्वीकृत ऋण तथा केंद्रीय हिस्से की निधियों का आवंटन

		स्वीकृत ऋण (संख्या)			जारी/आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्सा निधि (करोड़ रु. में)		
क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8	0	0	0.38	0.00	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2237	1667	2690	46.25	10.91	69.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	28	48	132	11.09	8.00	10.00
4	असम	633	1769	3129	43.88	68.50	60.00
5	बिहार	10284	10273	7972	88.65	101.50	159.00
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0.31	0.00	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	350	396	841	7.69	10.00	16.70
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	5	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	दिल्ली	103	74	76	0.50	4.25	1.63
10	गोवा	23	36	52	2.08	2.50	3.00
11	गुजरात	286	314	1048	7.02	15.00	21.10
12	हरियाणा	606	352	558	11.25	25.00	25.00
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	550	496	973	57.12	4.00	29.67
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	480	682	1125	2.68	25.75	6.28
15	झारखंड	1527	1851	1633	9.79	20.00	23.42

		स्वीकृत ऋण (संख्या)			जारी/आवंटित केंद्रीय हिस्सा निधि (करोड़ रु. में)		
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
16	कर्नाटक	2011	2329	3417	27.76	60.00	90.00
17	केरल	2573	3116	3001	29.52	40.00	75.00
18	लद्दाख	33	17	19	0.36	3.00	1.50
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	मध्य प्रदेश	2692	5103	6104	44.97	78.04	111.91
21	महाराष्ट्र	9493	7546	6781	120.00	195.20	170.00
22	मणिपुर	13	31	28	0.00	0.00	5.00
23	मेघालय	44	120	76	1.00	7.25	10.00
24	मिजोरम	13	20	46	0.00	0.00	10.00
25	नागालैंड	155	188	133	3.97	3.75	10.00
26	ओडिशा	627	731	1603	15.46	21.86	40.00
27	पुदुच्चेरी	54	51	53	2.46	3.00	1.35
28	पंजाब	1183	525	672	30.65	87.80	50.00
29	राजस्थान	242	513	612	16.98	8.50	25.00
30	सिक्किम	20	8	9	0.91	7.50	10.00
31	तमिलनाडु	7666	3587	3744	72.00	100.00	114.01
32	तेलंगाना	3500	1136	760	15.40	60.00	56.75
33	त्रिपुरा	63	77	166	1.13	3.75	10.00
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	6654	7449	8224	79.55	150.00	200.00
35	उत्तराखंड	416	221	348	8.24	15.00	10.00
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	22	149	549	6.28	2.50	33.07
	कुल	**54594**	**50875**	**56575**	**765.30**	**1142.56**	**1458.39**

<u>विवरण-II</u>

प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(i) व्यक्तिगत / समूह श्रेणी सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता: *पात्र* परियोजना लागत का 35% की दर से क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड पूंजीगत सब्सिडी, अधिकतम सीमा 10 लाख रु. प्रति इकाई;

पात्र इकाइयाँ: व्यक्तिगत उद्यमी/ मालिकाना फर्में/ साझेदारी फर्में/ किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ)/ गैर-सरकारी संगठन/ सहकारी/ स्व-सहायता समूह (एसएचजी)/ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनियाँ

(ii) प्रारम्भिक पूंजी के लिए एसएचजी को सहायता: कार्यशील पूंजी और छोटे उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में लगे एसएचजी** के प्रति सदस्य को 40,000 रुपये की की दर से प्रारम्भिक पूंजी जो अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये प्रति एसएचजी फेडरेशन के अध्धयीन है।

(iii) सामान्य अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता सामान्य अवसंरचना की स्थापना के लिए **एफपीओ, एसएचजी**, **सहकारी समितियों और किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी** का सहायता करने के लिए 35% की दर से अधिकतम 3 करोड़ रुपये की क्रेडिट लिंक्ड पूंजी सब्सिडी। सामान्य अवसंरचना अन्य इकाइयों और जनता के लिए भी उपलब्ध होगी ताकि वे पर्याप्त भाग का क्षमता के भाड़े के आधार पर उपयोग कर सकें।

(iv) ब्राडिंग और विपणन सहायता*:* **एफपीओ / एसएचजी / सहकारी समितियों के समूहों या सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के एसपीवी** को ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के लिए 50% तक का अनुदान।

(v) क्षमता निर्माण: इस योजना में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए संशोधित उद्यमिता विकास कौशल (ईडीपी) कार्यक्रम तथा **जिला स्तरीय समिति (डीएलसी) द्वारा क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुशंसित सभी आवेदकों तथा प्रारंभिक पूंजी एसएचजी लाभार्थियों** के लिए उत्पाद-विशिष्ट कौशल प्रशिक्षण का प्रावधान है।

विवरण-III

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार लाभार्थियों की संख्या

		क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी		प्रारंभिक पूंजी	
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत ऋण(संख्या)	अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)	एसएचजी सदस्य (संख्या)	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	18	1.03	114	0.43
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	9922	166.69	45842	173.12
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	254	17.22	4383	13.98
4	असम	6534	74.91	34915	105.34
5	बिहार	32100	753.01	24636	87.70
6	चंडीगढ़	5	0.21	0	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1941	84.04	10914	14.13
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	12	0.42	13	0.02
9	दिल्ली	363	10.00	0	0.00
10	गोवा	157	6.12	2077	7.77
11	गुजरात	1949	124.24	7185	18.39
12	हरियाणा	1989	129.02	1675	6.10
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2826	70.39	15602	58.67
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2704	58.01	1694	6.18
15	झारखंड	5442	114.29	6159	20.72
16	कर्नाटक	10289	393.97	19054	74.91
17	केरल	9865	265.16	6802	21.49
18	लद्दाख	104	5.14	651	1.82
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	15946	538.80	15259	48.54
21	महाराष्ट्र	31236	923.43	59403	212.97
22	मणिपुर	318	22.01	1024	3.72
23	मेघालय	269	4.78	5725	18.13
24	मिजोरम	91	3.56	2641	10.11

		क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी		प्रारंभिक पूंजी	
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत ऋण(संख्या)	अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)	एसएचजी सदस्य (संख्या)	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
25	नागालैंड	509	9.14	6165	15.30
26	ओडिशा	3921	117.63	34207	102.02
27	पुदुच्चेरी	231	5.45	1986	7.68
28	पंजाब	3506	298.05	1404	4.36
29	राजस्थान	1786	104.13	7857	27.03
30	सिक्किम	76	2.12	2832	11.29
31	तमिलनाडु	19328	463.51	36697	141.42
32	तेलंगाना	7826	119.81	29973	117.32
33	त्रिपुरा	380	10.14	5209	19.95
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	26465	972.27	8511	25.97
35	उत्तराखंड	1258	39.96	9349	31.27
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	801	45.92	8335	30.44
	कुल	**200421**	**5954.57**	**418293**	**1438.29**

PARIVAHAN CHECKPOST PORTAL

1867. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding technical issues in the Parivahan Checkpost Portal affecting the payment of inter-State border taxes by commercial vehicle operators and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the functioning, uptime and grievance redressal mechanism of the Portal and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any relief including waiver of penalties or other remedial measures in cases where delayed tax payment occurred due to technical issues in the Portal and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to strengthen the reliability, accessibility and seamless functioning of the Portal for commercial vehicle operators?

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

(a) to (d): National Informatics Centre(NIC), in its capacity as a service provider to State/UT Governments, is facilitating the collection of motor vehicle tax through the Parivahan Checkpost portal to facilitate inter-State movement of commercial vehicles. The owners of eligible commercial vehicles may access the portal and deposit their due motor vehicle taxes to the concerned State/UT Government account through net banking facility. The portal provides facility of digital payments to the users.

To check the authenticity of receipt, the transport departments may cross-check the payment details by logging on to the portal. They can also view / print various reports which will be generated for officials of the transport department. Online payment services have been availed by users from 17 States through the Checkpost Portal.

The State/UT Governments onboarded on the portal through NIC periodically monitor and review the functioning of the Parivahan Checkpost Portal

to ensure its efficient, reliable and seamless operation. The review includes monitoring of system availability and performance, analysis of transaction success rates, assessment of user feedback and evaluation of technical and operational aspects. Based on such reviews, necessary corrective and preventive measures are undertaken from time to time, including infrastructure augmentation, software enhancements, optimization of system performance, strengthening of security measures and improvement of the user support and grievance redressal mechanism.

NIC has informed that various measures to strengthen the reliability, accessibility and seamless functioning of the Portal for commercial vehicle operators are being taken, including :

- Periodic upgradation of hardware and software infrastructure to enhance system stability and performance.
- Implementation of robust security measures, including regular security audits and vulnerability assessments.
- Establishment of a E-Transport helpdesk and grievance redressal mechanism to provide timely assistance to users.
- Continuous monitoring and optimization of system capacity to handle peak transaction volumes.

उद्यम विकास और आजीविका संवर्धन

1868. श्री भोजराज नागः

श्री जी. एम. हरीश बालयोगीः

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकीः

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ः

श्री अनन्त नायकः

श्री विजय बघेलः

श्री राधेश्याम राठियाः

डॉ. राजेश मिश्राः

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः

श्रीमती मालविका देवीः

श्री नव चरण माझीः

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबेः

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैयाः

डॉ. संजय जायसवालः

श्री दामोदर अग्रवालः

श्री पी. पी. चौधरीः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देशभर में कारीगरों, पारंपरिक शिल्पकारों, महिलाओं, युवाओं, स्व-सहायता समूहों, जनजातीय हस्तशिल्प और उद्यमियों की आजीविका, उद्यमिता और सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-केंद्रित पहलों सहित कोई उपाय किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश में प्रधानमंत्री विश्वकर्मा योजना (पीएमवीएस), प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), पारंपरिक उद्योगों के उत्थान के लिए कोष योजना (स्फूर्ति) तथा अन्य सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) योजनाओं के तहत उपलब्धियों, कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या तथा स्वीकृत राशि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है:

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों के लिए आयोजित/कार्यान्वित कौशल उन्नयन, उद्यमिता प्रशिक्षण, डिजाइन हस्तक्षेप, प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में आजीविका सृजन के लिए उन्हें प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता, ऋण सहायता, राजसहायता और बाजार-संपर्क सुविधाओं का वर्ष, योजना, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा लाभार्थियों के डिजिटल भुगतानों, ई-कॉमर्स ऑनबोर्डिंग/एकीकरण, ब्रांडिंग, जीईएम पंजीकरण, यूपीआई-सक्षम लेन-देन और स्थानीय उत्पादों के ऑनलाइन विपणन सहित डिजिटल सक्षमता के लिए उठाए गए उपायों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में वर्ष, योजना, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला-वार इस प्रकार की योजनाओं और प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रमों के तहत प्राप्त किए गए लाभार्थी कवरेज 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): सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एसएमएमई) मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 17.09.2023 को पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना नामक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक योजना शुरू की है। यह योजना सशक्तिकरण, आजीविका, उद्यमिता और सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महिलाओं, युवाओं और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे भारत में कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को शुरू से अंत तक समग्र सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना में 18 व्यवसायों अर्थात बढ़ई, नाव निर्माता, अस्त्रकार, धातु ढलाईकार, टूल किट निर्माता, ताला बनाने वाला, सुनार, कुम्हार, मूर्तिकार/पत्थर का कारीगर, मोची/फुटवियर कारीगर, राजमिस्त्री, टोकरी/चटाई/झाड़ू निर्माता, खिलौना बनाने वाला (पारंपरिक), नाई, माला बनाने वाला, धोबी, दर्जी और मछली पकड़ने का जाल बनाने वालों को शामिल किया गया है।

(ख): पीएम विश्वकर्मा, प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), पारंपरिक उद्योगों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए निधिगत योजना (स्फूर्ति) के अंतर्गत उपलब्धियों और लाभार्थियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्रमश **विवरण-I, II और III** में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (च): पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना के तहत इस योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकृत कारीगरों, बुनियादी कौशल प्रशिक्षण, संस्वीकृत ऋण, वितरित टूलकिट और डिजिटल प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त लाभार्थियों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना के तहत, डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम के तहत पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों को शामिल करने के लिए एमएसएमई मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न कदम उठाए किए गए हैं। लाभार्थियों को डिजिटल भुगतान प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए क्यूआर कोड सृजित करने हेतु डिजिटल भुगतान एग्रीगेटर्स (डीपीए), इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक, पेटीएम, पेनियरबाय, भारतपे और फोनपे के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। साथ ही, घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से पीएम विश्वकर्मा लाभार्थियों को ऑनलाइन मार्केटिंग सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। 30,000 से अधिक

विश्वकर्मा लाभार्थियों को सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जेम) पर सफलतापूर्वक शामिल किया गया है, जिससे संस्थागत खरीददारों तक उनकी पहुंच बढ़ गई है।

विवरण-I

पीएम विश्वकर्मा के अंतर्गत योजना के आरंभ (17.09.23) से सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकृत कारीगरों, आधारभूत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त लाभार्थियों, संस्वीकृत ऋण, संस्वीकृत राशि, वितरित टूलकिट, डिजिटल प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों का जिला-वार ब्यौराः-

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र	जिलों की संख्या	सफलतापूर्वक पंजीकृत कारीगरों की संख्या	बुनियादी कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या	संस्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या	संस्वीकृत राशि (रुपए में)	वितरित टूलकिट	डिजिटल प्रोत्साहन-प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	03	1,057	609	141	1,20,68,750	283	314
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	26	2,22,947	1,79,561	59,939	4,85,34,74,089	1,09,140	45,367
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25	7,196	1,868	304	2,77,01,625	94	3,404
4	असम	31	1,18,861	97,917	16,144	1,50,78,02,026	66,991	27,663
5	बिहार	38	1,62,053	1,19,662	27,233	2,31,61,66,551	72,017	48,122
6	चंडीगढ़	01	775	332	86	76,75,000	89	321
7	छत्तीसगढ़	33	1,16,442	82,583	11,947	99,63,46,246	59,380	26,282
8	दिल्ली	08	2,619	1,015	225	1,89,27,500	118	1,021
9	गोवा	02	18,575	12,148	1,386	12,50,18,000	7,422	3,911
10	गुजरात	33	2,14,064	1,86,774	51,307	4,59,61,91,018	1,56,616	46,327
11	हरियाणा	22	41,366	33,421	8,090	75,15,97,577	22,388	16,818
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	19,701	13,188	2,218	20,93,30,241	7,997	5,373

13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	1,54,881	1,37,526	14,856	1,37,45,26,849	1,13,325	28,716
14	झारखंड	24	43,737	31,871	7,084	48,85,10,500	22,050	13,312
15	कर्नाटक	31	5,72,108	4,89,388	1,31,453	10,39,11,63,022	3,87,019	1,23,124
16	केरल	14	22,344	13,805	5,905	54,27,66,819	6,950	8,003
17	लद्दाख	02	4,189	2,758	632	6,25,52,000	2,317	776
18	लक्षद्वीप	01	697	459	19	15,30,000	42	94
19	मध्य प्रदेश	52	2,78,022	2,28,493	60,068	5,44,74,35,689	1,56,840	80,632
20	महाराष्ट्र	36	2,83,298	2,17,819	65,624	5,64,92,69,410	1,61,336	88,522
21	मणिपुर	10	18,132	11,869	2,332	21,55,99,314	2,568	5,574
22	मेघालय	12	4,725	922	84	71,15,000	190	941
23	मिजोरम	11	3,397	1,409	103	95,70,000	147	904
24	नागालैंड	15	4,550	2,074	426	4,14,83,409	140	1,715
25	ओडिशा	30	1,06,312	85,948	19,912	1,66,11,83,788	61,296	25,180
26	पुडुचेरी	02	902	270	174	1,66,29,000	63	186
27	पंजाब	23	13,040	8,506	1,923	17,49,71,198	3,499	4,874
28	राजस्थान	33	2,51,982	2,20,617	65,228	5,78,99,17,550	1,76,588	92,253
29	सिक्किम	06	3,407	1,966	489	4,62,60,500	536	897
30	तेलंगाना	33	89,040	67,466	29,630	2,78,75,18,228	40,068	33,076
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	03	918	634	180	1,60,25,000	440	370
32	त्रिपुरा	08	20,273	15,980	4,579	39,57,52,949	7,271	6,342
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	75	1,78,031	1,46,575	18,013	1,56,89,52,768	89,504	48,138
34	उत्तराखंड	13	20,357	12,971	1,538	13,75,97,655	7,871	4,869

**पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में पीएम विश्वकर्मा के तहत राज्य निगरानी समिति (एसएमसी) और जिला कार्यान्वयन समिति (डीआईसी) का गठन किया है। हालांकि, तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक इस योजना के तहत एसएमसी और डीआईसी को अधिसूचित नहीं किया है।*

विवरण-II

पीएमईजीपी योजना के तहत पिछले 3 वित्त वर्षों अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक पीएमईजीपी के तहत सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या, वितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी और अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिलों की संख्या	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
			यूए की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी (करोड़ रुपए में)	अनुमानित रोजगार	यूए की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी (करोड़ रुपए में)	अनुमानित रोजगार	यूए की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी (करोड़ रुपए में)	अनुमानित रोजगार
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	03	135	1.34	1,080	61	0.96	488	56	0.70	448
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	25	5,577	172.00	44,616	3,249	143.74	25,992	6,779	218.82	54,232
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22	169	17.65	1,352	156	8.53	1,248	144	9.75	1,152
4	असम	35	2,417	64.06	19,336	3,170	91.10	25,360	2,418	74.73	19,344
5	बिहार	38	6,837	191.76	54,696	5,035	150.45	40,280	4,609	134.61	36,872
6	चंडीगढ़	01	10	0.22	80	5	0.25	40	4	0.10	32
7	छत्तीसगढ़	33	2,379	76.25	19,032	1,853	65.64	14,824	1,112	42.30	8,896
8	दिल्ली	10	50	3.34	400	26	1.75	208	20	0.89	160
9	गोवा	02	68	3.23	544	39	1.78	312	29	1.22	232
10	गुजरात*	33	3,000	321.25	24,000	1,783	203.64	14,264	1,833	202.25	14,664
11	हरियाणा	22	1,398	73.25	11,184	788	42.78	6,304	1,094	63.26	8,752
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	974	36.48	7,792	796	29.32	6,368	902	33.14	7,216
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	15,065	282.50	120,52	9,863	239.41	78,904	7,837	155.45	62,696

	राज्य	जि	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
					0						
14	झारखंड	24	2,101	51.23	16,808	1,452	36.06	11,616	833	23.25	6,664
15	कर्नाटक	31	4,672	158.62	37,376	2,839	94.67	22,712	3,836	141.55	30,688
16	केरल	14	3,389	78.82	27,112	2,260	58.96	18,080	2,399	57.25	19,192
17	लद्दाख	02	122	5.85	976	135	6.40	1,080	182	8.47	1,456
18	लक्षद्वीप		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	मध्य प्रदेश	52	5,292	185.21	42,336	2,626	95.62	21,008	1,886	84.29	15,088
20	महाराष्ट्र**	36	2,766	122.05	22,128	1,857	105.02	14,856	2,807	142.38	22,456
21	मणिपुर	16	348	8.11	2,784	608	15.08	4,864	403	10.24	3,224
22	मेघालय	12	280	7.25	2,240	1,114	34.71	8,912	751	25.10	6,008
23	मिजोरम	11	401	17.55	3,208	484	15.90	3,872	343	13.63	2,744
24	नागालैंड	16	517	29.18	4,136	1,262	36.03	10,096	602	13.11	4,816
25	ओडिशा	30	2,975	93.55	23,800	1,867	53.43	14,936	3,033	92.73	24,264
26	पुडुचेरी	04	30	0.97	240	38	1.11	304	23	0.59	184
27	पंजाब	23	1,469	90.88	11,752	970	66.74	7,760	1,357	82.59	10,856
28	राजस्थान	33	1,678	124.06	13,424	916	72.48	7,328	1,655	122.76	13,240
29	सिक्किम	06	132	4.49	1,056	316	11.45	2,528	315	11.31	2,520
30	तमिलनाडु	38	6,814	198.72	54,512	3,949	121.15	31,592	7,216	199.35	57,728
31	तेलंगाना	33	2,503	108.12	20,024	1,850	82.82	14,800	2,663	111.71	21,304
32	त्रिपुरा	08	588	14.44	4,704	730	18.61	5,840	632	16.65	5,056
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	75	11,689	435.29	93,512	5,518	219.09	44,144	7,261	303.60	58,088
34	उत्तराखंड	13	1,354	41.92	10,832	734	24.12	5,872	574	21.55	4,592
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	23	1,919	74.23	15,352	1,359	53.21	10,872	886	38.02	7,088

विवरण-III

स्फूर्ति के तहत वर्ष 2015-16 से दिनांक 30.09.2022 तक अनुमोदित क्लस्टरों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिलों की संख्या	अनुमोदित क्लस्टरों की संख्या	प्रस्तावित लाभान्वित होने वाले कारीगरों की	भारत सरकार की सहायता राशि (लाख रुपए में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	1	1	400	249.28
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	09	16	13498	4500.49
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	3	1024	572.59
4.	असम	22	35	18753	7823.09
5.	बिहार	08	10	6176	2954.335
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	04	5	3469	1072.45
7.	गुजरात	11	14	6543	3006.32
8.	हरियाणा	5	5	3429	1573.96
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	4	851	759.764
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7	8	3763	2038.63
11.	झारखंड	13	15	8757	4088.56
12.	कर्नाटक	17	29	18952	8106.285
13.	केरल	08	10	8935	1939.64
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	30	45	24905	11631.75
15.	महाराष्ट्र	18	29	16602	6999.77
16.	मणिपुर	12	26	12938	7386.14
17.	मेघालय	6	6	1769	1172.907
18.	मिजोरम	1	1	304	90.7
19.	नागालैंड	5	9	3317	2179.84

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिलों की संख्या	अनुमोदित क्लस्टरों की संख्या	प्रस्तावित लाभान्वित होने वाले कारीगरों की	भारत सरकार की सहायता राशि (लाख रूपए में)
20.	ओडिशा	23	70	46902	21031.86
21.	पंजाब	2	2	1708	518.07
22.	राजस्थान	25	34	18209	9233.363
23.	सिक्किम	2	4	872	901.02
24.	तमिलनाडु	17	28	25531	7378.57
25.	तेलंगाना	09	16	9109	3309.6
26.	त्रिपुरा	2	3	1105	607.15
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	38	59	32440	15990.98
28.	उत्तराखंड	4	5	2607	1306.09
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	11	21	10551	4882.23

स्फूर्ति दिनांक 30.09.2022 तक कार्यशील थी।

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-SVANIDHI SCHEME

1869. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries assisted under the PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi) Scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of loans sanctioned and disbursed and beneficiaries receiving digital transaction incentives under the PM-SVANidhi Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered under the PM-SVANidhi Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, including Bulandshahr district, Urban Local Body-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the PM-SVANidhi Scheme on access to institutional credit and livelihoods of street vendors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to expand coverage among eligible but uncovered street vendors?

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

(a): PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme was launched on 1st June 2020. Under the scheme, till 12th July 2026, 76.95 lakhs street vendor have availed 1.15 crore loans amounting to ₹18475.06 Crore. State/UT wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme during last 3 years is provided in **Statement.**

(b): As on 12th July, 2026, total 1,17,64,812 loans have been sanctioned, 1,15,15,856 loans have been disbursed and 56,18,024 beneficiaries are digitally active under the PM SVANidhi Scheme. State-wise details are available on PM SVANidhi portal https://pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in

(c): As on 12th July 2026, 15,63,460 street vendor beneficiaries have availed loans under the scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

As on 12th July 2026, 26,383 street vendor beneficiaries have availed loans in Bulandshahr district under the scheme. Urban Local Body wise details are available on PM SVANidhi portal https://pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in

(d) and (e): Yes. Impact assessment studies of the PM SVANidhi scheme was undertaken by Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad in 2023 & 2025. The 2023 study was conducted in 100 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across the country covering more than 5,000 beneficiaries and it found that PM SVANidhi was the first loan from a bank for 95% of the beneficiaries. The 2025 study was conducted in 99 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across the country covering more than 5,000 beneficiaries (with around 60% of the respondents being part of the 2023 study sample) and it found that the average annualized business income among SVANidhi borrowers grew by around 20 percent, between 2023 and 2025.

Around 30 percent of borrowers across all cycles reported holding loans other than PM SVANidhi loans which underscores the scheme’s role in building credit histories for vendors who previously had little or no access to formal credit.

The study also found the scheme's impact extends well beyond business recovery. By easing credit constraints and stabilizing household cash flows, the scheme has enabled vendor families to improve living conditions, strengthen food security, enhance access to health-care, and support children's education.

The PM SVANidhi Scheme was initially implemented in statutory urban areas. The eligibility was also extended to street vendors from surrounding peri-urban areas who vend within the geographical limits of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Under the restructured PM SVANidhi Scheme, the coverage of the Scheme is expanded beyond statutory urban areas to include census towns, peri urban areas etc in a graded manner.

STATEMENT

STATE WISE DETAILS OF NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES DURING LAST 3 YEARS UNDER PM SVANIDHI SCHEME (As on 12.07.2026)

S.No.	State	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55	6	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,36,609	15,869	75,522
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,244	162	436
4	Assam	48,357	6,288	9,550
5	Bihar	66,567	11,204	23,065
6	Chandigarh	984	50	2
7	Chhattisgarh	28,608	10,842	19,477
8	Delhi	1,20,049	13,301	3,711
9	Goa	224	45	193
10	Gujarat	2,08,362	28,433	30,516
11	Haryana	1,21,619	15,111	19,420

12	Himachal Pradesh	1,490	115	99
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,553	499	479
14	Jharkhand	49,465	4,544	8,669
15	Karnataka	1,98,180	28,626	22,934
16	Kerala	98,775	9,673	5,109
17	Ladakh	128	14	3
18	Madhya Pradesh	2,94,929	60,078	1,01,066
19	Maharashtra	4,32,923	61,085	72,434
20	Manipur	924	72	131
21	Meghalaya	1,761	756	342
22	Mizoram	1,709	381	288
23	Nagaland	1,233	631	802
24	Odisha	23,278	3,658	7,222
25	Puducherry	2,119	79	135
26	Punjab	1,13,649	11,218	19,427
27	Rajasthan	86,756	33,761	30,326
28	Sikkim	1,108	124	331
29	Tamil Nadu	2,00,722	17,502	19,611
30	Telangana	64,555	8,421	19,400
31	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	824	64	35
32	Tripura	1,764	329	461
33	Uttar Pradesh	3,95,727	64,862	1,15,156
34	Uttarakhand	12,166	3,027	2,390
35	West Bengal	1,76,306	13,826	57,412
Total		**28,94,722**	**4,24,656**	**6,66,159**

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

ROLLOUT OF E-25 PETROL

1870. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to roll out petrol blended with twenty- five per cent ethanol, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is growing concern over the impact of E-20 petrol on vehicle mileage and performance, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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): So far, no decision has been taken by the Government for increasing ethanol blending with petrol beyond 20%. Any future decision regarding higher ethanol blends will be taken only after detailed scientific and technical studies and consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including automobile manufacturers, Oil Marketing Companies and research institutions.

(b): The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme has been implemented through a phased, scientifically validated and consultative process involving NITI Aayog, automobile manufacturers, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) and other technical institutions.

Extensive laboratory studies and field trials conducted by ARAI, SIAM, IOCL, IIP and automobile manufacturers covering parameters such as engine durability, drivability, startability, corrosion resistance, material compatibility, emissions and fuel efficiency have confirmed that E20 is safe for use under prescribed standards.

These studies also established that legacy vehicles do not exhibit any significant variation in performance or abnormal wear and tear due to E20. These extensive laboratory studies, field validation and real-world operating experience have not established any widespread adverse impact on vehicle performance due to E20 fuel.

With regard to mileage, studies by Government agencies and automobile manufacturers indicate that fuel efficiency is influenced by several factors, including driving conditions, driving habits and vehicle maintenance. Any reduction in fuel economy in certain E10-designed vehicles is generally limited to about 3-5%, while E20 offers a higher-octane rating, superior anti-knock characteristics, cleaner combustion and smoother engine performance.

According to SIAM and ARAI, E20 improves acceleration and ride quality while reducing carbon emissions. Ethanol's higher-octane number supports modern high-compression engines and its higher heat of vaporisation improves combustion efficiency.

Public awareness initiatives are also undertaken to educate consumers about the technical compatibility of E20 fuel with all petrol vehicles without any performance issue and the environmental and energy security benefits of ethanol blending. Consumer feedback received through the grievance redressal mechanisms is regularly monitored by the OMCs, and appropriate corrective measures are taken wherever required to ensure consumer confidence while advancing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme.

STATUS OF MSME PROMOTION AND CREDIT SUPPORT INITIATIVES

1871. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the details of beneficiaries under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Champions and Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) during the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise particularly district-wise in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of collateral-free loans sanctioned under the Credit Guarantee Scheme to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Maharashtra, including Akola district, indicating the number of beneficiary enterprises and the total amount disbursed during the said period;

(c) the present status of implementation of initiatives such as enhanced Mudra loan limits, Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) onboarding, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) support, Food Irradiation and Quality Testing Units and e-Commerce Export Hubs in Maharashtra, particularly in Akola district; and

(d) the details of measures taken to promote procurement, exports and market access for MSMEs in Maharashtra, including the benefits extended to MSMEs in Akola 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): Ministry of MSME implements the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises through the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), the MSME Champions Scheme, and the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Programme, across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra. The details of beneficiaries State-wise and also district-wise in Maharashtra is given in **Statement-I.**

(b): The district-wise details of collateral-free credit guarantees extended under CGS-MSE in Maharashtra during the last three years are given at **Statement-I.**

(c): The status of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), in the state of Maharashtra including Akola district is given in **Statement-II.**

The Government vide notification dated 07.11.2024 has directed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and all companies with the turnover of Rs. 250 Crore or more to on-board the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), an electronic platform for facilitating the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs through multiple financiers. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has issued a notification on June 30, 2026, mandating all the CPSEs to on board on any one of the TReDs platforms.

As part of supporting the growth of lending to MSMEs by SIDBI, the Union Cabinet approved an equity infusion of ₹5,000 crore into SIDBI in three tranches. The first tranche of ₹3,000 crore was released to SIDBI in March 2026, strengthening its capital base and enabling it to sustain credit growth while complying with regulatory capital requirements.

As regards Food Irradition Unit, at present, no project has been approved in Akola, Maharashtra for setting up a multi-product food Irradiation Unit under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(d): The details of measures taken to promote procurement, exports and market access for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the state of Maharashtra are as under:

i. Public Procurement Policy for MSEs mandates 25% annual procurement of goods and services by Central Ministries/Departments/CPSEs from Micro and Small Enterprises.

ii. The Ministry has established 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) in its field offices across the country including 05 in Maharashtra with the aim of providing requisite mentoring and handholding support to MSMEs in exporting their products and services. Details of EFCs in Maharashtra and their functions is given at **Statement-III.**

iii. Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) Scheme provides financial assistance to MSEs for participation in national and international trade fairs/exhibitions/expo's, Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs), National Workshops/ Seminars, adoption of barcodes, packaging improvements, and use of digital marketing platforms. Progress of PMS in the state of Maharashtra during the last three years is given in **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Progress under PMEGP for the last 3 financial years

- **PMEGP**

S. No	State	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
		No. of micro enterprises assisted	Margin Money Subsidy (Rs Cr)	Estimated Employment	No. of micro enterprises assisted	Margin Money Subsidy (Rs Cr	Estimated Employment	No. of micro enterprises assisted	Margin Money Subsidy (Rs Cr	Estimated Employment
1	Andaman Nicobar	135	1.34	1,080	61	0.96	488	56	0.70	448
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,577	172.00	44,616	3,249	143.74	25,992	6,779	218.82	54,232

	State	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	169	17.65	1,352	156	8.53	1,248	144	9.75	1,152
4	Assam	2,417	64.06	19,336	3,170	91.10	25,360	2,418	74.73	19,344
5	Bihar	6,837	191.76	54,696	5,035	150.45	40,280	4,609	134.61	36,872
6	Chandigarh	10	0.22	80	5	0.25	40	4	0.10	32
7	Chattishgarh	2,379	76.25	19,032	1,853	65.64	14,824	1,112	42.30	8,896
8	Delhi	50	3.34	400	26	1.75	208	20	0.89	160
9	Goa	68	3.23	544	39	1.78	312	29	1.22	232
10	Gujarat*	3,000	321.25	24,000	1,783	203.64	14,264	1,833	202.25	14,664
11	Haryana	1,398	73.25	11,184	788	42.78	6,304	1,094	63.26	8,752
12	Himachal Pradesh	974	36.48	7,792	796	29.32	6,368	902	33.14	7,216
13	Jammu & Kashmir	15,065	282.50	120,520	9,863	239.41	78,904	7,837	155.45	62,696
14	Jharkhand	2,101	51.23	16,808	1,452	36.06	11,616	833	23.25	6,664
15	Karnataka	4,672	158.62	37,376	2,839	94.67	22,712	3,836	141.55	30,688
16	Kerala	3,389	78.82	27,112	2,260	58.96	18,080	2,399	57.25	19,192
17	Ladakh	122	5.85	976	135	6.40	1,080	182	8.47	1,456
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,292	185.21	42,336	2,626	95.62	21,008	1,886	84.29	15,088
20	**Maharashtra****	**2,766**	**122.05**	**22,128**	**1,857**	**105.02**	**14,856**	**2,807**	**142.38**	**22,456**
21	Manipur	348	8.11	2,784	608	15.08	4,864	403	10.24	3,224
22	Meghalaya	280	7.25	2,240	1,114	34.71	8,912	751	25.10	6,008
23	Mizoram	401	17.55	3,208	484	15.90	3,872	343	13.63	2,744
24	Nagaland	517	29.18	4,136	1,262	36.03	10,096	602	13.11	4,816
25	Odisha	2,975	93.55	23,800	1,867	53.43	14,936	3,033	92.73	24,264
26	Puducherry	30	0.97	240	38	1.11	304	23	0.59	184
27	Punjab	1,469	90.88	11,752	970	66.74	7,760	1,357	82.59	10,856
28	Rajasthan	1,678	124.06	13,424	916	72.48	7,328	1,655	122.76	13,240
29	Sikkim	132	4.49	1,056	316	11.45	2,528	315	11.31	2,520
30	Tamil Nadu	6,814	198.72	54,512	3,949	121.15	31,592	7,216	199.35	57,728
31	Telangana	2,503	108.12	20,024	1,850	82.82	14,800	2,663	111.71	21,304
32	Tripura	588	14.44	4,704	730	18.61	5,840	632	16.65	5,056
33	Uttar Pradesh	11,689	435.29	93,512	5,518	219.09	44,144	7,261	303.60	58,088
34	Uttarakhand	1,354	41.92	10,832	734	24.12	5,872	574	21.55	4,592
35	West Bengal	1,919	74.23	15,352	1,359	53.21	10,872	886	38.02	7,088
Total		**89,118**	**3,093.88**	**712,944**	**59,708**	**2,202.00**	**4,77,664**	**66,494**	**2,457.34**	**531,952**

**** Including Daman and Diu ** Including Dadra Nagar and Haveli***

District-State-wise Progress under PMEGP in the state of Maharashtra for the last 3 financial years

S. No	District	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
		No. of Units assisted (UA)	MM (Rs Lakh)	Est. Empl	No. of UA	MM (Rs Lakh)	Est. Empl	No. of UA	MM (Rs Lakh)	Est. Empl
1	Ahmadnagar	87	511.55	783	69	476.47	621	186	1,149.15	1674
2	**Akola**	**67**	**316.20**	**603**	**39**	**149.74**	**351**	**46**	**166.48**	**414**
3	Amravati	90	476.32	810	53	286.98	477	72	270.53	648
4	Aurangabad	102	335.51	918	32	162.25	288	49	213.21	441
5	Beed	42	113.29	378	22	92.37	198	27	103.29	243
6	Bhandara	50	132.21	450	61	124.79	549	46	120.02	414
7	Buldhana	60	226.16	540	42	135.03	378	48	210.58	432
8	Chandrapur	65	189.53	585	41	120.52	369	36	91.43	324
9	Dhule	55	136.04	495	60	385.05	540	93	341.63	837
10	Gadchiroli	26	44.87	234	21	48.53	189	25	94.07	225
11	Gondia	77	210.12	693	57	179.45	513	54	140.67	486
12	Hingoli	27	34.09	243	15	30.49	135	14	32.46	126
13	Jalgaon	110	441.06	990	72	466.21	648	196	857.27	1764
14	Jalna	17	89.29	153	13	40.17	117	24	70.97	216
15	Kolhapur	366	3,023.97	3294	235	2,489.86	2115	209	2,415.47	1881
16	Latur	55	172.35	495	32	104.06	288	57	178.28	513
17	Mumbai	11	33.04	99	13	48.55	117	14	40.03	126
18	Mumbai (Suburban)	46	160.95	414	18	90.29	162	41	152.80	369
19	Nagpur	126	497.51	1134	105	436.45	945	125	405.92	1125

20	Nanded	61	157.06	549	36	105.28	324	53	237.98	477
21	Nandurbar	38	191.00	342	59	797.23	531	90	1,397.78	810
22	Nashik	124	913.89	1116	145	779.58	1305	157	895.29	1413
23	Osmanabad	53	146.15	477	23	37.76	207	73	226.33	657
24	Palghar	95	372.74	855	44	205.28	396	68	283.73	612
25	Parbhani	43	81.60	387	22	41.34	198	62	157.58	558
26	Pune	142	674.52	1278	111	676.42	999	293	1,232.91	2637
27	Raigad	38	102.42	342	16	52.03	144	36	139.64	324
28	Ratnagiri	70	179.59	630	48	218.88	432	54	158.88	486
29	Sangli	74	273.47	666	18	154.15	162	49	322.01	441
30	Satara	58	271.16	522	61	376.14	549	83	445.97	747
31	Sindhudurg	64	221.17	576	34	104.20	306	55	184.06	495
32	Solapur	208	892.58	1872	98	598.69	882	137	697.11	1233
33	Thane	50	152.34	450	27	125.87	243	111	452.99	999
34	Wardha	72	147.78	648	36	117.08	324	53	167.58	477
35	Washim	27	74.27	243	24	78.61	216	27	58.46	243
36	Yavatmal	66	185.76	594	54	162.37	486	43	118.92	387
Total		**2762**	**12,181.54**	**24858**	**1856**	**10,498.16**	**16704**	**2806**	**14,231.49**	**25254**

- **CGS-MSE**

State-wise Progress under CGS-MSE for the last 3 financial years

CGS- Guarantees approved							
		FY 2023-24		**FY 2024-25**		**FY 2025-26**	
Sr. No.	**States / UTs**	**No. of Guarantees appproved**	**Amount approved (in Rs. crore)**	**No. of Guarantees appproved**	**Amount approved (in Rs. crore)**	**No. of Guarantees appproved**	**Amount approved (in Rs. crore)**

1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	600	128	655	142	976	198
2	Andhra Pradesh	79,938	5,395	1,10,323	8,189	1,39,299	14,259
3	Arunachal Pradesh	981	198	1,707	352	1,942	632
4	Assam	34,556	3,750	75,747	6,436	49,337	8,019
5	Bihar	1,13,262	8,582	2,21,458	14,120	1,56,823	16,265
6	Chandigarh	2,459	604	17,401	2,711	6,838	1,731
7	Chhattisgarh	25,845	2,968	40,583	4,231	39,465	6,661
8	Delhi	35,127	8,527	55,120	12,824	61,686	17,995
9	Goa	4,947	611	6,510	857	5,439	995
10	Gujarat	1,06,073	19,668	1,10,039	25,335	1,35,529	40,110
11	Haryana	48,455	8,553	75,244	10,865	73,035	15,549
12	Himachal Pradesh	20,600	2,080	23,750	2,411	27,417	3,325
13	Jammu and Kashmir	53,295	2,415	47,201	2,816	48,736	3,633
14	Jharkhand	34,800	4,432	64,614	6,494	59,748	8,130
15	Karnataka	1,35,959	14,016	1,88,144	21,453	1,48,355	28,673
16	Kerala	45,515	4,590	68,755	7,693	72,725	11,255
17	Ladakh	637	84	709	98	577	116
18	Lakshadweep	7	1	23	2	51	2
19	Madhya Pradesh	75,023	9,569	1,31,490	14,213	1,07,460	18,863
20	Maharashtra	1,29,892	23,359	2,38,128	39,989	2,49,969	59,178
21	Manipur	1,580	111	1,952	181	2,882	343
22	Meghalaya	1,693	252	2,776	328	3,122	530
23	Mizoram	1,232	73	1,472	134	2,581	286
24	Nagaland	1,563	160	1,804	230	1,977	305
25	Odisha	56,392	6,109	94,128	9,684	81,988	13,517

26	Puducherry	2,418	233	4,471	332	3,266	502
27	Punjab	81,259	9,632	88,991	10,406	79,971	13,263
28	Rajasthan	85,848	9,180	1,20,424	13,865	1,22,758	21,308
29	Sikkim	1,108	102	1,748	165	1,336	210
30	Tamil Nadu	1,13,815	15,061	1,79,817	21,447	1,53,804	30,072
31	Telangana	41,940	6,368	97,292	11,586	91,059	18,801
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	1039	277	1,025	315	1,458	466
33	Tripura	6,523	381	8,398	570	12,018	1,042
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,47,258	21,200	4,03,938	32,790	5,46,792	46,876
35	Uttarakhand	26,361	2,253	26,268	2,776	28,458	4,230
36	West Bengal	1,06,073	11,887	2,03,170	19,465	1,57,912	25,207
	TOTAL	**17,24,073**	**2,02,807**	**27,15,275**	**3,05,507**	**26,76,789**	**4,32,547**

District-State-wise Progress under CGS-MSE in the state of Maharashtra

for the last 3 financial years

CGS - Guarantees Approved - Maharashtra							
		FY 2023-24		**FY 2024-25**		**FY 2025-26**	
Sr No	**District**	**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)**
1	Ahilyanagar	14,121	1,393	14,702	1,272	9,955	1,557
2	**Akola**	**1,501**	**210**	**2,260**	**251**	**2,533**	**429**
3	Amravati	3,128	284	4,549	536	7,168	2,106
4	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	3,815	696	7,508	1,061	6,972	1,770

5	Beed	1,035	159	2,422	275	2,777	598
6	Bhandara	922	101	2,060	180	1,869	250
7	Buldhana	1,439	148	2,148	236	2,621	471
8	Chandrapur	1,403	172	2,532	287	2,775	431
9	Dhule	989	98	2,359	196	2,872	422
10	Gadchiroli	252	45	579	69	646	119
11	Gondia	1,159	109	1,871	155	1,913	265
12	Hingoli	943	79	1,978	160	1,750	238
13	Jalgaon	2,763	309	4,519	473	5,997	879
14	Jalna	1,015	129	2,073	220	2,181	382
15	Kolhapur	4,781	857	9,870	1,378	11,100	2,018
16	Latur	1,315	309	5,340	361	4,239	656
17	Mumbai	14,845	4,276	44,451	11,736	33,406	12,632
18	Mumbai Suburban	3,525	781	2,080	595	2,976	828
19	Nagpur	8,663	1,245	13,121	1,856	13,009	2,766
20	Nanded	2,333	253	5,258	392	3,416	603
21	Nandurbar	515	53	811	111	1,380	257
22	Nashik	5,793	1,135	8,871	1,761	11,694	2,629
23	Dharashiv	651	115	1,800	229	1,676	402
24	Palghar	2,371	399	2,102	461	2,969	698
25	Parbhani	854	115	1,854	174	2,096	390
26	Pune	19,723	5,042	32,946	7,459	41,320	11,746
27	Raigad	3,385	477	6,168	942	8,939	1,822
28	Ratnagiri	1,611	203	3,408	327	4,125	512
29	Sangli	2,762	453	5,849	738	6,681	1,177
30	Satara	2,386	397	4,001	530	5,644	909
31	Sindhudurg	957	88	2,057	160	2,965	272
32	Solapur	3,176	488	9,036	793	7,959	1,344

33	Thane	12,495	2,473	21,066	4,145	25,356	6,747
34	Wardha	834	97	2,033	160	2,146	289
35	Washim	607	46	1,189	83	1,428	145
36	Yavatmal	1,825	125	3,257	226	3,416	419
TOTAL		**1,29,892**	**23,359**	**2,38,128**	**39,989**	**2,49,969**	**59,178**

● MSME-Champion Scheme:

State-wise Progress under MSME Champion Scheme during the last 3 financial years

S. No.	State/UT	ZED Certification			Lean Certification			Ideas Approved			Design Projects Approved			IP Reimbursements		
		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	4	74	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5680	4300	11719	0	21	27	62	0	113	0	0	0	64	59	34
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	2	0	12	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	1675	1065	1969	35	171	81	6	0	5	1	1	2	1	3	4
5	Bihar	16018	4748	1759	0	53	0	10	0	11	0	0	0	7	2	8
6	Chandigarh	682	22	14	0	19	4	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Chhattisgarh	1924	790	4785	0	1	1	5	0	11	0	0	0	3	2	1
8	Delhi	867	454	5765	0	1	0	9	0	14	0	0	0	14	16	51
9	Goa	10	4	9	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
10	Gujarat	38395	18461	51053	0	0	0	24	0	21	0	0	1	106	233	407
11	Haryana	11198	3482	5659	0	3	0	6	0	6	1	2	1	78	19	45
12	Himachal Pradesh	914	849	1060	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
13	Jammu and Kashmir	771	1954	6981	0	3	0	2	0	5	1	1	0	3	0	0
14	Jharkhand	1670	197	699	0	10	7	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	6	0
15	Karnataka	33867	13001	23588	39	134	35	52	0	62	6	6	10	104	21	25
16	Kerala	2418	996	2265	0	16	24	13	0	19	0	0	1	15	101	18

17	Ladakh	4	2	0	4	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	7359	4522	7667	24	58	22	8	0	35	1	1	2	26	12	0
20	Maharashtra	10274	9623	27994	0	3	0	32	0	71	3	4	1	63	212	238
21	Manipur	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	1	1	61	206	120	280	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	32	39	0	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	847	187	19271	1	0	1	22	0	43	0	0	0	12	3	30
26	Puducherry	170	46	189	212	484	267	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
27	Punjab	9415	5723	6216	1	7	0	7	0	7	2	0	2	0	16	21
28	Rajasthan	8298	8683	14182	0	0	0	16	0	17	1	0	2	23	91	22
29	Sikkim	1	0	0	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	7556	2561	7813	47	70	49	236	0	320	0	0	0	8	9	24
31	Telangana	2435	2494	9663	0	0	0	80	0	125	0	0	0	96	194	112
32	The Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	13	173	349	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Tripura	228	37	111	6	36	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	9818	18365	92574	0	1	1	33	0	43	7	5	0	15	41	49
35	Uttrakhand	515	293	546	0	0	0	7	0	8	0	0	0	2	12	5
36	West Bengal	3286	1895	5112	0	0	0	28	0	35	0	0	1	6	19	20
	Total	**176310**	**104962**	**309120**	**581**	**1394**	**893**	**673**	**0**	**990**	**23**	**22**	**25**	**646**	**1076**	**1117**

District-State-wise Progress under MSME Champion Scheme in the state of Maharashtra for the last 3 financial years

S. No.	District	ZED Certification			Lean Certification			Ideas Approved			Design Projects Approved			IP Reimbursements		
		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
1	Ahmednagar	93	242	434	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	2
2	Akola	101	36	17	312	156	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Amravati	102	26	93	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
4	Aurangabad	586	613	1264	131	38	44	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	17
5	Beed	157	28	19	301	1008	793	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
6	Bhandara	17	135	52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Buldhana	34	239	7	17	111	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chandarpur	0	0	0	35	159	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dhule	32	21	390	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
10	Gadchiroli	2	0	0	444	872	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gondia	33	104	0	837	566	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	Hingoli	181	0	0	19	39	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Jalgaon	230	97	207	86	188	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Jalna	2	0	92	50	57	26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	Kolhapur	2680	3467	5122	276	709	239	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	Latur	372	14	132	97	131	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

17	Mumbai	50	12	113	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	1	34	22
18	Mumbai Suburban	57	28	77	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	4
19	Nagpur	824	125	125	299	861	467	8	0	12	0	0	0	6	3	3
20	Nan Ded	103	13	22	581	1394	893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Nandurbar	2	1	9	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Nashik	919	1140	12243	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	28
23	Osmanabad	64	39	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Palghar	269	53	71	0	46	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
25	Parbhani	124	0	2	28	46	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Pune	2720	2954	5550	0	10	8	7	0	18	1	2	1	34	72	53
27	Raigad	18	10	81	344	189	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
28	Ratnagiri	3	2	36	370	501	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Sangli	220	159	418	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Satara	86	142	88	247	575	299	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	Sindhudurg	2	0	0	23	204	54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Solapur	47	41	124	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
33	Thane	80	107	1054	0	1	64	2	0	9	0	0	0	18	44	95
34	Wardha	21	12	94	393	1143	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
35	Washim	38	0	7	42	33	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
36	Yavatmal	3	0	39	203	373	74	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**10272**	**9860**	**27993**	**5137**	**9445**	**4890**	**32**	**0**	**71**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**63**	**212**	**238**

4. **RAMP:**

State/UT-wise Number of MSME benefitted from different project of Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) under RAMP Programme

State	No. of MSME Beneficiaries	State	No. of MSME Beneficiaries
West Bengal	10,61,120	Kerala	22,317
Assam	1,74,761	Telangana	15,177
Uttar Pradesh	1,63,839	Odisha	12,475
Bihar	1,61,370	Uttarakhand	11,000
Maharashtra	1,19,242	Chandigarh	7,488
Andhra Pradesh	1,10,008	Goa	6,902
Mizoram	71,396	Tamil Nadu	5,913
Rajasthan	60,200	Tripura	5,700
Manipur	42,028	Himachal Pradesh	5,051
Chhattisgarh	38,320	Sikkim	4,174
Karnataka	37,768	Arunachal Pradesh	2,600
Madhya Pradesh	30,420	Puducherry	1,677
Jharkhand	28,064	Ladakh	646
Punjab	28,035	Haryana	150
Jammu And Kashmir	23,211	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman And Diu	127
Meghalaya	22,728		
Total: 23,10,507			

District-wise Number of MSME benefitted in Maharashtra from different project of SIP under RAMP Programme

District	No. of MSME Beneficiaries	District	No. of MSME Beneficiaries
Pune	24,239	Yavatmal	3,770
Nashik	20,404	Mumbai Suburban	3,548
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	11,971	Nandurbar	3,481
Kolhapur	10,781	Akola	3,383
Nagpur	9,980	Buldhana	3,313
Thane	9,870	Beed	3,262
Ahmednagar	9,079	Solapur	2,946
Dharashiv	8,741	Wardha	2,794
Chandrapur	8,236	Dhule	2,693
Latur	7,100	Parbhani	2,386
Bhandara	6,906	Raigad	2,264
Sangli	6,783	Jalna	1,976
Jalgaon	6,767	Palghar	1,909
Amravati	6,154	Nanded	1,833
Satara	5,503	Sindhudurg	1,307
Gondia	4,703	Gadchiroli	1,259
Mumbai City	3,952	Hingoli	889
Ratnagiri	3,896	Washim	567
Total: 2,08,645			

Statement-II

Progress under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

- Under PMMY, a total of 1.37 crore loans amounting to Rs.1.47 lakh crore have been disbursed in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years, i.e., from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2026, out of which 2.41 lakh loans

amounting to Rs.1,851 crore have been disbursed in the Akola District of Maharashtra.

- The details of Tarun Plus category are as under:

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana – Tarun Plus (From 24.10.2024 to 26.06.2026*)				
				(Amount in Rs. Crore)
S. No.	**District/State**	**No. of Loan A/cs**	**Sanctioned Amount**	**Disbursed Amount**
1.	Akola	150	22.45	22.37
2.	Maharashtra	11,327	1,660.01	1,637.19
*Provisional				
Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Portal				

STATEMENT-III

Export Promotion Measures in the State of Maharashtra

- The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has established 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) in its field offices across the country including 05 in Maharashtra namely:-
    - Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Aurangabad;
    - Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI), Mumbai;
    - MSME Testing Centre, Mumbai,

- MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Mumbai; and
- MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Nagpur

- These Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) support MSME exporters by providing comprehensive assistance across key areas. These include dissemination of information on export-related schemes and benefits, training and workshops on export compliance, handholding in export documentation and procedures, engagement with industry associations, State Governments, and DGFT to facilitate MSMEs.

2. Total No. of Beneficiaries in Maharashtra under PMS Scheme towards Participation of Individual MSEs in Trade Fairs / Exhibitions:

FY	Total No. of Domestic Trade Fairs	No. of Domestic Trade Fairs in Maharashtra	Total Beneficiaries in Maharashtra	Beneficiaries in Akola District
2023-24	256	68	3245	41
2024-25	255	32	1942	09
2025-26	276	38	1837	41

FOUR LANING OF TUMKUR–SHIVAMOGGA SECTION OF NH-69

1872. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the details of the four-laning project for the Tumkur–Shivamogga section of National Highway (NH)-69 (old NH-206), including the total length, the package-wise break-up, the mode of implementation and the sanctioned cost thereof;

(b) the present status of implementation of the project, package-wise;

(c) the extent of land required for the project and the extent of encumbrance-free land acquired and handed over to the implementing agency, package-wise;

(d) whether the implementation of the project has been constrained by any factors and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for expeditious completion of the project?

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

(a) to (c): Tumakuru - Shivamogga section of National Highway (NH) - 69 has been taken up for 4-laning in 04 packages. The details are enclosed as **Statement**.

(d) and (e): The primary reasons for delay in National Highway (NH) projects are issues / bottlenecks relating to land acquisition, delay in getting statutory clearances, utility shifting, encroachment removal, law & order, non-availability of construction material / minerals, poor performance of Contractor / Concessionaire, and Force Majeure events like Covid-19 pandemic etc.

To expedite project execution, various initiatives have been undertaken including streamlining the land acquisition process through Bhoomi Rashi portal,

revamping the Parivesh Portal through Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change to expedite forest and environmental clearances, enabling online approval of General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) for Road over Bridges (ROBs) and Road under Bridges (RUBs) from the Railways, and conducting review meetings at various levels with all stakeholders, including State Governments. Government is taking all efforts to ensure timely completion of the projects.

STATEMENT

Tumakuru - Shivamogga section of National Highway (NH) - 69

Sl. No.	Project Name	Sanctioned Cost (In Crs.)	Total Length (km)	Length Completed (in Kms)	Total area required for Project (in Ha)	Possession handed over (in Ha)	Physical Progress (%)	Date of Start	Scheduled Revised Date of completion
1	4-laning of Mallasandra to Karadi Section of NH-206 on HAM **(Package - I)**	1364	52.89	50.56	296.49	296.4	100	15-10-2019	Completed
2	4-laning of Karadi to Banavara section on HAM **(Package - II)**	1505	56.70	53.19	350.75	350.71	99.98	15-10-2019	Substantially Completed

3	4-laning of Banavara to Bettadahalli section of NH- 206 on HAM under Bharatmala Pariyojana in the state of Karnataka **(Package - III)**	1444	48.51	47.56	302.25	302.25	98	15-03-2021	Substantially Completed
4	4-laning of Bettadahalli - Shivamogga section of NH - 206 on HAM **(Package - IV)**	2083	56.33	46.11	321.92	318.97	83.78	20-10-2021	31-03-2027

चार-लेन वाले राजमार्ग का विकास

1873. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सिरसा-रानिया-टिब्बी-हनुमानगढ़ मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने और इसे चार-लेन वाले राजमार्ग के रूप में विकसित करने की आवश्यकता तथा व्यवहार्यता का आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह मूल्यांकन किया है कि उक्त मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में विकसित किए जाने से श्री गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ से दिल्ली तक प्रत्यक्ष एवं बेहतर सड़क संपर्क मिलने की संभावना है, जिससे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के संपर्क, किसानों, व्यापारियों और उद्योगों को लाभ होगा तथा साथ ही माल ढुलाई की लागत में कमी आएगी और क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने और इसे चार-लेन वाले राजमार्ग के रूप में विकसित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण या व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कराने का कोई विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): राज्य सड़कों जिसमें राज्यीय राजमार्ग (एसएच) भी शामिल हैं, को सुस्थापित व्यापक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर समय-समय पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) के रूप में घोषित किया जाता है। सरकार को समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से एसएच सहित राज्य की सड़कों को नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएचएस) के रूप में घोषित करने/उन्नत करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की घोषणा का निर्णय व्यापक सिद्धांतों, कनेक्टिविटी की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ सामंजस्य के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

सिरसा-रानिया-टिब्बी-हनुमानगढ़ मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषणा करने या इसकी व्यवहार्यता का आकलन संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

जौनपुर में जेजेएम के अंतर्गत पाइपलाइन बिछाया जाना

1874. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहाः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कई गांवों में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के बावजूद नियमित पेयजल आपूर्ति शुरू नहीं की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा जेजेएम के पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे चरणों के तहत चयनित गांवों और प्राप्त प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां पहले चरण के तहत कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं और ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जहां कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) के माध्यम से प्रत्येक परिवार को नियमित पेयजल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है;

(ग) सौ प्रतिशत एफएचटीसी और नियमित जल आपूर्ति वाले गांवों की सूची क्या है;

(घ) क्या पाइपलाइन बिछाने के कार्यों के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की समय पर मरम्मत कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) मरम्मत का कार्य लंबित रहने वाले गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है और जिम्मेदार एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क): पेयजल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की मदद करती है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने बढ़े हुए परिव्यय के साथ जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के विस्तार और जेजेएम 2.0

के तहत ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए पुनर्गठित कार्यान्वयन ढांचे को मंजूरी दे दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत 1,723 गांवों को कवर करने वाली 690 जलापूर्ति योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं। कार्यशील पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शनों (एफएचटीसी) के बारे में अधिक जानकारी पब्लिक डोमेन में https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के 103 गांवों को कवर करने वाली 43 योजनाएं हैं, जहां इन योजनाओं के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से जल आपूर्ति की जाती है।

(ग): शत-प्रतिशत एफएचटीसी और नियमित जल आपूर्ति अर्थात् हर घर जल रिपोर्ट वाले गांवों का ब्यौरा पब्लिक डोमेन में https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx पर उपलब्ध है।

(घ): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रकार की 2,448.16 किमी लंबी सड़कों को तोड़ा गया है जिनमें से 2,309.15 किमी लंबी सड़कों को ठीक कर दिया गया है अथवा इन्हें वाहन चलाने योग्य बना दिया गया है।

(ङ): राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि कुछ गांवों में मरम्मत कार्य हेतु कुछ खंडों का कार्य लंबित हैं जिन्हें पाइपलाइन के उचित जल परीक्षण और शेष परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के बाद पूरा किया जाएगा। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों पर परिसमापन प्रतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित की गई है।

PM-VISHWAKARMA IN MAHARASHTRA

1875. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the details of the implementation of the PM-Vishwakarma Scheme, indicating the number of applications received, beneficiaries verified, PM-Vishwakarma ID Cards issued and the beneficiaries trained since the launch of the Scheme in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the details of beneficiaries who have received toolkit incentives, collateral-free credit, digital transaction incentives and marketing support in the State, trade-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the pace of implementation of the Scheme in Maharashtra, particularly with regard to beneficiary verification, credit linkage, toolkit distribution and completion of skill training and if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether all eighteen notified traditional trades are adequately represented in Maharashtra and if not, the measures taken to improve coverage thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen market linkages, e-commerce access, branding, product quality and export opportunities for PM-Vishwakarma artisans in Maharashtra?

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

(a): PM Vishwakarma 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 tool. District-wise details of the implementation of the PM-Vishwakarma Scheme, indicating the number of applications received, beneficiaries verified, PM-Vishwakarma ID Cards issued and the beneficiaries trained since the launch of the Scheme in Maharashtra are at **Statement-I.**

(b): Trade-wise, details of beneficiaries who have received toolkit incentives, collateral-free credit, digital transaction incentives and marketing support in the State of Maharashtra are at **Statement-II.**

(c): At the National level, the implementation of the Scheme is monitored through regular meetings of the National Steering Committee (NSC), which is co-chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Secretary, Department of Financial Services (DFS) and Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). Further, at the state level, State Monitoring Committee (SMC) headed by the Principal Secretary (Industries/MSME) monitors the implementation of the scheme at State level.

(d): All eighteen notified traditional trades as per scheme guidelines are covered in the state of Maharashtra.

(e): Under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, beneficiaries are provided support for marketing, branding, packaging etc. As on date, 82 trade fairs and 37 State-level PM Vishwakarma exhibitions have been organised across the country including, two state-level fairs/exhibitions in Maharasthra.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise applications received, beneficiaries verified, PM-Vishwakarma ID Cards issued and the beneficiaries trained under PM Vishwakarma in Maharashtra

S. No	District	Application Received	Successful Registration & PMV ID issued	Basic Training Completed
1	Ahilyanagar	1,09,427	9,991	7,586
2	Akola	69,069	6,642	5,361
3	Amravati	1,63,605	24,101	21,053
4	Beed	1,15,342	4,643	3,396
5	Bhandara	80,166	19,567	16,266
6	Buldhana	1,23,174	17,041	14,729
7	Chandrapur	95,272	14,323	12,218
8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	1,79,500	8,428	3,233
9	Dharashiv	11,236	2,868	1,597
10	Dhule	86,420	2,188	1,397
11	Gadchiroli	38,498	6,655	5,379
12	Gondia	68,000	8,711	7,148
13	Hingoli	54,589	3,777	3,083
14	Jalgaon	1,37,280	6,570	4,892
15	Jalna	1,21,838	10,397	8,540
16	Kolhapur	67,226	15,521	11,669
17	Latur	70,376	5,379	4,520
18	Mumbai	20,683	1,777	166

S. No	District	Application Received	Successful Registration & PMV ID issued	Basic Training Completed
19	Mumbai suburban	4,773	1,158	204
20	Nagpur	1,43,695	16,643	13,371
21	Nanded	1,33,257	15,072	12,533
22	Nandurbar	60,946	3,537	2,162
23	Nashik	1,66,190	10,470	8,179
24	Palghar	24,180	3,788	1,748
25	Parbhani	96,550	8,018	6,612
26	Pune	1,21,655	8,674	6,175
27	Raigad	15,272	3,385	1,798
28	Ratnagiri	9,383	3,385	759
29	Sangli	46,179	5,325	3,575
30	Satara	25,570	3,510	2,152
31	Sindhudurg	5,674	1,476	449
32	Solapur	47,673	3,449	2,395
33	Thane	36,784	1,801	840
34	Wardha	38,472	8,255	7,422
35	Washim	29,929	4,096	3,448
36	Yavatmal	1,10,283	12,677	11,608
	Total	**27,28,166**	**2,83,298**	**2,17,663**

STATEMENT-II

Trade-wise toolkit incentives, collateral-free credit, digital transaction incentives under PM Vishwakarma in Maharashtra

S. No	Trade Name	Toolkit Delivered	No. of Loans sanctioned	No. of Digital Incentives
1	Armourer	788	97	595
2	Barber (Naai)	19,007	12,217	16,178

3	Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver	6,195	1,835	2,221
4	Boat Maker	144	21	297
5	Carpenter (Suthar/Badhai)	22,486	11,443	13,353
6	Cobbler (Charmakar)/Shoesmith/ Footwear Artisan	9,576	3,242	4,824
7	Doll & Toy Maker (Traditional)	8,950	2,822	5,677
8	Fishing Net Maker	9,754	1,859	3,265
9	Garland Maker (Malakaar)	4,996	2,196	2,919
10	Goldsmith (Sonar)	8,487	2,626	5,416
11	Hammer & Tool Kit Maker	7,103	1,614	3,984
12	Locksmith	135	21	338
13	Masons (Rajmistri)	22,711	9,685	11,488
14	Metal Smith/Metal Caster (Dhatu-Shilpi)	8,845	3,186	4,562
15	Potter (Kumhaar)	7,872	3,492	3,918
16	Sculptor (Moortikar, Stone Carver), Stone Breaker	1,366	972	1,953
17	Tailor (Darzi)	15,798	5,089	3,739
18	Washerman (Dhobi)	6,782	2,747	3,795
	Total	1,60,995	65,164	88,522

FARM-TO-MARKET VALUE CHAIN INTEGRATION

1876. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been undertaken to identify gaps in farm-to-market value chain integration and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether priority commodities have been identified and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new policy instruments are proposed to strengthen value chains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has conducted various studies to estimate the processing level for selected commodities to determine the post-harvest losses and to evaluate implementation and impact of its ongoing schemes. However, so far, MoFPI has not undertaken any assessment specifically to identify the gaps in value chain integration.

(b): Under the Central Sector umbrella scheme of MoFPI- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), the Operation Greens Scheme was launched in 2018-19 with an outlay of ₹500 crore for the value chain development of Tomatoes, Onions and Potatoes (TOP) to promote FPOs, agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management. In 2021-22, its scope was expanded to cover 22 perishable crops.

Under the Scheme's long-term interventions, a financial assistance in the form of 35% of the eligible project cost in General Areas and 50% in Difficult Areas and for SC/ST promoters, FPOs and SHGs is provided for value chain development projects, subject to a maximum grant of ₹15 crore per project. The

Scheme is demand-driven in nature with projects selected through Expressions of Interest (EOI) from time to time. So far, Ministry has approved 36 projects in the country with total project cost of Rs. 1466.74 Crore, approved grant-in-aid of Rs. 376.81 Crore. The 22 perishables crops selected under the schemes are as below:

i. **Fruits:** Mango, Banana, Apple, Pineapple, Orange, Grapes, Aonla/Amla, Pomegranate, Guava, Litchi;

ii. **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion, Potato, Green Peas, Carrot, Cauliflower, Beans, Gourd Family [Bottle Gourd (Loki), Bitter Gourd (Karela), Ridge/Sponge Gourd (Torai), Pointed Gourd (Parwal) and Ash Gourd (Petha)], Okra, Garlic, Ginger;

iii. **Marine:** Shrimp

(c) and (d): 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) strengthen food processing value chains across the country through the creation of modern processing and preservation infrastructure, cold chain and logistics facilities, value addition, market linkages, formalisation of micro enterprises and promotion of innovation and investment in the food processing sector. As on date, no specific new policy instrument is proposed to strengthen the value chains. However, the Government

continuously reviews the existing policy framework to introduce suitable interventions from time to time for the overall development of food processing sector across the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAHARAJA AGRASEN AIRPORT

1877. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the present status of Phase-I and Phase-II development of Maharaja Agrasen Airport, Hisar including the details of the Detailed Project Report (DPR), project cost, funds sanctioned, released and utilised and the timeline fixed for completion of the project;

(b) whether the Government proposes to develop the airport as an international passenger, cargo and Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) hub;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of routes approved and operational under the UDAN Scheme from Hisar Airport along with the passenger traffic handled since the commencement of operations and the details of employment generated and investments attracted in the surrounding region?

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

(a) to (c): Phase-I of the development of Hisar Airport was executed and completed by the Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Haryana.

Phase-II of the project has been undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) as a deposit work under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Haryana. The project involves the development of an Integrated Aviation Hub at Hisar, including the construction of a Passenger Terminal Building, ATC Tower-cum-Technical Block, Cargo Building and other associated infrastructure, at an estimated cost of Rs. 560.00 crore (excluding GST). A total of Rs. 262.00 crore has been released, out of which Rs. 98.82 crore has been utilized. The Projected Date of Completion (PDC) of the project is December 2027. However, the timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.

(d): Hisar Airport was identified under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN during the second round of bidding. Under the scheme, RCS routes connecting Hisar with Dehradun, Chandigarh, and Dharamshala were operationalized. A new phase of the UDAN Scheme was launched on 4 July 2026

with the objective of connecting 120 new destinations and benefiting 4 crore passengers across the country, including those in the State of Haryana.

The passenger traffic handled since the commencement of operations in 2025-26 is approximately 10,000.

As per an ICAO study - "Economic benefits of civil aviation: ripples of prosperity", the output and employment multipliers of aviation are 3.25 and 6.10 respectively.

IDENTIFICATION AND RECTIFICATION OF BLACK SPOTS

1878. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of accident-causing black spots identified on National Highways (NHs) in the country, State/UT-wise including the NHs passing through Warangal in Telangana and Palnadu in Andhra Pradesh indicating the location, NH number and the present status of each black spot thereof;

(b) the corrective measures sanctioned and undertaken including the project-wise details of the number of flyovers, underpasses, interchanges or other road safety

works sanctioned so far for the rectification of the said black spots including the number of works for which tenders have been issued, the number of works currently under construction and the number of works already completed for the rectification of such black spots in the said areas;

(c) the estimated cost, sanctioned amount, executing agency, physical and financial progress achieved and the stipulated timeline for completion of construction work for each sanctioned project/remaining works in the country, State-wise including said areas and the reduction in accident rates after completion of rectification works; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to sanction additional projects for the time-bound elimination of the remaining black spots and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Certain continuous stretches on National Highways (NHs) have been identified qualifying the criteria of black spots i.e. locations with occurrence of certain number of accidents involving fatalities and grievous injuries. These stretches have been identified on real-time basis through AI based tools developed by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur. Based on the available accident data from Electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) for the period 2023–2025, 6,358 Black spot corridors have been identified. The State-wise details are placed at **Statement-I.** Further, the list of the black corridors passing

through Warangal in Telangana and Palnadu in Andhra Pradesh are placed at **Statement-II.**

(b) to (d): Rectification of black spots is a continuous process. Short-term measures for immediate rectification of black corridors include road markings, signages, crash barriers, road studs, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, highway lighting etc. Long-term measures for rectification of black corridors like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. are also taken as permanent rectification measures as per site requirement. Long term rectification works involve pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, forest clearance & utility shifting which takes significant time.

No separate allocation of funds is made for rectification works on road accident black spots which are executed either as part of on-going NH development works or on standalone basis. However, State/UT- wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during each of the last five years and the current year are placed at **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Black spot corridors

State/UT	Number of Black Corridors
Andhra Pradesh	384
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	331
Bihar	174
Chhattisgarh	99
Delhi	23
Goa	7
Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182
Haryana	210
Himachal Pradesh	11
Jammu and Kashmir	73
Jharkhand	74
Karnataka	607
Kerala	386
Ladakh	1
Madhya Pradesh	298
Maharashtra	477
Manipur	17
Meghalaya	3
Nagaland	4
Odisha	194
Puducherry	3
Punjab	31
Rajasthan	352
Sikkim	2

Tamil Nadu	958
Telangana	347
Tripura	7
Uttar Pradesh	671
Uttarakhand	49
West Bengal	382
Grand Total	**6358**

STATEMENT- II

Black Corridors

District	Number of Black Corridors
Palnadu	7
Warangal	19

STATEMENT- III

State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during each of the last five years and the current year are as under: -

Amount in ₹ Crore

Sr. No.	State/UT	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27 (Till 30.06.2026)	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,890	5,890	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440	11,777	11,756	12,140	12,109	3,599	2,543
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,718	2,718	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649	3,972	3,599	3,572	3,109	558	203
3	Assam	3,150	3,150	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137	7,209	7,207	6,353	6,334	949	877
4	Bihar	9,174	9,174	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749	8,840	8,840	9,962	9,962	3,500	3,124
5	Chhattisgarh	1,936	1,936	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255	2,392	2,280	3,705	3,682	1,035	684
6	Goa	615	615	673	673	620	620	851	651	842	703	368	267
7	Gujarat	10,710	10,710	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900	8,262	8,091	8,741	8,706	2,735	2,339
8	Haryana	7,203	7,203	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062	4,391	4,344	3,330	3,327	1,119	1,057
9	Himachal Pradesh	3,164	3,164	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175	3,998	3,994	3,832	3,818	1,511	1,109
10	Jharkhand	2,853	2,853	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599	5,334	5,169	4,261	4,127	1,338	1,033
11	Karnataka	7,681	7,681	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695	11,147	10,819	11,477	11,446	3,169	2,620
12	Kerala	10,136	10,136	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419	5,100	5,082	4,106	4,056	1,248	1,227
13	Madhya Pradesh	9,006	9,006	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447	7,819	7,799	10,697	10,519	2,604	2,193
14	Maharashtra	18,655	18,655	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867	18,697	18,512	20,551	20,504	5,032	4,749
15	Manipur	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598	2,018	2,011	1,781	1,444	167	152
16	Meghalaya	819	819	684	684	1,803	1,803	1,835	1,697	1,495	1,477	213	180
17	Mizoram	2,054	2,054	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189	2,114	2,091	1,508	1,507	350	327

Amount in ₹ Crore												
Sr. No.	State/UT	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27 (Till 30.06.2026)	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
18	Nagaland	1,943	1,943	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414	1,681	1,600	1,229	1,166	273	188
19	Odisha	4,510	4,510	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948	6,121	5,786	5,982	5,862	1,484	1,097
20	Punjab	7,179	7,179	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419	8,137	7,898	7,367	7,291	1,358	1,239
21	Rajasthan	11,353	11,353	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874	6,330	6,301	4,955	4,890	1,421	1,166
22	Sikkim	811	811	1,008	1,008	684	684	473	441	453	427	112	62
23	Tamil Nadu	4,305	4,305	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925	9,077	9,068	8,514	8,393	2,149	1,951
24	Telangana	3,458	3,458	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117	7,564	7,496	7,030	6,765	1,510	1,208
25	Tripura	1,085	1,085	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546	778	767	771	771	119	117
26	Uttar Pradesh	13,944	13,944	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114	20,682	20,665	25,041	24,640	7,009	5,702
27	Uttarakhand	2,112	2,112	3,219	3,219	4,545	4,545	3,996	3,835	3,751	3,716	917	774
28	West Bengal	3,642	3,642	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543	2,241	2,240	4,874	4,807	562	336
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	246	246	143	143	96	96	204	204	211	211	48	48
30	Chandigarh	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	30	26	26	2	2	100	46	180	136	80	0
32	Daman & Diu												
33	Delhi / Headquarters	3,961	3,961	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223	2,840	2,840	1,170	1,170	256	248
34	Jammu & Kashmir	6,817	6,817	7,370	7,370	10,528	10,528	10,331	10,204	8,083	7,999	1,846	1,484
35	Ladakh	352	352	574	574	658	658	794	768	338	333	70	20
36	Puducherry	1	1	61	61	35	35	29	23	9	2	18	0

Alloc. – Allocation; Expd. – Expenditure

PROGRESS UNDER PM-JANMAN

1879. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of interventions undertaken under the Mission in the areas of housing, health, education, drinking water, road connectivity and sustainable livelihoods for PVTG habitations in the country, State/UT-wise particularly the tribal regions of South Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government has identified any additional PVTG habitations for coverage under PM-JANMAN in the country including Gujarat and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made since the launch of PM-JANMAN Scheme in implementation of infrastructure and basic service delivery projects under the Mission and the impact thereof on the socio-economic development of PVTGs including the number of beneficiaries covered, State/UT wise?

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

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th November, 2023 for the socio-economic development of the 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) communities residing in 18 States including Gujarat and one Union Territory.

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. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. The details of the benefits given under PM JANMAN, as on 30.06.2026, Ministry-wise & State-wise and District-wise in Gujarat, are given at **Statement-I.** The progress so made under the abhiyan has contributed to the socio-economic development of PVTGs through improvement in basic amenities and livelihood opportunities.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/UT Administration/departments has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in

villages & habitations covered under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured, State/UT- wise, PVTG villages, habitations and population is tabulated at **Statement-II**. 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

The details of progress of interventions under PM JANMAN State-wise (as on 30.06.2026)*

S. No.	Name of State	MoRD (PMAY-G)		MoRD (PMGSY)		MoJS (JJM)		MoHFW (NRHM)	MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)		MoE (SSA)	
		Houses Sanctioned (HHs)	Completed (HHs)	Roads sanction (in KM)	Completed (in KM)	Sanctioned Villages	Saturated Villages	MMUs sanctioned & Operational	AWCs sanctioned	AWCs Operational	Sanctioned (No.)	Work Completed (No.)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	43593	9655	868.954	159	1965	409	142	192	73	87	5
2	BIHAR	964	0	0.00	0	35	35	0	59	58	15	0
3	CHHATTISGARH	33847	22907	2,901.95	1,796	1422	500	61	191	191	40	0
4	GUJARAT	13641	10215	1.550	2	572	572	38	67	67	13	2
5	JHARKHAND	36630	13706	1,204.94	40	2418	490	70	495	358	39	2
6	KARNATAKA	1056	90	63.756	23	447	228	26	23	23	7	1
7	KERALA	1301	63	0.00	0	96	1	30	5	5	4	0
8	MADHYA PRADESH	189574	145251	2,221.76	755	4829	2409	66	704	704	106	0
9	MAHARASHTRA	54095	27425	54.995	3	2767	1579	87	178	178	25	2
10	MANIPUR	2145	0	35.22	0	27	2	0	75	75	6	0
11	ODISHA	41099	33169	211.141	113	1196	615	72	89	89	76	0
12	RAJASTHAN	23123	14652	81.237	46	337	47	8	51	51	21	2
13	TAMIL NADU	13066	9541	10.96	0	1537	1387	133	55	55	8	2
14	TELANGANA	8926	0	66.975	8	306	306	37	85	85	16	1
15	TRIPURA	17210	17045	268.492	3	258	28	6	221	221	32	1

16	UTTAR PRADESH	145	144	0.00	0	7	7	2	1	1	2	0
17	UTTARAKHAND	2139	1997	0.00	0	117	96	37	7	7	3	1
18	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0.00	0	418	86	16	0	0	0	0
19	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0	0.00	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		**482554**	**305860**	**7991.93**	**2948**	**18756**	**8799**	**831**	**2498**	**2241**	**500**	**19**

S. No.	Name of State	MoP (RDSS)		MNRE		MoC (DoT-USOF)		MoTA			
		HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	Habitation planned for coverage	Habitation covered	MPCs sanctioned	MPCs completed	VDVKs sanctioned	Business Started
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	25253	24925	1704	1239	1659	1402	125	114	73	73
2	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
3	CHHATTISGARH	7336	7160	1490	737	345	126	75	37	16	16
4	GUJARAT	6626	6626	0	0	51	41	39	19	21	21
5	JHARKHAND	12444	11415	2182	2182	690	568	113	46	35	35
6	KARNATAKA	1662	1546	179	179	36	27	74	42	33	21
7	KERALA	345	135	98	88	49	33	15	4	8	7
8	MADHYA PRADESH	30216	26164	1370	1193	217	99	125	98	83	83
9	MAHARASHTRA	9248	9216	0	0	430	343	121	118	40	40
10	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	2	2
11	ODISHA	5738	5141	0	0	511	320	74	60	66	49
12	RAJASTHAN	16023	16023	0	0	4	3	18	14	51	51

13	TAMIL NADU	10847	7025	0	0	167	122	60	43	37	29
14	TELANGANA	3914	3884	126	126	103	50	73	46	25	25
15	TRIPURA	12282	11713	1703	1703	65	57	50	23	30	30
16	UTTAR PRADESH	316	195	0	0	5	2	5	5	5	3
17	UTTARAKHAND	669	669	0	0	2	1	15	12	9	5
18	WEST BENGAL	3372	3372	0	0	12	3	0	0	5	0
19	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		**146291**	**135209**	**8852**	**7447**	**4347**	**3198**	**1000**	**692**	**540**	**491**

*as per the information provided by the concerned Ministries/Department.

The details of progress of interventions under PM JANMAN District-wise in Gujarat (as on 30.06.2026)*

S. No.	Name of District	MoRD(PMAY-G)		MoRD (PMGSY)		MoJS		MoHFW	DoSEL		MoWCD	
		Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	Roads sanctioned (in KM)	Roads completed (in KM)	No of Villages Sanctioned	No of Villages Saturated	MMUs sanctioned & Operational	Hostels sanctioned (No.)	Completed (No.)	No of AWCs sanctioned	No of AWCs Operational
1	Ahmedabad	1293	931	0	0	6	6	2	0	0	1	1
2	Amreli	3	3	0	0	5	5	2	0	0	1	1
3	Bharuch	97	66	0	0	6	6	2	0	0	0	0

4	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1
5	Botad	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
6	Dangs	121	102	0	0	16	16	1	1	0	5	5
7	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	5	5
8	Gir Somnath	32	28	0	0	22	22	1	0	0	3	3
9	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
10	Junagadh	5	5	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
11	Morbi	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
12	Narmada	834	675	0	0	46	46	6	2	0	3	3
13	Navsari	361	312	0	0	111	111	2	3	0	0	0
14	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	4
16	Sabar Kantha	121	77	1.55	2	11	11	2	0	0	4	4
17	Surat	798	658	0	0	81	81	5	0	0	4	4
18	Surendranagar	2874	2224	0	0	8	8	1	0	0	5	5
19	Tapi	2285	1239	0	0	115	115	4	3	1	9	9
20	Valsad	4817	3895	0	0	129	129	5	4	1	21	21

S.No.	Name of District	DoT		MoP		MnRE		MoTA			
		No of PVTG Habitations Sanctioned for coverage	No of PVTG Habitations covered	HHs sanctioned	HHs Electrified	HHs sanctioned	HH Electrified	No of MPCs sanctioned	No of MPCs work completed	No of VDVKs sanctioned	No of VDVKs business started
1	Ahmedabad	0	0	306	306	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bharuch	1	1	121	121	0	0	0	0	2	2
4	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Botad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Dangs	0	0	48	48	0	0	0	0	4	4
7	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gir Somnath	0	0	95	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Jamnagar	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Narmada	3	1	575	575	0	0	4	2	2	2
13	Navsari	2	2	581	581	0	0	1	1	3	3
14	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Rajkot	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Sabar Kantha	2	2	39	39	0	0	3	2	0	0
17	Surat	3	3	1121	1121	0	0	0	0	2	2
18	Surendranagar	0	0	838	838	0	0	0	0	0	0

19	Tapi	8	7	1972	1972	0	0	22	10	2	2
20	Valsad	32	25	891	891	0	0	9	4	6	6

*as per the information provided by the concerned Ministries/Department.

STATEMENT- II

Number of PVTG villages, habitations and PVTG population based on the mobile application-based habitation survey by State Governments / UT Administrations/department.

S.No	Name of State	No. of Villages	No. of PVTG habitations	PVTG HHs	PVTG Population
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	59	191
2	Andhra Pradesh	2090	4166	150816	522285
3	Bihar	38	48	2037	8839
4	Chhattisgarh	1463	2198	67810	234986
5	Gujarat	601	1009	32162	153524
6	Jharkhand	2605	3647	98866	403667
7	Karnataka	482	761	16068	57605
8	Kerala	100	604	8494	29537
9	Madhya Pradesh	5182	6117	367273	1385266
10	Maharashtra	2883	4284	165542	674918
11	Manipur	28	46	7295	44694
12	Odisha	1305	1762	73092	312654
13	Rajasthan	409	488	38982	147020
14	Tamil Nadu	1742	2915	88919	367651
15	Telangana	316	575	17967	65953
16	Tripura	282	1267	66150	275454
17	Uttar Pradesh	7	8	815	3527
18	Uttarakhand	133	205	14287	95870
19	West Bengal	428	495	19991	68720
Grand Total		**20096**	**30597**	**1236625**	**4852361**

बागपत में पीएनजी नेटवर्क का विस्तार

1880. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवानः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ऊर्जा गंगा परियोजना और नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वच्छ और किफायती ईंधन की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पाइप के द्वारा नेचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) नेटवर्क के विस्तार की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अब तक बिछाई गई पीएनजी पाइपलाइन की लंबाई, प्रदान किए गए घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक कनेक्शनों की संख्या तथा निर्माणाधीन कार्यों का शहर-वार/क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार अधिकतम परिवारों, वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों और उद्योगों तक इसके लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के शेष शहरों, कस्बों और पात्र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक पीएनजी नेटवर्क का तेजी से विस्तार करने की योजना बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना के तहत आगामी वर्षों के लिए निर्धारित कार्य योजना, संभावित समय-सीमा, निवेश, वित्तीय प्रावधानों और लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): प्राकृतिक गैस की आपूर्ति प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइनों के नेटवर्क और नगर गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के माध्यम से की जाती है। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) को पीएनजीआरबी अधिनियम, 2006 के अनुसार गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने, निर्माण करने, संचालन करने या विस्तार करने के लिए कंपनियों को प्राधिकरण प्रदान करने का

अधिकार प्राप्त है। पीएनजीआरबी ने प्रधानमंत्री ऊर्जा गंगा परियोजना के अंतर्गत जगदीशपुर-हल्दिया-बोकारो-धामरा प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन (जेएचबीडीपीएल) को बरौनी-गुवाहाटी (बीजीपीएल) के विस्तार और धामरा-हल्दिया (डीएचपीएल) तक की सहायक लाइन के साथ गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड को अधिकृत किया है। यह पाइपलाइन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और असम राज्यों से होकर गुजरती है, जिससे पूरे क्षेत्र में स्वच्छ और किफायती ईंधन की उपलब्धता बढ़ती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 335 किमी के कुल पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क में से पूरी लंबाई चालू हो चुकी है और कार्यरत है। यह पाइपलाइन राज्य के भीतर 8 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज़) को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करती है।

पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराना और संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशन स्थापित करना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है, जिसमें घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक इकाइयों को पीएनजी की आपूर्ति और परिवहन क्षेत्र को सीएनजी की आपूर्ति के लिए पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना और अन्य सुविधाओं का निर्माण शामिल है। यह कार्य पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा अधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में, पीएनजीआरबी ने सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए 43 जीएज़ को अधिकृत किया है। 31.05.2026 तक, अधिकृत कंपनियों ने 23,06,333 पीएनजी(डी) कनेक्शन प्रदान किए हैं, 1,375 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं और राज्य भर में 51,862 इंच-किमी पाइपलाइन बिछाई है।

बागपत लोकसभा क्षेत्र बागपत जिले के अंतर्गत आता है और थिंक गैस बागपत प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को अधिकृत किया गया है। अधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्रदत्त प्राधिकार और अनुमोदित परियोजना योजना के अनुसार सीजीडी अवसंरचना का निर्माण और निवेश किया जा

रहा है। न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्लयूपी) के लक्ष्यों के अनुसार, अधिकृत कंपनी को 2025 तक इस क्षेत्र में लगभग 10,496 पीएनजी(डी) कनेक्शन और 650 इंच-किमी पाइपलाइन उपलब्ध करानी है। 31.05.2026 तक, अधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनी ने इस क्षेत्र में 5,448 पीएनजी(डी) कनेक्शन, 16 पीएनजी वाणिज्यिक कनेक्शन, 58 पीएनजी औद्योगिक कनेक्शन, 15 सीएनजी स्टेशन और 832 इंच-किमी पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना उपलब्ध करा दी है।

पीएनजीआरबी ने सीजीडी कंपनियों के सहयोग से 1 जनवरी 2026 से 30 जून 2026 तक राष्ट्रीय पीएनजी ड्राइव 2.0 का शुभारंभ किया है। पीएनजीआरबी ने बताया है कि इस पहल का उद्देश्य मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचे का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना, नए कनेक्शनों को बढ़ावा देना और गैर-बिल वाले ग्राहकों को सक्रिय करना है, जिसका समग्र लक्ष्य विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ता श्रेणियों में प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग को बढ़ाना है। इस पहल के तहत, सरकार और अधिकृत सीजीडी कंपनियों द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय लागू किए गए हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:-

i. घरों, वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों और उद्योगों तक पीएनजी की कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार;

ii. जुड़े हुए परिवारों को सक्रिय बिलिंग वाले उपभोक्ताओं में परिवर्तित करना; जागरूकता अभियान और उपभोक्ता संपर्क कार्यक्रम;

iii. राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय अधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय करके वैधानिक अनुमतियों की शीघ्र प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करना; और

iv. उपभोक्ता-हितैषी उपायों का कार्यान्वयन, जिसमें डिजिटल पंजीकरण, सरलीकृत कनेक्शन प्रक्रियाएं और सीजीडी कंपनियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्रचार योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत 24.03.2026 को एक व्यापक नियंत्रण आदेश अधिसूचित किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना, विशेष रूप से सीजीडी के समयबद्ध विस्तार को सुगम बनाना है। यह आदेश मार्ग का अधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) और

अनुमतियाँ प्रदान करने के लिए एक समान ढांचा प्रदान करता है, जिसमें सख्त समयसीमा निर्धारित की गई है, देरी होने पर स्वतः स्वीकृतियाँ प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। इसके साथ ही सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा अनधिकृत शुल्क लगाने पर रोक लगाई गई है। यह आवासीय और निजी क्षेत्रों में पहुँच संबंधी मुद्दों को भी संबोधित करता है, जिसमें गैर-भेदभावपूर्ण और समयबद्ध अनुमतियाँ सुनिश्चित की जाती हैं, जिससे पाइपलाइन बिछाने में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाएँ दूर हो जाती हैं।

RETAIL FUEL PRICES OF PETROL, DIESEL AND DOMESTIC LPG

1881. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) the details of the average international crude oil price and the corresponding average retail prices of petrol, diesel and domestic LPG during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the policy followed by the Government for determining the pass-through of international crude oil price movements to domestic consumers;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of high petrol, diesel and LPG prices on household expenditure and inflation and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the substantial decline in international crude oil prices in recent months, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to pass on the benefit of lower international crude oil prices to consumers by reducing the retail prices of petrol, diesel and domestic LPG cylinders, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Prices of petrol and diesel in the country are market-determined and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Prior to the West Asia crisis, crude oil prices (Indian basket) were USD 69/barrel (February 2026) and increased to USD 136.68/barrel during March 2026 and have continued to fluctuate due to various geopolitical and market factors. Even as of 23rd July 2026, crude oil prices were USD 103.33/barrel. Despite incurring significant losses on sale of petrol and diesel, their prices were increased only marginally by the PSU OMCs. The current RSP of Petrol and Diesel are Rs.102.12 and Rs. 95.20 per litre respectively (Delhi prices).

Further, to protect consumers from its impact, in March 2026, Government reduced the excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 10 per litre each, but at the same time resulting in a substantial reduction of its tax revenues.

Prices of LPG in the country are linked to Saudi CP, the international benchmark for LPG prices. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG.

With the onset of the West Asia crisis, the average Saudi CP rose upto US$ 780/MT in April and May 2026. In June 2026, as the Saudi CP rose further to US$ 796/MT (excluding premium), the Market Determined Price (MDP) of a 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder went to Rs.1,695 per 14.2 Kg cylinder.

The Retail Selling Price of domestic LPG is being maintained at Rs. 942 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, carrying an implicit subsidy (under-recovery) of more than Rs 700 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, in June 2026. Even for the month of July 2026, the implicit subsidy on each 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is more than Rs 500 per cylinder. For more than 10.5 crore PMUY consumers, the effective price is only Rs. 642 per cylinder (Delhi), after a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder, in addition to the implicit subsidy of more than Rs 500 per cylinder.

Government have been ensuring availability of domestic LPG at affordable prices to households in the country for which Government have paid to the OMCs a compensation of Rs.22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 and paying Rs.30,000 crore during FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27. Even after the payment of this compensation, accumulated under-recovery of the PSU OMCs on domestic LPG was more than Rs 51000 crores as of 30th June 2026 itself.

The impact of increase/decrease in prices of Petrol, Diesel and LPG on household inflation can be assessed through their weightage in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). The weightage of Petrol, Diesel and LPG in the WPI index is 1.73%, 4.03% & 0.44% respectively.

The details of yearly average prices of Indian basket crude oil and Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel & Domestic LPG at Delhi since 2022-23 are given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Yearly average prices of Indian basket crude oil and RSP of Petrol, Diesel & Domestic LPG at Delhi

FY	Average Indian Basket of Crude Oil ($/bbl)	Average RSP of Petrol (Rs./Ltr)	Average RSP of Diesel (Rs./Ltr)	Average RSP of Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 KG Cyl.)
2022-23	93.15	97.90	90.58	1038.70
2023-24	82.58	96.63	89.53	979.23
2024-25	78.56	94.74	87.64	803.00
2025-26	70.99	94.77	87.67	856.15
2026-27 (Till 22nd July'2026)	95.73	98.93	91.93	926.07

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

GROWTH OF MSMEs IN TAMIL NADU

1882. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether Government has assessed adequacy of collateral-free loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Virudhunagar, Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli and Tenkasi districts in Tamil Nadu and if so, details thereof and the steps taken to improve credit access and reduce interest burdens;

(b) whether the infrastructure, logistics and credit-related challenges are limiting growth of MSMEs in these districts in Tamil Nadu, if so, the steps taken to reduce operational costs, improve infrastructure, transport, storage facilities and access to institutional credit for small entrepreneurs;

(c) whether the Government is providing adequate financial and technological support to MSME clusters, traditional industries, fisheries and agro-based units in these districts of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to modernize these sectors and ensure their sustainable growth;

(d) whether the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) schemes are effectively reaching rural entrepreneurs in these districts, if so, the beneficiary data and measures taken to bridge awareness and accessibility gaps during the last three years, district-wise;

(e) whether the Government has identified demand-supply mismatches affecting profitability of MSMEs in these districts and if so, the corrective strategies

deployed to improve market linkages, production efficiency and entrepreneurial training, district-wise; and

(f) whether the Government has evaluated export potential of fire works, marine products, handloom and food processing Industries in these districts and if so, the measures taken to enhance exports and global competitiveness?

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 (e): The Government has, inter-alia, taken following steps for improving access to affordable and collateral-free institutional credit for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including those located in the districts of Virudhunagar, Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli and Tenkasi in Tamil Nadu:

i. Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide guarantee for credit facilities extended to MSEs without collateral or third-party guarantee. To reduce the financial burden of MSEs, guarantee fees structure has been revised with 50% reduction in standard rate to as low as 0.37% per annum. The district wise details of the guarantees extended for CGS are as follows:

CGS - Guarantees approved - Tamil Nadu- FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26							
Virudhunagar		Kanniyakumari		Tirunelveli		Tenkasi	
No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved (₹ Crore)	No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved (₹ Crore)	No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved (₹ Crore)	No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved (₹ Crore)
9,582	1,112	10,697	747	16,038	1,326	351	30

There is provision of 10% concession in guarantee fee and enhanced guarantee coverage up to 90% for MSEs owned by special categories like Women, Trangenders, Agniveers, SC/ST, People with Disability, MSEs located in NER, Aspirational districts, UT of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, ZED certified units and Micro Enterprises.

ii. As per Reserve Bank of India's Master Direction - Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Sector dated 09.02.2026, the limit for collateral free loan by Scheduled Commercial Banks to MSE units has been enhanced from ₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh.

iii. As informed by DFS, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) extends collateral free credit up to ₹20 lakh through Member Lending Institutions. An eligible individual can avail loan under the scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture. The district wise details of the credit under PMMY are as follows:

PMMY- Tamil Nadu- FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26							
Virudhunagar		**Kanniyakumari**		**Tirunelveli**		**Tenkasi**	
No. of loan accounts	**Amount disbursed (₹ Crore)**	**No. of loan accounts**	**Amount disbursed (₹ Crore)**	**No. of loan accounts**	**Amount disbursed (₹ Crore)**	**No. of loan accounts**	**Amount disbursed (₹ Crore)**
3,52,241	3,083.31	3,15,809	3,639.08	4,36,634	3,875.08	1,29,405	1,123.44

iv. Ministry of MSME, through its field offices, regularly organizes outreach programmes in coordination with MSME/ Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned and other stakeholders like CGTMSE, SIDBI, Banks, MSME Associations etc., to create awareness of its schemes.

v. The Ministry of MSME implements the following schemes to enhance competitiveness of MSME sector through financial, technological, marketing support, productivity, technology adoption and skill development:

   a. Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) with the objective to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by extending financial assistance for establishment of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and creation and up-gradation of industrial estates. Establishment of Flatted Factory Complexes is also supported under the scheme.

   b. The Procurement & Marketing Support (PMS) Scheme supports MSEs in improving market access and competitiveness through trade fairs, vendor development programmes, packaging, barcoding, e-commerce, and retail

outlets. It provides financial assistance for participation in exhibitions, adoption of modern marketing practices, and development of retail infrastructure.

c. MSME Competitive (Lean) scheme with the objective of increasing productivity, upgrading technology and conserving energy in the manufacturing processes, as well as expanding domestic and global market share of Indian MSME products.

d. To assist and improve the skills of the workforce in the MSME sector, the Ministry of MSME conducts skilling and upskilling programmes through its schemes and programme viz. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) scheme, Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana, National SC/ST Hub, Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) scheme and training through Technology Centres set up across the country.

(f): The Government promotes exports from MSMEs, inter-alia, through the following initiatives:

i. Ministry of MSME implements International Cooperation Scheme which is aimed at building capacity of MSMEs by facilitating their participation in international exhibitions/fairs/conferences/seminar/ buyer-seller meets abroad as well as reimbursement of various costs involved including reimbursement of fee paid for Testing & Quality Certification acquired by

MSEs to export products.

ii. Further, the Ministry of MSME has established 65 Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) across the country with the aim of providing requisite mentoring and handholding support to MSMEs in exporting their products and services. Export Facilitation Centres (EFCs) support MSME exporters by providing comprehensive assistance through dissemination of information on export-related schemes and benefits, training and workshops on export compliance, handholding in export documentation and procedures, engagement with industry associations, State Governments, and DGFT to facilitate MSMEs.

iii. The Union Cabinet has approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) on 12th November 2025 with the objective of strengthening India's export competitiveness and providing targeted support to exporters in global markets, with a particular focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Mission operates through two integrated sub-schemes, namely Niryat Protsahan and Niryat Disha.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA

1883. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) the total number of National Highway projects sanctioned in Karnataka from 2014 till date along with their total sanctioned length (in kms);

(b) the total length (in kms) of National Highways completed and opened to traffic in Karnataka during the said period and the total length still under construction or yet to be completed;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of the pending National Highway projects in Karnataka; and

(d) the timeline including expected date for completion of the remaining National Highway projects in Karnataka, project-wise?

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

(a): Since 2014, a total of 372 National Highway projects having an aggregate length of 6077 **km** have been sanctioned in the State of Karnataka.

(b): A total length of 4405 **km** have been completed and opened to traffic during the said period. The length of 2194 **km** is at various stages of implementation including construction & bidding.

(c): The progress of National Highway projects depends upon timely availability of encumbrance-free land, statutory and forest/environment clearances, utility shifting, law and order issues, contractual matters, availability of construction materials, weather conditions and other unforeseen site-specific factors. Delays, wherever encountered, are attributable to one or more of these factors. The

Government and implementing agencies continuously monitor the progress of projects and take appropriate measures for expeditious execution by taking up the matter with State Government of Karnataka.

(d): The project-wise status and expected date of completion of the ongoing National Highway projects in Karnataka are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The project-wise status and expected date of completion of the ongoing National Highway projects in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No.	Length (km)	Present Status	Scheduled completion date/ Revised Scheduled completion date
1	Widening to 2L+PS from Km 67 to Km 115 on Kadur-Hosadurga section NH 173	173	48.00	Under Construction	30-04-2027
2	Widening to Four Lane from Km 0+000 to Km 2+480 on NH-169 (Old NH-13 from km 530+700 to 533.180) of Shimoga -Mangalore Section	169	2.50	Under Construction	30-09-2026
3	Construction of Yadgiri Bypass from Km. 70.900 to Km. 79.650 (Design chainages) of NH-150	150	8.80	Under Construction	11-05-2027
4	Construction of Srinivasapura Bypass from existing Km 453.890 Design Ch. 0+000 to existing Km 461.450 Design Ch 10+080 on NH-69	69	10.08	Under Construction	11-01-2027
5	Widening to 2L+PS from Km 71.00 to 104.00 (Existing	367	26.00	Under Construction	31-12-2026

	chainages) (Sarjapur to Pattadkallu) on Bhanapur to Gaddanakeri section NH-367				
6	Widening to 2 Lane Paved Shoulders from Km 184.70 to Km 198.92 (Venkateshwara Camp to Dadesugur Camp Section) on NH-150A	150A	13.00	Under Construction	31-10-2026
7	Construction of 2 Lane with paved shoulder from km 55.6 to km 90.7 (existing chainages) of NH-766C (complete Realignment of 13.76 km) with 2 major Bridges across Sharavathi Backwaters	766C	13.00	Under Construction	21-12-2027
8	Construction of Chintamani Bypass from Design Ch.0+000 (Existing Ch.428+880) to Design Ch.15+400 (Existing Ch.444+010) on NH-69	69	15.40	Under Construction	18-07-2027
9	Widening to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders From Km 235.000 To 254.800 of Sindigeri-Bellary Section on NH-150A	150A	19.80	Under Construction	14-09-2026
10	Widening to 4L+PS of NH-548B from Km 80.000 (Near Murgundi) to Km 140.200 (Near Chikkodi) excluding length from Km 118.450 to Km 128.450	548B	50.20	Under Construction	23-04-2028
11	Construction of Bypass at Kuknoor, Yelburga, Gajendragada of Bhanapur Gaddanakeri section of NH-367	367	17.30	Under Construction	25-06-2027
12	Widening to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders from KB Cross to Chunchanahalli ie., Design Ch.	150A	42.26	Under Construction	13-01-2027

	485+240 Km Existing Km 494.000 to Design Ch. 523+393 Km Existing km 533.152 & From Design Ch. 530+393 Existing Km 540.175 to Design Ch. 534+476 Existing Km 544.200 at Nelligere of NH-150A				
13	Widening to 2L+PS from Km 0.000 to 37.850 (Except Ex. Km 24.45 to 27.20) of NH-766C Byndoor-Ranebennur Section	766C	35.10	Under Construction	06-08-2027
14	Widening to 2 Lane with Paved Shoulders from design Km 103.200 (Existing Km 103.200) to design Km 116.700 (Existing Km 118.470) on AP/KNT Border to Sira Section of NH-544E	544E	13.53	Under Construction	31-08-2026
15	Widening to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 0.00 to 102.310 (Design Chainage) of NH-548B (Murrum-Maharashtra Border)	548B	102.31	Under Construction	15-01-2027
16	Widening of existing road to 2 lane with paved Shoulders from Km 115.00 to Km 123.80 of NH-169 on Shivamogga - Mangalore Section	169	8.80	Under Construction	30-11-2026
17	Realignment of road from Km 35.935 to 39.255 (Chowdapur village) Km 58.220 to Km 62.290 (Afzalpur town) and Km 70.125 to Km 72.920 (Ballurgi village) of NH-150E	150E	7.73	Under Construction	31-12-2026
18	One time improvements of Gauribidanur town bypassed	69	6.55	Under Construction	31-08-2026

	stretch of NH-69				
19	Construction of Bypass to Naragund Town NH-52 (Old NH-218) (existing CH from Km.133.040 to 140.843) Design CH. 0.0 to 7.30 Bijapur-Hubli Section	52	7.30	Under Construction	31-12-2026
20	Construction of Shikaripura bypass from existing Km. 146.150 to existing Km. 154.0 (design chainage from Km. 0.00 to Km. 6.576) of NH-766C	766C	6.58	Under Construction	30-12-2026
21	Widening to two lane with paved Shoulders from Km 40.00 to Km 75.00 Existing chainages of Mangalore - Tumkur section of NH-73	73	33.10	Under Construction	31-12-2026
22	Widening to 4 lane from Km 51.60 to 76.20 (Hebri to Parkala) and from Km 85.20 to 88.90 (Karavali junction to Malpe) of Thirthahalli-Udupi-Malpe Section of NH-169A	169A	28.30	Under Construction	30-11-2026
23	Widening to existing 2 lane with paved Shoulder to 4 Lane with paved shoulder from design Km 153.00 to 168.27 (Mala Gate to Karkala) of NH -169 on Shimoga - Mangalore section	169	15.27	Under Construction	30-11-2026
24	Widening Two lane with Paved shoulder from Km 494.450 to Km 505.500 of NH-234 (Mulbagal to AP Border)	234	11.09	Under Construction	31-08-2026
25	Widening to existing 2 lane with paved Shoulder from Km 15.980 (Megaravalli) to Km 30.750	169A	14.77	Under Construction	30-12-2026

	(Agumbe) of NH-169A on Thirthahalli - Malpe section				
26	Widening to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulders from Km 116.800 to 149.070(Design Changes) on Hosadurga - Holalkere Section of NH-173	173	31.72	Under Construction	31-07-2026
27	Widening to intermediate/two lane to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Existing chanages Km 112.750 to 142.00 (Liingasur to Mudabal cross) & from Km. 147.070 to Km. 149.070 (Maski city limit) of Jewargi Chamrajnagar setion of NH-150A	150A	30.94	Under Construction	31-08-2026
28	Widening to 4 lane from Km. 133.00 to 158.04 (design Chainage Km. 130.88 to 155.145) (Shirur Cross to Gaddankeri) of NH-367	367	24.27	Under Construction	31-03-2027
29	Construction of 6 lane with service road RUB at Km. 5.46, Km. 7.06, Km 7.86 and Km. 28.585 of NH-275K (Mysore Ring Road)	275K	1.10	Under Construction	15-09-2026
30	Balance work of Construction of Two/Four lane with paved shoulder from Km 422.000 to 523.600 (Chitradurga to Shivamogga) of NH-13	13	101.60	Under Construction	30-08-2026
31	Widening to Four Lane Divided Carriageway from Km 278.00 to Km 286.40 in Sagar Town limits on Tumkur-Honnavara Section of NH-206 (new NH-69)	69	8.40	Under Construction	30-12-2026
32	Widining from Existing	169	5.00	Under	31-07-2026

	intermidiate lane to Four lane in Sringeri Town limits from ch 110.00 to ch 115.00 (old ch 640.00 to 645.00) of NH-169 (old NH-13) of shimoga- Mangalore section			Construction	
33	Widening of Major Bridge at Ch 171.601 (Existing chainage 172.310) on NH- 150A (Jewaragi - Chamarajnagar Section)	150A	0.50	Under Construction	31-07-2026
34	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from design Km. 199.200 to design Km. 214.880 of (Ibrampura to Tekkalkote) of NH-150A Jewargi-Chamrajnagar section	150A	15.68	Under Construction	30-04-2027
35	Construction of Elevated corridor from Km. 135.650 to 136.300 on 63, from Km. 249 to Km. 250.050 on old NH-4 and from Km. 192.910 to Km. 193.350 on NH-218 from decongestion of traffic in Ranichennamma circle in Hubli city	63 & 218	3.60	Under Construction	30-11-2026
36	Construction of Major Bridge at Km.180.865 across river Krishna on NH 167 Hagari Jadcherla section	167	2.12	Under Construction	30-04-2027
37	Construction of 4 lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing level crossing 75 at Km.15 on NH 218	218	1.51	Under Construction	31-08-2026
38	Construction of 4 lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing 56T-C-2 at Km. 0.517 on NH-367	367	0.01	Under Construction	31-12-2026

	(Bhanapura and Koppal satations)				
39	Widening of existing 2 lane to 4 lane with paved shoulder from Designed km 25.15 to km 56.70 (Except Km 52.70 to 53.50) of NH-169 (Nellisara Camp to Thirthahalli) of NH-169 on Shimoga-Mangalore section	169	30.75	Under Construction	24-02-2028
40	Construction of 2-Lane ROB in lieu of LC -110E at existing Km 340+640 (Sudha Cross in Ballari City Limits) on Old NH-63 (New NH-67) on Hosapete to Ballari Section	67	1.50	Under Construction	31-03-2027
41	Widening to two lane with paved shoulder of NH-73(New) spur road Ujire - Dharmasthala - Periyashanthi	73	28.49	Under Construction	04-11-2027
42	Improvement to Black Spot at Devalapura Cross ring road (KA-(05)-19) on NH-275K Mysuru Ring Road section	275K	0.01	Under Construction	17-01-2027
43	Construction of 4 lane ROB at Km 40.134 on NH-150 including balance approach work from Km 39.560 to Km 40.065 and from Km 40.203 to 40.612 of NH-150 of Kalaburagi district	150	2.00	Under Construction	23-09-2027
44	Improvement to 2lane with Paved Shoulder from Km 597.560 (Pandavapura Town Limit) to 606.670 (Kiranguru) on NH-150A (Jewargi-Chamarajnagar Section)	150A	11.38	Under Construction	31-08-2026
45	Construction of 4 lane ROB in lieu of LC No. 47 at Km 49/600-700	150A	1.73	Under Construction	13-08-2027

	(NH Design Ch: 673+000) between Nanjangud Town (NTW) and Chamarajanagar (CMNR) Stations near Pandya Hundi on Mysore-Chamarajanagar Section of NH-150A				
46	Providing One Time Improvement from Km. 0.000 to Km. 1.527 of old NH 373 and Km. 91.468 to Km. 92.080 of NH 373 in Holenarasipura Town Limit	373	2.13	Under Construction	31-08-2026
47	Reconstruction of 7 Minor Bridges on NH-150A from Km 142.00 to 171.00 on EPC Mode in the state of Karnataka on EPC Mode under NH(O) Annual Plan 2023-24 (NH-150A-KNT-2023-24-998)	150A	2.91	Under Construction	31-08-2026
48	Remedial Measures and Improvement of Blackspot ID KA 03 110 at Mayagondanahalli Village of chainage Km 166 175 NH 73 old NH 234 Mangalore Tumkur section	73	0.50	Under Construction	31-07-2026
49	Reconstruction of 4 lane major bridge at Km 173.600 across Lakshmanathirtha River along with approaches from Km 171.300 to 176.400 in the Hunsur town limits on NH-275 (Bantwal-Mysore Section)	275	5.10	Under Construction	19-01-2027
50	Widening to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders from Km 0.00 (Design Chainage 0.00) to Km 23.338 (Design Chainage 23+310) of NH-166E (MH/KNT Border-	166E	23.31	Under Construction	31-03-2027

	Kanamadi- Bijjargi- Tikota section)				
51	Re construction of Existing Major Bridge at near Maniknagar at Km 99.225 on NH-50 Bidar Humnabad Section	50	0.01	Under Construction	27-11-2027
52	Widening to 4L+PS of NH-548B from Km 118.450 (Near Shirguppi) to Km 128.450 (Near Ankali)	548B	10.00	Under Construction	29.05.2029
53	Construction of Retaining wall from Km 78.000 to 125.000 (Selected Reaches) of NH - 275 (Bantwal-Bangalore section) selected reaches	275	1.91	Under Construction	17-02-2027
54	Strengthening of the road stretch from Km 132.324 to Km 213.00 (excluding km 137.200 to 144.400, KM 163.800 to 165.200, KM 168.115 to 168.390, KM 171.300 to 176.400 & Km 181.120 to 182.220) (Kushalnagar- Hinkal-Mysore Section) of NH-275	275	65.60	Under Construction	26-10-2026
55	6-laning of Davangere -Haveri section of NH-48	48	78.92	Partially Completed	30-09-2026
56	4 lane of Tumkur - Shimoga section of NH-69 (Old NH-206) (Package - I)	206	52.89	Partially Completed	31-08-2026
57	4 lane of Tumkur - Shimoga section of NH-69 (Old NH-206) Package - II)	206	56.71	Partially Completed	31-12-2026
58	4-laning of Belgaum-Khanapur Section of NH 748.	748	30	Partially Completed	31-03-2027
59	Belkere - Sirsi - Kumta of NH766E	766E	58.92	Under construction	31-08-2026
60	4 laning of Tumkur - Shivmoga section of NH-206 (Pkg-IV)	206	56.34	Under construction	31-03-2027

61	Four laning of Banavara to Bettadahalli Section of NH-69 (Old NH-206) Package III)	206	48.52	Partially Completed	31-12-2026
62	Widening to 4 lane of Channarayapatna & Hassan bypass with other project facilities of NH-75	75	39.01	Under construction	31-10-2026
63	Construction of 6 lane new bridge across Phalguni river near Kulur on NH-66	66	0.774	Under construction	28-06-2027
64	4L of Addahole (Near Gundya) to Bantwal Cross section (Pkg-02) of NH-75 (Old NH-48)	75	48.485	Under construction	30-04-2027
65	4L of Sannur to Bikarnakatte section of NH-169 Karkala - Mangalore (Package-III)	169	45	Under construction	30-04-2027
66	Haveri – Yakumbi – Sirsi Road 766E	766E	74.98	Under construction	31-01-2028
67	6 laning of Nelamangala - Tumkur of NH-48	48	44.73	Under construction	31-03-2027
68	6-laning from Sankeshwar Bypass - MH/KNT Border of NH-48	48	37.83	Under construction	31-05-2027
69	Road connectivity to Honnavar Port from Kasarkod on NH-66	66	4.58	Under construction	31-05-2028
70	Development of 6-lane Access Controlled Greenfiled highway from Baswantpur to Singnodi section of NH-150C (Pkg IV)	150C	40.6	Partially Completed	31-08-2026
71	Development of 6-lane Access Controlled Greenfiled hihgway from MH/KNT Border (Badadal) to Maradgi S Ankola section of NH-150C (Pkg II)	150C	71	Under construction	31-11-2026
72	Construction of 4-lane greenf field highway from TN/KA Border of	648	20.9	Under construction	30-11-2026

	NH-648				
73	Construction of balance work of 2 laning with PS from Khanapur to Karnataka / Goa Border section of NH-748 (Old NH-4A)	748	53.32	Under construction	31-03-2027
74	6 laning of Hubli-Dharwad bypass of NH-48	48	30.35	Under construction	31-05-2027
75	Development of 6-lane Access Controlled Highway from Maradgi S Andola to Baswantpur section of NH-150C (Pkg III) of Akkalkot - KNT /TS Border)	150C	65.5	Under construction	31-11-2026
76	Mysore - madikere Package-2 of NH-275	275	22.7	Under construction	08-04-2028
77	Mysore - madikere Package-3 of NH-275	275	24.1	Under construction	19-01-2028
78	Mysore - madikere Package-4 of NH-275	275	26.55	Under construction	06-03-2028
79	Mysore - madikere Package-5 of NH-275	275	18.98	Under construction	18-03-2028
80	Belgaum Hungund Raichur Section (Package 6) of NH-748A	748A	44.9	Under construction	30-06-2027
81	Belgaum Hungund Raichur Section (Package 5) of NH-748A	748A	46.2	Under construction	31-08-2027
82	4L of Left-Over Works of Hospet-Bellary -Karnataka/AP border of NH-67	67	95.37	Under construction	10-04-2028
83	Belgaum Hungund Raichur Section (Package 1) of NH-748A	748A	43.8	Under construction	08-10-2027
84	Belgaum Hungund Raichur Section (Package 2) of NH-748A	748A	46.1	Under construction	02-07-2027
85	Belgaum Hungund Raichur Section (Package 3) of NH-748A	748A	46.2	Under construction	08-02-2028
86	Belgaum Hungund Raichur Section (Package 4) of NH-748A	748A	46.2	Under construction	18-04-2028

87	Access Controlled Highway of 4 lane with paved shoulder of Bellary Bypass of NH 150A	150A	13.087	Under construction	14-10-2027
88	Additional works in 6L of Bengaluru – Mysuru Access control with close toll of NH-275	275	2	Under construction	19-01-2028

INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT FOR MSMEs IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

1884. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) the total number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Himachal Pradesh that have received institutional credit under various Union Government-supported schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise;

(b) the total amount of credit sanctioned and disbursed to MSMEs in the above State under such schemes;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding credit requirements, financing gaps and challenges faced by MSMEs, particularly those operating in hilly States and remote regions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to improve access to timely and affordable credit, promote financial inclusion and strengthen the growth of MSMEs in remote and mountainous regions of Himachal 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): The Government implements various schemes to facilitate institutional credit for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country, including Himachal Pradesh. The details of the financial assistance facilitated under the major schemes in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years are enclosed as **Statement**.

(c) and (d): As informed by Department of Financial Services (DFS), as per a survey conducted by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) during 2025, 75% of respondents reported availing formal credit, 8% relied exclusively on informal credit sources, while 17% had not availed any form of credit. Further, Government has, inter-alia, taken various steps to improve formal credit penetration among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country, including in Himachal Pradesh:

i. Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) implemented through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee for loans extended to MSEs up to guarantee coverage of Rs. 10 crore.

ii. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme provides Margin Money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, with project cost of

Rs. 50 lakh for manufacturing and Rs. 20 lakh for services enterprises. Beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ OBC/ Minorities/ Women, Ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. can avail margin money subsidy of 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

iii. As informed by DFS, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08.04.2015 to extend collateral free credit up to Rs.20 lakh by Member Lending Institutions. Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture.

iv. As informed by State Level Bankers' Committee for Himachal Pradesh, regular awareness campaigns are conducted in rural and tribal areas regarding available schemes and subsidies. Local languages and community institutions are used for dissemination of information in collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs, and SHGs.

STATEMENT

The details of the financial assistance facilitated under the major schemes in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years

(i) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

PMMY loans for last three years – Himachal Pradesh			
			[Amount ₹ in crore]
Financial Year	No. of A/Cs	Sanctioned amount	Amount disbursed
2023-24	1,46,471	3,354.69	3,241.99
2024-25	1,10,348	3,099.89	3,076.75
2025-26	1,60,039	3,756.73	3,723.67

(ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)

CGS for MSEs – Guarantees approved - Himachal Pradesh		
Financial Year	No. of guarantees approved	Amount approved (₹ in core)
2023-24	20,600	2,080
2024-25	23,750	2,411
2025-26	27,417	3,325

(iii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Details of PMEGP for last three years - Himachal Pradesh		
		[Amount ₹ in crore]
Financial Year	No. of Units	Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. in crore)
2023-24	974	36.48
2024-25	796	29.32
2025-26	902	33.14

सोनीपत में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम

1885. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारीः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म और ऑनलाइन मार्केटिंग से पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं जुड़ पाए हैं, जिससे उनकी प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता और बाजार तक पहुंच प्रभावित हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा एमएसएमई के बीच डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, ई-कॉमर्स, ब्रांडिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रयोग को सुगम बनाने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनसे सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लाभान्वित उद्यमों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार महिला और ग्रामीण उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता, कौशल प्रशिक्षण, विपणन सहायता और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़ाव प्रदान करने के लिए किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस संबंध में लाभार्थियों की संख्या और आवंटित सहायता कितनी है तथा भावी कार्य योजना 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): सरकार सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम के डिजिटलीकरण और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता संवर्धन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। एमएसएमई में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों, ई-कॉमर्स, ब्रांडिंग और ऑनलाइन विपणन को अपनाने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कई पहलें शुरु की गई हैं। सरकार एमएसएमई में डिजिटल विपणन, ई-कॉमर्स, ब्रांडिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी

अंगीकरण की सुविधा के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों और पहलों का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, जिनमें एमएसएमई को डिजिटल वाणिज्य प्लेटफार्म से जोड़ने की सुविधा प्रदान करने, डिजिटल क्षमताओं का निर्माण करने और बाजार की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ओएनडीसी) के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित व्यापार सक्षमता और विपणन (टीएम) पहल शामिल है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, एमएसएमई द्वारा ओएनडीसी नेटवर्क पर लगभग 2,41,000 लेन-देन किए गए हैं; एमएसएमई कार्य-निष्पादन का उत्थान और गतिवर्धन (रैंप) कार्यक्रम (जिसके अंतर्गत राज्य प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता, डिजिटल अंगीकरण, संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण और एमएसएमई की बाजार उपलब्धता में सुधार के लिए अंत:क्षेप करते हैं); खरीद और विपणन सहायता (पीएमएस) स्कीम (जो घरेलू व्यापार मेलों, प्रदर्शनियों, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों में भागीदारी और आधुनिक विपणन पद्धतियों और बार कोड सहायता को अपनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है); सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए लोक प्रापण नीति आदेश, 2012 (जो सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जेएम) जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक खरीद में एमएसई की भागीदारी को सुविधाजनक बनाता है); एमएसएमई प्रतिस्पर्धी (लीन) स्कीम और एमएसएमई सतत (जेड) प्रमाणन स्कीम (जो लीन विनिर्माण पद्धतियों, गुणवत्ता मानकों, उत्पादकता वृद्धि, सततता और उन्नत विनिर्माण पद्धतियों को अपनाने में सहायता देती है, जिससे एमएसएमई की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार होता है); रैंप कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गिफ्ट (परिवर्तन के लिए हरित निवेश और वित्त पोषण) स्कीम और स्पाइस (नवाचार, सहयोग और उद्यमिता के लिए मजबूत भागीदारी) स्कीम, जो हरित प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने, नवाचार, पारितंत्र विकास और उद्यम प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देती है। सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में उन पात्र लाभार्थियों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो संबंधित स्कीमों के अंतर्गत पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं।

INSTALLATION OF FGD SYSTEM IN TPPs

1886. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the measures taken to reduce the environmental impact of coal-based thermal power plants;

(b) the progress made in the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems in Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) in the country including Jharkhand;

(c) the initiative undertaken for utilisation of fly ash and scientific ash management;

(d) the measures undertaken to promote biomass and municipal solid waste co-firing in thermal power plants; and

(e) the details of the strategy adopted to balance the thermal power expansion with environmental sustainability?

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): All the Coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) are mandated to obtain Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Further, TPPs are regulated through grant of Consent to Establish and/or Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). In addition, the following measures have been undertaken to reduce the environmental impact of coal-based thermal power plants:

(i) Ministry of Power issued a comprehensive policy on 07.11.2025 for co-firing of Bio-mass pellets [including torrefied charcoal made from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)] in Coal Based Power Plants, providing for use of a 5–7% blend of biomass pellets and/or MSW-based torrefied charcoal along with coal.

(ii) Reduction of Stack Emissions - MoEF&CC, vide notification dated 07.12.2015 and subsequent amendments, has prescribed stack emission norms relating to Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) & Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) for coal based Thermal Power Plants. To comply with these norms, thermal power plants have adopted technologies such as Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs), Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems and NOx combustion modification measures.

(iii) The Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme has been implemented in thermal power plants to improve energy efficiency, which contributes to reduction in CO_2 emissions.

(b): Out of 605 thermal power plant units categorised by the Task Force (Category A – 66, Category B – 72 and Category C – 467), Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems have been installed in 75 units (Category A – 19, Category B – 4 and Category C – 52).

Out of 13 thermal power plant units located in Jharkhand, FGD systems have been installed in 03 units. The remaining 10 units fall under Category C. As per the MoEF&CC notification dated 11.07.2025, Category C thermal power plant units are required to meet the prescribed stack height criteria specified under notification G.S.R. 742(E) dated 30.08.1990. Accordingly, all 13 TPP units in Jharkhand comply with the applicable norms.

(c): The initiatives relating to utilisation of fly ash and scientific ash management include the following:

(i) MoEF&CC has issued Ash Notification dated 31.12.2021 and subsequent amendments dated 30.12.2022 and 01.01.2024, providing for 100% utilisation of ash generated from coal/lignite-based thermal power plants in environmentally friendly avenues.

(ii) Ministry of Power issued revised guidelines dated 30.01.2026 for coal/lignite-based thermal power plants to streamline the procedure for disposal of current and legacy ash.

(iii) Guidelines for proper handling of ash dykes (including design, construction, operation & maintenance) have been issued by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

(d): The measures undertaken to promote biomass and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) co-firing in thermal power plants include the following:

(i) Ministry of Power issued a policy on 17.11.2017 for promotion of biomass co-firing in coal-based thermal power plants. The policy was subsequently modified on 08.10.2021, 03.05.2023 and 06.06.2023. Further, a revised Comprehensive Policy for Co-firing of Biomass pellets [including Torrefied Charcoal made from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)] in Coal based Thermal Power Plants was issued in November 2025, providing for use of a 5–7% blend of biomass pellets and/or MSW-based torrefied charcoal along with coal.

(ii) **Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the National Bioenergy Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE):** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) supports the installation of Bioenergy Projects in the country under National Bioenergy Programme (NBP).

(iii) **Crop Residue Management (CRM) Scheme in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and NCT of Delhi:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) has implemented a Central Sector Scheme on Crop Residue Management (CRM) w.e.f. 2018-19. Under CRM scheme, Credit Linked Back Ended Subsidy @ 65% is provided on the capital cost of machines for establishment of paddy straw supply chain projects.

(e): The Government of India have taken several measures to balance power generation needs with environmental sustainability like increasing the share of installed Renewable Energy (RE) capacity & its uptake and promoting energy efficiency in all sphere of life. As on 30.06.2026, the share of non fossil fuel-based installed capacity stands at 297.37 GW, constituting 54.18% of the total installed generation capacity of 548.86 GW. 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.**

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government in order to push the share of Renewable Power in the energy mix of the country are detailed as under:

i. 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.

ii. Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects has been implemented to provide land and transmission to Renewable Energy (RE) developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

iii. 100% 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 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

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

v. Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

vi. To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, suitable transmission plan has been prepared.

vii. Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs. 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

viii. To boost 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. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

ix. “Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.

x. To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India has launched the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

भागलपुर में घरेलू गैस कवरेज और सिटी गैस वितरण नेटवर्क का विस्तार

1887. श्री अजय कुमार मंडलः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) भागलपुर में उज्ज्वला योजना सहित घरेलू गैस कनेक्शनों के वर्तमान कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सिटी गैस वितरण नेटवर्क के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पेट्रोलियम भंडारण और वितरण अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या स्वच्छ ईंधन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा 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): दिनांक 01.07.2026 तक बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में लगभग 7.35 लाख घरेलू एलपीजी कनेक्शन थे, जिनमें पीएमयूवाई के तहत 3.90 लाख कनेक्शन शामिल थे।

(ख): पाइपयुक्त प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराना, सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित करना और पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना बिछाना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है और यह कार्य पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा अधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

भागलपुर जिला लखीसराय, मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिलों के अंतर्गत आता है, जो इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड को अधिकृत हैं। दिनांक 31.05.2026 तक, अधिकृत सीएनजी कंपनी ने

इस क्षेत्र में 12,861 घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए हैं, 12 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं और 1,215 पाइपलाइन (इंच-किमी) बिछाई हैं।

(ग): भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने इंडियन स्ट्रैटिजिक पेट्रोलियम रिजर्व लिमिटेड (आईएसपीआरएल) नामक एक विशेष प्रयोजन की कंपनी के माध्यम से चरण-I में तीन स्थानों अर्थात् (i) विशाखापत्तनम, (ii) मंगलुरु और (iii) पादुर पर कच्चे तेल की कुल 5.33 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (एमएमटी) क्षमता वाली कार्यनीतिक पेट्रोलियम रिजर्व (एसपीआर) सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं।

जुलाई 2021 में, सरकार ने चरण-II में ओडिशा और कर्नाटक में कुल 6.5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन भंडारण क्षमता वाली दो अतिरिक्त वाणिज्यिक-सह-कार्यनीतिक पेट्रोलियम भंडार सुविधाओं की स्थापना को भी मंजूरी दी थी।

दिनांक 01.07.2026 तक, पूरे देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (ओएमसीज़) की कुल 25,611 एलपीजी वितरक इकाइयाँ कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें बिहार के भागलपुर जिले की 58 एलपीजी वितरक इकाइयाँ शामिल हैं। इन इकाइयों को देश भर में स्थित ओएमसीज़ के 214 एलपीजी बॉटलिंग संयंत्रों के माध्यम से सेवा प्रदान की जाती है। ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में एलपीजी की पहुँच में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से, ओएमसीज़ ने दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 30.06.2026 के बीच पूरे देश में 8045 वितरक इकाइयाँ शुरू की हैं, जिनमें से 7452 (अर्थात 93%) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवाएं प्रदान करती हैं।

दिनांक 01.07.2026 को, पीएसयू ओएमसीज़ के पास देश भर में 93,782 खुदरा विक्रय केंद्रों का नेटवर्क है, जिसमें भागलपुर जिले में 103 खुदरा विक्रय केंद्र शामिल हैं।

(घ): सरकार ने विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के साथ स्वच्छ ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं, जिनमें आयात पर निर्भरता कम करना, विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करना, घरेलू कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देना और संबंधित पर्यावरणीय लाभ शामिल हैं। इनमें से कुछ पहलों में एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी)

कार्यक्रम के तहत पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल का मिश्रण, सतत पहल (वहनीय परिवहन के लिए संधारणीय पहल), विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) में संधारणीय विमानन ईंधन (एसएएफ) का मिश्रण और राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन शामिल हैं।

INTEGRATED VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER OPERATION GREENS

1888. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) the status of the integrated value chain development projects under Operation Greens beyond the original 'TOP' (Tomato, Onion, Potato) crops;

(b) the effectiveness of the "Market Intelligence Network" in predicting price volatility and triggering short-term interventions like transport and storage subsidies; and

(c) the number of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) that have been directly linked to processing hubs under this scheme to eliminate middle-men?

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

(a): Under Scheme for Operation Greens - Long Term Interventions, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is providing financial assistance @ of 35% of the eligible project cost for projects in General Areas, and 50% for projects in Difficult Areas, as well as for projects involving SC/ST, FPOs and Self-Help Groups

(SHGs) for value chain development of 10 fruit crops, 11 vegetable crops and shrimp in the identified production clusters with maximum eligible grant-in-aid of ₹15 crore per project. The Ministry has approved 13 Integrated Value Chain Development projects under the scheme. The status of these projects is at the **Statement.**

(b): To promote and strengthen holistic development of post-harvest marketing infrastructure including storage infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses and distress sales, enhance market access, promote primary processing and value addition facilities for farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, is implementing a central sector scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)" a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) since 01.04.2014.

AMI is a capital investment, open-ended, demand driven, credit-linked, back-ended subsidy scheme. Beneficiaries viz., individuals, agri-preneurs, farmers, FPOs, cooperatives, and state agencies etc., are eligible for assistance. Under the scheme, the subsidy is given @ 33.33% for North Eastern Region, hilly area, Women/SC/ST promoters, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies & FPOs etc., and @25% for others.

However, the allocated budget under AMI sub-scheme of ISAM, has been fully utilized, and no further funds are available. Hence, the implementation of AMI sub-scheme of ISAM has been kept in abeyance with effect from 10.06.2025.

(c): The Ministry provides financial support in form of grant-in-aid/ subsidy to the entrepreneurs and entities, including FPOs, for setting up of food processing projects. Operation Greens scheme is also demand driven and the proposals under the scheme are invited through Expressions of Interest (EOIs) issued from time to time from across the country.

STATEMENT

The status of Integrated Value Chain Development projects approved under Operation Greens Scheme under PMKSY:

(₹ in Crore)

Number of approved Projects	Ongoing projects	Completed projects	Total Project Cost	Approved Grants-in-Aid	Released Grants-in-Aid
13	4	9	528.26	184.60	154.68

RECONCILIATION OF TOLL PLAZA RECORDS

1889. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) receives raw or real-time transaction data from FASTag lanes and cash lanes at toll plazas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the mechanism in place for reconciling toll plaza records, FASTag or NPCI settlement records, concessionaire reports and bank credits;

(c) the number of mismatches, delayed settlements, duplicate deductions, double deductions and failed reversals reported during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) the agency responsible for auditing the complete transaction trail from toll deduction to final settlement; and

(e) the details of penalties imposed, recoveries made and the corrective action taken in cases of settlement errors or data discrepancies?

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

(a): The Toll Management and Control Center (TMCC), a centralized system under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) receives near realtime FASTag transaction data from National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) and the UPI based Transactions from the Toll Management System (TMS) of the Fee Plazas. Further, the provision for cash transactions at Fee Plazas on National Highways (NHs) has been discontinued vide notification no. G.S.R. 251(E) dated 02.04.2026 except in certain fee plazas located in border areas for Nepal and Bhutan registered vehicles. The amended provision enables a user of a vehicle entering a Fee Plaza without a FASTag, or with an invalid/non-functional FASTag, to make payment of the applicable User Fee through the Unified Payment Interface (UPI). In such cases, the user is required to pay 1.25 times the applicable User Fee prescribed for the respective category of vehicle.

(b): FASTag transactions are processed through the coordinated interaction of three Reserve Bank of India-regulated entities: the Acquirer Bank of Fee Plaza, which receives the transactions generated at the plaza, the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), which acts as the Central Clearing House (CCH) for transaction settlement, and the Issuer Bank which has issued the FASTag and maintains FASTag wallet of the road user.

The Central Clearing House, NPCI has provided a reconciliation portal to all acquirer and issuer banks for reconciliation of FASTag transaction settlements. Reconciliation at the fee plaza level is facilitated by the respective acquiring bank at Fee Plaza.

(c): There are no instances reported on mismatches in FASTag settlement between banks. As per the procedural guidelines of the National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) program, the Turn Around Time (TAT) for posting FASTag transactions is 72 Hrs. In case transactions could not be posted within the Turn Around Time on account of extreme weather events leading to loss of connectivity, special windows are provided on case-to-case basis.

National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI), which provides the Central Clearing House (CCH) services of National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) Programme, has reported the following chargeback numbers raised by Issuing Bank on the duplicate and double debit which got accepted by the Acquiring in the last 5 years:

Year (Jan-Dec)	Chargeback Volume		ETC Transaction Count in Crores	Chargeback raised as % of Total ETC Transaction
	Double Debit	Duplicate Transaction		
2022	35,980	6,38,101	324.06	0.021%
2023	47,655	3,83,104	372.21	0.012%
2024	47,035	1,40,799	401.95	0.005%
2025	55,667	3,24,356	464.12	0.008%
2026 (Till June)	68,192	36,660	259.19	0.004%

(d): As stated at (b) above, reconciliation of the transaction trail from user fee deduction to final settlement is facilitated by the NPCI and the respective Acquirer Bank. All Acquirer Banks and NPCI are regulated entities under the Reserve Bank of India, and they undergo regular audit as per RBI regulations.

(e): No settlement errors or data discrepancy has been reported by NPCI.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का कार्यान्वयन

1890. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के चंबा जिले में जनजातीय विकास के लिए 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' (डीएजेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु चुने गए गांवों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजना के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत चंबा जिले को कोई निधि जारी की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है**?**

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

(क): हिमाचल प्रदेश के चंबा ज़िले में जनजातीय विकास के लिए 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' (डीएजेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु 7 ब्लॉकों में 156 गांवों की पहचान की गई है।

(ख): हिमाचल प्रदेश के चंबा जिले में दो एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाएं (आईटीडीपी), नामतः आईटीडीपी भरमौर और आईटीडीपी पांगी हैं। धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत, आईटीडीपी भरमौर में 30 गांवों और आईटीडीपी पांगी में 48 गांवों को कवरेज के लिए चुना गया है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए), भारत सरकार के उपायों (हस्तक्षेपों) के अंतर्गत, अब तक आईटीडीपी भरमौर में 551.11 लाख रुपये और आईटीडीपी पांगी में 851.00 लाख रुपये की राशि की परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ग): डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत चंबा ज़िले को निर्मुक्त निधियों (रुपये लाख में) का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के चंबा ज़िले को निर्मुक्त निधियों का ब्यौरा तालिका में दिया गया है (रुपये लाख में)।

क्र.सं.	**उपाय (हस्तक्षेप)**	**जिला**	**इकाई**	**अनुमोदित निधि**
1	जनजातीय विद्यालयों में कक्षा (क्लासरुम) का निर्माण	चंबा	2	280
2	छात्रावास भवन का निर्माण	चंबा	1	275
3	शौचालय ब्लॉकों का निर्माण	चंबा	13	131

4	छात्रावास, आश्रम और विद्यालय की मरम्मत	चंबा	62	716.11
5	जनजातीय बहुउद्देश्यीय विपणन केंद्र (टीएमएमसी)	चंबा	2	200
6	वन अधिकार अधिनियम (एफआरए)	चंबा	1	8.67

डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत निर्मुक्त निधियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	**निर्मुक्त निधियां (रुपये लाख में)**
2023-24	शून्य
2024-25	शून्य
2025-26	708.44
2026-27	381.88
कुल	1,090.32

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER APC SCHEME

1891. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)'s Agro-Processing Clusters (APC) scheme;

(b) the details of the total funds allocated/disbursed under PMKSY's Agro-Processing Clusters (APC) scheme up to the Financial Year 2026-27 along with the details of the national count of operational tenant units;

(c) whether recent audits indicate that Project Execution Agencies (PEAs) complete Core Processing Infrastructure (CPI) primarily to draw grants, yet fail to

onboard the mandatory five micro-tenant units, resulting in idle capacity, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the tenant occupancy rates of APCs and the Raipur Mega Food Park in Chhattisgarh along with the successful integration of tribal Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and PMFME-funded Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from aspirational districts, district-wise; and

(e) the corrective policy measures, such as tenancy-linked final grant disbursements or regulated CPI user tariffs, proposed to prevent PEAs from pricing out local micro-enterprises?

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

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing the Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) since 2017 as a component scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). The APC Scheme aims to create modern infrastructure for food processing based on a cluster approach, reduce post-harvest losses, add value to agricultural produce, increase farmers' income and generate employment. Under the Scheme, financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid/subsidy is provided at the rate of 35% of the eligible project cost in General Areas and 50% in North Eastern States, including Sikkim, Himalayan States, notified ITDP areas and

Islands, subject to a maximum of ₹10 crore. The Scheme supports creation of Basic Enabling Infrastructure and Core Processing Infrastructure.

(b): The APC Scheme is a demand-driven and proposals are invited from prospective investors / entrepreneurs through Expressions of Interest (EoIs) issued by the Ministry from time to time, subject to availability of funds. Up to Financial Year 2026-27, ₹450.30 crore has been allotted under the APC Scheme, against which disbursement of ₹340.86 crore has been made. As on date, 73 APC projects have been approved under the Scheme, of which 13 projects have been completed with 68 food processing units.

(c): A third-party Impact Evaluation Study of the APC Scheme under PMKSY was conducted by the Quality Council of India. The study has not reported any finding indicating that the Project Execution Agencies (PEAs) complete the Core Processing Infrastructure primarily to avail the grant while failing to on board the mandatory food processing units.

(d) and (e): In the State of Chhattisgarh, under the APC Scheme, one project, namely, M/s K K Agro Trade Ventures Private Limited, has been approved in Bemetara district. As on date, no food processing unit has been established in the said cluster.

The APC Scheme aims to create modern infrastructure for food processing and provide common facilities to facilitate establishment of food processing units. The Scheme is intended to benefit farmers and food processing enterprises by

strengthening backward and forward linkages. Under the Scheme, grant-in-aid/subsidy is released in phases, with the final instalment being released only after the PEA submits proof of commercial operation of prescribed number of food processing units.

Under Mega Food Park (MFP) scheme, the Ministry has approved 41 MFPs in 25 states. One MFP project, approved in the State of Chhattisgarh, is operational. Of the total leasable area of 31.6 acres in MFP in Chhattisgarh, 24.1 acres has been leased out to the food processing units.

The details of projects sanctioned under the MFP and APC Schemes in the State of Chhattisgarh, as on 27.07.2026, are at **Statement-I**.

Further, under the PMFME Scheme, loans have been sanctioned to 28,200 micro food processing enterprises across 112 Aspirational Districts. The district-wise details are at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of projects approved under the APC and MFP Schemes in the State of Chhattisgarh

S. 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.)
APC Scheme							
1	M/s K K Agro Trade Ventures Private Limited	Bemetara	Chhattisgarh	28.02.2024	68.87	10.00	0.00

MFP Scheme							
1	M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	04.06.2014	96.58	43.96	39.57

STATEMENT- II

Details of projects approved under the PMFME Scheme in the State of Chhattisgarh

Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, loans to 28,200 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned across 112 aspirational districts. The district-wise details are as under:

Sr. No.	State	District	Loan Sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	557
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	184
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. Kadapa	143
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	8
5	Assam	Goalpara	123
6	Assam	Barpeta	228
7	Assam	Hailakandi	204
8	Assam	Baksa	121
9	Assam	Darrang	108
10	Assam	Udalguri	56
11	Assam	Dhubri	139
12	Bihar	Sitamarhi	1022
13	Bihar	Araria	539
14	Bihar	Purnia	817
15	Bihar	Katihar	753
16	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1564
17	Bihar	Begusarai	1030
18	Bihar	Khagaria	527
19	Bihar	Banka	599

20	Bihar	Sheikhpura	290
21	Bihar	Aurangabad	657
22	Bihar	Gaya	1278
23	Bihar	Nawada	650
24	Bihar	Jamui	420
25	Chhattisgarh	Korba	76
26	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	77
27	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	17
28	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	73
29	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	1
30	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	11
31	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	32
32	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	59
33	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	30
34	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	7
35	Gujarat	Dahod	14
36	Gujarat	Narmada	7
37	Haryana	Mewat	34
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	2
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	53
40	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla	90
41	Jharkhand	Garhwa	144
42	Jharkhand	Chatra	195
43	Jharkhand	Giridih	287
44	Jharkhand	Godda	452
45	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	259
46	Jharkhand	Pakur	78
47	Jharkhand	Bokaro	227
48	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	175
49	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	358
50	Jharkhand	Palamu	150
51	Jharkhand	Latehar	204
52	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	299
53	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	118
54	Jharkhand	Dumka	339
55	Jharkhand	Ranchi	402

56	Jharkhand	Khunti	86
57	Jharkhand	Gumla	243
58	Jharkhand	Simdega	214
59	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	144
60	Karnataka	Raichur	210
61	Karnataka	Yadgir	150
62	Kerala	Wayanad	330
63	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	179
64	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	471
65	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	523
66	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	310
67	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	276
68	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	270
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	201
70	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	482
71	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	661
72	Maharashtra	Washim	716
73	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	433
74	Maharashtra	Dharashiv	538
75	Manipur	Chandel	0
76	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	0
77	Mizoram	Mamit	0
78	Nagaland	Kiphire	12
79	Odisha	Dhenkanal	147
80	Odisha	Gajapati	73
81	Odisha	Kandhamal	20
82	Odisha	Balangir	99
83	Odisha	Kalahandi	43
84	Odisha	Rayagada	76
85	Odisha	Koraput	110
86	Odisha	Malkangiri	36
87	Odisha	Nabarangpur	26
88	Odisha	Nuapada	19
89	Punjab	Moga	225
90	Punjab	Firozepur	88
91	Rajasthan	Dholpur	7

92	Rajasthan	Karauli	13
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	5
94	Rajasthan	Sirohi	13
95	Rajasthan	Baran	27
96	Sikkim	Gyalshing	5
97	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	539
98	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	512
99	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	144
100	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	65
101	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	222
102	Tripura	Dhalai	11
103	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	141
104	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	862
105	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	308
106	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	91
107	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	13
108	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	603
109	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	416
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	347
111	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	98
112	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	60
	Total		**28200**

UDYAM ASSIST PORTAL

1892. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) the details of enterprises registered under Udyam and Udyam Assist Portal since 2020 year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of enterprises from the above registered base that have availed benefits under any Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) scheme since 2020, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of data systems, if any, being used to enable information convergence across MSME schemes, including integration of Udyam registration data with scheme level databases; and

(d) the reasons for the absence of a consolidated database on scheme uptake among registered MSMEs and the steps being taken to address this gap?

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 Udyam Registration Portal (URP) was launched by Ministry of MSME on 01.07.2020 consequent upon revision of the definition of MSME classification vide notification S.O. 2119 (E) dated 26.06.2020. Udyam Assist Portal (UAP) was launched on 11.01.2023. The Year-wise and State/UT-wise number of enterprises registered on URP and UAP since 2020 till 30.06.2026 are at **Statement-I.**

(b) to (d): The Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of the enterprises that have availed benefits under major MSME schemes since 2020 till date are at **Statement-II** for CGTMSE, **Statement-III** for PMEGP and **Statement-IV** for PM Vishwakarma. The Udyam Registration Portal has API Integration with 54 databases of different Ministries and Departments.

STATEMENT-I

Enterprises Registered on Udyam Registration Portal

S. No	State	No. of Enterprises Registered on Udyam Registration Portal (URP) and Udyam Assist Platform (UAP)						
		FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	Cumulative No. of MSMEs registered since inception on 01.07.2020 till 30.06.2026
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,771	2,883	3,802	5,364	4,311	4,421	23,835
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64,278	1,45,184	2,42,456	13,13,738	14,16,817	8,42,436	43,99,120
3.	Assam	694	2,209	6,888	10,966	14,512	15,227	56,685
4.	Bihar	16,826	71,415	1,32,043	4,01,735	4,69,598	4,73,141	18,01,583
5.	Chhattisgarh	89,132	2,19,046	3,20,533	16,30,735	11,27,335	9,92,965	48,83,873
6.	Goa	5,735	9,494	10,054	22,363	17,200	18,305	95,562
7.	Gujarat	32,658	68,004	1,07,517	4,73,981	3,93,443	3,02,538	15,09,998
8.	Haryana	89,468	1,34,601	1,78,597	4,19,078	3,16,815	3,73,245	17,39,739
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5,975	8,517	15,364	46,017	31,902	24,184	1,43,497
10.	Jharkhand	2,42,863	3,92,421	5,16,464	13,85,333	9,84,762	9,38,688	48,32,959
11.	Karnataka	1,02,871	1,79,407	2,36,479	5,18,291	5,41,329	4,99,501	23,44,388
12.	Kerala	12,714	26,704	46,895	88,064	1,00,707	75,713	3,88,159
13.	Madhya Pradesh	26,127	73,689	1,02,813	2,90,977	2,18,798	1,51,927	9,39,388
14.	Maharashtra	42,491	82,102	1,40,891	6,13,263	3,74,185	3,41,285	17,64,992
15.	Manipur	1,50,415	3,11,357	4,18,800	15,34,850	17,08,352	9,85,195	55,51,990
16.	Meghalaya	70,884	1,16,320	1,78,549	6,21,158	5,04,857	3,97,819	20,71,684
17.	Mizoram	725	2,283	3,188	7,169	4,215	2,824	21,777
18.	Nagaland	38	204	326	392	1,130	369	2,563
19.	Odisha	1,10,358	2,43,176	8,40,472	13,69,722	13,73,822	9,95,847	53,99,203
20.	Punjab	6,37,412	9,60,101	12,01,705	27,22,198	25,60,332	22,74,746	1,12,44,409
21.	Rajasthan	10,219	13,513	20,913	46,810	45,283	45,721	1,97,221
22.	Sikkim	684	2,184	6,600	15,696	21,065	30,954	91,496
23.	Tamil Nadu	1,097	3,515	7,797	16,422	14,038	11,803	60,615
24.	Telangana	709	3,298	7,261	25,869	18,345	21,157	83,262
25.	Tripura	48,813	1,04,943	1,70,168	10,41,196	5,82,500	5,69,689	27,98,074

26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,795	8,095	11,406	35,590	31,014	20,661	1,18,873
27.	Uttarakhand	1,00,796	1,82,561	2,69,295	5,94,038	5,75,950	4,61,697	23,61,758
28.	West Bengal	2,32,756	3,88,614	5,13,416	11,28,989	12,46,864	10,45,485	51,09,848
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	340	1,758	3,108	7,923	13,167	10,871	39,980
30.	Chandigarh	3,08,240	5,35,139	7,23,980	17,67,156	16,64,365	13,82,933	68,34,338
31.	Delhi	96,314	1,59,374	2,28,408	10,20,247	8,91,984	15,33,608	44,22,548
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,016	4,113	5,034	9,455	7,464	7,531	39,723
33.	Ladakh	1,656	6,680	16,515	1,68,557	67,622	57,642	3,39,506
34.	Lakshadweep	2,16,962	4,12,405	14,68,203	25,17,504	20,13,031	22,30,953	1,00,24,280
35.	Puducherry	22,372	49,203	72,413	2,09,599	1,54,057	1,60,180	7,53,174
36.	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	62,537	1,68,687	2,76,603	27,63,990	10,91,960	10,61,955	59,30,456
	Total	**28,13,741**	**50,93,199**	**85,04,956**	**2,48,44,435**	**2,06,03,131**	**1,83,63,216**	**8,84,20,556**

STATEMENT-II

CGS- Guarantees approved for FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
S. No.	**States / UTs**	**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)**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	374	35	495	50	600	128
2	Andhra Pradesh	49,848	1,456	2,37,520	3,545	79,938	5,395
3	Arunachal Pradesh	628	82	935	147	981	198
4	Assam	14,918	1,262	21,195	2,156	34,556	3,750
5	Bihar	24,217	1,661	42,360	3,468	1,13,262	8,582
6	Chandigarh	1,382	159	1,706	303	2,459	604
7	Chhattisgarh	9,670	776	17,733	1,569	25,845	2,968
8	Delhi	15,810	2,769	21,458	4,897	35,127	8,527
9	Goa	2,218	174	2,826	325	4,947	611
10	Gujarat	34,929	4,836	43,336	8,209	1,06,073	19,668
11	Haryana	22,285	2,707	30,343	5,025	48,455	8,553
12	Himachal Pradesh	10,075	792	14,898	1,275	20,600	2,080

13	Jammu And Kashmir	38,352	1,295	51,431	1,808	53,295	2,415
14	Jharkhand	12,953	1,247	21,090	2,488	34,800	4,432
15	Karnataka	41,028	4,308	53,766	7,712	1,35,959	14,016
16	Kerala	18,937	1,104	25,761	2,121	45,515	4,590
17	Ladakh	205	23	467	44	637	84
18	Lakshadweep	11	1	25	3	7	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	64,108	2,651	50,289	5,290	75,023	9,569
20	Maharashtra	56,027	6,840	66,055	11,926	1,29,892	23,359
21	Manipur	1,294	101	2,268	171	1,580	111
22	Meghalaya	886	93	1,410	160	1,693	252
23	Mizoram	1,029	86	1,032	74	1,232	73
24	Nagaland	1,692	139	1,813	162	1,563	160
25	Odisha	25,788	1,801	34,081	3,045	56,392	6,109
26	Puducherry	1,013	74	1,087	107	2,418	233
27	Punjab	23,172	1,661	49,720	4,385	81,259	9,632
28	Rajasthan	38,622	2,553	72,391	5,366	85,848	9,180
29	Sikkim	479	34	765	61	1,108	102
30	Tamilnadu	44,897	4,134	61,883	7,114	1,13,815	15,061
31	Telangana	24,009	1,959	29,792	3,503	41,940	6,368
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	447	101	505	111	1039	277
33	Tripura	2,020	115	3,845	207	6,523	381
34	Uttar Pradesh	86,616	5,628	1,30,769	10,742	2,47,258	21,200
35	Uttarakhand	10,048	629	16,296	1,177	26,361	2,253
36	West Bengal	37,033	2,887	54,440	6,036	1,06,073	11,887
	TOTAL	**7,17,020**	**56,172**	**11,65,786**	**1,04,781**	**17,24,073**	**2,02,807**

CGS- Guarantees approved for FY 2024-25 to FY 2026-27(till 30.06.2026)

		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26		FY 2026-27 (till 30.06.2026)		Cumulative since Inception in 2000 till 30.06.2026	
S. No.	States / UTs	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 appproved	Amount approved (in Rs. Crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	655	142	976	198	249	52	6,828	830
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,10,323	8,189	1,39,299	14,259	28,792	3,323	10,18,966	44,991
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,707	352	1,942	632	727	142	15,314	2,023
4	Assam	75,747	6,436	49,337	8,019	8,921	1,558	3,44,083	28,981
5	Bihar	2,21,458	14,120	1,56,823	16,265	29,614	3,547	7,99,750	57,621
6	Chandigarh	17,401	2,711	6,838	1,731	644	217	48,347	6,772
7	Chhattisgarh	40,583	4,231	39,465	6,661	7,023	1,659	2,14,492	21,888
8	Delhi	55,120	12,824	61,686	17,995	10,028	4,014	2,91,648	60,455
9	Goa	6,510	857	5,439	995	1,110	241	47,485	4,794
10	Gujarat	1,10,039	25,335	1,35,529	40,110	24,966	10,591	6,94,709	1,28,329
11	Haryana	75,244	10,865	73,035	15,549	14,103	3,939	3,55,414	53,389
12	Himachal Pradesh	23,750	2,411	27,417	3,325	5,840	869	1,73,999	14,692
13	Jammu And Kashmir	47,201	2,816	48,736	3,633	21,169	1,493	3,82,229	16,616
14	Jharkhand	64,614	6,494	59,748	8,130	14,331	1,899	3,67,458	35,243
15	Karnataka	1,88,144	21,453	1,48,355	28,673	27,502	6,444	10,15,588	1,07,336
16	Kerala	68,755	7,693	72,725	11,255	15,229	2,466	6,00,845	39,238
17	Ladakh	709	98	577	116	291	48	3,022	427
18	Lakshadweep	23	2	51	2	16	1	650	23
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,31,490	14,213	1,07,460	18,863	19,706	4,268	6,95,986	66,904
20	Maharashtra	2,38,128	39,989	2,49,969	59,178	45,882	12,702	12,30,276	1,86,062
21	Manipur	1,952	181	2,882	343	1,107	119	21,553	1,409

22	Meghalaya	2,776	328	3,122	530	731	164	22,218	2,105
23	Mizoram	1,472	134	2,581	286	807	83	13,584	991
24	Nagaland	1,804	230	1,977	305	693	99	20,451	1,542
25	Odisha	94,128	9,684	81,988	13,517	16,614	3,218	5,24,967	47,183
26	Puducherry	4,471	332	3,266	502	468	88	21,786	1,713
27	Punjab	88,991	10,406	79,971	13,263	14,960	3,396	4,60,359	49,113
28	Rajasthan	1,20,424	13,865	1,22,758	21,308	21,211	5,422	6,51,000	67,225
29	Sikkim	1,748	165	1,336	210	254	34	9,004	768
30	Tamilnadu	1,79,817	21,447	1,53,804	30,072	28,747	6,816	10,84,235	1,07,970
31	Telangana	97,292	11,586	91,059	18,801	16,265	4,463	4,13,248	53,090
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	1,025	315	1,458	466	262	108	7,229	1,814
33	Tripura	8,398	570	12,018	1,042	2,953	282	50,424	3,117
34	Uttar Pradesh	4,03,938	32,790	5,46,792	46,876	1,07,951	11,229	20,82,187	1,53,823
35	Uttarakhand	26,268	2,776	28,458	4,230	5,468	979	1,78,453	15,346
36	West Bengal	2,03,170	19,465	1,57,912	25,207	23,953	5,711	8,38,926	85,280
	TOTAL	**27,15,275**	**3,05,507**	**26,76,789**	**4,32,547**	**5,18,587**	**1,01,687**	**1,47,06,713**	**14,69,104**

STATEMENT-III

PMEGP

PMEGP- Unit Assisted (UA), Margin Money (MM) Subsidy Disbursed													
S. No	State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		No. of UA	MM (Rs Cr)	No. of UA	MM (Rs Cr)	No. of UA	MM (Rs Cr)	No. of UA	MM (Rs Cr)	No. of UA	MM (Rs Cr)	No. of UA	MM (Rs Cr)
1	Andaman Nicobar	155	1.86	162	2.39	121	2.03	135	1.34	61	0.96	56	0.70
2	Andhra Pradesh	1674	68.57	2,477	100.89	3,073	129.30	5,577	172.00	3,249	143.74	6,779	218.82

PMEGP- Unit Assisted (UA), Margin Money (MM) Subsidy Disbursed													
	State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	98	2.33	196	7.89	158	7.01	169	17.65	156	8.53	144	9.75
4	Assam	2939	49.48	3,855	66.60	2,596	59.54	2,417	64.06	3,170	91.10	2,418	74.73
5	Bihar	2192	72.09	2,477	81.70	4,459	121.23	6,837	191.76	5,035	150.45	4,609	134.61
6	Chandigarh	10	0.16	21	0.62	15	0.45	10	0.22	5	0.25	4	0.10
7	Chattishgarh	2718	60.63	3,020	69.41	2,543	74.93	2,379	76.25	1,853	65.64	1,112	42.30
8	Delhi	74	1.48	100	3.15	72	4.71	50	3.34	26	1.75	20	0.89
9	Goa	58	1.57	87	2.98	66	2.91	68	3.23	39	1.78	29	1.22
10	Gujarat*	2854	206.37	4,143	287.05	3,071	241.83	3,000	321.25	1,783	203.64	1,833	202.25
11	Haryana	1740	55.13	1,726	60.93	1,559	63.20	1,398	73.25	788	42.78	1,094	63.26
12	Himachal Pradesh	1208	33.81	1,274	35.51	930	31.50	974	36.48	796	29.32	902	33.14
13	Jammu & Kashmir	8575	183.06	21,648	467.14	12,023	239.94	15,065	282.50	9,863	239.41	7,837	155.45
14	Jharkhand	1522	38.48	1,714	41.88	1,851	48.38	2,101	51.23	1,452	36.06	833	23.25
15	Karnataka	4438	125.11	5,877	158.43	5,618	161.54	4,672	158.62	2,839	94.67	3,836	141.55
16	Kerala	2389	52.26	2,789	68.59	3,129	73.29	3,389	78.82	2,260	58.96	2,399	57.25
17	Ladakh	281	11.68	295	11.82	91	3.76	122	5.85	135	6.40	182	8.47
18	Lakshadweep	3	0.15	7	0.18	2	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	4854	138.08	8,082	209.61	5,957	181.30	5,292	185.21	2,626	95.62	1,886	84.29
20	Maharashtra	3104	88.44	4,128	130.19	3,625	132.03	2,766	122.05	1,857	105.02	2,807	142.38
21	Manipur	1556	58.99	1,139	33.37	545	14.63	348	8.11	608	15.08	403	10.24
22	Meghalaya	359	5.80	699	9.74	306	6.66	280	7.25	1,114	34.71	751	25.10
23	Mizoram	810	14.12	650	14.62	412	13.54	401	17.55	484	15.90	343	13.63
24	Nagaland	740	20.45	1,241	24.95	469	15.35	517	29.18	1,262	36.03	602	13.11
25	Odisha	3171	87.48	4,301	113.36	3,880	107.32	2,975	93.55	1,867	53.43	3,033	92.73
26	Puducherry	44	1.17	66	1.44	25	0.66	30	0.97	38	1.11	23	0.59
27	Punjab	1652	50.11	1,790	60.18	1,564	72.51	1,469	90.88	970	66.74	1,357	82.59

PMEGP- Unit Assisted (UA), Margin Money (MM) Subsidy Disbursed													
	State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
28	Rajasthan	2772	88.07	2,599	90.26	2,037	114.19	1,678	124.06	916	72.48	1,655	122.76
29	Sikkim	57	1.52	85	2.14	57	1.31	132	4.49	316	11.45	315	11.31
30	Tamil Nadu	5188	138.82	5,972	164.46	6,140	178.92	6,814	198.72	3,949	121.15	7,216	199.35
31	Telangana	2025	63.76	2,906	98.46	2,540	102.25	2,503	108.12	1,850	82.82	2,663	111.71
32	Tripura	842	18.30	958	20.84	703	16.89	588	14.44	730	18.61	632	16.65
33	Uttar Pradesh	9994	329.85	12,594	411.65	11,601	378.66	11,689	435.29	5,518	219.09	7,261	303.60
34	Uttarakhand	2249	45.37	1,836	39.83	1,803	46.32	1,354	41.92	734	24.12	574	21.55
35	West Bengal	2070	74.25	2,305	85.40	2,126	74.09	1,919	74.23	1,359	53.21	886	38.02
Total		**74415**	**2,188.80**	**1,03,219**	**2,977.66**	**85,167**	**2,722.17**	**89,118**	**3,093.88**	**59,708**	**2,202.00**	**66,494**	**2,457.34**

STATEMENT-IV

PM V Data

PM V Data Since 2023 till 28.07.2026					
S. No	State	Registrations	Loan Sanctioned	Loan A Disbursed	Loan Disbursed Amount (In Rs.)
1	Andaman Nicobar	1,057	141	135	1,12,35,750
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,22,947	59,948	51,347	3,78,64,58,567
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,196	304	255	2,27,93,625
4	Assam	1,18,861	16,148	14,619	1,33,22,24,030
5	Bihar	1,62,053	27,254	23,288	1,92,73,93,558
6	Chandigarh	775	86	81	69,02,501
7	Chattishgarh	1,16,442	11,984	9,092	74,64,87,366
8	Delhi	2,619	225	216	1,80,42,500
9	Goa	18,575	1,388	1,059	9,29,96,810

PM V Data Since 2023 till 28.07.2026					
S. No	**State**	**Registrations**	**Loan Sanctioned**	**Loan A Disbursed**	**Loan Disbursed Amount**
10	Gujarat*	2,14,064	51,330	41,884	3,63,42,30,034
11	Haryana	41,366	8,093	7,219	66,56,89,351
12	Himachal Pradesh	19,701	2,218	2,090	19,16,85,992
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1,54,881	14,860	9,862	86,34,87,715
14	Jharkhand	43,737	7,084	6,541	39,89,04,162
15	Karnataka	5,72,108	1,31,475	1,09,124	7,96,64,27,817
16	Kerala	22,344	5,907	5,674	51,63,78,280
17	Ladakh	4,189	632	602	5,96,17,000
18	Lakshadweep	697	19	19	15,30,000
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,78,022	60,100	53,993	4,78,70,27,723
20	Maharashtra	2,83,298	65,638	55,392	4,62,40,57,340
21	Manipur	18,132	2,332	2,068	19,14,94,566
22	Meghalaya	4,725	84	51	39,19,935
23	Mizoram	3,397	103	69	65,10,000
24	Nagaland	4,550	426	404	3,93,09,659
25	Odisha	1,06,312	19,930	18,322	1,48,49,69,301
26	Puducherry	902	174	172	1,64,29,000
27	Punjab	13,040	1,923	1,819	16,23,02,461
28	Rajasthan	2,51,982	65,246	61,576	5,34,89,29,298
29	Sikkim	3,407	490	403	3,80,30,501
30	Tamil Nadu	1	-	-	-
31	Telangana	89040	29,634	27,779	2,55,72,67,025
32	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	918	180	170	1,51,25,000
33	Tripura	20,273	4,581	4,285	36,83,73,951
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,78,031	18,015	15,281	1,28,80,91,680
35	Uttarakhand	20,357	1,538	1,387	11,97,99,947
36	West Bengal	1	-	-	-
	Total	**30,00,000**	**6,09,490**	**5,26,278**	**43,29,41,22,444**

SMART CITIES MISSION IN WEST BENGAL

1893. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) the present status of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in West Bengal, project-wise;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under various projects of SCM in West Bengal during the last five years, year, city and item-wise;

(c) whether the Government has achieved its targets under SCM in West Bengal, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the quality of work carried out under various projects under SCM in cities of West Bengal, 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 (c): In the State of West Bengal, New Town Kolkata (NTK) city was selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM). NTKcity has been able to claim its entire Central Financial Assistance of ₹490 Crore, out of which ₹487 Crore (99%) has been utilized. As reported by the State as on 31.03.2026, total 226 projects worth ₹1,460 Cr were taken up under the Mission, out of which 225 projects (99%)

worth ₹1,435 Cr have been completed. The status of projects taken by the city is at **Statement.**

(d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the SCM. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, MoHUA. At the State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the City level, there is provision for establishing Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) for all 100 cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders.

STATEMENT

The status of projects taken by the New Town Kolkata in West Bengal:

(Amount in ₹ Cr)

S. No.	Project Name	Total Projects Cost (in ₹ Cr)
Completed Projects		
1	Implementation and Operation of Electronic Health Record, HER of Birth Death Module of NKDA using Blockchain Technology	0.04
2	Installation of Solar Panels with LED lights on top of a 1.7 km stretch of Link Canal, both sides 3.4 kms	0.59
3	Greening of Metro Pillars by IoT enabled vertical Garden	2.12
4	Construction of Cycle Track and Barrier Free Fothpath along the service road of MAR-1111 from 1st Rotary infront of Axis Mall in AA-I, New Town,Kolkata	1.78
5	Provinding Smart Street light arrangement on the service road of MAR-	0.46

	1111 at the Axis Mall side at New Town,AA-1C in New Town,Kolkata	
6	Illumination of Solar Street Lighting at the pathway of Green Verge at AA-1A,1B,1C of AA-1,New Town,Kolkata	0.75
7	Construction of the Community Centre at AA-1C, plot no. CC 2 3, premises no. 31-1111 under Smart City Mission	45.18
8	Installation of Smart energy efficient digitally enabled listing near New Town Plaza Clock tower, within ABD	0.31
9	Installation of Smart energy efficient digitally enabled listing near New Town Plaza Clock tower, within ABD [Part-II - Providing Smart street light solution on LORAWAN Network at New Town kolkata under W.B HIDCO]	0.16
10	Smart Library at Nazrul Tirtha in Newtown, Kolkata [Part I - Furnishing Work]	2.88
11	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD [PartI - Landscaping work of kolkata gate, Smart Plaza in AA-i under New Town Kolkata]	0.23
12	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD [Part II - Landscaping work of kolkata gate Entry Plaza in AA-I under New Town Kolkata]	0.05
13	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD [Part III - Aboriculture Work at Smart Plaza for kolkata Narkelbagan under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata]	0.05
14	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD [Part IV - Kolkata gate landscape work for entry plaza, only for seat planter at Narkelbagan under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata]	0.01
15	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD [Part	0.02

	V - Aboriculture Work at Entry Plaza for kolkata Narkelbagan under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata]	
16	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD Drawing ALPANA applying Thermoplastic Paint with Reflectorising Glazz Beads on Bituminous Surface at Kolkata Gate in AA I	0.29
17	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD [Part X - Providing illumination work at 2222 MAR side of Entry Plaza near kolkata gate at AA_IC	0.05
18	Kolkata Gate Smart Plaza Developing Landscape Gardening with Smart Street Furniture and use of Digital Technology within ABD [Part XI - Providing illumination work at 2222 MAR Side of Entry Plaza near kolkata gate at AA-IC,	0.03
19	Installation of Smart Components in the Parking Plaza near TATA Cancer Hospital at Action Area-ID, New Town, Kolkata	0.14
20	Consumption of DI Pipe from PHED Resource Division for ‘Utilization of effluent water from STP at AA-IIB & IIC for Gardening under New Town Kolkata	1.21
21	Construction of Cycle Track and barrier free footpath along service road of MAR Street no. 1111 from 1st Rotary to 3rd Rotary in front of Pride Hotel in AA-I, New Town, Kolkata	1.95
22	Procurement of IT equipments for Smart Library at Nazrul Tirtha Complex, New Town, Kolkata	0.14
23	Implementation of Municipal administration and governance system within the e-district eco system comprising Municipal Transaction Processing System, Citizen Interface System, Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation System and Municipal MIS	1.16
24	CCTV Surveillance wwith video Analytics for different locations of New Town Business Club, New Town, Kolkata	0.42
25	Construction of Smart Cycle Stand Adjacent to DLF Subway, AA-IA,	0.34

	New Town, Kolkata	
26	Cycle Track along with development of 2nd Rotary in front of NOVOTEL HOTEL in AA-I, New Town, Kolkata	2.03
27	Smart Bus Shelter at three locations of New Town Kolkata	0.89
28	Installation of Smart Energy Efficient LoraWan based lighting application at different area of New town, AA-IA, IB, IC NKDA	4.93
29	Solar Stud Light and Road Stud for Safe Cycling	0.16
30	Improvement of Citizen Communication through Cloud Connected Systems	3.88
31	Construction of Water Conservation Measure within Eco-Park with Quality and Level Monitoring System	5.44
32	Construction of the Community Centre at AA-IIB, Plot No. 1947 12 along Street no. 652	31.25
33	Design, Construction of Public Convenience Building Near Axis Mall at AA-IC, New Town, Kolkata	0.43
34	Development of 8 Activity Zones within Green Corridor of AA-I	1.69
35	Development of Integrated Vehicular and Pedestrian Safety Measures using Smart Techniques -3rd Intersection of Biswa Bangla Sarani , New Town	67.86
36	Rejuvenation of Bamboo Fencing at Road Divider Near Tank - 3, AA-I, New Town	0.22
37	Smart Sensory Park in Action Area II under NKDA	8.43
38	Prefabricated Single Tank Based Modular Biogas Digester in connection with Solid Waste Management at New Town	2.61
39	Construction of Containerized Toilet at Different Locations of New Town, Kolkata	0.96
40	Construction of Containerized Cafe at Green Verge Adjacent to Ecospace Roundabout, AA II, New Town, Kolkata	0.09
41	Co Working Space Community Living and Working	94.58
42	Construction of Barrier Free Pedestrian Friendly Foothpath with Street No. 175, 550 m length in AA-IC at New Town, Kolkata	0.40

43	Construction of Solid Waste Management Museum neat 1st Rotary of New Town, Kolkata	0.61
44	Installation of Intelligent CCTV Solution at Rabindra Tirtha	0.32
45	Selection of agency to design, procure, install, operate and maintain Public Bicycle Sharing System in New Town, Kolkata	3.15
46	CCTV Surveillance System for New Town Kolkata Part - I	14.46
47	IT Infrastructure for new Administrative Building of NKDA	7.83
48	Construction of Cattle Barrier and CCTV Surveillance in front of NCB, Narcotic Control Bureau Office Building within AA - I, NKDA	0.10
49	Construction of Smart Workspace at PLot No. 67 1, AA-IIE, New Town Kolkata	31.01
50	Illumination of Solar Street Light at the pathway of Green Verge at AA-ID AA-II, New Town	1.78
51	Cycle Track along the Service Road of MAR in different locations from Jatragachi Bridge to Noapara in New Town, Kolkata LEngth -2450.00	2.52
52	Electrical and ELV work including Air Conditioner and Elevator for Smart Workspace at Plot no 67 1, AA-IIE, New Town, Kolkata	1.39
53	Integration of CCTV Surveillance for Supervision and Monitoring of Subway Akansha More, New Town, Kolkata	0.08
54	Supply, Installation, Annual Operation and Maintenance Support for " Toilet Feedback Monitoring System" for New Town, Kolkata	0.20
55	Installation of Outdoor Gym Equipment at Eco Urban Village, AA-II B, New Town, Kolkata	0.36
56	Roof-Top Solar, Vertical Green Wall and Rainwater Recharge Proposal at NKGSCCL Building	0.81
57	Construction of Day Care Centre at Block AD AA IA, New Town, Kolkata	0.61
58	Integrated Command and Control Centre	24.69
59	Technology Enabled Smart Street Signage, AA-I, New Town, Kolkata	11.20
60	Construction of Barrier Free Pedestrian friendly Footpath in AA-IA under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata	10.77

61	Construction of Barrier Free Pedestrian friendly Footpath in AA-IB under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata	7.95
62	Construction of Barrier Free Pedestrian friendly Footpath in AA-IC under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata	12.05
63	Construction of Barrier Free Pedestrian friendly Footpath in AA-ID under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata	11.18
64	Landscape Redevelopment of Neem Banani Park	5.51
65	Utilization of effluent water from STP at AA-II B II C for gardening under New Town, Kolkata project	2.47
66	Bagjola Canal-Top Grid Interactive Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant in New Town, Kolkata, West Bengal	15.60
67	Supply, Installation, Testing, Commissioning 5 years Maintenance for Network Backbone through OFC for CCTV Surveillance System under New Town Kolkata Green Smart City Projects	5.89
68	Providing equipment and accessories with all ancillaries and auxiliaries for SCADA including automation by SCADA system of Raw Water Intake Pumping Station at Rani Debendrabala Ghat and Central SCADA arrangement at WTP campus	2.77
69	Providing SCADA automation arrangement for 20 MGD WTP including Clear Water Pump House, Sub-Station, Filter House, Chemical House and Mission Bazar for Surface based W S scheme under NTK Project	2.78
70	Providing equipment and accessories with all ancillaries and auxiliaries of SCADA arrangement at OHR sites for Surface based Water Supply at OHR Zone - 1 to 8 of AA-1 under NTK Project	2.28
71	Providing SCADA arrangement with equipment and all ancillaries and auxiliaries at BS-I for Surface based Water Supply under NTK Project	0.37
72	"Bulk Electro Magnetic Flow Meter, GPRS RTU and Control Valve for Bulk Consumer Line size-80 100 mm dia "	6.36
73	Supply, Delivery, Installation and Commissioning of Domestic Type Ultrasonic Water Meter EEC MID or OMIL marked and Float Valve for Small Consumer Water Supply Management, Action Area - I, New	6.86

	Town, Kolkata	
74	Supply, Delivery, Installation and Commissioning of Bulk Electro Magnetic Flow Meter, GPRS RTU and control Valve for Bulk Consumer Water Supply Management, Action Area - II, New Town, Kolkata	4.07
75	Supply, Delivery, Installation and Commissioning of Domestic Type Ultrasonic Water Meter EEC MID or OMIL marked and Float Valve for Small Consumer Water Supply Management, Action Area - II, New Town, Kolkata	0.69
76	Shifting of 03 nos. 33 KV3X300 SQMM Cable Near Axis Mall, Street No. 184	0.05
77	Setting up and Running of 24 7 Toll Free Citizen Helpline for New Town Kolkata	0.49
78	Proposed Smart Building Solution for WBHIDCO Bhawan in New Town, Kolkata	0.97
79	Arrangement of Garden Water by Solar Power Pumping Sets at Different areas in AA-I and II under New Town, Kolkata	0.35
80	Installation of IOT Enabled Biopod, Aqua - II at premises of NKGSCCL	0.01
81	Construction of Captive Drainage Pumping Station DPS with Smart Pumping Arrangement at Balaka Abasan under NTK Project	1.23
82	Construction of Alaap Banquet Hall and Citizen Interaction Area at Swapnobhor Senior Citizen Park, Block BF, AA-IB, New Town, Kolkata	3.60
83	Installation of Directional Signages in Mangaldeep Subway in New Town, Kolkata	0.08
84	Installation of IOT enabled enabled Public Message Boards in New Town, Kolkata	0.54
85	Providing LT power connections to the junction Box used for 82 Nos. CCTV surveillance system for different locations, New Town, Kolkata under WBHIDCO	0.35
86	Construction of Cycle Docking Stations 21 nos. at various locations of New Town, Kolkata	2.66
87	Construction of 28 nos. Kiosks at Mangaldeep Subway and 02 Nos.	0.52

	Kiosks each at DLF Eco Park Subway	
88	Proposed Landscape Development and Construction of Micro Garden at New Town, Kolkata	1.94
89	Landscape Development of activity park opposite Neem Banani at AA-II B, New Town, Kolkata	2.43
90	Implementation of Public WiFi Hotspot Zone at different locations of New Town, Kolkata using HIDCO Backbone Network System Ph-I incluidng 05 Five years Operation and Management	2.67
91	Shifting of drainage pipeline from Public Convenience Building Site under New Town Kolkata W/S Division – I, PHE	0.02
92	Strengthening and renovation of the existing street by using shredder waste plastic with bituminous mix and preparation of two Number Rams on the service road abutting to Mela Ground AA-I, New Town, Kolkata	0.34
93	Construction of Smart Bus Shelter in front of New Town Mela Ground Retrofitting of the existing one in front of Swapnobhor in connection with Smart Street at AA-I of New Town, Kolkata	0.15
94	Setting up Integrated Interactive Tele presence System between VC Rooms of Smart City, NKDA and HIDCO - Capability of External Voip Connectivity like Zoom, Skype	0.64
95	Installation of Grow Light to Enhance Flower Growth in New Town, Kolkata	0.41
96	Hosting of Blockchain Based Application at Vivek Tirtha	0.15
97	Bee Corridor at Eco Park, New Town, Kolkata	0.10
98	Supply, Installation and maintenance of Facial based attendance System for NKDA and HIDCO	0.14
99	Supply and installation of 4, Four Mosquito traps at 4, four locations in New Town, Kolkata and their Operation and Maintenance for three years	0.11
100	Supply, Installation, Commissioning and testing of IOT enabled Solar Benches	0.05

101	Providing Power Connection to the newly installed EV Chargers at AA-II, New Town	0.52
102	Supply, delivery, installation, commissioning and testing, maintenance for 2 years of Solar Road Studs of given specifications, to be installed on the parking lane and service lane of Biswa Bangla Sarani, in front of Senior Citizen Park.	0.57
103	Design, supply, fabrication, erection, commissioning, testing and maintenance of 5 five solar trees at the Smart Street beside 'Mela Ground' and 'Swapna Bhore' in New Town, Kolkata	0.24
104	Drone Technology for Managing Covid 19	3.88
105	Construction of Graded Cycle Tracks, Cycle Sheds, Signal and Signage Group-2	0.63
106	Setting up of Community Radio in Nazrul Tirtha Complex in New Town	1.37
107	Construction of Graded Cycle Tracks, Cycle Sheds, Signal and Signage Group 3 7	3.10
108	API integration for IGMS System 24X7 New Town Helpline at NKDA with the ICCC	0.01
109	Modification of Power Distribution Work for Street Light under the Barrier Free Footpath at AA-1A	0.73
110	Modification of Power Distribution Work for Street Light under the Barrier Free Footpath at AA-1B	0.58
111	Modification of Power Distribution Work for Street Light under the Barrier Free Footpath at AA-1C	0.49
112	Modification of Power Distribution Work for Street Light under the Barrier Free Footpath at AA-1D	0.98
113	Construction of Graded Cycle Tracks, Cycle Sheds, Signal and Signage Group 6	0.88
114	Radar Speed Sign Devices for Controlling of over speeding vehicles at New Town	1.00
115	Construction of Covid Memorial at CC 4 1 in AA-1 of New Town, Kolkata	2.16

116	Strategy for Inward Investment in Bengal Silicon Valley, Fintech Hub and Other Central Business District CBD Plots of New Town	1.58
117	Multi Storied Car Parking Complex at Plot No - CBD 117 118 in New Town Kolkata	177.86
118	Urban Primary Health Centre UPHC in IIC BKL 22 1, New Town	4.74
119	Urban Recreation Park and Landscape Development New Town, Kolkata (Near City Centre - II)	2.02
120	Development of 24 hours Grid Power at 421 nos. Signage in AA-1, New Town	0.38
121	Chatbot Integration in 24/7 Helpline	0.06
122	Community Health Card for Citizen on Blockchain Technology, including 03 (Three) Years Operation & Maintenance	0.60
123	Real Time Passenger Information Display System (RPIDS) for Public Bus Stops in New Town, Kolkata (Including 2 years AMC)	2.88
124	Promotion of visibility of Eco Park as bird refuge through photographic documentation etc. in Eco Park, New Town, Kolkata	0.23
125	Smart Home Tag Platform with Integration of Solid Waste Management System using NFC Technology	0.43
126	Additional OFC Infrastructure required for the Implementation of Public Wi-fi Hotspot Zone at Four public spaces located at different locations of New Town, Kolkata using HIDCO's Backbone Network System including 5 years O&M	0.44
127	Rectification of Old ANPR, Speed Detection & RLVD (Red Light Violation Detection) System (04 Location) and Integration with existing system under New Town Kolkata Green City (Including 5 Yrs O&M)	0.24
128	New Town Streetscape for Street Nos 165 & 166, in AA-1B, New Town, Kolkata	2.70
129	Construction of IOT Enabled Smart Fencing on MAR from Mahisbatan Box Bridge to Kolkata Gate (Approx. 17.4 Km)	10.12
130	CCTV based Mask detecting system in CB Community Market of NKDA	0.05

131	Plastic Free Market at CB Block Community Market, Action Area-1C, New Town, Kolkata	0.23
132	Construction of 15 No. Smart Bus Shelter, New Town, Kolkata	1.34
133	Construction of Community Hall cum Market at CE Block & AC Block of AA-I of New Town, Kolkata	5.01
134	Roof Covering of Bio-Methanation plant with Zinc Aluminium steel sheet over steel structural framework including rooftop SPV Power plant at AA-IC, New Town, Kolkata	0.49
135	Providing chain fencing around 06 (Six) nos. Activity Zone cum Playgrounds within green corridors including illumination works with LED lights at different blocks	1.81
136	Design, Development, Testing and Maintenance of NFT based Property identification & integration with Record of Title (Mutation)	0.55
137	Installation of Plaque for various component of Smart Street in Action Area - I, New Town, Kolkata (03 Years O&M)	0.09
138	Installation of Vertical LED Panel dual side Display Board to render community based messages at New Town, Kolkata	0.51
139	Proposed Transformation of Street no. 0106 & Surroundings to a pedestrian friendly Urban Space at New Town, Kolkata	1.16
140	Cycle Docking Station Backlit Signage Board for all the cycle docking stations constructed in New Town, Kolkata	0.44
141	Construction of Pedestrian Underpass across the MAR, in front of City Centre - II, New Town, Kolkata	7.92
142	Centre for Career Development & Excellence on Sustainability for WBHIDCO at Nazrul Tirtha, New Town , Kolkata	1.14
143	Providing IOT Enabled Vertical Garden on the surface of 03 (Three) nos. R.C.C Piers of East-West Metro Corridor inside the Smart Plaza near Biswa Bangla Gate ay 3rd Rotary of New Town , Kolkata including 03 Years O&M	0.67
144	Design Development and Maintenance of Website of Zero Shop	0.02
145	Conversion of Conventional to LED Street Light at New Town under	0.78

	NKDA	
146	Construction of Apur Sansar Park at Plot No. BC/54/1/ of Street No. 131, Action Area - I, New Town, Kolkata	1.78
147	Fabrication, Supply & Erection of Street Signage at AA - II of New Town Kolkata under Smart City	2.31
148	Consultancy and Management Work for Affordable Housing in New Town, Kolkata	1.54
149	Affordable Housing at AA-IIC, New Town, Kolkata SCM part	249.67
150	250m. Outdoor Cycle Velodrome beside football stadium in AA - IIE, at New Town. Kolkata	9.77
151	Supply Installation and Operation of Sensor Based Waste Bin Management System in New Town Kolkata	0.29
152	Providing Electrical Illumination Work at Smart Plaza at BF Block near Biswa Bangla Gate New Town, Kolkata under NKDA	0.20
153	Development of underpass near Nawabpur	4.84
154	Implementation of Wi-Fi Hotspot at Smart Plaza and near LED Board of Eden Court at New Town, Rajarhat connecting with the existing HIDCO's Wi-Fi Network System in New Town, Kolkata	0.49
155	Design and set up of a 3D Holographic Experience at Apur Sansar Park, AA-IB, New Town, Kolkata	0.60
156	Supply and Installation of AIR Conditioner with VRF System for 1st & 2nd Floor Banquet Halls & Split System for all the Guest Rooms, Lounges at Mezzanine Floor Level & Office room of Community Centre II, Action Area II, New Town, Kolkata	0.50
157	Supply, Fabrication & Erection of 03 Nos. Vehicle Driven Stainless Steel Water Tanker of Capacity 3000 L each Mounted on Wheeled MS Base Frame	0.18
158	Installation of Bicycle Signals along internal roads with Cycle Track in Action Area I, New Town, Kolkata	0.97
159	Installation of Bicycle Signals along MAR 1111& 2222 in Action Area I, New Town	0.81

160	Supply, Fabrication and Installation of Road Signage with LED light facility with Stainless Steel Pole (SS Grade - 304) fixed in ground with Cement Concrete Base as per design and drawing all complete for Cycle Tracks in Action Area - I	0.27
161	Design, supply, installation, testing, commissioning & comprehensive maintenance of grid connected roof top Solar PV Power Plant with illumination at the surrounding area at New Town Police Station , New Town , Kolkata	0.20
162	Supply, installation, testing, commissioning & five years comprehensive maintenance of 200 KWP 3 Phase roof top Solar Power Plant at NKDA Admin Building	1.02
163	Supply, installation, testing, commissioning & five years comprehensive maintenance of 11 KWP 3 Phase roof top Solar Power Plant at NKDA Cattle & Dog Pound	0.04
164	Construction of 15 nos. waste transfer stations at suitable locations of New Town, Kolkata to facilitate daily waste collection and disposal under the SWM Programme of NKDA	2.38
165	Construction of Outfall Structures along with Replacement of Draw Shutters and Ancillary works along Bagjola Canal	0.34
166	Supply and Installation of VRF air conditioner system for 1st and 2nd floor Banquet Halls & Split Air Conditioner System for four nos. guest room , office room & lounges at mezzanine floor level of Community Centre - I, AA-IC, New Town, Kolkata	0.50
167	Development work for public convenience building site (Near Axis Mall) within AA-I and other ancillary works under New Town Kolkata W/S Division - I	0.04
168	Supply & Delivery, Installation & Commissioning of SMART Improvement of Water Supply system in different OHR in AA - I& II under New Town Kolkata W/S Division	2.94
169	Supply,, Installation, Testing, Commissioning and 03 years maintenance of automatic vehicle speed detection camera & e-challan	2.73

	system at 12 locations of New Town , Kolkata	
170	Supply, Installation, Testing, Commissioning and 3 Years Maintenance for IP Based CCTV Surveillance system (Phase - II), under New Town Kolkata Development Authority Areas and integration with existing system already installed	14.74
171	Preparation of Project Report on 'On-street Parking Management in New Town Kolkata'	1.94
172	Construction of 3 Nos Working Pod (COCOON) in New Town, Kolkata	0.95
173	Construction of Daily Market in Action Area - IIIE under New Town Kolkata Development Authority, New Town, Kolkata	2.91
174	Construction of NKDA Market opposite to Eco Space, Plot No., IIF/26/1, Action Area - IIF, New Town, Kolkata to rehabilitate the street hawkers operating around the place at Eco Space of New Town, Kolkata	2.63
175	Construction of NKDA Market beside T.C.S at Plot No. IIF/26/3 at Action Area IIF, New Town, Kolkata to rehabilitate the street hawkers operating around T.C.S of New Town, Kolkata	1.85
176	Construction of NKDA Market opposite to Unitec Gate no. 2, Plot No. DH/6/50, Premises no. 04-0368, Action Area - ID, New Town, Kolkata to rehabilitate the street hawkers operating around the place at Unitec Gate No. 2 of New Town, Kolkata	3.23
177	Extension Hawkers Plaza opposite to Unitech Infospace at New Town, Kolkata to rehabilitate the street hawkers operating around the place at Unitech Infospace of New Town, Kolkata	1.44
178	Construction of NKDA Market in-between the car parking lot and D.C.P office at Street No. 45 of Action Area - I, New Town, Kolkata to rehabilitate the street hawkers operating around DLF - I/Coal India Bhaban and nearby places of New Town, Kolkata	3.74
179	Construction of Market Complex at Baliguri R.R Plot beside MAR 3333 outside the periphery canal in Action Area - III B, New Town, Kolkata	2.56
180	Solar Dome at Eco Tourism Park, New Town, Kolkata	53.20

181	Surveying, Planning, Designing, Supply, Construction, Erection and Commissioning of 20 MGD Surface Water Based W.T.P (2nd Unit) including 3 Months Trial Run followed by 5 years operation & maintenance	41.40
182	Construction of Utility Building in Action Area - IIE opposite to City Centre - II in New Town Kolkata	6.87
183	Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant in Action Area IIID, New Town, Kolkata	37.88
184	Daily collection of solid waste including garbage, transportation, stacking and spreading the waste at specified disposal ground, from different areas of New Town, Kolkata as will be assigned by NKDA	5.64
185	Mechanized and manual sweeping of internal roads within Action Area - I, New Town, Kolkata	6.24
186	Mechanized and manual sweeping of MAR 3333 including internal roads within Action Area - III, New Town, Kolkata	6.16
187	Mechanized and manual sweeping of internal roads within Action Area II, New Town	6.24
188	Supply, installation & operation of in-situ Solid Waste Composting Plant for conversion of organic waste generated from NKDA Community Market to compost (01 M.T/Day)	0.26
189	Mechanized and manual sweeping & cleaning of MAR - 1111 including service road at New Town kolkata under NKDA	6.94
190	Mechanized and manual sweeping and cleaning of the Biswa Bangla Sarani (Left side-up & down) including service road from Box Bridge to VIP road crossing (Haldirams) at New Town Kolkata under NKDA	6.63
191	Daily collection of solid waste (Dry Waste & Wet Waste), transportation, stacking and spreading the waste at specified yard/disposal ground from Action Area I, II & III of New Town	18.62
192	Construction of 2nd Bridge over Keshtopur Canal including approach viaduct and ancillary Road Work for Connecting Link Road at Salt Lake End and on the other End Street Np. 2222 at New Town	55.12

193	Design & Build One No 4.5 M Wide Cross Over Bridge over Bagjola Canal adjacent to Biswa Bangla Convention Centre at New Town Kolkata	2.87
194	Supplying, Delivery at site & laying of rising main of 350 mm dia MS pipe for Tank No-7&8 from existing W/S rising main at AA-ID and other ancillary works under New Town Kolkata W/S Division	2.02
195	Construction of Drainage Pumping Station near Ghuni Canal at Chainage 4808.00 Mts. And allied Works opposite to City Centre - 2 near IOC Petrol Pump at Action Area IIE New Town Kolkata Phase II	1.57
196	Construction of Electrical Sub-station building at WTP Site at Action Area - I in New Town Kolkata under New Town Kolkata Water Supply Division No. I, P.H.E	1.29
197	Construction of Electrical Sub-station building at Boosting Station - III in New Town Kolkata under New Town Kolkata Water Supply Division No. I, P.H.E	1.24
198	Annual Repair and Maintenance of Streets in different locations by hot mix Plant in Action Area IB under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata	0.47
199	Profile correction of Bituminous Road by laying Bituminous Macadam in stretches with SDBC works with paver finisher at street no. 269, 306 &324 at AA-ID, under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata	0.59
200	Profile correction of Bituminous Road by laying Bituminous Macadam in stretches with SDBC works with paver finisher at street no. 326 & 299 at AA-ID, under NKDA, New Town, Kolkata	0.59
201	Construction of First phase (B+G+IV) of Administrative Building of New Town Kolkata Development Authority at No. DG/13, Premises No. 04-3333, Action Area I D, New Town, Kolkata	74.77
202	Development of 24 Hour Grid Power for 373 nos camera in New Town	0.43
203	CCTV Surveillance at different Community Markets & Public Bicycle Sharing Stations at New Town, Kolkata	0.17
204	Engagement of System Integrator (SI) for Fastag Based Vehicle Parking Solutions in New Town Kolkata	0.28

205	Additional work of Smart Sensory Park in Action Area II New Town, Kolkata	2.58
206	Procurement of Furniture at the integrated Urban Primary Health Centre with Polyclinic at Plot No, BLK/22, New Town, Kolkata	0.63
207	Happy Street	9.43
208	Empanelment of agency for citizen centric activities in New Town Kolkata	0.02
209	Development of Futsal Ground with Citizens' Corner in AA - II, New Town	2.26
210	Development of Land at Plot No. AA-IIE/57/D, Action Area - IIE allotted for SWM Work including Roof Covering over steel structural framework under New Town Kolkata Development Authority	1.14
211	Development and Modification of Graded Cycle Track in AA-I New Town Kolkata	0.95
212	API integration of technology enabled smart street signage at 421 locations in AA-I of New Town, Kolkata	0.25
213	Construction of a cycle docking station (Dimension: 20 m X 2.5 m) at a specified location of New Town, Kolkata	0.11
214	Procurement of Manhole Cleaning Robotic Arm	2.75
215	Construction of Toilet Block with separate arrangement for ladies and gents for various playgrounds/activity zones (09 nos.) at Action Area – I, New Town, Kolkata	0.26
216	Provision of Cycle Track along the Footpath in Action Area IA, IB, ID at New Town, Kolkata	2.75
217	Provision of Cycle Track and barrier free Footpath along the street no 568, 374 and 335 in Action Area II New Town Kolkata	3.05
218	Preparation of Architectural 3D physical models (03 nos.) exhibiting best practices benefitting the citizen of New Town through various projects executed by NKDA	0.09
219	Supply, Delivery and installation of zero B UV chill 60-80-120 LPH water purifier (21 nos.) for various bus stops of New Town	0.22

220	Development of playgrounds (08 nos - 500 sq m each) Children's Pay area within Green Corridor of AA – I, New Town, Kolkata	0.77
221	Construction of Smart Bus Shelter at northern site as per existing model on both sides of MAR 3333 near coco petrol pump at Action Area IIIC,	0.10
222	Construction of Smart Bus Shelter at southern site as per existing model on both sides of MAR 3333 near coco petrol pump at Action Area IIIC	0.10
223	Design, Development and cloud hosting of One City One App for New Town Kolkata with 3-year maintenance	0.07
224	Children Park at AC block St. No. 37 along with Toilet block	0.55
225	Development of football playground in AC Block (Plot no. AC/44, Premises No. 25 – 0043) AA-I, New Town, Kolkata	0.45
Under Implementation		
1	Construction of School Building at Plot No - DF/183, 184, 185 in Action Area - ID, New Town, Kolkata	25.1

(As reported by the State on 31.03.2026.)

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT UNDER NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME

1894. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government under the Namami Gange Programme to strengthen groundwater management across the Ganga basin and the catchment areas of tributaries such as the Kanhan and Pench rivers in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh along with the improvements achieved so far in groundwater levels and water quality as a result of these initiatives, State-wise;

(b) the progress made so far towards preparing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for engineered groundwater recharge along the main stem of the Ganga river and the concrete steps being taken to address the water crisis in the said district of Madhya Pradesh therefrom;

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation, the timeline fixed and the details of the pilot projects proposed therein;

(d) the details of the measures/budgetary provision undertaken for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation under the said programme including riverine area of Chhindwara, the expenditure incurred thereon, the outcomes achieved and their impact on major aquatic species of the Ganga and the riparian ecosystem;

(e) whether any project related to groundwater recharge, Ganga conservation and groundwater management is approved or under implementation under the

said programme in Western Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Meerut, Hapur and Garhmukteshwar regions and if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes any special scheme for groundwater recharge by utilising water from abandoned mines to address the worsening groundwater crisis in the coal mining areas of Dhanbad falling under the Ganga sub-basin and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the concrete steps being taken to prevent the discharge of contaminated water from the industrial and mining areas of Dhanbad from entering the tributaries of Ganga (such as Damodar) and to promote water harvesting?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India (GoI) launched the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) for the rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries. Under the Namami Gange Programme, a diverse and holistic set of interventions for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga have been taken up, that includes pollution abatement, ecological restoration, wastewater treatment, riverfront management, ensuring e- flow, rural sanitation, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and public participation.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), undertakes periodic groundwater-level and groundwater-quality monitoring and Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment in Madhya Pradesh, including Chhindwara district. As per the

Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment, 2025, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of Chhindwara district has been assessed as 88,260.54 hectare metres (ham), while the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 82,881.36 ham. The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses has been assessed as 49,994.57 ham, resulting in a Stage of Ground Water Extraction of 60.32%.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 11815 sq. km in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include supply-side interventions in the form of rainwater harvesting by artificial recharge and water conservation structures to be implemented by the State Govt.

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) organized a National Workshop on "Towards Hydraulic Harmony in Ganga Basin - Restoring and Maintaining the Inter-Relationship of Surface Flow and Sub-Surface (Groundwater) Systems" on 07.03.2026 with various stakeholders. The workshop deliberated on scientific, technical and policy aspects of river–aquifer interaction.

(d): Under the Namami Gange Programme, NMCG has undertaken biodiversity and ecosystem conservation interventions in the Ganga River Basin through scientific institutions, including the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), ICAR–Central

Inland Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CIFRI), Turtle Survival Alliance Foundation India (TSAFI) and the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), along with State Forest Departments and other conservation organisations. These interventions include conservation and monitoring of aquatic and riparian biodiversity; conservation of the Ganges River Dolphin, gharial, turtles, otters, fish and threatened bird species; rescue and rehabilitation of aquatic fauna; fish conservation and river ranching; wetland conservation; biodiversity parks; afforestation; and community-based conservation.

Outcomes achieved:

- 2,850 km of priority Gangetic Dolphin habitat identified across 22 rivers.
- 7,680 km of river stretches surveyed, documenting 3,037 gharials and supporting preparation of the National Gharial Conservation Action Plan.
- More than 1,500 freshwater turtle hatchlings produced and 711 turtles released into the River Ganga through conservation breeding programmes.
- 893 gharial yearlings and 1,899 turtles released into their natural habitats.
- National Centre for River Research (NCRR) established at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
- Delineation of six conservation priority zones for focused management.
- Rescue and rehabilitation of around 6,800 aquatic animals.
- Mobilization of over 5,500 Ganga Praharis across 113 districts.
- Rescue ambulance developed for stranded Ganges River Dolphins.

- Hilsa ranching station established at Farakka, West Bengal.
- 2.05 crore fish seeds (Indian Major Carps, Mahseer and Hilsa) ranched.
- 215 fish species (206 native and 9 exotic) documented in the River Ganga.
- 7 Biodiversity Parks are being developed in Uttar Pradesh.
- A total area of 33,024 hectares covered under plantation across the 5 Ganga basin states.
- Wetland restoration and scientific management expanded across Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Impact on major aquatic species and the riverine ecosystem:

The interventions have led to significant improvements in the conservation and restoration of the Ganga riverine ecosystem by strengthening critical aquatic habitats, enhancing ecological connectivity and improving scientific understanding of biodiversity across the basin. Conservation measures have contributed to the protection and recovery of flagship species such as the Ganges River Dolphin, gharial, freshwater turtles, otters and several native fish species through habitat protection, rescue and rehabilitation, conservation breeding, and river ranching programmes. Wetland restoration, riparian afforestation and biodiversity park development have enhanced ecosystem functions, including improved habitat quality, increased ecological resilience, and strengthened breeding and feeding grounds for aquatic and avian fauna. Community participation through Ganga Praharis and institutional strengthening

has further reinforced long-term biodiversity conservation, scientific monitoring and sustainable management of the Ganga river basin, thereby supporting the ecological health and resilience of the river ecosystem.

An expenditure of approximately ₹ 600 crores has been incurred on these interventions since 2015–16.

No biodiversity or wetland conservation project covering the riverine areas of Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, has been undertaken by NMCG.

(e): For the rejuvenation of the River Ganga and its tributaries in 26 districts of western Uttar Pradesh, NMCG has sanctioned 33 sewerage infrastructure projects at an estimated cost of ₹6,409 crore, with a cumulative sewage treatment capacity of 1,278 MLD for the abatement of pollution in rivers. Out of these, 16 STP projects with a total treatment capacity of 354 MLD have been completed and are operational which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In Garhmukteshwar, a 9 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹47 crore and completed. In Meerut, a 220 MLD STP has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹691 crore, while in Hapur, a 6 MLD STP has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹49 crore.

(f): No such proposal is under consideration under the Namami Gange Programme.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has informed that as per the Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment, 2025, the Total Annual Ground Water

Recharge of Dhanbad district has been assessed as 28,046.55 hectare metres (ham), the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource as 26,369.39 ham, and the Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses as 19,681.13 ham. Accordingly, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction has been assessed as 74.64 per cent.

Further, no separate scheme for groundwater recharge through utilisation of water from abandoned mines is presently under implementation by CGWB. However, groundwater conservation and sustainable groundwater management in mining areas are addressed through the Guidelines notified by the Ministry of Jal Shakti on 24 September 2020, as amended on 29 March 2023, for regulation of groundwater extraction by industrial, infrastructure and mining projects. The said guidelines have following provisions for water conservation and limiting water usage:

- Project proponents are required to install rooftop rainwater harvesting systems in the project premises as per the applicable building bye-laws.
- Mining project proponents are required to adopt advance dewatering technology through a series of dewatering abstraction structures, wherever applicable, to minimize contamination of surface water.
- Mining projects are also required to establish and monitor observation wells/piezometers and undertake periodic groundwater level and water quality monitoring to facilitate sustainable groundwater management.

(g): Under the Namami Gange Programme, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned an Interception & Diversion (I&D) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) project for the pollution abatement of the River Damodar in Dhanbad, Jharkhand, at an estimated cost of ₹808.33 crores with a treatment capacity of 192 MLD.

STATEMENT

List of pollution abatement project sanctioned in 26 districts of western Uttar Pradesh, under Namami Gange Programme

S No.	District	Name of works	Sanctioned Project cost (in Cr.)	STP Capacity (MLD)
1	Agra	Interception & Diversion with Rehabilitation of sewerage scheme at Agra (HAM)	842.25	177.6
2	Agra	Tapping of balance drains & augmentation of sewage pumping stations (SPSs) at Agra	126.41	0
3	Aligarh	Interception & Diversion and STP works at Aligarh (HAM)	496.02	113
4	Baghpat	Interception & Diversion and STP works of Baghpat Town	77.36	14
5	Bareilly	Interception & Diversion works and STP at Bareilly (HAM)	271.39	63
6	Bijnor	Faecal Sludge Management (Co-treatment) at Bijnor (FSTP)	0.39	0
7	Bulandsahar	Sewerage scheme at Narora, Bulandshar	48.45	4
8	Bulandsahar	Sewerage Works in Anup Shahar, Buland Shahar	75.79	2.5
9	Bulandsahar	Interception & Diversion and STP works at Gulaothi	50.99	10
10	Firozabad	Firozabad Sewerage Scheme (Interception &	51.08	0

		Diversion) works		
11	Hapur	Sewerage system & STP works at Garmukteshwar	46.51	9
12	Hapur	I&D and STP works at Hapur	49.06	6
13	Hathras	I&D and STP works at Hathras	128.91	24
14	Kasganj	Interception & Diversion with STP at Kasganj	76.73	15
15	Mathura	Rehabilaition of Sewerage Infrastructure & Augmenation/Upgradation at vrindavan	42.82	4
16	Mathura	Rehabilaition/Renovation of Mathura sewerage scheme : Construction of 30 MLD STP at Masani (Mathura) (HAM)	460.45	67.3
17	Mathura	I&D and STP Works for balance drains at Mathura (HAM)	292.56	60
18	Mathura	I&D and STP Works at Chhata	56.15	6
19	Mathura	I&D and STP Works at Kosi	66.59	12
20	Mathura	I&D and STP Works Vrindavan	77.7	13
21	Meerut	Pollution Abatement Works for River Kali Meerut (HAM)	690.71	220
22	Moradabad	Sewerage system & STP works (Phase I) at Moradabad	330.05	58
23	Moradabad	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ram Ganga at Moradabad (Sewerage Zone-2) (HAM)	149.23	25
24	Moradabad	Interception & Diversion of drains of Moradabad Zone-3 & Zone-4 with STP & other appurtenant works at Moradabad (HAM)	420.41	80
25	Muzaffarnagar	Interception & Diversion works and STP at Muzaffarnagar (HAM)	234.03	54.5
26	Muzaffarnagar	Interception & Diversion works and STP at Budhana (HAM)	48.76	10
27	Saharanpur	Interception & Diversion (I&D) and Sewage Treatment Plant works at Saharanpur (HAM)	577.23	135
28	Saharanpur	Interception & Diversion and STP works at Deoband	134.71	20
29	Shamli	Interception & Diversion works for Kairana	78.42	15

30	Shamli	I&D and STP works at Banat	48.71	5
31	Shamli	I&D and STP works at Babri & Bantikhera	55.47	5
32	Shamli	I&D and STP works at Thanabhawan	97.19	10
33	Shamli	I&D and STP works at Shamli	206.02	40
		Total	**6408.55**	**1277.90**

SILT DEPOSITION & ENCROACHMENT OF RIVERBEDS

1895. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of reports regarding increasing encroachment of riverbeds and accumulation of sand and silt in rivers flowing through Bhojpur district, Bihar affecting irrigation and river flow and increasing the risk of flooding and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any technical assessment or survey has been carried out to evaluate the impact of silt deposition and encroachments on the carrying capacity of rivers in Bhojpur district and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government during the last three years for river restoration, flood management, embankment strengthening and desiltation works in Bihar; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to restore the natural flow of rivers, improve irrigation potential and mitigate flood risks in the affected areas?

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

(a) and (b): Protection of river beds, removal of encroachment therefrom, river restoration and flood & irrigation management are the responsibilities of the respective State Governments/Union Territories, which undertake such activities as per their priorities. The Government of Bihar has informed that the rivers Ganga and Sone flow through Bhojpur district and that, for most of their reaches within the district, the rivers are embanked. The Government of Bihar has further informed that presently, there is no severe encroachment on the riverbed of the Ganga that adversely affects irrigation or flood management and no study has been carried out to evaluate the impact of silt deposition and encroachments on the carrying capacity of rivers in Bhojpur district.

(c) and (d): The Government of India is implementing "*Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*" (PMKSY) with an aim for creation and restoration of irrigation potential. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) are components of PMKSY and the schemes of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies are included under PMKSY-HKKP. During last three years, central assistance amounting to Rs 224.95 crore under PMKSY-AIBP and Rs 13.88 crore under PMKSY-HKKP has been released to the Government of Bihar.

Under Namami Gange Programme, an amount of Rs 1552.05 crore has been disbursed during the last three years for various projects/ interventions in

the State of Bihar, such as wastewater infrastructure, development of ghats and crematoria, afforestation, bio-diversity conservation etc. .

Union Government is implementing Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. Under the FMBAP Scheme, central assistance amounting to Rs 206.708 crore has been released to the Government of Bihar during last three years.

To promote the scientific management of river floodplains and prevent indiscriminate encroachments, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has continuously impressed upon the States / Union Territories the need to adopt flood plain zoning as an important non-structural measure for flood management. In this regard, the Ministry of Jal Shakti issued the Technical Guidelines on Flood Plain Zoning (FPZ) in August, 2025 and circulated the same to all States/UTs for adoption and implementation.

ASSESSMENTS ON ADEQUACY OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

1896. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the details of the significant power generation capacity added by the Government during the current financial year;

(b) the objectives of this capacity addition with respect to meeting peak demand, reducing outages and strengthening grid reliability;

(c) whether assessments have been made on the adequacy of transmission and distribution infrastructure to absorb the added capacity and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure timely commissioning, cost control and quality of projects; and

(e) the expected impact of such measures on electricity access, tariffs, energy security and economic growth?

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 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.

Details of source-wise power generation capacity addition during FY 2026-27 (till June, 2026) is given at **Statement.**

Further, capacity addition is essential to meet the increasing electricity demand, particularly during peak load conditions, which ensures adequate generation availability, minimises the risk of power shortages and outages, and enhances the reliability.

(c): Details of assessments made by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) / Ministry of Power (MoP) on the adequacy of transmission and distribution infrastructure to absorb the added capacity are as follows:

(i). **Transmission Infrastructure:**

To strengthen the transmission infrastructure in line with the growing electricity demand, the Government of India notified the National Electricity Plan (Transmission), 2024, which outlines the transmission system requirements for the period 2023–2032. As per the plan, the transmission network is likely to expand from 5.09 lakh ckm (as on June, 2026) to 6.48 lakh ckm by 2032 and transformation capacity from 1,478 GVA (as on June, 2026) to 2,345 GVA. Also, the inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 GW as on June, 2026 to 168 GW by the year 2032.

(ii). **Distribution Infrastructure:**

Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity is responsibility of the respective State Government/Distribution Utility. Hence, it is the responsibility of respective distribution utilities to take necessary measures to maintain an adequate and efficient distribution system in its area of operation.

As per the perspective plan prepared by CEA based on expected demand, the sub-station capacity at 66/33/22 kV level is planned to be augmented from 605GVA (as on March 2026) to 711 GVA by 2030 and 872 GVA by 2035, Distribution Transformer capacity from 895 GVA to 1135 GVA by 2030 and 1631 GVA by 2035, 11 kV feeder length from 55.35 lakh ckm to 61.60 lakh ckm by 2030 and 70.77 lakh ckm by 2035, and LT lines from 84.75 lakh ckm to 95.69 lakh ckm by 2030 and 111.67 lakh ckm by 2035.

Presently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched by Government of India in July 2021 with the objective of making distribution utilities operationally efficient and financially viable, financial assistance is being provided to distribution utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure & smart metering works, Under the scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned across the country.

(d): The Government has put in place several measures and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the timely completion/ commissioning of transmission projects, Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) and Thermal Power Projects which subsequently help in minimizing their time and cost overruns. The details are as under:

(i) **Monitoring of Transmission Projects:** To ensure timely commissioning of transmission projects, their implementation is closely monitored, and necessary interventions are undertaken to resolve challenges faced by developers. Transmission projects are monitored through periodic reviews by Central Transmission Utility of India Ltd. (CTUIL), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and by Ministry of Power. In addition, a review of projects is done through a dedicated platform viz. the Project Monitoring Group (PMG) under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade of India (DPIIT) and at the highest level of the Government through Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) portal.

These mechanisms facilitate timely resolution of issues related to right of way, forest clearances, land acquisition, inter-agency coordination and other implementation challenges.

(ii) **Monitoring of Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs):** Ministry of Power has issued guidelines to minimise time and cost overruns, established dispute avoidance and dispute resolution mechanisms for contractual issues. Additionally, an IT

portal, Jal Vidyut Amrit, has been developed for monitoring the progress of under-construction hydroelectric projects. Further, regular site visits are under taken by CEA to review project progress and resolve implementation bottlenecks.

(iii) **Monitoring of Thermal Power Projects:** Ministry of Power regularly reviews the progress of under-construction projects to identify constraints and expedite the resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues. The Portal for Online Monitoring of Projects Thermal (PROPMT Portal), launched on 20.08.2024, is used to monitor project progress. Project-related issues are also taken up with the concerned State Governments and District Administrations, as required, and are reviewed on the PRAGATI portal to ensure proactive governance and timely implementation.

(e): The efforts already made towards enhancing generation capacity utilisation, transmission and distribution efficiency and grid resilience have yielded encouraging results on electricity access, tariffs, energy security and economic growth:

(i) With the concerted efforts of Central and State Government, the average hours of supply in rural areas have increased from 12.5 hours in FY 14 to 22.6 hours in FY 26 and in urban areas the same has increased from 22.1 hours in FY 14 to 23.4 hours in FY 26.

(ii) The Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at national level have reduced from 22.62 % in FY14 to 15.04 % in FY25.

(iii) The gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS**)** and the Average Revenue Realised (ARR), a key indicator of whether utilities are recovering their costs, narrowed sharply from ₹0.78 per unit in FY 14 to ₹0.06 per unit in FY25.

(iv) A defining milestone was achieved on 29 July 2025, when India recorded its highest-ever renewable energy share in electricity generation. On that day, renewable sources met 51.5 per cent of the country's total electricity demand of 203 GW.

(v) A record generation capacity addition of 64,695 MW was achieved during 2025-26. Out of this, 50,905 MW came from renewable energy sources (excluding large hydro) which represents the highest ever capacity addition in a single year, surpassing the previous record of 34,054 MW achieved in FY 2024–25.

(vi) The energy shortage declined sharply to 0.0% in FY 2025-26, compared to 4.2% in FY 2013–14, reflecting a significant improvement in supply adequacy.

(vii) India has achieved its commitment made at COP-26 by achieving the NDC goal of 50% of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in 2025 i.e. five years ahead of the committed timeline of 2030.

STATEMENT

Details of source-wise power generation capacity addition during FY 2026-27 (till June, 2026):

[All figures in Mega Watt (MW)]

Thermal (Coal based)	**Nuclear**	**Hydro**	**RES (excluding Hydro)**	**Total**
2,260	0	650	13,251.26	16,161.26

STRENGTHENING OF FOOD PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE IN MUMBAI

1897. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the food processing sector in Mumbai and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region with regard to value addition, employment generation, exports and reduction of post-harvest losses during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned, financial assistance released and infrastructure created under various Central Government schemes for food processing industries, cold-chain facilities, food testing laboratories and logistics infrastructure benefiting Mumbai;

(c) whether the Government has identified constraints relating to land availability, storage, processing capacity, food safety and market access affecting food processing industries in Mumbai and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to promote investment, strengthen food processing infrastructure, encourage start-ups and improve value addition in the food processing sector in Mumbai?

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

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has conducted various assessments from time to time to identify the level of food processing and to estimate post-harvest losses for various agricultural produces in India. These assessments are based on primary data collection across the country including Mumbai and provides crop-wise estimates of the level of food processing and post-harvest losses. The details of the estimated level of processing, as per the latest study titled "Study to Determine the Level of Food Processing in India" conducted by CRISIL Ltd., 2026 with 2024–25 as the reference year**,** along with the estimated harvest and post-harvest losses of various agricultural commodities as assessed in the last two studies commissioned by the Ministry, namely (i) ICAR–Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), 2015 with reference period 2012–14 and (ii) NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. (NABCONS), 2022 with reference period 2020–22 are placed at **Statement-I.**

(b): Under the Central Sector umbrella scheme of MoFPI- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), Ministry provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects for creating both processing and preservation infrastructure facilities, creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlets, to reduce post-harvest losses and to increase the level of processing across the country including Maharashtra. The component schemes of PMKSY, the details of projects sanctioned and financial assistance released for infrastructure creation for completed projects in Maharashtra are given as under:

Scheme*	**Approved/ Sanctioned Projects**	**Completed/ Operational Projects**	**Project Cost (in Crores)$**	**Approved Grant-In – Aid (in Crores)$**	**Released Grant-In – Aid (in Crores)$**	**No of Cold storages / frozen storage/ CA/ MA**
APC	12	5	152.03	47.31	40.41	10
BFL#	10	9	107.44	23.92	22.87	5
CC	77	59	1605.59	397.82	397.76	82
CEFPPC	96	61	862.41	218.47	207.85	0
FTL	31	27	136.95	46.23	46.23	0
MFP#	3	2	263.85	96.73	91.73	4
OG	6	4	126.98	37.32	37.32	10
R&D	21	21	10.17	9.83	8.89	0
Skill	4	4	2.41	1.17	1.17	0
Sub Total	**260**	**192**	**3267.83**	**878.80**	**854.22**	**111**

As on 30.06.2026

*APC- Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters ; BFL-Backward and Forward linkages; CC-Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; CEFPPC-

Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities ; FTL- Food Testing Laboratories ; MFP- Mega Food Park ; OG-Operation Greens; Research & Development – (R &D)

#Schemes are discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021

$Status for completed projects

The details of the projects completed for infrastructure creation under the PMKSY in Mumbai are placed at **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d): The Ministry is undertaking stakeholder consultations from time to time to understand the issues faced by food processing industries sector in the country. Such consultations indicate issues like high infrastructure establishment costs, logistics expenses, energy costs, storage constraints and supply chain inefficiencies, etc. which can affect the competitiveness of food processing enterprises, particularly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country.

MoFPI through implementation of various initiatives and schemes viz. PMKSY, Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) aims for the overall and holistic end-to-end 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 across the country including Mumbai. The infrastructure created and

assistance provided aims at providing better returns to farmers, creation of employment opportunities, reducing wastage and increasing the processing level.

The Ministry has been extending support to industry associations for organizing regional conferences, seminars, and promotional events across the country. These platforms helps disseminate information on investment opportunities in India, highlight the progressive policy initiatives and reforms undertaken by the Government of India, and foster meaningful dialogue between the Government and industry.

Further strengthening this outreach, the Ministry organizes World Food India, India's flagship international event for the food-processing sector. This is a premier platform for MSMEs to display their products, technologies, and innovations before a diverse audience comprising global investors, multinational corporations, domestic enterprises, policymakers, and other key stakeholders. The event has facilitated business networking, investment promotion, technology exchange, and has given market access to the participants.

STATEMENT- I

Table-1: Level of Processing in India (%)

Category/ commodity	**CRISIL study***
	2022-23
Paddy	76.0%
Wheat	78.0%
Coarse Cereals	82.0%
Cereals (Overall)	77.6%
Gram	65.0%
Arhar	71.0%
Other Pulses	76.0%
Pulses (Overall)	69.0%
Foodgrains	77.0%
Groundnut	78.0%
Mustard	77.0%
Other Oilseeds	74.0%
Oilseeds (Overall)	76.0%
Fruits	17.0%
Potatoes & Onion	20.0%
Total Vegetables	14.0%
Total fruits and vegetables	16.0%
Milk	58.0%
Eggs & Poultry	18.0%
Meat	41.0%
Fish	23.0%
Tea	93%
Coffee	96%
Spices	59%
Sugarcane	87.0%

**Study to determine the level of Food Processing in India* CRISIL, 2026

Table2: Post-harvest losses of major crops and commodities

Crops/ Commodities	Loss in Percentage	
	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

Source: *Report on Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and commodities in India, 2015. **NABCONS Study 2022

STATEMENT- II

Details of projects completed under PMKSY in Mumbai

S.No	Schemes	Project Name	Project Cost for completed projects (Rs. in Cr)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)	Released Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr)
1	**CC***	Savla Foods & Cold Storage Pvt Ltd	27	7.2	7.2
2	**CC**	Kool Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	64.9	9.25	9.25

3	FTL**	Microchem Laboratory Pvt. Ltd.	4.21	1.36	1.3559028
4	FTL	Geochem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	8.38	2.01	2.00675
5	FTL	RCA Laboratories	6.56	1.92	1.9223
6	FTL	Testtex India Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	5.95	2.36	2.3613
7	FTL	Jubilant Pharma & Chemical Lab	3.34	0.89	0.887075
8	FTL	Bombay Test House	6.15	0.5	0.5
9	R&D***	Novel, non-thermal energy efficient, industrially scalable hydrodynamic cavitation processing of apple juice for enhanced nutritional bio actives and shelf life extension (ICT, Mumbai)	0.44	0.44	0.37
10	R&D	Modification of Natural polymers-Starches for better application in food sector (ICT, Mumbai)	0.33	0.33	0.31
11	R&D	Integrated Processing of Beverages from Minor Tropical Fruits: Process Optimization and Shelf-Life Extension (ICT, Mumbai)	0.36	0.36	0.26
12	R&D	Processing and Packaging of Tender Coconut Water for Rural Market (IIP Mumbai)	0.4666	0.4666	0.3158
Total			**128.08**	**27.08**	**26.73**

*: CC-Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;

**: FTL- Food Testing Laboratories;

***: Research & Development – (R &D)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के द्वारा किसानों की आय बढ़ाना

1898. श्री विद्युत बरन महतो:

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

(क) क्या सरकार किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों (एफपीआई) की संख्या बढ़ाने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार फसल कटाई के बाद फलों और सब्जियों की बर्बादी को कम करने के लिए शीतागार और मूल्य श्रृंखला नेटवर्क के विस्तार पर कार्य कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफ़पीआई) अपनी दो केंद्रीय योजनाओं, प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)और

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई), तथा एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) के माध्यम से संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। ये योजनाएं मांग-आधारित हैं और इनके अंतर्गत स्वीकृत अधिकांश परियोजनाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं, जिससे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण/परिरक्षण अवसंरचना को मज़बूती मिलती है और किसानों की आय वृद्धि में सहायता मिलती है।

एमओएफ़पीआई ने दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक पीएमकेएसवाई की संबंधित घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 33,163.34 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना लागत वाली 1735 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिसके लिए 9,258.60 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता अनुदान/सब्सिडी स्वीकृत की गई है।

पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में कुल 2,00,421 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड सब्सिडी के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है, और स्वयं सहायता समूहों के 4,18,293 सदस्यों को 1438.29 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक पूंजी सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई योजना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक कुल 127 कंपनियों के 212 लोकेशन के लिए 163 एप्लीकेशन को मंजूरी दी गई है और अब तक कुल 3271.44 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोत्साहन वितरित किया गया है।

(ख): पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना/उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एमओएफ़पीआई उद्यमिता प्रशिक्षण, क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों की सहायता करता है और आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा मानकों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।

एमओएफआई अपने दो स्वायत्त संस्थानों, नामत: राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमशीलता एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान (निफ़्टम), कुंडली, हरियाणा (निफ़्टम-के) और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमशीलता एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान (निफ़्टम),तंजावुर, तमिलनाडु (निफ़्टम-टी) के माध्यम हैंडशेल्डिंग सहायता, परामर्श, प्रशिक्षण, पायलट प्लांट जैसी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच, एनएबीएल-मान्यता प्राप्त खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं, इनक्यूबेशन सेवाओं, गुणवत्ता परीक्षण, अनुसंधान एवं विकास सहायता, नेटवर्किंग के अवसरों आदि के रूप में सहायता भी प्रदान करता है।

(ग): एमओएफ़पीआई स्वयं कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करता है। हालाँकि, यह अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से फल और सब्जियों के प्रसंस्करण सहित ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करता है। पीएमकेएसवाई की एक घटक योजना, 'एकीकृत कोल्ड चेन और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना' के अंतर्गत मूल्य संवर्धन व प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के साथ पैक हाउस, प्री-कूलिंग यूनिट, शीत भंडार, कंट्रोल्ड एटमॉस्फियर (सीए) भंडारण, इंडीविज़्वली क्वीक फ्रोज़न (आईक्यूएफ़) यूनिट, ब्लास्ट फ्रीजर, रीफर वाहन, और जैसे घटकों के साथ परियोजनाओं को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसी प्रकार, पीएमकेएसवाई की एक घटक योजना 'ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स' के अंतर्गत, एमओएफ़पीआई चिन्हित उत्पादन क्लस्टरों में 10 फल फसलों, 11 सब्जी की फसलों और झींगे के मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। ये जल्दी खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं के परिरक्षण और कटाई के बाद के नुकसान को कम करना सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND TRUST FOR MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

1899. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) the steps taken to strengthen the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in line with recent Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) financing reforms, including its integration with the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), digital lending platforms and fintech-based credit delivery;

(b) the implementation challenges identified in extending collateral-free credit to MSMEs, including issues relating to credit guarantee coverage, lender participation and regional disparities;

(c) the steps taken to improve loan sanction timelines, simplify claim settlement processes and enhance credit flow to MSMEs under the scheme; and

(d) the details of CGTMSE-supported loans sanctioned and guaranteed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the number and value of loans sanctioned in Karnataka, particularly in Bengaluru?

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): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements 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 extended by Member Lending Institutions to new as well as existing MSEs.

To expand the scope of the CGS and to ensure greater access to credit for MSEs, a number of measures have been taken which inter-alia include:

i. The guarantee ceiling for the loan extended under CGS has been enhanced from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 10 crore w.e.f 01.04.2025.

ii. Annual Guarantee Fees (AGF) structure has been revised with 50% reduction in standard rate to as low as 0.37% per annum.

iii. The claim process under CGTMSE has been simplified. Claims outstanding up to ₹10 lakh are settled through a system-based Business Rule Engine without any manual intervention. Claims above ₹10 lakh are also lodged on the CGTMSE portal and are processed online.

iv. Further, as informed by CGTMSE, Circular No. 262 dated 15.06.2026, regarding guarantee on credit facilities for invoice discounting on Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) platforms has been issued. CGTMSE has also developed the necessary APIs for integration with TReDS platform to facilitate its implementation.

v. As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks have been advised to streamline MSE lending policies by providing additional working capital, mid-term review of working capital limits, and defined credit decision timelines to ensure timely and adequate credit during the business life cycle, especially in unforeseen circumstances.

vi. As per RBI's Master Direction - Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector dated 09.02.2026, the limit for collateral free loan by Scheduled Commercial Banks to MSE units has been enhanced from Rs 10 lakh to Rs 20 lakh.

vii. As informed by RBI, for loans up to ₹25 lakh to MSEs, banks are advised that the timelines for credit decisions shall not be more than 14 working days. For loans above the aforementioned limit, timelines shall be as per the Board approved norms.

(d): The State-wise details of the guarantees extended to MSEs under CGS during the last three years and the current year are provided at **Statement**. The details of the guarantees extended to MSEs under CGS, in Bengaluru are as below:

CGS - Guarantees approved							
FY 2023-24		**FY 2024-25**		**FY 2025-26**		**FY 2026-27 (till 30.06.2026)**	
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)**
36,549	6,938	80,361	12,829	47,900	15,821	8,015	3,500

STATEMENT

The State-wise details of the guarantees extended to MSEs under CGS

CGTMSE - Guarantee approved – State-wise									**Amt. (₹ Crore)**
		FY 2023-24		**FY 2024-25**		**FY 2025-26**		**FY 2026-27 (till 30.06.2026)**	
S.N.	**States / UTs**	**No. of guarantees approved**	**Amount approved**	**No. of guarantees approved**	**Amount approved**	**No. of guarantees approved**	**Amount approved**	**No. of guarantees approved**	**Amount approved**
1	Andaman & Nicobar	600	128	655	142	976	198	249	52

	Islands								
2	Andhra Pradesh	79,938	5,395	1,10,323	8,189	1,39,299	14,259	28,792	3,323
3	Arunachal Pradesh	981	198	1,707	352	1,942	632	727	142
4	Assam	34,556	3,750	75,747	6,436	49,337	8,019	8,921	1,558
5	Bihar	1,13,262	8,582	2,21,458	14,120	1,56,823	16,265	29,614	3,547
6	Chandigarh	2,459	604	17,401	2,711	6,838	1,731	644	217
7	Chhattisgarh	25,845	2,968	40,583	4,231	39,465	6,661	7,023	1,659
8	Delhi	35,127	8,527	55,120	12,824	61,686	17,995	10,028	4,014
9	Goa	4,947	611	6,510	857	5,439	995	1,110	241
10	Gujarat	1,06,073	19,668	1,10,039	25,335	1,35,529	40,110	24,966	10,591
11	Haryana	48,455	8,553	75,244	10,865	73,035	15,549	14,103	3,939
12	Himachal Pradesh	20,600	2,080	23,750	2,411	27,417	3,325	5,840	869
13	Jammu And Kashmir	53,295	2,415	47,201	2,816	48,736	3,633	21,169	1,493
14	Jharkhand	34,800	4,432	64,614	6,494	59,748	8,130	14,331	1,899
15	**Karnataka**	**1,35,959**	**14,016**	**1,88,144**	**21,453**	**1,48,355**	**28,673**	**27,502**	**6,444**
16	Kerala	45,515	4,590	68,755	7,693	72,725	11,255	15,229	2,466
17	Ladakh	637	84	709	98	577	116	291	48
18	Lakshadweep	7	1	23	2	51	2	16	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	75,023	9,569	1,31,490	14,213	1,07,460	18,863	19,706	4,268
20	Maharashtra	1,29,892	23,359	2,38,128	39,989	2,49,969	59,178	45,882	12,702
21	Manipur	1,580	111	1,952	181	2,882	343	1,107	119
22	Meghalaya	1,693	252	2,776	328	3,122	530	731	164
23	Mizoram	1,232	73	1,472	134	2,581	286	807	83
24	Nagaland	1,563	160	1,804	230	1,977	305	693	99
25	Odisha	56,392	6,109	94,128	9,684	81,988	13,517	16,614	3,218

26	Puducherry	2,418	233	4,471	332	3,266	502	468	88
27	Punjab	81,259	9,632	88,991	10,406	79,971	13,263	14,960	3,396
28	Rajasthan	85,848	9,180	1,20,424	13,865	1,22,758	21,308	21,211	5,422
29	Sikkim	1,108	102	1,748	165	1,336	210	254	34
30	Tamil Nadu	1,13,815	15,061	1,79,817	21,447	1,53,804	30,072	28,747	6,816
31	Telangana	41,940	6,368	97,292	11,586	91,059	18,801	16,265	4,463
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1039	277	1,025	315	1,458	466	262	108
33	Tripura	6,523	381	8,398	570	12,018	1,042	2,953	282
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,47,258	21,200	4,03,938	32,790	5,46,792	46,876	1,07,951	11,229
35	Uttarakhand	26,361	2,253	26,268	2,776	28,458	4,230	5,468	979
36	West Bengal	1,06,073	11,887	2,03,170	19,465	1,57,912	25,207	23,953	5,711
	TOTAL	**17,24,073**	**2,02,807**	**27,15,275**	**3,05,507**	**26,76,789**	**4,32,547**	**5,18,587**	**1,01,687**

GREYWATER MANAGEMENT UNDER SBM-G

1900. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the steps taken to promote Greywater Management under Swachh Bharat Mission –Gramin (SBM-G) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised, year and State/UT-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of villages covered with Greywater Management arrangements in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Konaseema district;

(d) the details of Greywater Management assets created including soak pits, leach pits, magic pits, kitchen gardens, WSPs, DEWATS, Constructed Wetlands and other systems in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Konaseema district;

(e) the number of villages yet to be covered under Greywater Management arrangements and the timeline prescribed for their coverage in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Konaseema district;

(f) the details of functional and non-functional Greywater Management assets in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Konaseema district; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen Greywater Management and achieve universal coverage under SBM-G in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Konaseema district?

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

(a): Sanitation is a State subject. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by the States and Union Territories (UTs) within their respective jurisdictions. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has been providing financial and technical support to the States/UTs, including Andhra

Pradesh, under various components of the program, including Grey Water Management. In each Financial Year, funds are allocated to States/UTs based on their approved Annual Implementation Plan (AIP), past performance and budget availability. Funds are not released component-wise/project-wise to States/UTs. States/UTs can plan for providing sanitation and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) facilities under the program as per demand, local preferences, etc as per their AIP.

Under SBM(G) Phase-II, various interventions for GWM can be undertaken, such as constructions of soak-pit, leach-pit, magic-pit or kitchen garden at household level, Waste Stabilization Ponds/Constructed Wetland/Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS) and Phytorid Technology at community/village level.

As per the Operational Guidelines of SBM(G)-Phase-II, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for Greywater Management as follows:

- Villages with up to 5,000 population: Up to ₹280 per capita
- Villages with more than 5,000 population: Up to ₹660 per capita

Out of the eligible amount for village-level Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities (which includes greywater management assets):

- 70% is provided under SBM-G (shared between Central and State Government per program guidelines: 60:40 for most States; 90:10 for NE/Hilly States, 100% for UTs without a legislature).
- 30% must be contributed by Gram Panchayats (GPs) from their 15th Finance Commission (FC) Tied Grants earmarked for water and sanitation.

(b): The details of Central share allocated, released and utilized, year-wise and State/UT-wise, including in Andhra Pradesh, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II from FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26 are placed at **Statement-I**.

(c) to (e): As per data reported by State of Andhra Pradesh on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), out of total 15,995 villages, 15,902 villages are reported to be covered with Liquid Waste Management (LWM) arrangements and 93 villages are reported to be remaining for the coverage (as on 22.07.2026).

- District-wise details of villages, including for Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema District reported covered with LWM arrangement may be accessed at URL:

https://sbm.gov.in/sbmphase2/Secure/Report/SBMPhase2_StarRatingDeclarationReport.aspx

- The details of District-wise Community GWM assets created in State of Andhra Pradesh including Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema District may be accessed at URL:

https://sbm.gov.in/SBMPhase2/Secure/Report/SBMPhaseII_SWM_GWM_AssetDetailsAll.aspx

- The details of District-wise Individual Greywater Management assets created in Andhra Pradesh including Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema District may be accessed at URL:

https://sbm.gov.in/SBMPhase2/Secure/Report/StatusofIndividual_HHL_Assets.aspx

States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh are advised by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) to declare remaining villages as ODF Plus (Model).

(f): As per data reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh on SBM(G) IMIS, District-wise, including Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema, functionality status of Greywater Management assets as on 22.07.2026 is placed at **Statement-II**.

(g): Sanitation is a State subject. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by the States and Union Territories (UTs) within their respective jurisdictions. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has been

providing financial and technical support to the States/UTs to supplement their efforts to improve overall sanitation in the rural areas. In each Financial Year, funds are allocated to States/UTs based on their approved Annual Implementation Plan (AIP), past performance and budget availability. Funds are not released component-wise/project-wise to States/ UTs. States/UTs can plan for providing sanitation and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) facilities under the program as per demand, local preferences, etc. Apart from budgetary support from DDWS and the corresponding State share, the remaining funds are to be dovetailed by States/UTs from the Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies and MGNREGS/VB-G RAM G. States/UTs can also converge funds from other Central/State schemes, as applicable, CSR funds, MPLADS/MLALADS and revenue generation though business models, etc. All States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, have been advised to work for achievement of ODF Plus (Model) status in their villages.

Progress under the programme is being monitored by DDWS based on data reported by the State/UTs on SBM(G) IMIS. Periodic review meetings are held by the Department with State/UT Governments, including Government of Andhra Pradesh, to review progress under programme components, including status of coverage of GWM assets, across their villages and districts.

STATEMENT-I

The details of central share allocated, released and utilized, year and State/UT-wise under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II till FY 2025-26

Financial Year 2020-21 (Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	State/UT	Central share allocated	Central share released	Expenditure
1	A&N Islands	15.43	7.07	4.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	393.47	212.27	437.03
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23.40	15.28	38.45
4	Assam	542.60	276.81	906.87
5	Bihar	776.94	88.56	797.87
6	Chhattisgarh	121.68	68.43	334.60
7	DNH & DD	8.57	1.65	0.00
8	Goa	19.24	0.23	1.17
9	Gujarat	499.20	312.56	352.20
10	Haryana	220.75	80.60	161.66
11	Himachal Pradesh	37.88	23.62	27.70
12	Jammu & Kashmir	64.89	24.89	126.39
13	Jharkhand	429.67	153.31	491.26
14	Karnataka	227.75	126.31	315.64
15	Kerala	137.01	103.73	212.03
16	Ladakh	3.93	2.71	2.59
17	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	493.98	291.48	319.47
19	Maharashtra	340.62	276.75	341.03
20	Manipur	61.29	17.51	10.76
21	Meghalaya	226.59	65.41	55.91
22	Mizoram	21.93	14.05	20.27
23	Nagaland	57.80	22.17	38.77
24	Odisha	58.92	58.92	480.80
25	Puducherry	10.11	0.11	2.25

26	Punjab	78.82	65.94	183.27
27	Rajasthan	569.78	229.26	713.10
28	Sikkim	13.79	6.15	11.95
29	Tamil Nadu	294.67	162.89	254.41
30	Telangana	262.16	46.86	214.17
31	Tripura	52.00	24.33	60.64
32	Uttar Pradesh	1790.48	800.32	1,053.79
33	Uttarakhand	132.36	50.69	94.85
34	West Bengal	675.90	261.31	642.13
Total		**8663.61**	**3,892.18**	**8,707.05**

Financial Year 2021-22 **(Rs. in crore)**

Sr. No.	State/UT	Central share allocated	Central share released	Expenditure
1	A&N Islands	-	-	5.17
2	Andhra Pradesh	437.64	58.26	386.82
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23.03	4.10	19.06
4	Assam	513.56	256.78	235.63
5	Bihar	651.54	128.01	129.19
6	Chhattisgarh	207.58	-	111.03
7	DNH & DD	5.75	-	0.14
8	Goa	61.27	15.32	9.66
9	Gujarat	342.73	171.37	499.61
10	Haryana	181.80	29.95	63.52
11	Himachal Pradesh	269.13	41.95	72.82
12	Jammu & Kashmir	246.98	120.00	64.33
13	Jharkhand	148.51	-	166.94
14	Karnataka	-	-	246.49
15	Kerala	34.68	5.66	73.10
16	Ladakh	14.25	3.56	2.31
17	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.0

18	Madhya Pradesh	668.96	334.48	396.15
19	Maharashtra	1,372.73	-	273.25
20	Manipur	48.34	12.09	35.21
21	Meghalaya	165.71	36.56	51.24
22	Mizoram	17.62	13.22	9.20
23	Nagaland	18.02	9.01	4.51
24	Odisha	-	-	126.05
25	Puducherry	6.89	-	1.65
26	Punjab	52.87	-	41.64
27	Rajasthan	551.85	275.93	225.28
28	Sikkim	19.73	4.49	5.38
29	Tamil Nadu	26.29	-	119.84
30	Telangana	180.67	-	6.58
31	Tripura	84.19	17.14	14.75
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,825.85	370.59	657.69
33	Uttarakhand	78.76	14.25	75.67
34	West Bengal	645.08	135.45	252.20
Total		**8,902.01**	**2,058.15**	**4382.11**

Financial Year 2022-23 **(Rs. in crore)**

Sr. No.	State/UT	Central share allocated	Central share released	Expenditure
1	A&N Islands	1.37	0.28	1.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	676.79	147.03	274.13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29.43	14.72	7.87
4	Assam	495.71	214.45	253.94
5	Bihar	1,544.86	711.49	639.88
6	Chhattisgarh	355.07	177.54	133.30
7	DNH & DD	-	-	0.98
8	Goa	34.38	25.19	19.01
9	Gujarat	284.68	53.63	102.14

10	Haryana	202.77	-	38.84
11	Himachal Pradesh	198.07	38.28	64.79
12	Jammu & Kashmir	494.20	116.79	132.33
13	Jharkhand	300.64	70.03	130.51
14	Karnataka	665.34	155.84	142.03
15	Kerala	308.04	74.00	15.54
16	Ladakh	17.30	1.28	2.12
17	Lakshadweep	7.40	1.94	0.02
18	Madhya Pradesh	411.14	184.56	320.02
19	Maharashtra	1,740.11	-	155.00
20	Manipur	51.45	12.86	12.02
21	Meghalaya	92.13	16.57	35.48
22	Mizoram	19.67	9.84	9.52
23	Nagaland	39.44	19.72	14.41
24	Odisha	-	-	255.26
25	Puducherry	37.80	-	1.61
26	Punjab	168.19	42.05	78.68
27	Rajasthan	624.90	288.78	290.84
28	Sikkim	23.17	5.79	4.25
29	Tamil Nadu	421.10	78.47	144.28
30	Telangana	542.94	-	0.0
31	Tripura	128.29	28.28	22.31
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,529.38	910.23	873.19
33	Uttarakhand	92.61	37.29	27.97
34	West Bengal	848.16	406.01	427.24
Total		**12,388.50**	**3,842.95**	**4631.02**

Financial Year 2023-24 **(Rs. in crore)**

Sr. No.	State/UT	Central share allocated	Central share released	Expenditure
1	A&N Islands	1.00	0.75	1.13
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	290.80
3	Arunachal	15.81	15.81	23.58

	Pradesh			
4	Assam	417.77	389.77	318.88
5	Bihar	700.00	700.00	739.61
6	Chhattisgarh	83.98	83.98	139.63
7	DNH & DD	0.00	0.00	0.84
8	Goa	19.61	19.61	21.75
9	Gujarat	109.61	109.61	157.40
10	Haryana	0.00	0.00	25.61
11	Himachal Pradesh	42.00	42.00	67.88
12	Jammu & Kashmir	251.00	241.33	249.61
13	Jharkhand	50.00	50.00	117.83
14	Karnataka	46.00	42.34	87.46
15	Kerala	0.00	0.00	36.22
16	Ladakh	8.00	5.75	5.29
17	Lakshadweep	1.00	0.00	0.57
18	Madhya Pradesh	113.39	113.39	222.04
19	Maharashtra	110.45	110.45	400.33
20	Manipur	5.10	0.00	2.18
21	Meghalaya	41.51	20.81	28.76
22	Mizoram	4.99	4.99	9.45
23	Nagaland	31.07	31.07	33.13
24	Odisha	47.00	46.52	178.36
25	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1.53
26	Punjab	54.81	54.81	66.74
27	Rajasthan	70.00	69.43	131.83
28	Sikkim	8.88	6.66	8.97
29	Tamil Nadu	239.74	239.74	223.55
30	Telangana	25.00	14.18	23.11
31	Tripura	71.58	35.79	43.97
32	Uttar Pradesh	2519.62	2506.78	2058.26
33	Uttarakhand	63.75	63.75	57.94
34	West Bengal	720.00	720.00	609.26
Total		**5,872.66**	**5,739.32**	**6383.5**

Financial Year 2024-25 **(Rs. in crore)**

Sr. No.	State/UT	Central share allocated	Central share released	Expenditure
1	A&N Islands	6.39	1.60	0.48
2	Andhra Pradesh	270.16	75.52	142.36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14.82	7.41	7.57
4	Assam	356.15	105.21	136.06
5	Bihar	475.73	166.51	644.03
6	Chhattisgarh	182.10	-	44.89
7	DNH & DD	0.71	-	0.81
8	Goa	14.32	9.70	20.24
9	Gujarat	200.00	151.40	190.32
10	Haryana	100	25.11	20.14
11	Himachal Pradesh	44.17	28.65	53.92
12	Jammu & Kashmir	245.00	185.00	191.00
13	Jharkhand	107.85	-	77.59
14	Karnataka	200.00	95.27	95.27
15	Kerala	50.0	11.67	38.18
16	Ladakh	10.20	2.55	3.57
17	Lakshadweep	2.70	-	1.07
18	Madhya Pradesh	242.10	121.05	146.27
19	Maharashtra	463.3	189.14	197.19
20	Manipur	2.00	-	11.63
21	Meghalaya	107.64	-	10.93
22	Mizoram	17.68	8.83	10.25
23	Nagaland	27.59	20.69	21.38
24	Odisha	200.00	111.26	110.41
25	Puducherry	5.00	-	0.46
26	Punjab	92.5	41.30	77.88
27	Rajasthan	230.00	98.18	101.39
28	Sikkim	14.79	7.61	7.16

29	Tamil Nadu	300	99.56	195.05
30	Telangana	164.07	9.56	9.33
31	Tripura	75.22	21.78	38.78
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,309.40	785.64	1,670.37
33	Uttarakhand	48.68	8.89	44.95
34	West Bengal	475.51	150.47	505.77
Total		**6,055.72**	**2,539.55**	**4,826.7**

Financial Year 2025-26 **(Rs. in crore)**

Sl No.	State	Central share allocated	Central share released	Expenditure
1	A&N Island	5.58	0.00	NA*
2	Andhra Pradesh	170.43	170.43	166.45
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	10.00	4.51
4	Assam	255.70	255.70	163.46
5	Bihar	550.25	550.25	490.75
6	Chhattisgarh	82.00	82.00	68.27
7	DNH & DD	2.27	0.57	NA*
8	Goa	4.75	4.75	4.57
9	Gujarat	295.00	295.00	249.30
10	Haryana	46.50	46.50	9.25
11	Himachal Pradesh	47.00	47.00	46.71
12	Jammu & Kashmir	195.22	195.22	158.75
13	Jharkhand	90.00	90.00	66.79
14	Karnataka	105.62	105.62	87.74
15	Kerala	28.00	28.00	27.12
16	Ladakh	8.39	8.39	NA*
17	Lakshadweep	3.32	0.00	NA*
18	Madhya Pradesh	118.00	118.00	46.54
19	Maharashtra	511.02	511.02	436.73
20	Manipur	13.00	13.00	0.00

21	Meghalaya	96.49	96.49	45.28
22	Mizoram	11.50	11.50	8.85
23	Nagaland	30.00	30.00	30.00
24	Odisha	122.51	122.51	112.91
25	Puducherry	4.78	4.78	4.27
26	Punjab	49.67	49.67	48.37
27	Rajasthan	215.51	215.51	173.29
28	Sikkim	15.00	15.00	6.27
29	Tamil Nadu	250.00	250.00	246.91
30	Telangana	45.56	45.56	28.60
31	Tripura	65.00	65.00	56.73
32	Uttar Pradesh	840.00	840.00	577.50
33	Uttarakhand	24.10	24.10	22.91
34	West Bengal	552.00	552.00	512.45
Total		**4864.17**	**4844.61**	**3910.24**

*Expenditure may change after the final submission of UC/ASA by the State/UT.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of functionality status of Greywater Management assets (including Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema) as reported on IMIS of SBM(G) as on 22.07.2026

Sr.No.	District Name	Number of Community Grey Water management systems available	Functionality reported	Functional	Non-Functional
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	492	462	462	0
2	ANAKAPALLI	24	24	24	0
3	ANANTHAPURAMU	556	530	530	0
4	ANNAMAYYA	468	402	402	0
5	BAPATLA	385	312	312	0
6	CHITTOOR	674	540	539	1
7	DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	218	218	218	0

8	EAST GODAVARI	395	344	344	0
9	ELURU	905	647	646	1
10	GUNTUR	93	92	92	0
11	KAKINADA	199	196	196	0
12	KRISHNA	488	249	249	0
13	KURNOOL	543	492	492	0
14	NANDYAL	699	614	609	5
15	NTR	198	161	152	9
16	PALNADU	169	142	142	0
17	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	645	129	129	0
18	PRAKASAM	82	81	81	0
19	SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU NELLORE	282	280	280	0
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	704	598	598	0
21	SRIKAKULAM	950	750	749	1
22	TIRUPATI	527	468	468	0
23	VISAKHAPATNAM	2	2	2	0
24	VIZIANAGARAM	656	619	619	0
25	WEST GODAVARI	466	453	451	2
26	Y.S.R.	332	182	182	0
		11152	**8987**	**8968**	**19**

[As reported by State on IMIS of SBM(G)

SUBSIDY TO LPG BENEFICIARIES

1901. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details of the number of domestic LPG consumers receiving subsidy during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the number of beneficiaries has declined during the said period, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount spent on LPG subsidy during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make domestic LPG affordable for poor and middle-class households?

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): As of 01.07.2026, there are 33.13 crore domestic LPG consumers including 10.58 crore PMUY connections in the country. All domestic LPG consumers receive LPG refills at regulated retail selling prices (Rs. 942 in Delhi) which are lower than market determined prices. Currently, domestic LPG refill prices of Rs. 942 per cylinder carries an implicit subsidy of more than Rs. 500 per cylinder.

Government have been ensuring availability of domestic LPG at affordable prices to households in the country for which Government have paid to the OMCs a compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 and paying Rs. 30,000 crore during FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27. Even after the payment of this compensation, accumulated under-recoveries of the PSU OMCs on domestic LPG were more than Rs 51000 crores as of 30th June 2026 itself.

State/UT-wise details of number of domestic LPG consumers during the last five years since April 2022 are given at **Statement.**

The details of subsidy given on domestic LPG by the Government since 2021-22 are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) subsidy (A)	242	855	1227	366	1083*
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) subsidy (B)	1569	6110	10217	13274	9976*
Compensation to PSU OMCs for under-recoveries in domestic LPG (C)	-	22000	-	-	12500
Total Subsidy on LPG (A+B+C)	**1811**	**28965**	**11444**	**13640**	**23559**

*Figures are upto December 2025

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of domestic LPG consumers during the last five years

State/UT	As on 01.04.2022*	As on 01.04.2023	As on 01.04.2024	As on 01.04.2025	As on 01.04.2026
Chandigarh	2,86,442	2,87,723	3,00,133	3,06,663	3,08,020
Delhi	51,53,568	53,34,159	55,87,074	56,89,812	56,40,297
Haryana	74,75,277	76,11,678	80,66,981	82,60,045	84,02,503
Himachal Pradesh	21,14,690	21,47,429	21,93,210	22,43,595	22,53,971
Jammu & Kashmir	35,68,167	34,59,799	34,98,617	35,42,130	35,64,357
Ladakh	--	94,661	97,122	1,00,474	1,03,899

Punjab	91,60,891	93,39,704	95,20,107	96,34,554	96,64,020
Rajasthan	1,71,73,885	1,75,74,787	1,81,69,643	1,83,81,359	1,85,55,218
Uttar Pradesh	4,52,32,099	4,63,44,627	4,76,73,221	4,83,43,195	4,90,35,497
Uttarakhand	29,16,891	30,25,493	31,32,533	32,27,033	32,34,344
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,20,005	1,22,756	1,25,643	1,29,192	1,30,582
Arunachal Pradesh	2,98,196	3,07,703	3,19,326	3,33,244	3,41,558
Assam	79,32,550	83,85,807	90,37,648	91,78,502	93,72,797
Bihar	2,06,89,619	2,15,16,623	2,25,35,196	2,29,37,885	2,35,87,606
Jharkhand	60,70,506	62,76,470	65,45,836	66,23,467	67,61,798
Manipur	6,24,068	6,56,806	6,83,260	7,05,315	7,14,688
Meghalaya	3,60,904	4,09,648	4,84,161	5,22,903	5,30,559
Mizoram	3,30,601	3,42,181	3,56,912	3,65,810	3,67,287
Nagaland	3,10,838	3,33,618	3,67,541	3,86,370	3,97,186
Odisha	94,69,153	96,95,790	99,61,628	1,00,56,142	1,02,15,353
Sikkim	1,67,321	1,69,580	1,82,158	1,89,068	1,93,166
Tripura	7,69,638	7,88,951	8,26,148	8,46,068	8,69,458
West Bengal	2,52,14,925	2,67,79,527	2,68,46,132	2,71,28,190	2,72,43,095
Chhattisgarh	57,31,143	59,01,280	62,08,635	63,27,871	65,18,365
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1,64,889	1,66,935	1,71,501	1,71,994	1,75,121
Goa	5,37,733	5,47,857	5,63,174	5,80,118	5,87,657
Gujarat	1,15,84,089	1,20,57,143	1,25,80,101	1,27,77,764	1,28,49,035
Madhya Pradesh	1,63,16,422	1,66,59,985	1,72,98,851	1,75,03,763	1,77,44,434
Maharashtra	2,98,54,482	3,03,86,661	3,10,76,065	3,17,11,920	3,20,12,830
Andhra Pradesh	1,47,10,846	1,49,20,574	1,55,24,764	1,59,52,103	1,61,59,704
Karnataka	1,73,35,893	1,78,55,747	1,84,73,160	1,88,54,621	1,91,13,405
Kerala	93,40,572	95,04,494	96,61,166	98,12,904	98,46,131
Lakshadweep	10,610	10,927	13,446	14,023	14,184

Puducherry	3,88,291	3,93,898	4,04,732	4,11,830	4,19,060
Tamil Nadu	2,21,77,395	2,26,08,470	2,33,33,117	2,37,56,601	2,40,67,862
Telangana	1,17,31,495	1,20,13,290	1,23,99,492	1,26,91,569	1,29,26,363

Note: * Number of Active Domestic LPG connections of UT of Ladakh is merged with UT of Jammu and Kashmir figures (as on 01.04.2022 figure)

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs

POLICY FOR EXPANSION OF DOMESTIC AIRLINES

1902. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government has any policy or plans to promote the establishment and expansion of domestic airlines in view of the growing passenger traffic in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Indian airlines operating on international routes and expand bilateral air connectivity and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to enhance the competitiveness and global presence of Indian airlines including measures to improve international connectivity, fleet expansion and market access?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has taken several measures to enhance the competitiveness and global presence of Indian airlines. These include creating an enabling ecosystem through development of new airports and expansion of airport infrastructure, financial support to airlines through the UDAN Scheme, promotion of aircraft leasing and domestic Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facilities through tax and policy reforms, and expansion of bilateral air service arrangements with foreign countries.

The international operations of airlines are governed by the bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the respective country. Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any point in India to foreign destinations as per mutually agreed capacity limits under the ambit of ASA. The start of direct international flights from any point in India is purely a commercial decision of scheduled airlines on the basis of passenger demand, availability of slots, economic viability of the route and other associated factors.

The Government has provided an enabling environment for the growth of the civil aviation sector but it does not interfere in the operational plans of the airlines. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type and to select the markets and networks they wish to serve.

SCIENTIFIC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN TAMIL NADU

1903. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of scientific solid waste management practices in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and if so, the details thereof including the present status of solid waste management infrastructure and legacy landfill remediation in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Tamil Nadu, particularly with regard to source segregation, door-to-door collection, processing, waste-to-energy initiatives and remediation of legacy waste including the details of landfill sites identified, remediated and pending remediation, city-wise;

(b) the details of the financial assistance/funds sanctioned, released and utilised under various Central Government schemes including Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0) for scientific solid waste management and landfill reclamation projects in Tamil Nadu during the last five years along with the projects implemented during the said period, city-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the quantity of legacy waste accumulated in major cities of Tamil Nadu including Arani Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in its scientific processing and disposal and in establishing waste processing facilities,

Material Recovery Centres (MRCs), composting units, bio-methanation plants and waste-to-energy projects in the State;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the progress of legacy waste remediation and achievement of Garbage Free City targets in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure scientific waste management, reduce open dumping, promote waste segregation at source and achieve sustainable solid waste management in the cities of Tamil Nadu; and

(f) the further measures being taken to strengthen scientific solid waste management, promote circular economy practices and improve urban sanitation across Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (f): 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, including Tamil Nadu.

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, including Tamil Nadu, through 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.

Further, under SBM – U 2.0, Govt. of India has allocated ₹ **3296.70** Cr for release as central share to the State of Tamil Nadu and proposal having central share of ₹ 3317.90 Cr has been approved and ₹1226.89 Cr claimed by the State of Tamil Nadu so far.

Under Solid Waste Management component of SBM-U 2.0 Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of fund are provided for setting up various type of municipal waste processing facilities such as Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), Waste to Compost (WtC) plants, Bio-methanation plants, Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) processing facilities, Waste to Electricity (WtE) plants, Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plants, sanitary landfill including CBG plant.

As reported by the State of Tamil Nadu on the Swachhatam Portal, 99.55% wards are practicing door to door collection, 98.56%wards are practising source segregation and out of the total waste generated, 60.56% of waste is being processed. MoHUA conducts a 3rd party assessment and the report of the same of the State of Tamil Nadu and all other States is available at https://ss2024.sbmurban.org/#/home.

As reported by the State of Tamil Nadu on Swachhattam portal, a total of 315 dumpsites (each containing more than 1,000 tonnes of waste), comprising approximately 2.16 Cr. MT of legacy waste, have been identified for remediation,

of which, 256 dumpsites have been remediated completely. Cumulatively, 1.38 Cr. MT (64%) of the identified legacy waste has been remediated. The details of legacy waste dumpsites in State may be accessed at https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress.

DIGITISATION AMONG MSMEs

1904. SHRI BASAVRAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been undertaken of the extent of digital adoption among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including use of e-commerce platforms, digital accounting, supply-chain digitisation and participation in Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any measurable impact has been observed on revenue growth, market expansion, formalisation and export participation among MSMEs adopting digital and platform-based business models and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Government periodically assesses the extent of digital adoption among Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), covering aspects such as e-commerce platforms, digital accounting, supply chain digitization, and participation in platforms like the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) through evaluation studies in collaboration with industry and research institutions. The Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework of NITI Aayog is another institutional mechanism to evaluate the outcome of such schemes. As of 30.06.2026, approximately 2,41,000 transactions by MSMEs have been conducted on the ONDC Network. Further, ONDC has supported digital adoption through dissemination of a Seller Handbook in 14 Indian languages and by conducting over 3,000 hours of virtual training and more than 200 hours of technical training, benefiting over 50,000 participants.

AIR PASSENGER TRAFFIC UNDER UDAN SCHEME

1905. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of air passenger traffic handled at airports operating under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year and airport-wise;

(b) the details of the passenger handling capacity, actual passenger traffic and capacity utilisation of the said airports, airport-wise;

(c) the details of scheduled commercial flight services currently operating from such airports including the number of routes, frequency of services and destinations connected; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to improve passenger traffic, route viability and utilisation of airports developed under the UDAN Scheme in Andhra Pradesh including any proposals for introduction of additional routes or services?

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): Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), Kadapa and Kurnool airports have been operationalised in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The year-wise passenger traffic handled at these airports during the last five years, along with the present scheduled commercial flight services, including the destinations connected and frequency of services, are at **Statement**.

The Government has launched the next phase of the UDAN Scheme on 04.07.2026 to further enhance regional air connectivity across the country, connect 120 new destinations, and serve 4 crore passengers over the next 10 years. Further, the Government of Andhra Pradesh may identify and propose

State Priority Routes for inclusion in the bidding process, based on regional connectivity requirements, passenger demand and operational feasibility.

Further, with the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service depending on their operational & commercial viability.

STATEMENT

Passenger Traffic Handled at Airports operationalised under the RCS-UDAN Scheme in Andhra Pradesh during the Last Five Years

Airport	**Passenger Handled (In Numbers)**				
	2021-2022	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**
KADAPA	12,855	70,126	65,544	52,745	70,450
KURNOOL	31,535	38,622	39,746	19,427	20,563

Present Scheduled Commercial Flight Connectivity of Airports Operationalised under the RCS-UDAN Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

Airport	**Airline name**	**City Connected**	**Movements per week (Arr + Dep)**
Kadapa	Indigo	Shamshabad, Chennai, Vijayawada	16
Kurnool	Indigo	Vizag, Bangalore, Vijayawada	18

EXPANSION OF EMRS IN WEST BENGAL

1906. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether Bundwan Block in Purulia district remains without an Eklavya Model Residential School despite its sanction due to non-availability of land by the State Government and if so, the present status of land availability for the project;

(b) the current status of the EMRS at Kalimpong, sanctioned under Article 275(1) during the year 2018-19 including the details of Central funds released, reasons for non-commencement of construction and the revised timeline for completion following the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) and the Government of West Bengal on 27 May, 2026;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the eligibility criteria for establishment of EMRSs to include blocks having large absolute Scheduled Tribe (ST) populations but less than fifty per cent ST concentration and if so, the details thereof, particularly with reference to Kalchini, Mal, Madarihat, Binpur-II and Phansidewa blocks; and

(d) the number of new EMRSs proposed to be established in West Bengal on the basis of Census 2021 data, considering the existing number of EMRSs vis-à-vis the Scheduled Tribe population of the State?

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

(a): Bundwan block of Purulia district in West Bengal is the only block meeting the prescribed criteria for establishment of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS). The land for said block has been identified by State Government.

(b): As reported by the State Government, EMRS in Kalimpong is functional in alternate building and the construction of permanent building has commenced. A total of Rs 20.91 Cr has been approved for EMRS Kalimpong out of which Rs. 9.96 Cr has been released.

(c): No Sir

(d): Under the existing scheme, the establishment of EMRS is based on 2011 census.

DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF RIVER LINKING PROJECTS

1907. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

(a) the reasons for the undue delay in the implementation of various river linking projects envisaged under the National Perspective Plan;

(b) the details of river linking projects that are under implementation, under appraisal and at the planning stage along with their present status, estimated cost and the expected date of completion;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such delays on irrigation potential, drinking water availability, flood moderation, drought mitigation and regional water security and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any time-bound mechanism has been evolved to expedite pending river linking projects through consultation with the concerned States and other stakeholders and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the implementation of river linking projects, ensure timely clearances, resolve inter-State issues and achieve equitable and sustainable water resource management across the country?

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

(a): Implementation of Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) projects requires consensus among the concerned States on issues relating to sharing of waters, land acquisition, rehabilitation & resettlement, environmental and statutory clearances and other local issues. As the process of arriving at such consensus involves consultations among multiple stakeholders, the implementation of these projects may take time.

(b): Presently, works under the Ken–Betwa Link Project (KBLP) have commenced, with a completion target of 2030. The status of all 30 ILR projects identified under the NPP are placed at **Statement**.

(c) to (e): Planning of ILR projects is progressively refined at each stage of study—Pre-Feasibility Report, Feasibility Report and Detailed Project Report—in close consultation with the concerned States. Consensus building among party States remains the most critical requirement for any ILR project to reach the implementation stage. The Government of India is pursuing the ILR programme in a consultative manner and has accorded top priority to it.

Concerted efforts have been undertaken at various levels to build the necessary consensus among States for implementation of ILR projects. A “Special Committee on Inter-linking of Rivers” was constituted in September 2014 to facilitate and monitor the ILR programme; 25 meetings of the Committee have been held so far with active participation of States. Further, a “Task Force for Inter-linking of Rivers” was constituted in April 2015 to expedite ILR-related works; 22 meetings of the Task Force have been held so far.

In addition, the Annual General Meetings (AGM) of the National Water Development Agency (NWDA), meetings of its Governing Body, and various negotiation meetings convened on different platforms both bilateral and multilateral, provide structured forums for States to deliberate on water sharing, technical parameters, project benefits, cost-sharing arrangements and other implementation-related issues.

The implementation of ILR projects ultimately depends on the party States reaching consensus on water sharing and other project-related issues. The

Government continues to engage with States and stakeholders through these institutional mechanisms to expedite pending ILR projects and advance the objectives of equitable and sustainable water resource management across the country.

STATEMENT

THE DETAILS OF RIVER LINKING PROJECTS WITH THEIR PRESENT STATUS:

Peninsular Component

Sl.No	Name	States benefited	Status
1	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha	Feasibility Report completed
	Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul)-Rushikulya–Godavari Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	Feasibility Report completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link @	AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telangana	Feasibility Report completed
3	a.) Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Telangana	Feasibility Report completed
	b.) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link *	Telangana	DPR completed
4	Godavari (Inchampalli/ SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana and AP	DPR completed
5	a.) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	Feasibility Report completed
	b.)Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link *	AP	DPR completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	DPR Completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Karnataka &AP	DPR completed
8	a.) Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Feasibility Report completed
	b.) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery	AP, Tamil Nadu and	

	(Grand Anicut) link *	Puducherry	DPR completed
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	DPR completed
10	a) Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan	Feasibility Report completed
	b) Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link	MP and Rajasthan	MoA for implementation has been signed by both the States
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR completed and dropped from status of “priority links”
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat and Maharashtra	DPR completed and dropped from status of “priority links”
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh (UP) and MP	DPR completed and project is under implementation
14	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Feasibility Report completed
15	Bedti - Varda link @@	Karnataka	DPR completed
16	Netravati – Hemavati link**	Karnataka	Pre-Feasibility Report completed

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Phase-I of Project to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river, Study was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects (combined) called as Godavari-Cauvery link was completed. The report has further been updated terminating the link canal at Manimukhtanadi, a Tributary of Vellar river flowing adjacent to Cauvery basin.

@@ Bedti – Varda Link - DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

@ Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) Link- the project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and is under execution by Polavaram Project Authority.

** Netravati – Hemavati link: Further studies not taken up after PFR preparation since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Himalayan Component

Sl.No	Name	States/Countries benefited	Status
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar and Nepal	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Nepal	Feasibility Report completed
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	UP and Nepal	Feasibility Report completed
4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	UP and Nepal	Feasibility Report completed
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	UP and Uttarakhand	Feasibility Report completed
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Haryana and Rajasthan	Feasibility Report completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	Feasibility Report completed
8.	Chunar - Sone Barrage link	Bihar and UP	Feasibility Report completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal and Bihar	Feasibility Report completed
11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, WB and Bihar	PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped)
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	WB	Feasibility Report completed
13.	Ganga (Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link	WB, Odisha and Jharkhand	Feasibility Report completed
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	WB and Odisha	Feasibility Report completed

उत्तर प्रदेश में जेजेएम

1908. श्री नीरज मौर्यः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली, बदायूं, शाहजहांपुर जिलों और आंवला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत चरण-I, चरण-II और चरण-III के अंतर्गत पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से पेयजल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए चिन्हित गांवों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) मिशन के चरण-I के तहत कितने गांवों में काम शुरू कर दिया गया है;

(ग) मिशन के चरण-I के तहत जिन गांवों में शत-प्रतिशत पेयजल आपूर्ति का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या क्रियान्यवन एजेंसी ने मिशन के चरण-I के तहत पाइपलाइन बिछाने के कार्य पूरे होने के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत कर दी है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और ऐसे गांवों की सूची क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): पेयजल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत 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। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने बढ़े हुए परिव्यय के साथ जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के विस्तार को मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसमें जेजेएम 2.0 के तहत ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए एक पुनर्गठित कार्यान्वयन ढांचे को शामिल किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली, बदायूं, शाहजहांपुर जिलों और आंवला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से पेयजल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने के लिए चिह्नित गांवों की कुल संख्या निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र. सं.	**जिला**	**जेजेएम के अंतर्गत आने वाले गांवों की संख्या**
1	बरेली	1866
2	शाहजहांपुर	2088
3	बदायूं	1476

आंवला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र

क्र. सं.	जिला	जेजेएम के अंतर्गत आने वाले गांवों की संख्या
1	बरेली	749
2	बदायूं	553
कुल		1302

(ख): राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, बरेली, शाहजहांपुर, बदायूं जिलों और आंवला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जेजेएम के अंतर्गत जिन गांवों में कार्य शुरू किया गया है, उनकी संख्या क्रमश 1866, 2088, 1476 और 1302 है।

(ग): जिन गांवों में जेजेएम के तहत शत-प्रतिशत पेयजल आपूर्ति का लक्ष्य हासिल किया गया है, उनका विवरण पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे लिंक **https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx** पर देखा जा सकता है।

(घ): राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि कार्य-निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा जिला बरेली में 1369 गांवों में सड़क बहाली का 100% कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। 435 गांवों में तोड़ी गई सड़क को वाहन चलाने योग्य बना दिया गया है। शेष 62 गांवों में कोई सड़क नहीं तोड़ी गई है।

कार्य-निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा जिला बदायूं में, 830 गांवों में सड़क बहाली का 100% कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। 616 गांवों में, तोड़ी गई सड़क को वाहन चलाने योग्य बना दिया गया है और इनकी बहाली का कार्य प्रगति पर है। शेष 30 गांवों में कोई सड़क नहीं तोड़ी गई है।

कार्य-निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा शाहजहांपुर जिले में 1546 गांवों में सड़क बहाली का 100% कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। 486 गांवों में, तोड़ी गई सड़क को वाहन चलाने योग्य बना दिया गया है और इनकी बहाली का कार्य प्रगति पर है। शेष 56 गांवों में कोई सड़क नहीं तोड़ी गई है।

बरेली जिले के संसदीय क्षेत्र आंवला में 568 गांवों और 181 गांवों में सड़क बहाली का 100% कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है, तोड़ी गई सड़क को वाहन चलाने योग्य बना दिया गया है और इनकी बहाली का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

कार्य-निष्पादन एजेंसियों द्वारा बदायूं जिले के संसदीय क्षेत्र आंवला में 277 गांवों में सड़क बहाली का 100% कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और 276 गांवों में तोड़ी गई सड़क को वाहन चलाने योग्य बना दिया गया है और इनकी बहाली का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

EXPANSION OF AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN TAMIL NADU

1909. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the growing demand for domestic air travel in Tamil Nadu and the adequacy of airport infrastructure and regional air connectivity to meet such demand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of passenger traffic and aircraft movements at airports in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, airport-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen airport infrastructure and expand regional air connectivity under the UDAN Scheme by connecting unserved and underserved locations in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any new airports, additional UDAN routes, terminal expansion projects and runway upgradation works have been approved or are under consideration for the said State; and

(e) the measures being taken to enhance passenger convenience, improve air connectivity to underserved regions and support tourism, trade and economic growth in Tamil Nadu?

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): The Government has taken various steps for the development of airport infrastructure, which, inter-alia, include grant of In-Principle' approval for construction of new Greenfield airports, upgradation and modernisation of existing airports by AAI, Development/revival of unserved/underserved airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) and promoting private investments in existing and new airports through the Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Further, modernisation and development of infrastructure facilities at the existing airports is a continuous process, which is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) or the concerned Airport Operator / Developer depending upon traffic demand, commercial feasibility, operational requirements for safety of aircraft operation and demand from airlines.

The passenger traffic and aircraft movements at airports in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, airport-wise is given at **Statement**.

To further strengthen the regional connectivity and support tourism, trade and economic growth in the country including Tamil Nadu, the next phase of the UDAN Scheme has been launched on 04.07.2026. It will promote air connectivity in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities and remote regions across the country, targeting 120 new destinations and 4 crore passengers over the next 10 years. The Scheme is being implemented from FY 2026-27 to FY 2035-36 with an outlay of Rs. 28,840 crore, including Rs.12,159 crore for Aerodrome development and Rs. 3,661 crore for development of 200 heliports in Hilly, North-Eastern and Aspirational States/districts.

STATEMENT

Aircraft Movement and Total Passenger Handled (In Numbers) at Airports in Tamil Nadu

Airport	2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026	
	Aircraft Movement	Passenger	Aircraft Movement	Passenger	Aircraft Movement	Passenger
CHENNAI	145790	21207262	156126	22411290	158702	23017324
COIMBATORE	18396	2904611	21833	3253190	22462	3420745
MADURAI	11927	1285976	13513	1399046	13105	1388062
SALEM	954	42568	2504	130132	2584	127070
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	14314	1763942	17398	1956851	18858	2221024
TUTICORIN	3020	199761	3676	230151	4366	290398
Total	**194401**	**27404120**	**215050**	**29380660**	**220077**	**30464623**

CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT IN THE FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

1910. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to enhance food processing capacity and value addition for soybean, wheat, pulses, horticultural produce and millets in Dewas–Shajapur Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of food processing units, cold chain, warehousing, Mega Food Park/PMKSY projects and investment approved, sanctioned or projects operational in the constituency during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish or support new food processing clusters, millet based processing units and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in the constituency to reduce post-harvest losses and increase farmers' income and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of employment generated, financial assistance provided to micro, small and medium food processing enterprises and the future action plan to strengthen agro-based industries in Dewas-Shajapur?

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

(a): In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries including processing of soybean, wheat, pulses, horticultural produce and millets, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/ expansion of related infrastructure, through its two Central Sector Schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and a Centrally sponsored scheme PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME). These schemes are demand driven and implemented across the country including Dewas-Shajapur Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh State.

MoFPI, through its schemes, is helping strengthening of food processing/ preservation infrastructure and thereby reducing gap between production and processing capacity. Under PMKSY, financial assistance is provided to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing industries. Completed projects under component schemes of PMKSY have resulted in creation of about 241.55 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of processing capacity per annum across the country, out of which processing capacity of 1.99 LMT per annum has been created in Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d): MoFPI does not setup any food processing Industries on its own. However, it incentivizes setting up of such industries including millet based units,

through its three schemes and thereby help in increasing the income of the farmers.

No projects for millet processing has been approved in Dewas Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh under PMKSY. The details of approved project under component scheme of PMKSY in Dewas Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh are as follows-

Name of the District	Name of the project	Date of Approval	Project Cost (Rs in crore)	Approved grants in aid (Rs in crore)	Private Investment (Rs in crore)	Employment generated/ to be generated	Status
Component Scheme- Mega Food Park Scheme							
Dewas	Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd	31-12-2015	146.07	50.00	40.00	240	Operational
Component Scheme- Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme							
Dewas	Oyster Exim Private Limited	08-07-2023	20.50	4.53	4.46	52	Completed
Shajapur	Pawanshree Food International Private Limited	09-08-2023	19.05	3.80	15.22	153	Under Implementation
Component Scheme- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme							
Sehore	SAG Foods Exports Private Limited	13-03-2026	55.67	10.00	45.67	9552	Under Implementation

The details of approved project under component scheme of PMFME in Dewas Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh are as follows-

Name of the district	Number of Micro Food Enterprises approved	Approved Subsidy (Rs in crore)	Employment generated/ to be generated
Dewas	299	10.88	897
Shajapur	230	5.44	690
Sehore	415	12.12	1245
Agar Malwa	216	5.08	648

No micro food enterprises for millet processing has been approved in Dewas Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh under PMFME.

KRISHNA-PENNAR RIVER LINK

1911. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the time by which the feasibility report of the Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) Link, which benefits Andhra Pradesh, would be completed;

(b) the details of the next stage of action and the time by which the next stage is likely to start and be completed; and

(c) whether any timelines have been given to complete the above link and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Feasibility Report of the Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)–Pennar (Somasila) Link was completed in January 2022.

(b) and (c): The Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)–Pennar (Somasila) Link forms part of the Godavari (Inchampalli)–Cauvery Link Project, which includes the following three link proposals:

- Godavari (Inchampalli)–Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) Link,
- Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)–Pennar (Somasila) Link,
- Pennar (Somasila)–Palar–Cauvery Link.

The Detailed Project Report of the Godavari (Inchampalli)–Cauvery Link Project has been prepared by the National Water Development Agency and circulated to the party States in January 2024 and six inter-State consultation meetings have been held so far to facilitate consensus-building among the concerned States.

PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES ON NHs

1912. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of reports indicating that nearly thirty per cent of pedestrian fatalities in the country occur on National Highways (NHs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the number of pedestrian deaths and accidents reported on National Highways passing through Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of accident-prone stretches and black spots identified on National Highways in Tamil Nadu including those in Ramanathapuram district and the action taken for their rectification; and

(d) whether any proposals have been approved for the construction of foot overbridges, pedestrian underpasses, service roads, street lighting, traffic calming measures and other pedestrian safety infrastructure on National Highways in Ramanathapuram district and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government publishes report on “Road Accidents in India” based on data received from States/ UTs. Based on the data available with the Government, the details of the total number of pedestrian killed in road accidents on all categories of roads and National Highways during the year 2024 are as under:

Road Category	Pedestrian fatalities during 2024
All Roads	36,526
National Highways	11,386
Percentage of fatalities on National Highways to total road accident fatalities	31.17%

(b): The details of pedestrian road accidents and pedestrian deaths on National Highways in Tamil Nadu during 2023 to 2025 and 2026 (upto 23.07.2026) are as under:

Year	Number of Pedestrian Road Accidents on National Highways	Number of Pedestrian Deaths on National Highways
2023	4,802	1,682
2024	4,732	1,775
2025*	4,947	1,641
2026** (Upto 23.07.2026)	2,495	816

*, ** Data for the years 2025 and 2026 is as per e-DAR Portal.

(c) and (d): A total of 1,470 Black Spots have been identified on various stretches of National Highways under the jurisdiction of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the State during the series from 2011-14 to 2020-22. Short-term rectification measures have been completed on all the identified Black Spots. Long-term rectification measures have been completed on 580 Black Spots and approved for another 310 Black Spots out of the identified 1,090 Black Spots, Further, a total of 246 blackspots on National Highways under the jurisdiction of State National Highways Wing of Tamil Nadu have been identified under four blackspot series ranging from 2016-18 to 2020-22. Short term measures have been completed on all 246 blackspots. The long-term measures have been

carried out and completed at 152 blackspot locations under Annual Plan works and Road safety plan works.

In Ramanathapuram district, 10 blackspots have been identified on National Highways pertaining to NHAI and 16 blackspots on National Highways pertaining to State National Highways wing,for which the rectification measures of Junction Improvements, Construction of Flyovers, Widening the existing stretch including safety measures, etc. have been approved.

In NH-87 (Madurai-Dhanushkodi Road), 11 Black Spots identified during the 2016-2018 and 2020-22 have been permanently rectified.

Further, Short-term rectification works including traffic calming measures for 05 Blackspots and another 15 Hotspots on NH-32 have been approved by NHAI.

Details of blackspots identified on various National Highways stretches falling in Ramanathapuram District along with the action taken for rectification of the same are detailed at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of approved works for rectification of Black Spots and Hotspots on National Highways under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

S. No.	Blackspot ID	Blackspot Series Year	NH Stretch	Action taken/Rectification measures done
1	TN-(02)-102	2016-2018	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram section of NH-536	Short term measures like Narrow bridge sign board, speed limit board, Thermoplastic cautionary sign boards were completed

2	TN-(02)-235	2016-2018	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram section of NH-536	Short term measures like School zone board, Speed limit Sign board, Thermoplastic cautionary board and additional speed beaker at side/approach roads were provided.
3	TN-(02)-662	2016-2018	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram section of NH-536	Short term measures like additional sign boards and precautionary boards were provided.
4	TN-(02)-663	2016-2018	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram section of NH-536	Short term measures like Thermoplastic warning lines/bar code marking, 40 Km speed limit board, Solar blinker, High mast Light and additional speed beaker at side/approach roads were provided.
5	TN-(02)-613	2016-18	Madurai-Ramanathapuram section of NH-85&87	Short term measures, i.e. Installation of road safety signs, thermoplastic road markings, solar blinkers, rumble strips, crash barriers, delineators, 16m highmast light, etc. completed. Construction of VUP as Long term measures has been approved.
6	TN-(05)-624	2019-21	Madurai-Ramanathapuram section of NH-85&87	Short term measures, i.e. Installation of road safety signs, thermoplastic road markings, solar blinkers, rumble strips, crash barriers, delineators, 16m
7	TN-(05)-627	2019-21	Madurai-Ramanathapuram	

			section of NH-85&87	highmast light, 56 street lights, etc. completed. Construction of VUP proposed for each Blackspot location under Long term measures, has been approved.
8	TN-(06)-298	2021-2022	Nagapattinam-Ramanathapuram-Tuticorin section of NH-32	Short term rectification measures
9	TN-(05)-636	2019-2021	Nagapattinam-Ramanathapuram-Tuticorin section of NH-32	Short term rectification measures
10	TN-(05)-619	2019-2021	Nagapattinam-Ramanathapuram-Tuticorin section of NH-32	Short term rectification measures

Details of the approved works for rectification of Black Spots and Hotspots on National Highways

Sl.No.	Name of work	Sanctioned amount (in Lakhs)	Type of Rectification
1	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Blackspot at Km 170/500-171/000 Of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Thondi Bus stop) TN-(05)-638-(2019-2021)	20.30	Traffic calming measures

2	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Blackspot at Km 182/100-182/600 Of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Manakudi Bus stop) TN-(05)-637-(2019-2021)	18.70	Traffic calming measures
3	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Blackspot at Km 188/100-188/600 Of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32.(Uppoor Bus stop) TN-(06)-298-(2021-2022)	19.15	Traffic calming measures
4	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Blackspot at Km 196/0-196/500 Of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32.(Pandi Kovil Bus stop)TN-(05)-636-(2019-2021)	20.10	Traffic calming measures
5	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Blackspot at Km 218/200 – 218/700 Of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (RS Madai Junction)TN-(05)-619-(2019-2021)	22.40	Traffic calming measures
6	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 9/0-9/4 Ramanathapuram Bypass Road NH 32. (Amman Kovil) Junction Hot Spot ID: HS2001435	7.55	Traffic calming measures
7	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 165/8 166/2 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Kodipangu Bus Stop Thondi) Hot Spot ID: HS01979	6.90	Traffic calming measures

8	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 172/4-172/8 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32.(Nambuthalai Bus Stop Thondi) Hot Spot ID: HS01971	7.88	Traffic calming measures
9	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km175/400-175/800 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Soliyakudi Bus Stop Thondi) Hot Spot ID: HS01978	8.06	Traffic calming measures
10	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 179/2-179/6 Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Puthupattinam Bus Stop Thondi) Hot Spot ID: HS01975	6.90	Traffic calming measures
11	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 186/2-186/6 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Kadalure Bus stop – ECR Road) Hot Spot ID: HS01971	8.06	Traffic calming measures
12	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km189/2-189/6 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32.(Naganenthal Junction - ECR Road)Hot Spot ID: HS01969	6.90	Traffic calming measures
13	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km223/2-223/6 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (uthirakosamangai Juntion)Hot Spot ID: HS2001664	7.55	Traffic calming measures

14	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 226/0- 226/4 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Kuppai kidangu) Keelakkarai Police Station.Hot Spot ID: HS2001603	7.40	Traffic calming measures
15	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 230/0-230/4 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (ECR Keelakkarai to Ramnad) Hot Spot ID: HS2001870	6.83	Traffic calming measures
16	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot 265/6-266/0 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32.(Kasugusanthai Chathiram) Hot Spot ID HS01965	7.61	Traffic calming measures
17	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 267/8-268/2 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32.(Sayalkudi To Thoothukudi ECR Road Mokkayoor Junction) Hot Spot ID: HS01962	7.82	Traffic calming measures
18	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 268/2-268/6 Of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Malattaru Junction) Hot Spot ID: HS01964	6.98	Traffic calming measures
19	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 275/2-275/6 at Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32. (Uraikinaru) Hot Spot ID: HS2001379	7.27	Traffic calming measures
20	Short term mitigation measures for Identified Hotspot at Km 282/8-283/2 of Nagapattinam – Ramanathapuram – Tuticorin Road NH 32.(Old	7.78	Traffic calming measures

	Bus Stop Kannirajapuram) Hot Spot ID: HS01963		
	Total in Lakhs	212.14	

COMMERCIAL FLIGHT SERVICES FROM UTTARLAI AIRPORT

1913. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to commence regular commercial flight services from Uttarlai Air Force Station in Barmer district of Rajasthan under the UDAN Scheme;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the reasons for the delay in commencement of scheduled commercial flight operations therefrom;

(c) whether any review has been undertaken to identify the factors affecting the timely implementation of the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any corrective measures have been taken pursuant to such review 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): Uttarlai Airport, owned by the Indian Air Force (IAF), has been identified for development under the UDAN scheme.

For establishment of the Civil Enclave at Uttarlai Airforce Station in Barmer, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has requested 50 acres of land from the Government of Rajasthan, which is yet to be handed over to AAI. Commencement of air services is subject to readiness of the airport.

MSME PARKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1914. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) parks notified and operational since 2019, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, particularly Prakasam district;

(b) the number of MSME units established and assisted through such parks, since 2019, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, indicating the category of enterprises (Micro, Small and Medium);

(c) the list of Central Government schemes and initiatives specifically aimed at promoting women entrepreneurs and women-led MSMEs, along with the assistance provided in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the number of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) signed with industry associations and other stakeholders under such initiatives, along with the outcomes achieved in Andhra Pradesh, district wise; and

(e) the number of women-led MSMEs assisted under such schemes and initiatives since 2024, State-wise and district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh, particularly Prakasam district, along with the nature of assistance provided?

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): Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) is a demand driven Central Sector Scheme wherein, State/UTs Governments send proposals as per common needs of existing cluster in their respective States/UTs. This scheme aims to enhance 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 establish infrastructure facilities in new / up-grade the existing Industrial Areas / Estates /Flatted Factory Complex. The number of Infrastructure Development (ID) projects approved under MSE-CDP since 2019, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, including Prakasam district and the number of MSEs units assisted / to be assisted is appended below:

S. No.	Name of the Project	District	Year of approval	Project Cost	GoI Grant Approved	Status	No of MSEs Assisted/to be assisted
				(Rs. in Lakh)			
1.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at (Autonagar),	Guntur	2021-22	691.97	416.75	Completed	1494/0

	Guntur						
2.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate (Jewellery) at Machilipatnam, Krishna District	Krishna	2021-22	817.44	572.21	Ongoing	237/21
3.	Up-gradation of Growth Centre at Hindupur, Anantapuram District	Anantapuram	2021-22	715.06	443.71	Ongoing	190/0
4.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Tanuku, District West Godavari	West Godavari	2023-24	1010	800	Ongoing	83/0
5.	Up-gradation of existing Industrial Estate at Nellimarla, District Vizianagaram (Aspirational)	Vizianagaram	2023-24	646.08	516.86	Ongoing	85/0
6.	Development of Flatted Factory Complex (FFC) at Atchutapuram, Gurajapalem Village, Rambilli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	2023-24	1343.91	1032.56	Ongoing	0/40 (Allotments is Under Process)
7.	FFC at Peddapuram, Bhimavaram Village &Samalkot Mandal, Kakinada District	Kakinada	2023-24	1330	931	Ongoing	26/0
8.	New Industrial Estate at Pagali (Block-II), Pagali Village, Yerpedu Mandal, Tirupati Dist.	Tirupati	2023-24	1030	721	Ongoing	0/53 (Allotments is Under Process)
9.	New Industrial Estate at Guttapadu, OrvakalMandal, District – Kurnool	Kurnool	2023-24	2140	1050	Ongoing	9/60
10.	FFC at IP, Pedagantyada, Visakhapatnam District	Visakhapatnam	2023-24	757	529.9	Ongoing	0/29 (Allotments is Under

							Process)
11.	New Industrial Estate at 5-Venkatapuram, Chittoor Mandal & District	Chittoor	2023-24	1430	1001	Ongoing	43/0
12.	New Industrial Estate at Gopavaram Village & Mandal, Y.S.R. Kadapa District	Y.S.R. Kadapa	2023-24	1525.49	1050	Ongoing	58/0
13.	New Industrial Estate at Chandalur, Darsi Mandal, Prakasam District	Prakasam	2023-24	1076.41	753.49	Ongoing	0/56 (Allotments is Under Process)
14.	New Industrial Estate at Jagadurthy, Jagadurthy Village, Dhone Mandal, Nandyal District.	Nandyal	2023-24	1045.99	732.19	Ongoing	1/34
15.	New Industrial Estate (phase-III) at Veerapanenigudem(V), Gannavaram Mandal &	Krishna	2023-24	1470	1029	Ongoing	68/15
16.	New Industrial Estate at Kalavacharla (Greenfield), Rajanagaram Mandal, East Godavari District	East Godavari	2023-24	2065	1050	Ongoing	390/0
17.	Flatted Factory Complex (FFC) at Pydibhimavaram, Ranastalam Mandal, Srikakulam District	Srikakulam	2023-24	1460	1022	Ongoing	26/0
18.	New Industrial Estate at Kappalabanda Village, Puttaparthi Mandal, Sri Sathya Sai District	Sri Sathya Sai	2023-24	1171.13	819.79	Ongoing	3/29
19.	New Industrial Estate at Koduru, Anakapalli District	Anakapalli	2023-24	2686	1050	Ongoing	250/0
20.	New Industrial Estate at Narampeta, Narampeta Village, Atmakur Mandal, S.P.S.R. Nellore District	S.P.S.R. Nellore	2023-24	2343	1050	Ongoing	11/328

21.	New Industrial Estate at Thatiguntapalli Village, Valmikipuram Mandal, Annamayya District	Annamayya	2023-24	1592.53	1050	Ongoing	79/0
22.	Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Autonagar Throvagunta, Ongole Mandal, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	2025-26	1095	600	Ongoing	365/0
23.	New Industrial Estate at Brahmanapalle Village, Orvakal Mandal, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	2025-26	851.99	596.39	Ongoing	0/53 (Allotments is Under Process)
24.	Flatted Factory Complex at UDL 2, Nagamangalam Village, Palamaner Mandal, Chittoor District	Chittoor	2025-26	1527	1050	Ongoing	30/0
25.	Flatted Factory Complex at Brahmanapalle, Brahmanapalle Village, Orvakal Mandal, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	2025-26	1295.92	907.14	Ongoing	0/15 (Allotments is Under Process)

(c) to (e): The Government is implementing several schemes and programmes for credit support, technology upgradation, skill development and market linkages for the MSMEs across the country, including in the state of Andhra Pradesh and its district Prakasam. These inter alia include Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP).

The details of assistance extended to women entrepreneurs and women-led MSMEs since 2024 in the state of Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District (various schemes wise of the Ministry) is appended below:

A. Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP):

- Women Beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh State since FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26 under ESDP Scheme.

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Beneficiaries (Female)
1.	2024-25	5775
2.	2025-26	17932
Total		**23707**

- Women Beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh State Dist. Prakasam since FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26 under ESDP Scheme.

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries (Female)
1	2024-25	3	176	108
2	2025-26	14	606	357
Total		**17**	**782**	**465**

B. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): Number of Women owned Microenterprises assisted in Andhra Pradesh state district-wise under PMEGP during FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26

Name of the District	No. of women owned Micro Enterprises Assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Estimated Employment Generated
ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	53	0.95	477
ANAKAPALLI	152	4.57	1,368
ANANTHAPUR	262	9.27	2,358
ANNAMAYYA	466	9.18	4,194
BAPATLA	228	7.40	2,052
CHITTOOR	418	9.21	3,762
EAST GODAVARI	334	14.67	3,006
ELURU	118	6.68	1,062
GUNTUR	186	11.89	1,674
KADAPA (YSR)	262	11.60	2,358
KAKINADA	188	9.78	1,692
KONASEEMA	213	11.88	1,917
KRISHNA	194	8.06	1,746
KURNOOL	88	3.15	792
NANADYAL	150	4.75	1,350
NELLORE	230	12.44	2,070
NTR	181	6.47	1,629
PALNADU	142	7.91	1,278
PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	66	2.05	594
PRAKASAM	**451**	**13.32**	**4,059**
SRI SATYA SAI	117	5.64	1,053
SRIKAKULAM	232	8.12	2,088
TIRUPATI	553	11.74	4,977
VISAKHAPATNAM	92	3.05	828
VIZIANAGARAM	543	9.49	4,887
WEST GODAVARI	219	10.50	1,971
Total	**6138**	**213.76**	55,242

C. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises: Guarantees approved- Women led MSEs in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District.

S. No.	District	FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
		No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount approved (in Rs. Crore)	No. of Guarantees Approved	Amount approved (in Rs. Crore)
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	0	0.00	59	4
2	ANAKAPALLI	21	2.61	80	22
3	ANANTHAPURAMU	3015	138.16	3615	213
4	ANNAMAYYA	401	10.56	1191	28
5	BAPATLA	0	0.00	589	50
6	CHITTOOR	3225	147.97	3431	258
7	DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	0	0.00	274	8
8	EAST GODAVARI	2738	161.55	4789	334
9	ELURU	93	5.49	547	29
10	GUNTUR	3250	231.87	5648	483
11	KAKINADA	0	0.00	261	26
12	KRISHNA	4592	332.00	5391	520
13	KURNOOL	2851	124.25	4105	199
14	NANDYAL	0	0.00	244	18
15	NTR	0	0.00	300	20
16	PALNADU	0	0.00	595	27
17	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	0	0.00	197	11
18	**PRAKASAM**	**2284**	**135.02**	**3003**	**237**
19	SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU NELLORE	2754	133.74	3557	257
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	0	0.00	1143	20
21	SRIKAKULAM	1518	71.91	1634	102
22	TIRUPATI	462	14.33	1943	37
23	VISAKHAPATNAM	2881	284.24	3550	491

24	VIZIANAGARAM	1262	57.85	1874	125
25	WEST GODAVARI	2125	153.58	3268	222
26	Y.S.R. KADAPA	2568	120.27	2951	152
TOTAL		**36040**	**2125.39**	**54239**	**3894.07**

EVICTION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

1915. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of cases of eviction and harassment faced by the forest-dwelling Van Gujjar community despite having filed for recognition of their claims under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and if so, the steps taken or proposed to address such cases;

(b) whether the Government has issued directions to halt evictions undertaken without following the due process prescribed under Section 4(5) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to ensure compliance with such directions; and

(c) whether any specific training programmes have been conducted for State Forest Departments and Tribal Welfare Departments to ensure adherence to the due process under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 prior to issuance of eviction notices and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The representations that were received in the Ministry from Van Gujjar communities of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh concerning the issues related to rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, (in short FRA), 2006, were examined. Since the implementation of the FRA lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations, these representations were forwarded to the respective State Governments and concerned District Administrations for examination and taking necessary action in accordance with the provisions of the FRA and other applicable laws.

(b): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been exhorting all State Governments/UT Administration to abide by the provisions contained in FRA. Regular review meetings to assess the progress of FRA etc are held with State Governments/UT Administration. Further, grievances /representations received in the Ministry regarding violation of provisions of FRA are forwarded to the States/UTs concerned, to ensure that legitimate claimants are not denied their forest rights.

(c): Ministry of Tribal Affairs has advised States/UTs to undertake periodic training of Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC) / District Level Committee (DLC) members and to ensure adherence to due process under the FRA. All training modules/ pamphlets are regularly shared with States/UTs. Capacity Building and training measures are being undertaken by State Governments/UT Administrations.

BRANDING & MARKETING OF MARINE ODOP PRODUCTS

1916. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the branding and marketing of marine products identified under One District One Product (ODOP) and if so, the coverage of such schemes and projects in Dakshina Kannada district;

(b) the details of applications received, projects sanctioned, assistance disbursed, investment mobilised, processing capacity created, employment generated and operational status of such projects;

(c) the constraints relating to credit availability, quality standards, testing facilities, common infrastructure, branding and market access; and

(d) whether the Government has prepared any district action plan for improving project conversion and commercial outcomes in Dakshina Kannada and if so, the details thereof including the timeline fixed for implementation?

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

(a): Under the One District One Product (ODOP) approach of Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, fish and marine products have been identified as ODOP in 29 districts across the country including Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka. Under the Branding & Marketing component of the Scheme, grant of upto 50% of the eligible project

cost is provided to groups of FPOs, cooperatives, SHGs and State or regional SPVs of micro food processing enterprises to develop a common umbrella brand at the State or regional level. However, no proposal for Branding and Marketing has been received for Dakshin Kannada district.

(b): In the district of Dakshin Kannada, applications for 529 micro food processing enterprises have been submitted and loans for 393 micro food processing sanctioned with project cost of Rs. 69.78 crore and approved subsidy of Rs. 21.54 crore. Out of this, loans for 13 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned in Marine products with project cost of Rs. 1.42 crore and approved subsidy of Rs. 0.28 crore. 1179 direct and indirect employment has been generated and 100 enterprises have been formalised in the district. However, separate data for operational units is not maintained in the Ministry.

(c): The PMFME Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan initiative, designed to address the challenges faced by the micro-enterprises and to enable increased access to credit and shared infrastructure, integrated supply chain, technology upgradation, marketing linkages and capacity building. The Scheme provides support for credit linked subsidy @ 35% of eligible project cost with maximum Rs. 10 lakh for setting up of new/ upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises. Support for Common Infrastructure and Incubation Centres has been provisioned to

strengthen shared processing, quality testing, storage, packaging and training facilities for micro food processing enterprises.

The Scheme also provides Branding and Marketing support to facilitate development of common brands, improved packaging, quality standardisation and wider promotion of products. In addition, the Scheme promotes end-to-end market linkages through buyer–seller meets, participation in fairs and exhibitions, and integration with organised retail and e-commerce platforms. The assisted micro food processing enterprises are provided handhold support for formalisation of the unit such as Udyam, FSSAI, and GST through District Resource Persons (DRPs) enabling enterprises to comply with regulatory requirements and access formal credit and organised markets.

(d): Under the PMFME Scheme, State Level Upgradation Plans (SLUPs) are prepared by the States/UTs, providing district-specific strategies covering identification of the ODOP, assessment of agricultural production, processing ecosystem, product clusters, value chains, infrastructure and technology gaps, processing capacity, storage, testing facilities, market linkages, branding opportunities, export potential and convergence with other schemes. Implementation of these interventions is undertaken by all the States/ UTs including district of Dakshin Kannada, in accordance with the Scheme guidelines.

IMPACT OF RISING FUEL PRICES

1917. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the prices of petroleum products and natural gas have been increased recently and if so, the details thereof, product-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the increase in petroleum and gas prices on the cost of transportation, manufacturing, agriculture and other sectors of the economy and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the effect of rising petroleum and gas prices on retail inflation and the cost of living of the common people and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations from industry bodies, transport operators, farmers' organisations and consumers regarding the adverse impact of increasing fuel and gas prices and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to mitigate the impact of rising petroleum and gas prices, including reduction in taxes and duties, enhancement of domestic production and diversification of energy sources 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 (e): Prices of petrol and diesel in the country are market-determined and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Prior to the West Asia crisis, crude oil prices (Indian basket) were USD 69/barrel (February 2026) and increased to USD 136.68/barrel during March 2026 and have continued to fluctuate due to various geopolitical and market factors. Even as of 23rd July 2026, crude oil prices were USD 103.33/barrel. Despite incurring significant under recoveries on sale of petrol and diesel, their prices were increased only marginally by the PSU OMCs. The current RSP of Petrol and Diesel are Rs.102.12 and Rs. 95.20 per litre respectively (Delhi prices).

Government regularly receives representations from various stakeholders like industry bodies, transport operators, farmers' organisations and consumers and takes necessary action as appropriate from time to time.

To protect consumers from its impact, in March 2026, Government reduced the excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 10 per litre each, but at the same time resulting in a substantial reduction of its tax revenues.

The details of increase/decrease in Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of petrol and diesel at Delhi since 01.04.2026 are given below:

(Rs./Litre)

Price effective from	Petrol	Diesel
As on 01.04.2026	94.77	87.67
15.05.2026	97.77	90.67

19.05.2026	98.64	91.58
23.05.2026	99.51	92.49
25.05.2026	102.12	95.20

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

The details of monthly average prices of Indian Basket of Crude Oil since April 2026 are given below:

(USD/Barrel)

Month	**Average price of Crude Oil (Indian Basket)**
Apr-26	114.48
May-26	106.23
Jun-26	83.22

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

Prices of LPG in the country are linked to its prices in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG.

With the onset of the West Asia crisis, the average Saudi CP (the international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose upto US$ 780/MT in April and May 2026. In June 2026, as the Saudi CP rose further to US$ 796/MT (excluding premium), the Market Determined Price (MDP) of a 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder went to Rs.1,695 per 14.2 Kg cylinder.

The Retail Selling Price of domestic LPG is being maintained at Rs. 942 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, carrying an implicit subsidy (under-recovery) of more than Rs 700 per 14.2 Kg cylinder, in June 2026. Even for the month of July 2026, the

implicit subsidy on each 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is more than Rs 500 per cylinder. For more than 10.5 crore PMUY consumers, the effective price is only Rs. 642 per cylinder (Delhi), after a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder, in addition to the implicit subsidy of more than Rs 500 per cylinder.

Government have been ensuring availability of domestic LPG at affordable prices to households in the country for which Government have paid to the OMCs a compensation of Rs.22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 and paying Rs.30,000 crore during FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27. Even after the payment of this compensation, accumulated under-recovery of the PSU OMCs on domestic LPG was more than Rs 51000 crores as of 30th June 2026 itself.

The details of increase/decrease in Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of domestic LPG at Delhi since April 2026 are given below:

Price effective from	**Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 Kg cylinder)**
As on 01.04.2026	913.00
07.06.2026	942.00

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

Note: 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. 642 per cylinder (in Delhi) to all eligible Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries.

The impact of increase/decrease in prices of Petrol, Diesel and LPG on inflation can be assessed through their weightage in the Wholesale Price Index

(WPI). The weightage of Petrol, Diesel and LPG in the WPI index is 1.73%, 4.03% & 0.44% respectively.

The details of Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of CNG and PNG at Delhi since 01.04.2026 are given below:

Effective Date	CNG Prices (Rs./Kg)	PNG Prices (Rs./SCM)
As on 1 April 2026	77.09	49.59
15-May-26	79.09	
17-May-26	80.09	
23-May-26	81.09	
26-May-26	83.09	

Source:PPAC and IGL

The Government has undertaken a series of comprehensive policy, regulatory and fiscal measures to boost domestic crude oil and natural gas production and reduce dependency on imports with the objective of strengthening the country's energy security and reducing foreign exchange expenditure through participation by both public and private sector companies, as given below:

i. **Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, 2014** for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.

ii. **Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy, 2015**, which provides a transparent mechanism to award discovered but undeveloped fields to expedite production.

iii. **Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016**, providing a uniform licensing framework and revenue sharing regime for exploration and production of hydrocarbons.

iv. **Policy for Extension of PSCs (2016 and 2017)** to facilitate continued production from producing blocks.

v. **Policy for Early Monetization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM), 2017**, enabling marketing and pricing freedom and addressing operational issues in CBM blocks.

vi. **Constitution of Committee of Eminent External Experts (CEEE)** for dispute resolution through Notifications dated 28.02.2019 and 16.12.2019. Implementation of this mechanism has yielded excellent results till date, wherein in 31 cases, recommendations made by CEEE have been accepted and implemented.

vii. Collaboration with international technology partners and global oil companies as technical service providers to leverage advanced exploration, drilling and reservoir management technologies. To augment domestic production from existing fields, National Oil Companies have also entered into strategic international technical collaborations. In February 2025, ONGC appointed BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited as Technical Services Provider for Mumbai High, and in May 2026 extended the engagement to the remaining Western Offshore

region to support implementation of advanced interventions aimed at arresting production decline and enhancing recovery.

Diversification of LPG imports is being pursued to ensure supply security and mitigate risks arising from regional disruptions or geopolitical events. The number of LPG sourcing countries has increased from 10 to 15. As part of this strategy, PSU OMCs have concluded contracts for the import of ~2.2 Million Metric Ton (MMT) of US-origin LPG, 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 Gulf region.

To strengthen energy security and reduce supply risks, Government continuously monitors and assesses the threats, which can lead to potential supply disruptions of LPG. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) also continuously monitor international shipping, freight, supply conditions, and undertake appropriate procurement and logistics management measures to ensure uninterrupted LPG availability across the country.

महाराष्ट्र में जेजेएम के अंतर्गत नल-जल कनेक्शन

1918. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुखः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत नल से जल के कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराए गए परिवारों की संख्या, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के परभणी और यवतमाल-वाशिम लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में कितनी है;

(ख) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जल संरक्षण योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) जल संकट का सामना कर रहे जिलों के लिए सरकार की कार्ययोजना क्या है; और

(घ) महाराष्ट्र के उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): पेयजल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन एवं रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार वित्तीय, नीतिगत मार्गदर्शन तथा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में मदद करती है। प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन अगस्त, 2019 से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने बढ़े हुए परिव्यय के साथ जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के विस्तार को मंजूरी दे दी है और जेजेएम 2.0 के तहत ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए एक पुनर्गठित कार्यान्वयन ढांचे को शामिल किया गया है।

जल जीवन मिशन के शुभारंभ के बाद से ग्रामीण परिवारों की नल जल तक पहुंच बढ़ाने की दिशा में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। अगस्त 2019 में मिशन की शुरुआत के समय में, केवल 48.43 लाख (33.00%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। आज की तारीख तक, राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, राज्य के 146.77 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 132.93 लाख (90.58%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना है (स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस)।

नल कनेक्शन का जिला/ग्राम-वार विवरण पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे नीचे दिए गए लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx

राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए अनुसार नल जल कनेक्शन का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	**कुल परिवार**	**नल जल आपूर्ति वाले परिवार**	**नल जल आपूर्ति वाले परिवार (% में)**
परभणी	3,95,622	3,70,644	93.69%
यवतमाल-वाशिम	4,50,630	3,81,589	84.68%

जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल संसाधनों के संवर्धन, संरक्षण और कुशल प्रबंधन के लिए कदम प्राथमिक रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाए जाते हैं। पेयजल आपूर्ति की दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मिशन में विशेष रूप से जल की कमी, सूखा-प्रवण और रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में थोक जल अंतरण, शोधन तथा संवितरण अवसंरचना के सृजन के साथ-साथ पेयजल स्रोतों के विकास, सुदृढ़ीकरण और संवर्धन का प्रावधान किया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे वीबी जी राम जी पूर्ववर्ती मनरेगा, वित्त आयोग से सशर्त अनुदान, राज्य योजनाओं और सीएसआर पहलों जैसे कार्यक्रमों के तालमेल के माध्यम से वर्षा जल संचयन, पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं, जल निकायों के कायाकल्प तथा ग्रेवाटर के पुन: उपयोग जैसे स्रोत स्थिरता उपाय करें। इन प्रयासों में जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन, जल संचय जनभागीदारी, राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण कार्यक्रम और अटल भूजल योजना सहित राष्ट्रीय पहलों द्वारा सहायता की गई है।

CENTRAL SCHEMES FOR URBAN FLOOD MITIGATION IN GUWAHATI

1919. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether Guwahati is covered under any Central scheme for urban flood mitigation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the eligibility criteria set for its inclusion;

(b) the total Central allocation for urban drainage and flooding infrastructure in Assam under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission (SCM);

(c) the steps taken to address wetland encroachment contributing to urban flooding in Guwahati; and

(d) whether a dedicated urban flood mitigation fund for Tier-2 cities in the North-east is under consideration and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through

schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

The State Government of Assam has informed that Guwahati is covered under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, under which ₹ 200 crore has been approved for implementation of the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) in Guwahati city. Under the programme, 11 project components have been taken up covering both structural and non-structural interventions for urban flood mitigation.
(b): Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, States/ ULBs are supported through projects for storm water drainage, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding, creating green spaces and parks and water body rejuvenation projects. The States/ Union Territories are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines.

Under AMRUT, 13 green spaces and park projects worth ₹15.98 crore have been taken up by the State of Assam and 13.31 acres of permeable green space area have been developed through these projects, which include 3 park projects in Guwahati worth ₹5.11 crore covering 1.47 acres of area.

Under AMRUT 2.0, proposals of the State for 31 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹18.48 crore covering around 407.23 acres of area have been

approved, which include 01 water body rejuvenation project worth ₹1.75 Crore in Guwahati covering 1.05 acre of area.

The objective of Smart City Mission (SCM) was 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 were 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 in Assam are as under:

Sector	**Projects under SCM**	**Cost of Projects (₹in crore)**
Economic Infrastructure	7	53
Smart Energy	4	53
Smart Mobility	3	379
Vibrant Public Spaces	4	233
WASH	3	37
Grand Total	**21**	**755**

Under SCM since inception of the Mission, Assam state has been able to claim Central Financial Assistance of ₹490 Cr and the same has been utilized.

With the closure of SCM on 31.03.2025, there is no provision to consider any new proposal under the Mission.

The State Government has informed that under Guwahati Smart City Limited, 10 (ten) numbers of Drain Management equipment Super Sucker Machine has been procured and handed over to Guwahati Municipal Corporation at a total project cost of ₹25.74 Lacs.

(c): The State Government of Assam has informed that to address wetland encroachment, the Government of Assam has enacted the Assam Urban Water Bodies (Preservation and Conservation) Act, 2024 and the Assam Urban Water Bodies (Preservation and Conservation) Rules, 2025, providing a statutory framework for the identification, notification, protection, rejuvenation and sustainable management of urban water bodies. Pursuant to the Act, the State Government has notified the Schedule of Urban Water Bodies within the Guwahati Master Plan Area, which presently includes Sarusola Beel, Borsola Beel, Silsako Beel, the water bodies near Deepor Beel and Bondajan, thereby providing them statutory protection against encroachment and other activities detrimental to their ecological and hydrological functions.

The State Government has also taken up eviction drives to remove encroachments from wetland areas, particularly Silsako Beel, and has taken up the project "Rejuvenation and Bioremediation of Silsako Beel" at a cost of ₹237 crore under the scheme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India to restore

the wetland and enhance its flood moderation and stormwater retention capacity, which inter alia contribute to the mitigation of urban flooding in Guwahati.

(d): The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the nodal authority for implementation of the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP). Based on the recommendations of the XV Finance Commission, an amount of ₹2,500 crore has been earmarked under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) in 7 Most Flood-Prone Metro Cities for the period 2021–26. The programme extends to a phase – II that has an allocation of a total amount of ₹2444.42 crore. The Phase II (Tier-II Cities) of the programme extends to eleven additional cities which include Guwahati in the North Eastern region.

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION OF HYDROCARBONS

1920. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the measures taken to promote exploration and production of hydrocarbons;

(b) the policy reforms which have been introduced to attract investment and ease of doing business in the upstream petroleum sector;

(c) the details of the progress achieved under the Open Acreage Licensing Programme (OLAP) and other initiatives taken for exploration;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase domestic production of crude oil and natural gas; and

(e) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote exploration activities in frontier and previously inaccessible areas?

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), (b), (d) and (e): Government have implemented multiple policies to improve domestic exploration and production of hydrocarbons, attract investment, promoting ease of doing business the details are placed at **Statement.**

(c): Under OALP Rounds I–IX, 172 exploration blocks covering 3.79 lakh sq. km have been awarded, attracting committed investments of about USD 4.36 billion and resulting in 21 hydrocarbon discoveries. The progress achieved under OALP(as on 31.03.2026)includes:

(i) Acquisition of 37,740 LKM of 2D seismic data and 52,000 sq. km of 3D seismic data under the Committed Work Programme.

(ii) Drilling of 114 exploratory wells against committed obligations.

(iii) 21 hydrocarbon discoveries have been made under OALP.

STATEMENT

Promoting ease of doing business

i. Policy 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, 2017;

vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017;

vii. Approval of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017;

viii. Policy to Promote/Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods of Oil/Gas 2018;

ix. Policy for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Fields, 2018;

x. Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III basins to attract bidders, 2019;

xi. Natural Gas Marketing Reforms, 2020;

xii. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) “No-Go” area in offshore which were earlier blocked for exploration for decades, 2022;

xiii. Revised Domestic Price Guidelines were issued in 2023;

xiv. Amendments in the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 to promote ease of doing business, contractual stability, operational efficiency and faster dispute resolution, 2025;

xv. Notification of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025.

xvi. The Model Revenue Sharing Contract (MRSC) has been revised to align with the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 2025 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025. The updated MRSC strengthens contractual clarity, operational flexibility, and commercial certainty across all basin categories.

xvii. Announcement of National Deepwater Exploration Mission under Samudra Manthan with an objective to augment hydrocarbon resources and reserves and to enable their timely conversioninto production.

xviii. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.

xix. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades in 2022.

xx. Government have approved acquisition of additional 2D Seismic data of 20,000 LKM in onland and 30,000 LKM in offshore beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India.

xxi. Hydrocarbon Resource Assessment Study (HRAS 2025) has been launched on 17.07.2025 for resource assessment across all Indian sedimentary basins.

xxii. The Royalty rates for production of crude oil and casing head condensate has been notified vide notification dated 08.05.2026 and 04.06.2026.

REJUVENATION, RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF WATER SOURCES

1921. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken or provided Central assistance for the rejuvenation, restoration and conservation of lakes, tanks, traditional water bodies and groundwater recharge structures in Warangal district under any Central Scheme during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of projects approved, funds sanctioned, released and utilised along with the present status of implementation, year and scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of the areas benefited, water storage capacity created or restored, groundwater recharge achieved and the other outcomes of the said projects in Warangal district?

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

(a) to (c): Water being a state subject, the aspects related to water resources including rejuvenation, restoration and conservation of lakes, tanks, traditional water bodies and groundwater recharge structures are studied, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. The Central Government supplements the measures and efforts being taken up by the State Governments.

The details of works undertaken in Warangal district under various Central Schemes during the last three years are as follows:

1. Watershed Development Component of PMKSY (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)

Government of India is implementing the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), which, inter alia, includes ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, spring-shed development, and other watershed management activities.

Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, one watershed development project is being implemented in Rayaparthy Block of Warangal district at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.16 crore. During the last three years, Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 3.17 crore has been released for the project.

By implementation of above project, 2.64 Lakh Cubic Meter (Cum) storage has been created, an additional area of 235.20 hectare area brought under Diversified crops and area about 54.40 hectare brought from no crops/single crops to single/multiple crops.

2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Government of India is implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) across the country, under which

water conservation and water harvesting are among the permissible categories of works.

During the last three years, 5,369 water-related works have been completed in Warangal district under MGNREGS by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 85.65 crore. Out of these, 715 works pertain to the renovation of traditional water bodies, which have been completed at a cost of Rs. 47.90 crore.

3. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0

Government of India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 in 2021 with the objective of making Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/cities 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Rejuvenation of water bodies is one of the key components of the Mission.

Under AMRUT 2.0, the Government of Telangana has taken up three water body rejuvenation projects in Warangal district, namely Narsampet, Parkala and Wardhannapet, at a total cost of Rs. 8.05 crore, covering an area of 598 acres. As of July 2026, a total Central Assistance of Rs. 516 crores has been sanctioned/released to the State of Telangana under AMRUT 2.0, against which Rs. 384.82 crore has been utilized by Government of Telangana, including expenditure on above three projects of Warangal district.

4. National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP)

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), monitors

the water quality of aquatic resources under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). In Warangal district, water quality is monitored at 12 locations, comprising 6 lakes, 2 ponds, and 4 tanks.

The CPCB reimburses the expenditure incurred by the States/UTs towards sampling and analysis of water quality under the NWMP. During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 1.11 crore has been reimbursed to the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) for carrying out water quality monitoring activities under the Programme.

5. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) and Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB)

In 2019, the Ministry of Jal Shakti launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) subsequently, in 2021, the Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign with the message, "Catch the Rain: Where It Falls, When It Falls." Since then, the campaign has evolved into a nationwide movement to promote water conservation and water security through localized action and convergence among various stakeholders.

The JSA-CTR 2025 was launched with the theme “Jal Sanchay -Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or” emphasizing deeper grass roots engagement, inter sectoral convergence and innovative financing mechanism.

Under the JSA: CTR campaign, the following works have been undertaken in Warangal district during the last three years:

- 788 renovation works of traditional water bodies;
- 1,643 reuse and recharge structures;
- 213 watershed development works; and
- 4,626 intensive afforestation works.

The Government of India also launched the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative on 6 September 2024 to promote community participation in water conservation. Subsequently, JSJB 2.0 was launched in June 2025 and concluded on 31 May 2026. In Warangal district, 72,649 works under JSJB 1.0 and 51,375 works under JSJB 2.0 have been completed.

Further, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Catch the Rain (JSJB: CTR) – 2026 was launched on 1 June 2026, expanding the scope of the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative and integrating it with the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign. The initiative aims to strengthen community participation and mobilization for the creation of low-cost rainwater harvesting structures in a saturation mode.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RERA ACT, 2016

1922. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken measures to strengthen implementation and enforcement of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) to protect homebuyers' interests, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to ensure timely resolution of disputes, enforcement of penalties and recovery of compensation under RERA, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any mechanisms have been introduced to improve transparency including mandatory project registration, escrow monitoring and disclosure compliance, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed staffing, technical capacity and operational efficiency of RERA authorities across States, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which strengthening RERA implementation is expected to improve accountability, restore homebuyer confidence and promote transparency in the real estate sector?

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

(a) to (e): As per Entry 18 of List- II (State List) of 7th Schedule of Constitution of India, ‘Land’ and ‘Colonization’ are State subjects. However, by deriving powers from Entries 6, 7 & 46 of List-III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule of the

Constitution of India, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 [RERA] was enacted by the Parliament to regulate the contractual relationship between homebuyers and promoters.

RERA aims to ensure transparency & accountability in the Real Estate Sector, thereby protecting the interests of the homebuyers.

RERA mandates the registration of real estate projects with the Regulatory Authority before any advertisement, marketing, booking, or sale and in case of contravention of this provision, the promoter is liable to a penalty of up to 10% of the estimated cost of the real estate project, as determined by the Regulatory Authority. Moreover, a Committee was constituted by this Ministry to address challenges during registration of projects across States / Union Territories (UTs) and recommend steps to ensure registration of eligible projects towards effective implementation of RERA. The report of the Committee has been shared with all the Real Estate Regulatory Authorities for further necessary action.

RERA also mandates the promoters to disclose all necessary project details & approvals and deposit 70% of the amounts realized from homebuyers in a separate bank account, which shall be utilized only for land cost and project construction.

RERA also provides for a fast-track dispute resolution mechanism by making the provision of disposal of matter within 60 days. Section 40 of RERA provides for recovery of unpaid interest, penalty or compensation from the

promoter as arrears of land revenue and empowers the Adjudicating Officer, Regulatory Authority or Appellate Tribunal to issue necessary orders or directions.

Further, as per Section 41 of RERA, Central Advisory Council (CAC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs to advise and recommend the Central Government on all matters concerning the implementation of the Act, including safeguarding the interests of the homebuyers.

Moreover, the Ministry regularly communicates with State Governments on various RERA-related issues, including enhancing the functional and administrative autonomy of Regulatory Authorities and ensuring adequate staff deployment as per operational requirements.

In last one year, the Ministry has held regular consultations with stakeholders including representatives of Homebuyers' Associations & Real Estate Developers, State Real Estate Regulatory Authorities, among others, for effective implementation of RERA, development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and amendments needed in the Act.

INCREASE IN PETROL AND DIESEL PRICES

1923. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the total amount of increase in the prices of petrol and diesel during the last four months;

(b) the reasons given by the Government/Oil Marketing Companies for the said price increase;

(c) whether the international crude oil prices, which had risen sharply following the Iran-Israel conflict and disruption in the Strait of Hormuz, have since declined substantially, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure a corresponding reduction in the retail prices of petrol and diesel in line with the fall in international crude oil prices, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the Government proposes to review and reduce domestic fuel prices to pass on the benefit of falling crude oil prices to the common consumer?

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): Prices of petrol and diesel in the country are market-determined and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

India imports around 88% of its crude oil requirements. Since March 2026, due to the West Asia crisis, international crude oil prices have risen significantly.

Crude oil prices (Indian basket) increased to USD 136.68/barrel during March 2026 and have continued to fluctuate due to various geopolitical and market factors. The geopolitical situation continues to be highly volatile. Even as of 23rd July 2026, crude oil prices were USD 103.33/barrel. Despite incurring significant under recovries on sale of petrol and diesel, their prices were increased only marginally by the PSU OMCs. The current RSP of Petrol and Diesel are Rs.102.12 and Rs. 95.20 per litre respectively (Delhi prices).

The details of increase/decrease in Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of petrol and diesel at Delhi since 01.04.2026 are given below:

(Rs./Litre)

Price effective from	Petrol	Diesel
As on 01.04.2026	94.77	87.67
15.05.2026	97.77	90.67
19.05.2026	98.64	91.58
23.05.2026	99.51	92.49
25.05.2026	102.12	95.20

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

The details of monthly average prices of Indian Basket of Crude Oil since April 2026 are given below:

(USD/Barrel)

Month	Average price of Crude Oil (Indian Basket)
Apr-26	114.48
May-26	106.23
Jun-26	83.22

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

Further, to protect consumers from its impact, in March 2026, Government reduced the excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 10 per litre each, but at the same time resulting in a substantial reduction of its tax revenues.

AVAILABILITY OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN THANJAVUR

1924. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

(a) the number of LPG connections released under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in Thanjavur district during the last five years;

(b) the status of City Gas Distribution network expansion covering Thanjavur district during the same period;

(c) the details of the number of retail outlets for petroleum products operating in the district; and

(d) the number of complaints received regarding fuel adulteration or short supply during the same period and the status of such complaints?

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. As on 01.07.2026, there were about 10.58 Cr. PMUY connections in

the country, including 1.41 lakh PMUY Connections in the Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu. During the last five financial years, OMCs have released 0.38 lakh PMUY Connections in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.

(b): Thanjavur district is a single Geographical Area (GA) comprising of Pudukottai, Sivaganga and Thanjavur Districts authorized for development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network. During the last five financial years, the authorized CGD entity has provided NIL Domestic PNG Connection, established 9 CNG stations and laid 195 pipeline inch-km in GA.

(c): There is a network of 233 retail outlets across PSU OMCs in Thanjavur district.

(d): During the last five financial years across OMCs, only one complaint was received by PSU OMCs in Thanjavur district regarding fuel adulteration or short supply which was satisfactorily resolved by HPCL.

MAINTENANCE OF NHs

1925. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) the current status and condition of National Highways (NHs) across the country particularly regarding pending maintenance, widening projects and structural safety;

(b) the total budgetary allocation made and utilized for the repair, resurfacing and maintenance of NHs during the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received representations regarding deteriorating road quality, severe waterlogging, potholes and lack of adequate drainage infrastructure on critical highway corridors, particularly during the monsoon seasons, if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken thereon;

(d) the step-by-step mechanisms established by the Ministry to monitor the performance of concessionaires and private contractors under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models and the number of contractors penalized for poor construction quality during the last two years; and

(e) the target timeline set by the Government to ensure zero-pothole corridors and to achieve world-class connectivity and safety standards on all busy national transit routes?

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

(a): Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process.

Out of total 1.46 Lakh km length of NH network in the country, about 36,000 km length is under development, 58,000 km length under DLP / Concession Period, and 41,000 km length under maintenance primarily through Short Term

Maintenance Contract (STMC) and Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) works and also including 4,000 km length maintained departmentally through BRO. Government has decided to take up maintenance in 20,000 km during 2026-27 as part of plan for full transition towards the target of 100% NH network coverage under maintenance.

(b): State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards M&R of NHs during each of the last three years are at **Statement.**

(c): Representations are received through various modes including Public Grievance Portal, mobile based Rajmarg Yatra app and various social media platforms for various issues related to NHs including deteriorating road quality, severe waterlogging, potholes and lack of adequate drainage infrastructure on critical highway corridors.

Aspects of rainfall, high flood level, climate, type of terrain, soil category etc. are invariably taken into consideration during preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for all NH development / upgradation projects. Accordingly, construction of roadside lined / unlined drains, Cross Drainage structures viz., Culverts, Minor & Major bridges across natural streams / drainage etc., are carried out as per scope of contract for the project by the Contractor / Concessionaire as per standard specifications and Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes.

The Government has set up an internal mechanism to take cognizance of various complaints / grievances / representations regarding NHs through web portal towards ensuring that necessary corrective actions are taken up by the Officials / Concessionaires / Contractors for the NHs projects.

Poor / damaged condition of NHs, has been reported for about 11,500 km length during the last three years and current year, which have been attended for immediate maintenance.

(d): The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has finalized the rating framework of Contractors / Concessionaires including Concessionaires and Private Contractors under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models based on their past performance. Provisional rating has also been published for 66 Contractors in Category 1 (>₹1,000 Cr) and 164 Contractors in Category 2 (₹ 300 - 1,000 Cr) for comments.

Action against defaulting agencies has been taken as per the provisions of the Contract / Concession Agreement in case of deficiencies / damages, such as termination of Contract Agreement, levying of penalties / liquidated damages, debarment / blacklisting, declaring as non-performers etc. 21 Concessionaires / Contractors have been blacklisted / penalized during the last two years for poor quality work execution or other tender violation.

(e): Government has prioritized the maintenance of existing NH network and inter-alia evolved a mechanism to ensure Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of all NHs sections through accountable maintenance agency.

The M&R of stretches of NHs, where development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/ Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned Concessionaires/ Contractors till the end of the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/ the Concession Period. Similarly, for NHs stretches undertaken under TOT (Toll Operate and Transfer) and InvIT (Infrastructure Investment Trust), M&R responsibility lies with concerned Concessionaire till the end of the Concession Period.

For all remaining sections of NHs stretches, Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short Term Maintenance Contract (STMC).

The Government has also initiated monitoring of the quality including defect rectification in NHs projects through mobile based application. This facilitates efficient highway project management by the internal stakeholders (Field officers / Engineers / Contractors / Concessionaires) directly from onsite, through digital reporting of daily and monthly defects, submission of geo-tagged and time-stamped photos for inspections and digital uploading of test results.

The Government has also mandated assessments of road conditions through Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) before start of work, before issue of completion certificate and thereafter at regular intervals of six months after completion of the work, thereby enabling quality assessment of NHs at regular intervals for (a) ensuring the maintenance during Concession period / DLP and (b): prioritizing maintenance requirements to maintain NHs in traffic worthy condition. NSV system for road condition assessment has further been revamped using analytics for enforcement of contractual provisions during Operation and Maintenance (O&M).

Additionally, Government has also initiated 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.

STATEMENT

State / UT – wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards M&R of NHs during each of the last three years: -

Amount in ₹ Crore

Sr. No.	State/UT	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	Andhra Pradesh	414	414	301	280	588	558
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52	52	129	78	178	124
3	Assam	251	251	445	431	393	393
4	Bihar	162	162	231	231	457	457
5	Chhattisgarh	47	47	167	128	107	102

								Amount in ₹ Crore
Sr. No.	**State/UT**	**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
6	Goa	7	7	20	12	40	34
7	Gujarat	725	725	705	626	1,217	1,181
8	Haryana	162	162	242	229	286	283
9	Himachal Pradesh	172	172	165	161	320	307
10	Jharkhand	161	161	244	177	275	258
11	Karnataka	384	384	603	470	423	391
12	Kerala	7	7	217	204	131	112
13	Madhya Pradesh	297	297	425	414	537	531
14	Maharashtra	365	365	595	410	673	627
15	Manipur	26	26	91	90	50	50
16	Meghalaya	91	91	92	71	56	55
17	Mizoram	31	31	123	110	90	90
18	Nagaland	76	76	103	94	132	116
19	Odisha	118	118	243	196	289	289
20	Punjab	117	117	172	155	275	262
21	Rajasthan	619	619	1,281	1,252	965	946
22	Sikkim	30	30	36	36	59	59
23	Tamil Nadu	340	340	448	439	596	589
24	Telangana	142	142	165	97	350	297
25	Tripura	49	49	55	55	80	80
26	Uttar Pradesh	818	818	1,109	1,092	1,550	1,486
27	Uttarakhand	181	181	266	213	305	270
28	West Bengal	270	270	257	255	515	467
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40	40	41	41	11	11
30	Delhi / Headquarters	24	24	81	81	109	109
31	Jammu & Kashmir	65	65	88	82	180	170
32	Ladakh	1	1	11	11	4	4
33	Puducherry	9	9	4	0	2	2
34	BRO	280	271	255	254	250	246

Alloc. – Allocation; Expd. - Expenditure

State wise Allocation / Expenditure not done for BRO

TOLL PLAZAS IN SASARAM

1926. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of all toll plazas located in or serving the Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency along with the annual toll revenue collected from each toll plaza during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities, overcharging, malfunctioning of FASTag systems or lack of transparency in toll collection at these toll plazas during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government including inspections, audits and other corrective measures;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any financial or technical audit of these toll plazas during the last five years and if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to strengthen transparency and accountability in toll collection through digital monitoring, third-party audits and other oversight mechanisms, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The user fee collection at fee plazas on National Highways located in Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency during the last five years is tabulated below:

Name of the Fee Plaza	User fee Collection (In Crore rupees)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mohania	92.16	124.27	122.92	118.89	136.48
Sasaram	182.98	237.95	237.62	248.20	251.41
Katiyara	-	-	-	-	12.45

(b) and (c): Complaints regarding staff misbehaviour, physical assault, and long waiting times at fee plazas are received and addressed in a timely manner. Appropriate action is taken to resolve the issues and ensure effective redressal of the complaints. A 24x7 grievance redressal mechanism is available through the toll-free helpline number 1033, which is integrated with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)'s centralized call centre and FASTag system to enable real-time monitoring and redressal of complaints relating to overcharging, misbehavior, or other issues at Fee Plazas.

Total number of complaints related to Staff behavior / long waiting time / FASTag facility and Plaza operation received for the Mohania, Sasaram and Katiyara fee plazas during July 2023 to June 2026 is as below:

(i) Through 1033 Helpline-215

(ii) Through Rajmarg Yatra App - 84

All the complaints received have been examined thoroughly and disposed/resolved accordingly.

(d): The extant National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 was formulated to ensure transparency, with a uniform methodology for calculating user fees across the country.

Regular audit of user fee plazas are conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor General including user fee plazas operated by concessionaire.

(e): To ensure operational integrity and transparency in user fee collection on National Highways, the Government has implemented FASTag-based Electronic Toll Collection system. Presently, approximately more than 98% of user fee collection takes place through FASTag under National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) program. All the FASTag transactions are processed in a secured ecosystem involving Toll Management System Software, Acquirer Bank at fee plaza, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) as Central Clearing House (CCH) and FASTag Issuer Bank. The transaction involves a transparent process wherein the deducted user fee (Toll) is informed to the highway users and recorded in a central repository. The Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system is designed in such a way that no FASTag transaction can take place without the participation of all three stakeholders i.e., Acquirer Bank at user fee plaza, NPCI and Issuer Bank.

In order to ensure the smooth functioning of fee plazas and enhance transparency, the Government has discontinued cash collection at all NH fee

plazas with effect from April 2026. Accordingly, User Fee is being collected through FASTag/UPI only.

Further, In order to enhance toll operations and enable seamless movement of vehicles, the Government has adopted a phased rollout of Multi-Lane Free Flow (MLFF) user fee collection on 4-lane and above National Highways, based on the outcomes and efficacy of the awarded projects. Under the MLFF tolling system, gantry-mounted high-performance Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) readers and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras are used for the deduction of user fees through the existing FASTag system, thereby eliminating manual intervention or cash handling at fee collection points. This facilitates barrier-less tolling, wherein user fees are collected from vehicle users without requiring them to stop, slow down, or remain in a designated lane.

‘NAMO CITIES' UNDER NCR REGIONAL PLAN-2041

1927. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the current status, salient features and financial framework of the proposed "Namo Cities" under the NCR Regional Plan-2041;

(b) whether the Government proposes to develop similar greenfield city models across other regions of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of entirely greenfield cities developed in the country during the last fifteen years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to develop integrated smart townships or green cities along the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway in the State of Punjab and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Urban development, including urban planning, regulation of land use and development of new cities and townships, is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ States. The Government of India supplements the efforts of States through policy guidance, technical assistance and various schemes and programmes. The National Capital Region Planning Board, in its 42nd meeting held on 16th June 2026, considered the Draft Regional Plan-2041 for the National Capital Region. Under the Plan “Scheme for RRTS Growth Nodes” are proposed to be developed as mixed-use, transit-oriented developments at selected existing or proposed stations along the Namo Bharat/Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors. A performance-linked incentive framework of ₹5,000 crore has been proposed as a blend of grant, loan and guarantee support, including a grant component of ₹1,000 crore. The proposed NCRPB assistance is intended to catalyse infrastructure investment and planned development of these urban growth nodes.

(b) to (d): The Government of India is facilitating the development of greenfield industrial cities and nodes across different regions under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), a Central Sector Scheme intended to create greenfield industrial smart cities/clusters of global standards administered by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. So far, 20 projects have been approved under NICDP including the Integrated Manufacturing Cluster at Rajpura-Patiala in Punjab, details of which are placed at **Statement.**

During the last fifteen years, several State Governments have initiated or expanded greenfield cities and new urban centres, including Dholera Special Investment Region and GIFT City in Gujarat, Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh, Atal Nagar–Nava Raipur in Chhattisgarh, KSC New Town in Maharashtra and new-city development initiatives in Odisha. These projects are at different stages of planning and implementation and are being taken up through the respective State planning, statutory and budgetary frameworks.

STATEMENT

Details of Projects approved under National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP)

Sl. no.	Name of Project & Corridor	Area in acres	Approved in
1.	Dholera, Gujarat - Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)	5,570	May 2015
2.	Shendra, Maharashtra - DMIC	2,073	May 2015

Sl. no.	Name of Project & Corridor	Area in acres	Approved in
	Bidkin, Maharashtra - DMIC	7,855	Nov 2016
3.	IIT- Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh - DMIC	747	Jan 2014
4.	IIT- Vikram Udyogpuri, MP - DMIC	1,100	Jan 2014
5.	IMLH-NC, Haryana - DMIC	886	May 2018
6.	MMLH -Dadri, Uttar Pradesh - DMIC	825	Dec 2020
	MMTH - Boraki, Uttar Pradesh - DMIC	358	Dec 2020
7.	Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh - Chennai–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)	2,006	Dec 2020
8.	Tumakuru, Karnataka - CBIC	1,736	Dec 2020
9.	Dighi, Maharashtra - DMIC	6,056	Aug 2024
10.	JPMIA, Rajasthan - DMIC	1,577	Aug 2024
11.	Rajpura, Punjab - Amritsar–Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)	1,099	Aug 2024
12.	Khurpia, Uttarakhand - AKIC	1,002	Aug 2024
13.	Hisar, Haryana - AKIC	2,988	Aug 2024
14.	Agra, Uttar Pradesh - AKIC	1,058	Aug 2024
15.	Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh - AKIC	351	Aug 2024
16.	Gaya, Bihar - AKIC	1,670	Aug 2024
17.	Kopparthy, Andhra Pradesh - Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)	2,595	Aug 2024
18.	Orvakal, Andhra Pradesh - Hyderabad–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC)	2,621	Aug 2024
19.	Zaheerabad, Telangana - Hyderabad–Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC)	3,245	Aug 2024

Sl. no.	Name of Project & Corridor	Area in acres	Approved in
20.	Palakkad, Kerala – CBIC extn.	1,710	Aug 2024
Grand Total		49,128	

ROUTES UNDER UDAN SCHEME

1928. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) the total number of routes and airports including heliports operationalised under the UDAN Scheme along with the total number of passengers served as of July, 2026;

(b) the list of routes and airports sanctioned or operationalised under the UDAN scheme, particularly for Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and

(c) the statistical details of the number of flights operated under the said Scheme nationwide as compared to the targets achieved in underserved and unserved regions?

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

(a): As on 10.07.2026, under the UDAN Scheme, 679 RCS routes connecting 95 airports, including 17 heliports and 02 water aerodromes, have been operationalised, benefiting 168 lakh passengers.

(b): In Tamil Nadu, four airports, namely Salem, Vellore, Neyveli and Tanjore, have been identified for development and operation of RCS flights. The list of routes operationalised under the UDAN Scheme in Tamil Nadu, district-wise, is at **Statement**.

(c): As on 10.07.2026, a total of 3.58 lakh RCS flights have been operated nationwide under the UDAN Scheme, connecting unserved and underserved aerodromes.

STATEMENT

Operationalised RCS Routes and Airports under UDAN in Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	Operationalised Route
1.	Salem	Salem–Bengaluru
2.	Salem	Salem–Cochin
3.	Salem	Salem–Bengaluru
4.	Salem	Salem–Hyderabad
5.	Chennai	Chennai–Mysore
6.	Chennai	Chennai–Kadapa
7.	Chennai	Chennai–Salem
8.	Chennai	Chennai–Kannur
9.	Chennai	Chennai–Durgapur

मिथिला क्षेत्र में मखाने का विपणन

1929. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के मिथिला क्षेत्र विशेषकर दरभंगा जिले में मखाने के प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण, पैकेजिंग, मूल्य संवर्धन और विपणन के लिए कोई विशेष योजना शुरू की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दरभंगा जिले और बिहार में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, आवंटित धनराशि और उनकी वर्तमान प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का मिथिला क्षेत्र, विशेषकर दरभंगा में आधुनिक मखाना प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों, परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं, पैकेजिंग केंद्रों और निर्यात-उन्मुख बुनियादी ढांचे की स्थापना करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इसके स्थापित होने की समय-सीमा सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क) से (ग): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफ़पीआई) अपनी दो केंद्रीय योजनाओं, प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई), तथा एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) के माध्यम से मखाना प्रसंस्करण सहित संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। ये योजनाएं मांग-आधारित हैं और बिहार के दरभंगा जिले सहित पूरे देश में कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

स्थानीय उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत 'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' (ओडीओपी) दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है ताकि इनपुट की खरीद, सामान्य सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने और उत्पादों के विपणन के मामले में बड़े पैमाने का लाभ उठाया जा सके। यह मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास और सहायता अवसंरचना के संरेखण के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है। पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्तगत, बिहार के दरभंगा, अररिया, कटिहार, मधुबनी, सहरसा और सुपौल जिलों के लिए

मखाना की ओडीओपी के रूप में पहचान की गई है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार में मखाना प्रसंस्करण के लिए 315 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनके लिए 12.77 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी स्वीकृत है, जिनमें से, 2.71 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी के साथ 97 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम, दरभंगा जिले से हैं।

एमओएफ़पीआई स्वयं कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करता है। हालाँकि, यह अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से मखाना प्रसंस्करण सहित ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करता है । पीएमकेएसवाई के एक घटक, 'खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन / विस्तार(सीईएफ़पीपीसी(' योजना के अंतर्गत, बिहार के अररिया जिले में मखाना प्रसंस्करण से संबंधित एक परियोजना को 5 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत सहायता अनुदान के साथ मंजूरी दी गई है।

STRENGTHENING AND EXPANSION OF EMRSs

1930. SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) the specific measures undertaken to strengthen the existing Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) network across the country with special reference to tribal-dominated Lok Sabha Constituencies in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha;

(b) the steps taken to enhance the educational quality, digital literacy tools and smart-classroom infrastructure in functional EMRSs in the country including

Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency schools located in Sohagpur, Jaitpur, Anuppur and Umaria;

(c) the institutional and administrative reforms introduced through the National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) for the effective management, standardized teacher recruitment and timely allocation of funds to these schools;

(d) the progress made in the expansion and operationalisation of EMRSs across the country including the number of schools sanctioned, functional and under construction in Odisha, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh particularly in the Keonjhar, Araria and Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituencies; and

(e) the details of funds allocated, student enrollment, teaching staff and infrastructure created for EMRSs in Odisha particularly in the Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) for providing quality education to tribal students in their own environment preserving local art and culture. EMRS are established in tribal dominated blocks having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, as per Census 2011. As on date, 728 EMRSs have been approved out of which 508 are functional across the country.

Various steps have been undertaken to enhance the quality of education and extra-curricular activities in EMRSs across the country viz. well-equipped classrooms with modern teaching aids, bridge courses, remedial classes science and computer laboratories, libraries with diverse learning resources, playgrounds and sports equipment, facilities for extracurricular activities like music, art, and sports, smart classrooms for digital education, computer labs with internet access, skill development and vocational training programs on apparel, Automotive, AR/VR, AI, Beauty & Wellness, Agriculture, Electronics, and retail to enhance employability, etc.

To strengthen digital learning in EMRSs, smart classrooms, digital boards, computer labs with internet connectivity, and a dedicated DTH TV have been provided. Eklavya channel provides curriculum-based learning and competitive exam content for Classes 9th to 12th, ensuring continuous access to quality educational resources. At present there are 284 Smart classrooms in EMRSs across the country including the blocks of Sohagpur, Jaitpur, Anuppur and Umaria located in Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency.

Further, National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) continuously follows up with the State Governments and the execution agencies to expedite construction of EMRSs and to make them functional at the earliest. Besides, State Governments have also been advised to make the EMRS functional in alternate buildings, wherever feasible.

To strengthen the governance, management and operation of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs), various institutional reforms have been taken such as;

- Establishment of **National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS)** as an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to provide overall policy direction, academic support, monitoring, capacity building, recruitment, standardization of processes and implementation of the EMRS Scheme across the country;
- **State EMRS Societies** to oversee the implementation, administration and day-to-day management of EMRSs within their jurisdictions;
- **District Level EMRS Committees**, under the Chairmanship of the **District Collector/District Magistrate**s to strengthen local oversight and resolve local implementation issues.
- Comprehensive operational guidelines and circulars covering academic administration, financial management, procurement, student welfare, health and safety, hostel management, and grievance redressal to ensure uniform standards across all EMRSs.
- Centralized recruitment mechanism through the EMRS Staff Selection Examination (ESSE) has been instituted to ensure the appointment of qualified and competent teaching and non-teaching personnel across EMRSs.

- Structured induction programmes, regular in-service training, and continuous capacity-building initiatives to enhance professional competencies and strengthen institutional effectiveness.
- In order to provide timely funds to EMRSs, NESTS is releasing recurring grant directly to the schools.

These institutional reforms have strengthened accountability, coordination, monitoring and thereby improving overall management of EMRSs.

The State-wise details of sanctioned, operational and construction status of EMRSs, including Odisha, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, are at **Statement-I.**

The details of sanctioned, operational and construction status of EMRSs in Keonjhar and Shahdol Parliament Constituency are at **Statement-II.**

None of the blocks in Araria Lok Sabha Constituency fulfill the prescribed criteria for establishing EMRS.

(e): Enrollment of students in the EMRSs situated in Keonjhar Lok Sabha constituency:

District	EMRS	Total No. of Students (AY-2025-26)
Keonjhar	EMRS Champua	329
Keonjhar	EMRS Ranki	407
Keonjhar	EMRS Patana	120
Keonjhar	EMRS Karanjia	415
Keonjhar	EMRS Thakurmunda	120

Total fund released for EMRS scheme to State of Odisha during last 5 years is Rs. 2254.71 Crore.

To address the issue of vacancies, 9111 teaching & non -teaching staff have already been recruited and examination has been conducted for another batch of 7267 teaching & non -teaching staff for EMRSs across the country. Total 514 teaching staff have been posted in EMRSs across Odisha in first phase of recruitment including 59 teaching staff in EMRSs in Keonjhar Lok Sabha constituency. In addition, State Governments have also been advised to depute staff on deputation and contract basis to address the issue of vacancies so that academic activities are not hampered.

EMRSs are well equipped with modern design with separate Boys' and Girls' Hostels, integrated dining and kitchen facilities, quarters for teaching and non-teaching staff, well-ventilated classrooms with modern teaching aids, science and computer laboratories, libraries with diverse learning resources, playgrounds and sports equipment, facilities for extracurricular activities like music, art and sports to preserve local art and culture.

STATEMENT-I

State wise status of EMRSs as on 30th June 2026

Sl. No	State / UT	Sanctioned	Functional/ EMRS	Various stages of Construction
1	Andhra Pradesh	28	28	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	3

3	Assam	17	6	7
4	**Bihar**	**3**	**2**	**1**
5	Chhattisgarh	75	75	31
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	1	1
7	Gujarat	47	44	12
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	2
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	3
10	Jharkhand	91	51	28
11	Karnataka	12	12	0
12	Kerala	4	4	1
13	Ladakh	3	0	2
14	**Madhya Pradesh**	**71**	**71**	**16**
15	Maharashtra	39	37	14
16	Manipur	21	5	14
17	Meghalaya	38	2	29
18	Mizoram	17	11	7
19	Nagaland	22	3	19
20	**Odisha**	**114**	**47**	**45**
21	Rajasthan	31	31	0
22	Sikkim	4	4	0
23	Tamil Nadu	8	8	1
24	Telangana	23	23	1
25	Tripura	21	12	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	0
27	Uttarakhand	4	4	2
28	West Bengal	9	9	**1**
	Grand Total	**728**	**508**	**249**

STATEMENT-II

The Status of sanctioned, operational and under construction EMRSs in Keonjhar and Shahdol Parliament Constituency

S. No.	Parliament Constituency	State	District	Block/ Taluka	Functioning Status	Construction Status
Keonjhar Parliament Constituency						
1	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Bamebari (Joda)	Non Functional	Pre-Construction Stage
2	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Baria (Jhumpura)	Non Functional	Pre-Construction Stage
3	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Champua	Functional	Completed
4	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	Non Functional	Completed
5	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	Non Functional	Completed
6	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Kendujhar Sadar	Functional	Completed
7	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Nayakote (Banspal)	Non Functional	Completed
8	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Patana	Functional	Completed
9	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Saharapada	Non Functional	Completed
10	Keonjhar	Odisha	Kendujhar	Telkoi	Non Functional	Completed
11	Keonjhar	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia	Functional	Completed
12	Keonjhar	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Functional	Completed
Shahdol Parliament Constituency						
S.No.	**Parliament Constituency**	**State**	**District**	**Block/ Taluka**	**Functioning Status**	**Construction Status**
1	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Shahdol	Functional	In Progress
2	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Sohagpur	Functional	Completed
3	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Jaitpur	Functional	Completed
4	Shahdol	Madhya	Anuppur	Jaitahari	Functional	Completed

		Pradesh				
5	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Pushparajgarh	Functional	In Progress
6	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	Pali (MP)	Functional	Completed

LIVEABILITY INDEX SYSTEM

1931. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the timeline fixed for conducting the next assessment under the Liveability Index along with the number of phases proposed for its implementation;

(b) the details of cities proposed to be covered under the Liveability Index assessment, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for assessing liveability along with the weightage assigned to each parameter;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure effective public participation in citizen and user perception surveys and to build the capacity of cities through workshops and training programmes, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure timely, transparent and credible completion of the Liveability Index assessment including the mechanisms in place for data validation and independent verification?

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

(a) : No.

(b) to (e): Does not arise.

वाहनों में अवैध बदलाव करना

1932. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अनेक निजी वाहनों में निर्धारित मानकों का उल्लंघन करते हुए बड़े आकार के पहिए, सस्पेंशन प्रणाली और बंपर का बदलना और अन्य संरचनात्मक बदलाव किए जा रहे हैं जिससे वाहन की स्थिरता, सुरक्षा और सड़क योग्यता प्रभावित हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार के अनधिकृत वाहन बदलाव के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं और सुरक्षा जोखिमों का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे अवैध बदलाव करने वाले अनधिकृत गैरेज, कार्यशालाओं और प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने तथा ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देश या प्रवर्तन तंत्र विकसित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) वाहनों में अवैध बदलावों की प्रभावी जांच करने, नियमित निरीक्षण सुनिश्चित करने और निर्धारित नियमों और मानकों का उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्तियों और प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 और केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियम, 1989 के प्रावधानों का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के एकमात्र अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। राज्य प्रवर्तन प्राधिकरणों को केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियम, 1989 और मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार बिना इजाज़त बदलाव किए गए वाहनों के खिलाफ उचित कार्रवाई शुरू करने का अधिकार है।

मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 52 मोटर वाहनों में बदलाव के लिए आवश्यकताओं के बारे में बताती है जिसमें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्देश शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने वाहनों के वैज्ञानिक और पारदर्शी फिटनेस परीक्षण के लिए केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियम, 1989 के नियम 175 से 185 के माध्यम से स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशन (एटीएस) व्यवस्था शुरू की है। इस संरचना के तहत, वाहनों को मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 और केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियम, 1989 के प्रावधानों का निरंतर अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ब्रेकिंग कार्य निष्पादन(परफोरमेंस), स्टीयरिंग, सस्पेंशन, लाईटनिंग, उत्सर्जन और अन्य निर्धारित मानकों जैसे सुरक्षा-महत्वपूर्ण मापदंडों के अधीन स्वचालित निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

सीएमवीआर, 1989 की धारा 112 में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि धारा 52 के अनुसार परिवर्तन या तो मूल उपकरण निर्माता(ओईएम), या वाहन निर्माता के डीलर, या राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत कार्यशाला या राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत सर्विस स्टेशन द्वारा किया जाएगा।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियम (सीएमवीआर), 1989 के नियम 126 में यह अनिवार्य है कि प्रत्येक प्रोटोटाइप मोटर वाहन को निर्धारित सुरक्षा और उत्सर्जन मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उसमें निर्दिष्ट अधिसूचित परीक्षण एजेंसियों द्वारा टाइप अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के अधीन किया जाएगा। अनधिकृत संशोधनों से वाहन गैर-अनुपालन हो सकता है। इसके अलावा,

मोटर वाहनों का सीएमवीआर, 1989 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उत्पादन के अनुरूप परीक्षण किया जाता है।

जेजेएम और एसबीएम के लिए डिजिटल निगरानी पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन

1933. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरेः

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) और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम) के लिए डिजिटल निगरानी पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन लॉन्च किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र के लातूर, छत्रपति संभाजीनगर और अहिल्यानगर जिलों के विशेष संदर्भ में उन राज्यों की संख्या सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें ये पहलें लागू की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या इन तकनीकों से जन शिकायतों के निवारण और सेवाओं में सुधार हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से भविष्य में किस प्रकार पारदर्शिता बढ़ने की संभावना है और इससे महाराष्ट्र के उक्त जिलों को भी किस प्रकार लाभ मिलने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है ताकि देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर निर्धारित गुणवत्ता (बीआईएस:10500) के 55 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन (एलपीसीडी) के सेवा स्तर पर नल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पीने योग्य पानी सुनिश्चित रूप से प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाया

जा सके। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने बढ़े हुए परिव्यय और जेजेएम 2.0 के तहत ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए एक पुनर्गठित कार्यान्वयन ढांचे के साथ दिसंबर, 2028 तक जेजेएम के विस्तार को मंजूरी दे दी है।

इस विभाग ने पारदर्शिता, डेटा सटीकता और वास्तविक समय की समीक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के लिए एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) डिजिटल पोर्टल और मोबाइल ऐप विकसित किया है। जेजेएम के तहत, आईएमआईएस और ऑनलाइन डैशबोर्ड महाराष्ट्र सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पंचायत, जिला जल और स्वच्छता मिशन (डीडब्ल्यूएसएम), राज्य जल और स्वच्छता मिशन (एसडब्ल्यूएसएम) तथा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्यशील हैं।

आईएमआईएस पोर्टल पर आंकड़ों की प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, विभाग ने एक बहुस्तरीय सत्यापन तंत्र कार्यान्वित किया है। इसमें लाभार्थियों की आधार सीडिंग अनिवार्य करना, सुजलाम भारत ऐप के माध्यम से परिसंपत्तियों की जियो-टैगिंग, पीएम-गतिशक्ति पोर्टल पर पाइपलाइनों से संबंधित सूचना अपलोड करना शामिल है।

इसी तरह, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) के तहत, विभाग ने महाराष्ट्र सहित राष्ट्रीय, राज्य, जिला, ब्लॉक और ग्राम स्तरों पर एसबीएम (जी) के तहत प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए एसबीएम(जी) पोर्टल और डैशबोर्ड- एक केंद्रीकृत पोर्टल (http://swachhbharatmission.ddws.gov.in) और डैशबोर्ड (http://sbm.gov.in/sbmgdashboard/statesdashboard.aspx) भी विकसित किया है।

एसबीएम(जी) डैशबोर्ड महाराष्ट्र सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की एसबीएम (जी) के विभिन्न घटकों पर प्रगति को दर्शाता है, जिसमें खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओडीएफ) प्लस स्थिति, व्यक्तिगत पारिवारिक शौचालयों (आईएचएचएल) तथा सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसरों (सीएससी) का निर्माण,

ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (एसएलडब्ल्यूएम) परिसंपत्तियाँ तथा सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) शामिल है।

एसबीएम(जी) के तहत दो मोबाइल ऐप अर्थात् एमएसबीएम और एसबीएम 2.0 विकसित किए गए हैं। एसबीएम(जी) के तहत जो एमएसबीएम मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन विकसित किया गया है उसका उपयोग क्रमशः आईएचएचएल की जियो-टैगिंग तथा एसएलडब्ल्यूएम परिसंपत्तियों (सीएससी सहित) की जियो-टैगिंग के लिए किया जाता है। एसबीएम 2.0 मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन भी कार्यक्रम के तहत निर्मित परिसंपत्तियों को कैप्चर करता है।

सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत जल सेवा आकलन शुरू किया है, जो ग्राम पंचायत के नेतृत्व में समुदाय के स्वामित्व वाला कार्यशीलता मूल्यांकन तंत्र है, जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण पेयजल सेवा प्रदायगी को सुदृढ़ बनाना है। अब बड़ी संख्या में योजनाएं कार्यशील होने के चलते, यह पहल संरचित सामुदायिक चर्चाओं, ग्राम सभा सत्यापन और डिजिटल डेटा कैप्चर के माध्यम से ग्राम स्तर पर जल सेवाओं की उपलब्धता, नियमितता, पर्याप्तता तथा गुणवत्ता का आकलन करने पर केंद्रित है।

MONITORING OF AIR FARE TRENDS

1934. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) whether air fares on certain domestic routes increase substantially during peak travel periods festivals, emergencies or other periods of high demand under dynamic pricing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government or the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) monitors route-wise air fare trends and fare bands charged by airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism in place for such monitoring and the number of complaints received regarding high or excessive air fares during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any advisories, directions or consultations have been issued to airlines regarding fare rationalisation during periods of abnormal demand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to protect passengers from unreasonable fare spikes while maintaining operational viability of airlines?

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

(a): Airfare established by the airlines are dynamic in nature & fixed by the airlines keeping in mind the market, demand, seasonality, prevailing international scenarios and other market forces. The airline fare system runs in multiple levels (buckets or Reservation Booking Designators) which are in line with practice being followed globally. The airfare increases with increase in demand of seats as the lower fare buckets get sold out faster and move to higher fare buckets. The dynamic pricing framework adopted by airlines, at times enables passengers to get more affordable fares during peak travel periods or when bookings are made close to the date of departure, depending on prevailing market conditions.;

(b) and (c): In order to ensure that airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them, Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) has been set up in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) which monitors airfares on selected 78 routes (72 domestic & 06 international) on random basis by using airline websites on monthly basis. The 72 domestic routes covers about 27% of the domestic traffic. By doing so, the TMU plays a critical role in maintaining airfare levels within the boundaries of the airlines' prescribed tariffs. For timely redressal of concerns related to excessive airfares charged by domestic airlines, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has developed a dedicated "Air Fare" grievance module on the AirSewa platform since July, 2025. Appended below are the number of complaints received by DGCA:

Year No. of complaints

July-Dec, 2025 - 394

Jan-July(till date), 2026 - 315;

(d) and (e): In a deregulated aviation market, government generally refrains from regulating airfares to maintain market competitiveness, however, it remains vigilant, and intervenes in exceptional circumstances in order to maintain pricing discipline in the market & prevent adoption of any opportunistic pricing practice by the airlines. Measures such as increase in flights, redistributing capacity across various sectors and imposing temporary fare caps, are adopted by Government

during the Covid Pandemic, festivals like Mahakumb or other extraordinary instances like Pahalgam incident & the Indigo flight disruptions.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पूर्ण होने में विलंब

1935. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चौड़ीकरण, फोर लेन का निर्माण, सिक्स लेन निर्माण और बाईपास निर्माण से संबंधित कई परियोजनाएं निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर पूर्ण नहीं हुई हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यातायात प्रवाह में व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो रहा है और सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन या विलंबित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं का नाम, स्वीकृत लागत, पूर्ण होने की नियत तिथि, वर्तमान प्रगति और देरी के कारणों सहित परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन लंबित परियोजनाओं को समयबद्ध रूप से पूरा करने में तेजी लाने के लिए और राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, विशेषकर नागौर-जोधपुर, बीकानेर-नागौर, नागौर-सालासर और नागौर-अजमेर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ट्रॉमा सेंटर, एम्बुलेंस, क्रेन, आपातकालीन चिकित्सा सहायता और अग्निशमन सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्ययोजना बना रही है; और

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

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

(क) से (ख): राजस्थान में वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर संलग्न हैं।

(ग) से (घ): परियोजना निगरानी सूचना प्रणाली (पीएमआईएस) और डेटा लेक, भूमि राशि पोर्टल (भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए) जैसे उन्नत डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निरंतर निगरानी की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, लंबित संविदागत मुद्दों का समाधान करने और परियोजनाओं के समय पर कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के अधिकारियों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर आवधिक समीक्षाएं की जाती हैं।

एनएच-58 के अजमेर-नागौर और नागौर-सलासर खंड, तथा एनएच-62 के नागौर-जोधपुर और नागौर-बीकानेर खंड वर्तमान में परिचालन एवं रखरखाव के चरण में हैं और इन सभी खंडों पर 2 क्रेन और 2 एम्बुलेंस तैनात हैं। आघात (ट्रॉमा) केंद्रों और अग्निशमन सुविधाओं सहित स्वास्थ्य देखभाल संस्थानों का प्रावधान राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

<u>विवरण</u>

राजस्थान में वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
1.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-54 के हनुमानगढ़ से केंचियां खंड 0.000 किमी, मौजूदा चैनेज - 23.200 किमी से 49.605 किमी, मौजूदा चैनेज - 74.645	49.6	334.64	03-10-2026	03-10-2026	70.00	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	किमी तक के खंड का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन में उन्नयन						
2.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-158 पर रस टाउन के लिए 4-लेन बाईपास का निर्माण	4.52	78.06	03-09-2026	03-09-2026	34.80	भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलंब के कारण
3.	राजस्थान राज्य में एनएच-158 चैनेज 109.90 को एनएच-48 के चैनेज 114.279 से जोड़ने वाले मंडल टाउन, जिला-भीलवाड़ा के लिए पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2-लेन बाईपास का निर्माण	4.37	64.44	03-09-2026	03-09-2026	3.75	संविदाकार द्वारा संसाधनों का धीमी गति से जुटाव, भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलंब के कारण
4.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-248ए नटनी का बारा	25.65	154.89	29-05-2026	31-12-2026	23.00	यह परियोजना एनसीआर में आती है, जीआरएपी और

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	के डिजाइन किमी 36+300 से डिजाइन चैनेज 47+918 तक और डिजाइन चैनेज 69+900 से डिजाइन चैनेज 83+940 तक के खंड का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2-लेन में उन्नयन						भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण इसमें देरी हुई है।
5.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-162ई के नीचली ओडेन नाथद्वारा डिजाइन किमी 88.800, मौजूदा किमी 55.95 से भाटेवार डिजाइन किमी 142.028, मौजूदा किमी 0.00 तक का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन में	53.23	606.61	04-10-2026	03-10-2026	60.39	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	उन्नयन।						
6.	राजस्थान राज्य के कोटा शहर के उत्तरी बाईपास चरण-II के लिए पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 2 लेन का निर्माण।	12.92	317.74	14-04-2025	30-11-2026	48.90	भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण विलंब हुआ
7.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर सवाईमाधोपुर शहर में पुराने एनएच-116 नए एनएच-552 विस्तार के किमी 76 पर मौजूदा रेलवे खंड और पहुंच मार्ग के आरओबी का निर्माण और चौड़ीकरण	0.82	43.03	17-11-2024	31-08-2026	84.00	रेलवे की मंजूरी और भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण विलंब हुआ।
8.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-325 बालोतरा से संदेराव तक	41.46	411.44	11-05-2024	31-10-2026	91.36	3 आरओबी के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण और रेलवे की मंजूरी के कारण विलंब

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	जालोर होते हुए शेष खंडों के विकास कार्य निर्माण, साथ ही शहर के हिस्सोः 1. असोतरा-ब्रह्मधाम बाईपास, 2. सिवाना बाईपास, 3. मोकलसर बाईपास, 4. काठड़ी में प्रमुख पुनर्संरेखण, 5. बिशनगढ़ में प्रमुख पुनर्संरेखण, 6. जालोर बाईपास, 7. टाऊन का अहोरे भाग, 8. दुजाना बाईपास के लिए पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन बाईपासों का निर्माण						हुआ।
9.	राजस्थान राज्य के बाड़मेर जिले में ईपीसी मोड पर बाड़मेर-जसाई सड़क पर	0.967	55.28	17-10-2023	30-08-2026	92.60	आरबीयू के जीएडी की स्वीकृति

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	एनएच-25ई पर किमी 0/500 पर बाड़मेर मुनबाओ रेलवे लाइन को पार करते हुए मौजूदा एलसी संख्या सी-328ए के स्थान पर 4-लेन आरओबी और उसके पंहुच मार्ग का निर्माण।						
10.	ईपीसी मोड पर नया एनएच-752 (पुराना एनएच-90) पर 90+840 किमी से लेकर नया एनएच-52 पुराना एनएच-12 के 387+400 किमी तक अकलेरा बाईपास डिज़ाइन चैनेज 0+000 से 5+000 कुल लंबाई 5.000 किमी के लिए	5	50.70	09-02-2022	31-08-2026	97.00	फ्लाई ऐश की अनुपलब्धता/धीमी आपूर्ति के कारण विलंब हुआ।

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का निर्माण						
11.	नया एनएच-752 (पुराना एनएच-90) के किमी 55+430 से किमी 64+530, डिज़ाइन चैनेज 0+000 से 8+300 तक का पेव्ड शोल्डर विन्यास सहित दो लेन में निर्माण	9.2	73.00	14-05-2021	30-11-2026	88.80	फ्लाई ऐश की अनुपलब्धता/धीमी आपूर्ति के कारण विलंब हुआ।
12.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-89 (नया एनएच-58) के अजमेर नागौर खंड पर किमी 3/630 (कयाद), किमी 6/020 (सीकर जंक्शन) और किमी 18/500 (देव नगर) पर ग्रेड सेपरेट स्ट्रक्चर (वीयूपी)	7.82	102.59	20-10-2026	31-03-2027	18.00	जलभराव के कारण विलंब हुआ।

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	का निर्माण (3 वीयूपी)						
13.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-62 के सूरतगढ़-श्री गंगानगर खंड के किमी 176/090 पर घाघर नदी पर पंहुच मार्ग सहित चार लेन वाले बडे पुल का निर्माण।	0.5	17.54	20-10-2026	31-03-2027	35.00	वन मंजूरी में देरी के कारण
14.	एनएच-162ई (पाली-नाडोल खंड) पर 30.00 किमी पर रेलवे खंड में आरओबी (धनुषाकार प्रकार) का शेष निर्माण कार्य [सोरनेसर के पास एलसी संख्या सी-67 पर फालना-मारवाड़ रेलवे खंड पर क्रोसिंग]	0.18	54.47	01-11-2026	23-10-2026	67.87	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
15.	हरित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कॉरिडोर परियोजना (जीएनएचसीपी) के तहत राजस्थान राज्य में एनएच-158 के रास-ब्यावर खंड (किमी 00.000 से किमी 30.050) के 4-लेन विन्यास में पुनर्स्थापन और उन्नयन का शेष कार्य।	30	278.10	27-12-2026	27-12-2026	53.45	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है
16.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-56 (पुराना एनएच सं. 113) के किमी 133.250 से किमी 140.950 तक घाटोल बाईपास को पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन का बनाना	7.7	170.49	23-09-2027	23-09-2027	11.00	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
17.	एनएच-58 पर अजमेर नागौर खंड पर 2 वीयूपी	2	83.28	03-12-2026	03-12-2026	30.00	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है
18.	एनएच-752 के कवाई बाईपास का शेष कार्य।	8.7	75.46	10-01-2027	10-01-2027	26.21	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है
19.	राजस्थान राज्य में वार्षिक योजना 2024-25 के तहत ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-552 विस्तार के किमी 69/750 से किमी 75/750 (कुस्तला-सवाई माधोपुर खंड) तक मौजूदा 2 लेन + पीएस सड़क का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित 4 लेन में चौड़ीकरण।	6.45	111.03	25-05-2027	25-05-2027	7.00	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है
20.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड के तहत एनएच-62 के जोधपुर-पाली खंड पर	4.6	50.24	10-03-2027	10-03-2027	1.50	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	रोहट बाईपास (चैनेज 0.000 से चैनेज 0.800) के प्रारंभिक बिंदु पर वीयूपी का निर्माण, जिसमें रोहट बाईपास (चैनेज 0.800 से चैनेज 4.600) के शेष कार्यों का पूरा होना भी शामिल है।						
21.	राजस्थान राज्य में एनएच-927ए पर डिजाइन चैनेज 242/00 से 264/370 (चयनित खंडों पर) के तहत वजवाना-बांसवाड़ा खंड पर चौड़ीकरण/ सुदृढ़ीकरण/ पुनर्निर्माण/ ओवरले कार्य।	20.3	29.60	19-02-2027	19-02-2027	32.00	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
22.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-448 (अजमेर-नासिराबाद खंड) पर किमी 3/100 से 7/050 तक चार लेन वाले मार्ग का उन्नयन	3.95	82.73	24-03-2027	24-03-2027	3.00	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है
23.	दिल्ली-वडोदरा ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण (एनएच-148एन) (पैकेज-10) (चै. 292.950 से चै. 319.400) [मुई गांव के निकट एनएच-166 पर इंटरचेंज के अंत से इंदरगढ़ के निकट हरदेओगंज गांव तक]	26.45	1272.97	21.05.2023	30.09.2026	95.25%	1. संविदाकार की वित्तीय तंगी के कारण विलंब हुआ। 2. 765 केवी अंता-फागी सर्किट-I और II को ऊपर उठाने/स्थानांतरित करने के कारण विलंब हुआ।
24.	दिल्ली-वडोदरा ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण (एनएच-148एन) (पैकेज-15) (चै. 419.000 से चै.	8.3	1854.68	04.01.2024	31.08.2026	97.30%	विलंब के कारण: 1. मिट्टी की परतों में परिवर्तन। 2. वन विभाग द्वारा कार्य रोके

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	427.300) [उम्मेदपुरा गांव के निकट एनएच-12 के जंक्शन से नयागांव जागीर गांव के पास टाकली नदी पर बने बडे पुल तक]						जाने और वन/वन्यजीव स्थितियों के कारण डिजाइन में परिवर्तन के कारण विलंब हुआ। 3. वन विभाग की शर्तों के अनुपालन में कार्यक्षेत्र में परिवर्तन के कारण अतिरिक्त कार्य करना पड़ा।
25.	एनएच-48 के 6-लेन-गुरुग्राम-जयपुर खंड पर किमी 42.70 से 273.0 के बीच अतिरिक्त संरचनाएं	11.865	325.12	25.06.2024	04.08.2026	88.90%	संविदाकार की वित्तीय तंगी के कारण देरी हुई।
26.	एनएच-11 का मेजिलार-जैसलमेर, जैसलमेर बाईपास लिंक रोड खंड, , बीएम-7 का हिस्सा और एनएच-70 का	134.865	1237.71	18.12.2027	18.12.2027	18.56%	कोई विलंब नहीं हुआ है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
	सुंद्रा-मेजिलार-अंबसिंह की ढाणी रोड, मुनाबाओ-तनोट परियोजना का हिस्सा।						
27.	एनएच-68 पर सांचोर शहर के रानीवाड़ा सर्कल में चार लेन के एलिवेटेड स्ट्रक्चर का निर्माण	6.20	353.30	11.07.2026	22.11.2026	86.18%	कार्यक्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त परिवर्तन (सीओएस) के कारण विलंब
28.	एनएच-62 नागौर रोड किमी 281.980 कारवार से जोधपुर रिंग रोड के डांगियावास तक को 4 लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-II)	30.093	736.75	28.08.2024	15.06.2026 को पूर्ण	100%	परियोजना दिनांक 15.06.2026 को पूर्ण हुई। पूर्णता प्रमाणपत्र (सीसी) प्रक्रियाधीन है
29.	देवगढ़ (धनधानिया के पास)-राजस्थान/गुजरात सीमा (चरण-I) (एजे/डीआरजीबी-पैकेज-7)	30.00	622.08	15.07.2023	12.06.2026 को पूर्ण	99.20%	परियोजना दिनांक 12.06.2026 को पूर्ण हुई। सीसी प्रक्रियाधीन है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
30.	राजस्थान राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएचएआई के अधीन महामंदिर से अखालिया चौराहा तक जोधपुर शहर में चार लेन वाली एलिवेटेड सड़क का निर्माण	7.633	1108.45	-	-	0%	दिनांक 12.01.2026 को आवंटन पत्र जारी किया गया, नियत तिथि अभी लंबित है।
31.	राजस्थान में इंजीनियरिंग, प्रापण और निर्माण (ईपीसी) मोड के तहत एनएच-48 के जयपुर-किशनगढ़ खंड (किमी 274+100 से 363+885 तक) का 6-लेन में उन्नयन, जिसमें फ्लाईओवर और सर्विस रोड का निर्माण शामिल है।	89.79	910.91	-	-	0%	दिनांक 30.03.2026 को आवंटन पत्र जारी किया गया, नियत तिथि अभी लंबित है

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	निर्धारित समापन तिथि	संशोधित निर्धारित समापन तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	विलंब के कारण
32.	राजस्थान राज्य के उदयपुर जिले में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-48 के उदयपुर रतनपुर शामलाजी खंड पर खेरवाड़ा कस्बे में एलिवेटेड कॉरिडोर का निर्माण	3.24	363.89	-	-	0%	30.03.2026 को आवंटन पत्र जारी किया गया, नियत तिथि अभी लंबित है

IMPACT OF WEST ASIA CRISIS ON AVIATION SECTOR

1936. ADV. K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the ongoing West Asia crisis on India's aviation sector including air route disruptions, fuel costs, passenger traffic and cargo movement and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any review has identified gaps in aviation contingency planning including alternate routes, emergency operational arrangements and airline preparedness and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to protect passenger interests through fare monitoring, route management and operational continuity;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of prolonged regional instability on trade, tourism and the aviation sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any roadmap with measurable targets has been formulated to strengthen the resilience of India's aviation sector against geopolitical disruptions 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): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued advisories to ensure the safety of passengers, crew and aircraft in view of the evolving situation arising from the West Asia conflict. These advisories provide operational guidance on affected airspace, including Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs), Flight Information Region (FIR) boundaries and affected areas to facilitate safe flight operations. As informed by Indian carriers, re-routing of flights has resulted in increased flight duration, higher fuel consumption and additional operational costs. Airlines are taking necessary measures to ensure continuity of operations.

(b): DGCA continuously monitors developments and issues operational advisories to airlines. Indian carriers undertake Safety Risk Assessments and adopt alternate routings, wherever required, to ensure safe operations.

(c) to (e): A 24*7 Passenger Assistance Control Room was established for real-time coordination and passenger support, while the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) issued necessary safety advisories and operational guidance to airlines. Airlines were advised to facilitate refunds and rescheduling, and passenger assistance was strengthened through airport help desks and real-time travel updates. The Ministry also worked closely with the Ministry of External Affairs to address emerging requirements relating to Indian carriers and Indian nationals in the region. The Indian Mission in Riyadh, in coordination with Indian Missions in Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the UAE, facilitated the transit of affected individuals through Saudi Arabia.

The Government continuously monitors developments affecting civil aviation operations.

IMPACT OF REDUCTION IN ATF ON AIRFARE

1937. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reduction in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices and its impact on operating costs of domestic airline and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed that the reduction in ATF prices has resulted in a corresponding reduction in domestic airfares and fuel surcharge charged by airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the pass-through of reductions in ATF prices to passengers through lower airfares and ancillary charges and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate guidelines or a framework to ensure that the benefits of lower ATF prices are reasonably reflected in airfares particularly on high-demand domestic routes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the cost of domestic air travel including rationalisation of taxes on ATF, airport charges, User Development Fee (UDF), Aviation Security Fee (ASF) and other components of airfare?

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): Airlines operating costs are dynamic in nature and their individual component varies due to multiple factors such as price of Aviation Turbine Fuel

(ATF) in international markets, foreign exchange rates, excise duties and Value Added Tax (VAT), lease rentals, etc. ATF alone accounts for 35% to 40% of total operating expenses of airlines.;

The ongoing geopolitical tensions in West Asia have significantly impacted ATF prices which has resulted in introduction of fuel surcharge in mid-March, 2026 by Indian carriers.The Fuel surcharge was introduced by the airlines in March, 2026 and was revised in the month of April 2026 based on flight distance.;

The Government has taken several measures to support the aviation sector and help keep air travel affordable, which include, one time budgetary support not exceeding Rs. 10,000 crores for Oil Markreting Companies (OMCs) to provide Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) price stablisation support to the Scheduled Indian Airlines due to exceptional fuel price volatality arising from the West Asia crisis.;

For domestic operations, ATF prices were capped at a maximum increase of 25% over the 1st March, 2026 base price, effective from 1st April 2026 for the months of April and May, 2026.;

The issue of high VAT on ATF has been taken up with the States/ UTs by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As a result, 23 States/ UTs have reduced VAT on ATF since September 2021. More recently, the State of Maharashtra & Delhi have reduced the VAT on ATF from 18% to 7% & 25% to 7% respectively for a period of 6 months.;

Additionally, Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) set up in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has ensured the implementation of flight distance wise ATF surcharge by the airlines on 72 domestic sectors.;

Partial deferment of airport landing and parking charges for domestic operations at major airports along with a 25% rebate in such charges at Airports Authority of India (AAI) airports.;

The government is also taking other proactive steps to make air travel more affordable, such as, enactment of the Protection of Interests in Aircraft Objects Act, 2025 to lower interest rates and lease rentals, rationalization of Central Excise Duty & GST on MRO components and contracts, among other measures.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN MURSHIDABAD

1938. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the impact of the delayed completion of National Highway projects in Murshidabad district on traffic congestion, trade, tourism and connectivity in the region, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to sanction any additional funds or revise the completion schedule of the ongoing projects in the district and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for these projects during the last three years; and

(d) the time by which the Government expects all ongoing National Highway projects in Murshidabad district to be completed and opened for public use?

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

(a): The progress of all ongoing projects is closely and periodically reviewed at multi level i.e. at site, regional and central level including Ministry. Proactive steps are taken to resolve bottlenecks such as land acquisition, utility shifting, and statutory clearances in coordination with the State Government of West Bengal to ensure the earliest possible completion of the delayed projects.

(b) to (d): The details are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of ongoing NHAI projects in Murshidabad District

Sl No	Project	NH	Length (in Km)	Project Cost (in Cr)	Appointed Date	Scheduled completion date	Scheduled Reviesed Completion Date	Present status	Expenditure in last three years and current year
1	Construction of new 4-lane bridge over river Ganga at	12	5.468	622.04	20.12.2018	18.12.2021	Sept 2026	Physical progress – 96.71%	313.29 Cr.

	downstream of Farakka Barrage including approaches connecting Farakka – Raiganj section of NH-12 on EPC Mode								
2	Construction of 2 nos of Flyover on Omarpur Junction and on Dhulian Junction of NH 12 (old NH 34) in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase III on EPC Mode	12	4.2	191.94	07.11.2025	06.05.2028	06.05.2028	Physical progress – 4.03%	2.4 Cr.
3	4-laning of the de-scoped stretches from Km.	12	10.554	201.11	16.07.2024	11.01.2026	June 2027	Physical progress – 54.02%	56.98 Cr.

	115.342 to Km. 191.700 of NH-34 in Nadia district (3.962 Km) & Murshidabad district (5.538Km)									

ROAD ACCIDENTS, FATALITIES AND ROAD SAFETY

1939. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) the details of road accidents, fatalities and injuries reported in the country during the last five years and the current year, including deaths and injuries caused to pedestrians, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the category-wise details of accidents attributed to over-speeding, drunk driving, distracted driving, poor road engineering, potholes, inadequate signages and other causes;

(c) the details of accident-prone black spots identified on National Highways and other major roads, along with the number rectified and pending rectification, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding compliance with road safety standards, crash barriers, pedestrian facilities, road markings and traffic-calming measures on National Highways and major road corridors, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has proposed or taken any measures to strengthen road safety enforcement, improve road engineering, enhance emergency trauma care and reduce road accident fatalities across the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government publishes report on “Road Accidents in India” based on data received from States/ UTs. Based on the data available with the Government, the State-wise details of total number of road accidents and fatalities on all categories of roads in the country, during the year 2021 to 2025 and 2026 (upto 27.07.2026) is at **Statement-I**. The details of fatalities and injuries caused to pedestrians during 2021 to 2025 and 2026 (upto 27.07.2026) is at **Statement-II.**

(b): As per the data, 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 details of road accidents classified according to major causes (Traffic rule violations) including over-speeding, drunk driving and other causes is given below

as Table 1 and the no. of accident attributed to potholes during 2021 to 2025 and 2026 is given as Table 2.

Table 1:

Road Accidents classified according to Traffic Rule Violations in India						
Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2026*
Over-speeding	2,95,522	3,33,323	328727	345024	82,124	46,075
Drunken driving/consumption of alcohol & drug	9,150	10,080	9143	8270	2,589	1,443
Driving on wrong side/Lane indiscipline	21,491	22,586	25242	22530	4,089	2,397
Jumping red light	2,203	4,021	2440	1559	276	193
Use of mobile phone	6,530	7,558	7122	4935	136	84
Others	77,536	83,744	107909	105389	4,28,075	2,33,552
All India	4,12,432	4,61,312	4,80,583	487707	5,19,314	2,85,770

*Data for year 2025 and 2026 (upto 27.07.2026) are as per e-DAR.

Table 2 :

No. of road accidents attributed to			
Year	Potholes	Distraction to Driver	Accident due to Road condition
2022	289	47,049	22,647
2023	294	1,23,322	39,388
2024	229	1,46,025	37,865
2025	294	2,03,897	46,898
2026- up to 27.07.2026	100	1,51,526	29,628
Note: 1 The given data sets (*Distraction to Driver, Accident due to Road condition*) are entered by State police officials on e-DAR portal. Note: 2 The given *Potholes* data sets are entered by State Highways officials on e-DAR portal.			

(c) and (d): Certain segments on National Highways (NHs) have been identified as black corridors which are continuous stretches qualifying the criteria of black spots i.e. locations with occurrence of certain number of accidents involving fatalities and grievous injuries. These black corridors have been identified on real-time basis through AI based tools developed by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur. Based on the available accident data from Electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) for the period 2023–2025, 6,358 Black corridors have been identified.

All National Highway (NH) works are carried out as per standards, guidelines, manual, code of practice of Indian Roads Congress as well as specifications for Road and Bridge Works. Necessary road safety measures are taken during design, construction, operation and maintenance stages. Guidelines have been issued for regular safety audit of all NHs at design, construction, pre-opening stage of NH projects as well as on existing NHs for ensuring road safety.

Short-term measures for immediate rectification of black corridors include road markings, signages, crash barriers, road studs, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, highway lighting etc. Long-term measures for rectification of black corridors like improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. are also taken as permanent rectification measures as per site requirement. Long term rectification works involve pre-construction

activities such as land acquisition, forest clearance & utility shifting which takes significant time.

(e) 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-III**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of Road Accidents, Fatalities and Injuries in India

S. No.	States/UTs	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026		
		Accidents	Fatalities	Perons Injured	Accidents	Fatalities	Perons Injured	Accidents	Fatalities	Perons Injured	Accidents	Fatalities	Perons Injured	Accidents	Fatalities	Perons Injured	Accidents	Fatalities	Perons Injured
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,556	8,186	21,040	21,249	8,293	21340	19,949	8,137	20409	19557	8346	19894	18411	8326	19275	9910	4510	10793
2	Arunachal Pradesh	283	157	347	227	148	186	287	145	257	277	168	204	104	85	113	58	35	64
3	Assam	7,411	3,036	5,763	7,023	2,994	5637	7,421	3,296	5917	7848	3351	7129	16026	3907	20190	9758	2193	12419
4	Bihar	9,553	7,660	7,946	10,801	8,898	7068	11,014	8,873	6539	11610	9347	7090	12683	10394	6827	7440	6249	4401
5	Chhattisgarh	12,375	5,371	10,683	13,279	5,834	11695	13,468	6,166	11723	14857	6945	12484	13598	6491	13121	6110	2833	6692
6	Goa	2,849	226	843	3,011	271	1091	2,846	290	1178	2682	286	1041	2375	273	2034	1479	149	1327
7	Gujarat	15,186	7,452	13,690	15,751	7,618	15089	16,349	7,854	15383	15588	7717	14940	18292	8402	18813	16112	4763	19835
8	Haryana	9,933	4,706	8,121	10,429	4,915	8519	10,463	4,968	8346	9806	4689	7914	15139	5168	16640	6338	3022	6543
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,404	1,052	3,454	2,597	1,032	4063	2,253	889	3304	2156	869	3226	1929	802	3019	1416	565	2274
10	Jharkhand	4,728	3,513	3,227	5,175	3,898	3747	5,315	4,173	3585	5196	4114	3266	5969	4821	3975	3210	2581	2405
11	Karnataka	34,647	10,038	40,754	39,762	11,702	48154	43,440	12,321	52547	43062	12390	52591	43127	12147	56519	24929	6935	32664
12	Kerala	33,296	3,429	36,775	43,910	4,317	49307	48,091	4,080	54320	48834	3880	54796	52632	3933	63591	29494	2361	36180
13	Madhya Pradesh	48,877	12,057	48,956	54,432	13,427	55168	55,327	13,798	55769	56669	14791	58202	52131	14841	63115	34947	8098	46078
14	Maharashtra	29,477	13,528	23,071	33,383	15,224	27239	35,243	15,366	29764	36118	15715	30535	33869	16759	37705	19229	9279	21641
15	Manipur	366	110	504	508	127	817	398	73	634	299	72	462	345	103	501	205	57	304
16	Meghalaya	245	187	263	246	162	310	223	168	259	269	197	228	223	149	321	140	53	274
17	Mizoram	69	56	65	133	113	107	106	96	116	118	110	129	71	51	43	40	39	40

18	Nagaland	746	55	380	489	73	291	303	86	257	129	62	178	88	29	114	77	26	91
19	Odisha	10,983	5,081	9,782	11,663	5,467	10302	11,992	5,739	10369	12375	6142	10770	10713	6358	10716	6188	3621	6467
20	Punjab	5,871	4,589	3,072	6,138	4,756	3324	6,269	4,829	3206	6063	4759	3333	4254	3062	3201	1935	1396	1485
21	Rajasthan	20,951	10,043	19,344	23,614	11,104	22293	24,694	11,762	23041	24838	11790	22927	33590	12493	28105	14522	6893	15297
22	Sikkim	155	56	244	211	92	354	182	57	362	149	67	264	141	72	222	72	30	96
23	Tamil Nadu	55,682	15,384	55,996	64,105	17,884	67703	67,213	18,347	72292	67526	18449	71493	71195	18511	87569	39666	10298	49308
24	Telangana	21,315	7,557	20,107	21,619	7,559	20209	22,903	7,660	21022	25986	7949	23658	26684	7565	26019	16179	4452	16043
25	Tripura	479	194	547	575	241	541	577	261	609	578	226	622	477	224	583	517	117	819
26	Uttarakhand	1,405	820	1091	1,674	1,042	1613	1,691	1,054	1488	1747	1090	1547	1931	1288	2123	1238	759	1302
27	Uttar Pradesh	37,729	21,227	24,897	41,746	22,595	28541	44,534	23,652	31098	46052	24118	34665	49675	27547	41558	26718	14794	26118
28	West Bengal*	11,937	5,800	10,454	13,686	6,002	12843	13,795	6,027	12615	13702	6676	12518	13804	6669	13985	6663	3361	6181
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	115	20	97	141	19	136	143	24	154	135	29	139	181	25	295	119	18	249
30	Chandigarh	208	96	172	237	83	203	182	67	171	169	75	133	377	77	489	242	28	313
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	140	76	171	196	90	273	182	74	233	152	95	136	149	103	196	76	58	87
32	Delhi	4,720	1,239	4,273	5,652	1,461	5201	5,834	1,457	5470	5657	1551	5224	5994	1463	6517	6875	810	4508
33	J & K	5,452	774	6972	6,092	805	8372	6,298	893	8469	5808	831	7820	5318	984	7594	3269	603	4775
34	Ladakh	236	56	242	374	62	346	289	59	340	264	61	323	287	71	503	235	39	368
35	Lakshadweep	4	1	6	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	0		0
36	Puducherry	1,049	140	1099	1,181	181	1282	1,308	149	1578	1431	218	1560	1689	241	2118	1041	114	1284
Total (All India)		412432	153972	384448	461312	168491	443366	480583	172890	462825	487707	177175	471441	513474	183434	557713	296447	101139	338725

1. *Data of West Bengal for the Year 2024 is the eDAR Data as on 05.01.2026.

2. Data for the year 2025 and 2026 upto 27.07.2026 is as per eDAR.

STATEMENT- II

State-wise Pedestrian fatalities and injuries

		Fatalities						Persons Injured					
S.no	States/Uts	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	Andhra Pradesh	1346	1604	1645	1739	1857	986	2355	2689	2541	2541	2422	1192
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	7	1	1	13	4	6	14	2	1	14	3
3	Assam	713	506	793	877	1359	739	952	844	984	1151	3238	1768
4	Bihar	2798	3345	3462	4149	4582	2423	1944	1797	1658	1572	1549	858
5	Chhattisgarh	701	741	942	1018	1016	388	1126	1197	1263	1311	1595	672
6	Goa	36	51	44	42	58	23	43	83	97	80	184	122
7	Gujarat	1473	1568	1757	1747	2100	1077	1464	1717	1843	1755	2570	2223
8	Haryana	1233	1231	1386	866	1490	808	1835	1780	2275	1221	2655	1010
9	Himachal Pradesh	164	199	122	185	141	82	484	536	318	521	403	254
10	Jharkhand	496	479	718	702	1550	767	315	287	369	324	622	321
11	Karnataka	1680	2105	2418	2321	2528	1390	4548	5726	6660	6444	7792	4201
12	Kerala	818	1158	1147	1058	1118	653	5913	9177	9948	10380	11433	6090
13	Madhya Pradesh	1715	1672	1793	1928	3115	1489	6043	6179	6962	6305	10438	6466
14	Maharashtra	2677	2894	3110	3344	3621	2002	3867	4338	5085	5452	5413	3040
15	Manipur	19	32	17	20	22	11	60	74	96	47	58	40
16	Meghalaya	54	42	56	58	48	10	33	18	39	30	35	24
17	Mizoram	6	9	17	20	9	2	6	3	4	8	5	7
18	Nagaland	12	10	19	9	7	5	9	3	7	15	13	19
19	Odisha	602	800	848	735	1403	695	767	1115	1034	871	1333	713
20	Punjab	461	608	716	746	591	242	182	243	266	271	303	137
21	Rajasthan	1291	1745	1878	2042	2847	1513	1887	2454	2706	3014	4213	2225
22	Sikkim	4	9	12	7	12	2	17	19	26	37	25	8
23	Tamil Nadu	3647	4427	4577	4712	4472	2328	9655	11637	12772	12533	13530	7240
24	Telangana	1310	1458	1554	1586	1629	833	2699	2937	3209	3767	3872	2396
25	Tripura	60	81	75	75	88	55	94	116	116	127	100	129

26	Uttarakhand	193	290	223	303	9238	4430	231	390	270	297	10299	5480
27	Uttar Pradesh	1985	1959	2075	2131	241	148	2144	2399	2551	2863	292	180
28	West Bengal*	2911	2938	2926	3241	2884	1341	3261	3906	4072	3817	3684	1560
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	3	10	8	6	3	18	28	39	19	40	27
30	Chandigarh	24	23	28	28	24	7	19	31	36	26	75	65
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	29	21	29	24	NA	NA	22	30	32	12	NA	NA
32	Delhi	504	629	622	584	29	16	1536	1777	1941	1777	25	11
33	Jammu & Kashmir	101	131	158	144	477	226	754	1108	1264	1245	1715	1005
34	Ladakh	1	4	1	4	305	174	0	4	10	3	1392	881
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	43	27
36	Puducherry	49	46	42	72	77	29	178	208	252	263	327	219
Total		29124	32825	35221	36526	48039	24446	54467	64864	70747	70100	88090	48378

Note:1. figures of West Bengal for the year 2024 are re-casted based on the pattern of the data furnished by the State Police Department for the year 2023 and the aggregate e-DAR data of the State for the year 2024

2. NA: Not available

3. Data for 2025 and 2026 is taken from eDAR as on 27.07.2026.

STATEMENT- III

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 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).

xiv. Published rule for Acoustic Vehicle Alerting System (AVAS) meeting AIS-173 audibility standards has been mandated for electric vehicles. The requirement applies to new vehicle models manufactured on or after 1st October 2026 and existing vehicle models manufactured on or after 1st October 2027. Since electric vehicles operate almost silently at low speeds, AVAS generates an audible warning sound to alert pedestrians, cyclists, and especially visually impaired persons of an approaching vehicle, thereby enhancing road safety.

(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. The Central Government, vide Notification dated 20.01.2026, has amended Rules 167 and 167A of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 to establish a transparent, technology-driven and time-bound e-Challan framework for issuance, payment and redressal of traffic challans. The amendments also provide for online challenge of challans, automated notifications and stronger enforcement measures to improve compliance and road safety.

iv. Government has notified the National Road Safety Board Rules, 2025 and in accordance with the provisions of the said Rules, the National Road Safety Board has been constituted and notified vide S.O. 3505(E) dated 29.06.2026.

v. The Central Government has formulated the Guidelines on Constitution and Utilization of the State Road Safety Fund (SRSF) and Funding to District Road Safety Committees (DRSCs) 2025 to ensure sustained financing and

accountable implementation of road safety measures through the establishment of a non-lapsable State Road Safety Fund and by empowering District Road Safety Committees to undertake targeted road safety interventions at the grassroots level.

vi. 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.

vii. The Government has issued guidelines under the 'Programme for Accelerated Renewal and Incentivization of Vehicle Assets for Reducing Transport Air Pollution and Network Emissions (PARIVARTAN Scheme)' on 14.07.2026 to accelerate the replacement of old, polluting vehicles with cleaner and safer alternatives. The scheme promotes vehicle scrapping and adoption of environmentally friendly vehicles, contributing to improved road safety, reduced emissions, and sustainable mobility.

(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 has notified the 'Prime Minister – Road Accident Victims' Hospitalisation and Assured Treatment (PM-Rahat) Scheme' (Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025) on 5th May 2025. Subsequently, detailed operational guidelines, including the process flow, stakeholder-wise Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and clearly defined roles and responsibilities, were notified on 4th June 2025 to facilitate its effective implementation.

AUGMENTATION OF POWER GENERATION CAPACITY IN TAMIL NADU

1940. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared a long-term plan to augment power generation capacity in Tamil Nadu to meet the State's projected electricity demand up to the year 2034-35 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of thermal power generation projects under construction or approved in Tamil Nadu including their proposed capacity, estimated cost and expected year of commissioning;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of additional thermal power capacity for Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to facilitate timely implementation of the proposed projects;

(d) the measures being taken to ensure adequate coal supply, transmission infrastructure and environmental compliance for these projects; and

(e) the expected impact of the proposed capacity addition on power availability, industrial growth, agricultural supply and long-term energy security in Tamil Nadu?

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): Ministry of Power had notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules in December, 2022. Under Rule 16 of the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, Ministry of Power has notified ‘Resource Adequacy (RA) Guidelines’ in June, 2023.

With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the Discoms / States including Tamil Nadu, in consultation with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), have prepared their “Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)” till 2035-36, which are dynamic ten-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning, in accordance with the above-mentioned guidelines.

(b): The details of the under-construction and proposed thermal power projects in the State of Tamil Nadu are given at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

(c): As per the Resource Adequacy Plan (RAP) of Tamil Nadu till 2035-36, about 12,400 MW additional thermal capacity is required by 2034-35. Of these, 2,640 MW thermal capacity is under-construction in the State, 1000 MW thermal capacity is under bidding, and further, for setting up 660 MW thermal capacity, Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been issued. Tamil Nadu may either set up the balance capacity or tie up power from generation projects located within or outside the state.

Ministry of Power through Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of under-construction power projects through frequent site visits and interaction with the developers and other stakeholders for resolving issues critical for projects commissioning.

(d): The following steps are being taken to ensure uninterrupted coal supply to power plants:

i. To address the issues of coal supplies to power sector, an Inter- Ministerial Sub Group comprising of representatives from Ministries of Power, Coal, Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to thermal power plants as well as for meeting any contingent situations relating to power sector including to alleviate critical coal stock position in power plants.

ii. An Inter-ministerial Secretary-level meeting, comprising: Secretary (Power), Secretary (Coal) and Chairman Railway Board, is held regularly to monitor coal stocks.

iii. CCEA has approved the Revised SHAKTI Policy for Coal Allocation to Power Sector on 07.05.2025 under which interested power plants may participate and secure coal linkages.

In respect to transmission infrastructure, Tamil Nadu is well connected to the National Grid through a robust Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS), comprising 765 kV and 400 kV transmission lines as well as the ±800 kV HVDC system, enabling reliable power transfer with other States / Regions. The transmission network is strengthened on a continuous basis in line with evolving power transfer requirements to ensure reliable and secure evacuation and supply of power. Transmission systems, wherever required, are planned based on

generation proposals received from the Central or State Sector through the established transmission planning process.

The intra state transmission system (InSTS) has already been planned for evacuation of power from the under-construction thermal projects viz. Ennore SEZ (2x660 MW) and Udangudi STPP (2x660 MW).

Environment Clearance (EC), which is granted by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), is the foremost requirement for establishment of new as well as expansion of thermal power capacity. All other clearances & permissions / approvals are processed only on the basis of grant of Environment Clearance; which is based on an elaborate and rigorous process. Further, the thermal power plants need to comply with emissions standards laid down by MoEF&CC, and the compliance is monitored by respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

(e): The Resource Adequacy Plan(RAP) for Tamil Nadu till 2035-36 has been prepared considering demand projections that account for anticipated growth across all consumer sectors, including industrial, agricultural, commercial, domestic, and others. Based on these demand projections, the generation capacity addition envisaged under the RAP is likely to meet the State's projected electricity demand while ensuring energy security as far as electricity sector is concerned.

STATEMENT- I

The details of the under-construction thermal power projects* in the State of Tamil Nadu:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Unit No.	Capacity	Estimated Cost (Crores)	Expected Commissioning
1.	Udangudi Super Thermam Power Project Stage-I	State	1	660	14,572	August, 2026
			2	660		December, 2026
2.	Ennore Special Economic Zone (SEZ)		1	660	20,663	August, 2027
			2	660		December, 2027

*As informed by State of Tamil Nadu

STATEMENT- II

The details of the proposed thermal power projects* in the State of Tamil Nadu:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Remark
1	ETPS Expansion Thermal Project (1x660MW)	State	6,380.81	Tender Floated under Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) mode
2	Uppur thermal project. (2x800 MW)	State	12,778	Proposed through TBCB mode
3	Udangudi Thermal Project Stage-II (2x660MW)	State	-	Land Acquisition is Under progress
4	Udangudi Thermal Project Stage-III (2x660MW)	State	-	Land Acquisition is Under progress

*As informed by State of Tamil Nadu

PROMOTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1941. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote digital technologies in water resources management and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether a unified digital platform has been developed for water resources management and monitoring and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken several initiatives to promote the use of digital technologies and has developed various integrated digital platforms for water resources management and monitoring, across the country. The major initiatives, include:

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has adopted digital technologies for river basin planning, monitoring, project management and decision support including:

i. Ganga Pulse for monitoring the performance of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) through Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) and manual reporting;

ii. Drain Dashboard: A GIS-enabled platform for real-time monitoring of drains, sewage outfalls, industrial discharges and STP outlets, entering the Ganga basin, facilitating pollution hotspot identification and decision-making;

iii. Ganga Knowledge Portal (www.gyanganga.ai): An AI-enabled knowledge repository providing access to research publications, technical reports, river maps, datasets and decision-support resources related to water resource management;

iv. Ganga District Performance Monitoring System (GDPMS): A web-based platform for monitoring the performance of District Ganga Committees (DGCs), including meetings, key performance indicators and district-wise progress under the Namami Gange Programme;

v. Project Monitoring Tool (PMT): A dashboard for real-time monitoring of project implementation, progress, delays, MS reporting and project status across the Ganga basin;

vi. Geo-PRAYAG: A GIS-based platform integrating satellite imagery, LiDAR, drone, hydrological, hydrogeological and other geospatial datasets to support river basin planning and management.

NMCG has also developed PRAYAG (Platform for Real-time Analysis of Yamuna, Ganga and their Tributaries) under the Ganga Knowledge Centre (GKC) as an integrated digital platform. PRAYAG integrates multiple digital systems, including Ganga Pulse, Project Monitoring Tool (PMT), Ganga District

Performance Monitoring System (GDPMS), Geo-PRAYAG and CCTV-based STP monitoring. The platform also integrates hydrological, satellite and field datasets, enabling real-time monitoring, GIS-based visualization, dashboard analytics and evidence-based decision-making for river basin management. It provides a unified digital ecosystem for monitoring river health, project implementation and pollution abatement under the Namami Gange Programme.

Central Water Commission (CWC) has developed digital platforms including the Reservoir Storage Monitoring System (RSMS) Portal to monitor live storage capacity of reservoirs of the country, Project Appraisal Management System (e-PAMS) for online submission of project proposals, Flood Forecasting System through online portals (https://ffs.india-water.gov.in/ and https://aff.india-water.gov.in/) and Flood Watch India application for real-time flood tracking and early warnings. Further, CWC also launched the C-FLOOD web-based Inundation Forecasting System.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has adopted advanced digital technologies for efficient groundwater monitoring, assessment and management, including:

i. The conventional monitoring network using water-level sounders is augmented with Automatic Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs). IoT-based sensors, telemetry, GIS tools and real-time monitoring systems are utilized for high-frequency monitoring and improved data availability and accuracy. DWLRs

with telemetry have been installed across the country for continuous monitoring of groundwater levels. The data is made accessible through CGWB's online data portal.

ii. GRASP (Groundwater Resources Assessment for Strategic Planning) for database management and analysis of groundwater levels, groundwater quality and lithological logs.

iii. India Groundwater Resource Estimation System (IN-GRES), a GIS-based web platform, for estimation of groundwater resources and visualization of assessment results.

iv. Bhu-Neer portal, a web-based digital platform for online processing of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) applications. The portal facilitates a transparent and streamlined mechanism for groundwater regulation and management.

National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) has developed digital tools such as KISAN SATHI/KISAN MAITRI Mobile application for irrigation management. It provides information regarding water availability in reservoir, crop demand, deficit in Water User Associations (WUAs) using forecast digital data. NIH also developed the NIH-DHAARA (Design Hydrology and Advanced Rainfall Analysis), a web-based platform for Design Flood Hydrology and Rainfall Analysis.

The National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) has been established to facilitate collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of water resources data. The Government of India has modernized surface water and groundwater

monitoring networks through telemetry systems, GIS-based tools and decision support systems for integrated water resources management.

Jal Shakti–Data Management System (https://jalshakti-data.gov.in): A unified digital platform developed by the Government of India for visualization and analysis of water data received from various Central and State agencies. It enables policymakers, researchers, and public to explore and analyse water-related issues through user-friendly interfaces.

India-WRIS (Water Resources Information System) provides a web-enabled GIS-based platform for water resources information and serves as a single-window system for accessing, visualizing and analyzing water resources and allied data for assessment, monitoring, planning and management.

Under the Irrigation Census Scheme, implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti, NIC has developed a unified digital platform to enable the digital data collection through mobile application, data validation and monitoring through web application. A dashboard showing the real time progress is also incorporated in the web application of the Census.

Under Hydrology Project, a comprehensive Hydrological Information System has been established for providing scientifically verified, uniformly accepted and widely accessed hydrological records covering all aspects of the hydrological cycle.

Bharat WIN Portal is operationalized to accelerate development and deployment of innovative water technologies. (https://bharatwin.mowr.gov.in/)

CAUVERY-VAIGAI-GUNDAR RIVER LINK PROJECT

1942. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether the Government has ever assessed the present stage of implementation of the Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar River Link Project and milestones/additional irrigation potential likely to be created through the said Project in Southern Tamil Nadu for the next two years;

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

(c) whether the Government has ever examined the project's role in groundwater recharge across drought-prone districts such as Theni, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for financial assistance for the Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar Project and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b): The Cauvery–Vaigai–Gundar (CVG) Link Project is one of the link projects identified under the National Perspective Plan. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the link was completed and circulated by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 2020. The project envisages diversion of about 2252 MCM of water from the Kattalai Barrage on the Cauvery River, in partial exchange of surplus water proposed to be received in the Cauvery basin through the Godavari–Cauvery Link Project .

(c): As per the DPR prepared by NWDA, the link project covers drought-prone districts of Karur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar and Thoothukudi, and is expected to indirectly improve groundwater availability by reducing dependence on groundwater for irrigation and supplying about 218 MCM of water for domestic and industrial use to en-route areas. However, the Central Ground Water Board has not undertaken any project-specific study to assess the groundwater-recharge impact of the CVG Link Project in Theni, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram districts.

(d): No proposal of State Government of Tamil Nadu for financial assistance of the Cauvery–Vaigai–Gundar Link Project is under consideration of Ministry of Jal Shakti.

मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

1943. श्री अशोक कुमार रावतः

श्री मुकेश राजपूतः

सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराजः

श्री विष्णु दयाल रामः

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

(क) जून, 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देशभर में स्वीकृत और कार्यान्वित की जा रही मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और परियोजना-वार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इनमें क्या भौतिक प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मेट्रो रेल के विस्तार के लिए राज्यों और कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या मेट्रो रेल के वर्तमान में हो रहे विस्तार संबंधी प्रस्तावों के अंतर्गत किन्हीं नए शहरों या कॉरिडोरों को मंजूरी दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) मेट्रो रेल के विस्तार का प्रमुख शहरों में शहरी परिवहन व्यवस्था, भीड़भाड़ कम करने और अंतिम छोर तक कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान किए जाने पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

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

(क): वर्तमान में, आरआरटीएस सहित लगभग 1159 किलोमीटर मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क देश भर के 26 शहरों में प्रचालित है। इसके अलावा, भौतिक प्रगति के साथ मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के अनुसार है।

(ख): वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा नीचे तालिका में दिया गया है:

वित्त वर्ष	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
बजट	₹23,102.2	₹28,543.86	₹29,451.00	₹30,942.05 करोड़

	करोड़ (वास्तविक)	करोड़ (वास्तविक)	करोड़ (वास्तविक)	(बजट प्राक्कलन)

(ग): जनवरी, 2024 से भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** के अनुसार है।

(घ): मेट्रो और अन्य जन परिवहन प्रणालियों के विस्तार से निजी वाहनों से सार्वजनिक परिवहन में बदलाव की सुविधा मिलती है, जिससे भीड़भाड़ और वाहनों के उत्सर्जन में कमी आती है। इससे यात्रा की विश्वसनीयता में भी सुधार होता है और ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन में कमी लाने में योगदान देता है

विवरण- I

इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं की वास्तविक प्रगति का विवरण

क्रम सं.	**मेट्रो रेल परियोजना का नाम**	**लंबाई (किमी में)**	**वास्तविक प्रगति (जून, 2026 तक % में)**
1	बैंगलोर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण -2	72.09	95.70
2	पुणे मेट्रो लाइन 3 (मान-हिंजवड़ी-शिवाजीनगर) (पीपीपी मोड पर)	23.20	95.73
3	दिल्ली मेट्रो चरण IV (03 प्राथमिकता वाले कोरिडोर)	65.202	82.20
4	कानपुर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	32.4	82.00
5	सूरत मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	40.35	81.10
6	बैंगलोर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-2ए और 2बी	58.19	72.75
7	आगरा मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	29.4	72.00
8	इंदौर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	31.15	64.15
9	भोपाल मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	30.90	59.94
10	पटना मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	32.50	53.00
11	चेन्नई मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण 2	118.90	54.62
12	जयपुर मेट्रो चरण 1डी	1.35	49

13	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण -1 विस्तार (पीसीएमसी से निगड़ी)	4.40	47.17
14	नागपुर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-II	43.80	40.86
15	कोच्चि मेट्रो चरण II	11.20	39.56
16	ठाणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	29.00	9.49
17	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण -1 विस्तार (स्वारगेट से कटराज)	5.464	6.2
18	दिल्ली मेट्रो चरण V (ए)	16.076	5.63
19	बैंगलोर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण -3	44.65	3.60
20	मिलेनियम सिटी सेंटर से साइबर सिटी गुरुग्राम	28.50	3.3
21	दिल्ली मेट्रो चरण IV (02 शेष कॉरिडोर)	20.762	4.29
22	दिल्ली मेट्रो चरण IV रिठाला कुंडली कॉरिडोर	26.463	3.02
23	पुणे मेट्रो चरण 2 (वनाज़ से चांदनी चौक और रामवाड़ी से वाघोली)	12.75	1.88
24	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना 2, लाइन-4 (खराडी से खड़कवासला)	31.63	1.30
25	डिपो स्टेशन से बोराकी एमएमटीएच तक नोएडा मेट्रो एक्वा लाइन का विस्तार	2.6	भारत सरकार द्वारा 24.07.2025 को स्वीकृत
26	लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण 1 बी	11.165	भारत सरकार द्वारा 03.09.2025 को स्वीकृत
27	नोएडा मेट्रो का सेक्टर 142 से बॉटनिकल गार्डन तक विस्तार	11.56	भारत सरकार द्वारा 17.03.2026 को स्वीकृत
28	अहमदाबाद मेट्रो चरण 2बी	3.33	भारत सरकार द्वारा 17.03.2026 को स्वीकृत
29	जयपुर मेट्रो चरण 2	41.00	भारत सरकार द्वारा 28.04.2026 को स्वीकृत
30	अहमदाबाद मेट्रो चरण 2ए	6.032	भारत सरकार द्वारा 07.07.2026 को स्वीकृत

विवरण- II

जनवरी, 2024 से भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा।

क्रम सं.	मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	लंबाई किमी में	लागत करोड़ ₹ में
1	दिल्ली मेट्रो चरण IV (शेष 2 कॉरिडोर)	20.7	8,400.00
2	बैंगलोर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण 3	44.65	15,611.00
3	ठाणे इंटीग्रल मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	29	12,200.10
4	पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण 1 स्वारगेट से कटराज तक विस्तार	5.46	2,954.53
5	चेन्नई मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण II	118.9	63,246.00
6	दिल्ली मेट्रो रिठाला कुंडली	26.43	6,230.99
7	पुणे मेट्रो चरण 2	12.75	3,626.24
8	डिपो स्टेशन से बोराकी एमएमटीएच तक नोएडा मेट्रो एक्वा लाइन का विस्तार	2.6	416.34
9	लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण 1 बी	11.165	5,801.05
10	पुणे मेट्रो चरण 2 लाइन 4 खराडी से खड़कवासला	31.63	9,857.85
11	दिल्ली मेट्रो चरण V (ए)	16.07	12,014.91
12	नोएडा सेक्टर 142 से बॉटनिकल गार्डन	11.56	2,254.35
13	अहमदाबाद मेट्रो चरण 2बी	3.33	1,067.35
14	जयपुर मेट्रो चरण II	41	13,037.66
15	जयपुर मेट्रो चरण आईडी	1.35	222.15
16	अहमदाबाद मेट्रो चरण 2ए	6.032	2,169.04
	कुल	382.627	1,59,109.56

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT SERVICES FROM RAJKOT AIRPORT

1944. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to commence additional international flight services from Rajkot Airport and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs for notification and deployment of adequate immigration facilities and manpower at Rajkot Airport and if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has also taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for notification and deployment of adequate custom facilities and manpower at Rajkot Airport and if so, the present status thereof?

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

(a): International flight operations are governed by Bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the respective countries. In accordance with respective ASAs, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any point in India including Rajkot to any foreign destination as per mutually agreed capacity limits. However, the start of direct international flights from any point in India is purely a commercial decision of scheduled airlines on the basis of passenger demand, availability of slots, economic viability of the route, and other

associated factors. The Government does not interfere in the operational plans of the airlines.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Finance vide Notification dated 07.02.2025 has declared Rajkot International Airport as a Customs Notified Airport. Adequate Customs facilities have been established in the New Terminal Building.;

Further, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been requested to notify Rajkot International Airport as Immigration Check Post (ICP).

RIVERBANK EROSION IN ASSAM

1945. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study on riverbank erosion and land loss in Assam and if so, the details and the key findings thereof;

(b) whether any comprehensive mitigation strategy has been prepared to address riverbank erosion in the said State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for erosion control projects in Assam during the last five years?

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

(a): As per the morphological study of the Brahmaputra River carried out by the Central Water Commission (CWC) through the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, it is estimated that the Brahmaputra River underwent erosion of approximately 252.6 sq. km and deposition of approximately 118.6 sq. km during the period from 2003-2005 and 2008-2011.

Further, as per the study titled “Identification of potential erosion sites based on satellite imageries for Majuli Island along river Brahmaputra, Assam” carried out by the Brahmaputra Board through the Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune, continuous erosion near the confluence of the Subansiri and Brahmaputra rivers was observed throughout the study period (1986–2023). Overall, approximately 75 sq. km of land was eroded from various parts of Majuli Island, while sediment deposition of approximately 58 sq. km was observed along the banks of the Brahmaputra River within Majuli Island.

(b) and (c): Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments as per their respective priorities. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for flood management in critical areas. An integrated flood management approach aims at adopting judicious mix of structural and non-structural measures to provide a reasonable degree of protection against flood damages at an economic cost.

The Union Government is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, the "*Flood Management and Border Areas Programme*" (FMBAP) to provide central assistance to State Governments for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. During the last five years, central assistance amounting to Rs. 342.63 crore has been released to the Government of Assam under the FMBAP for flood management and anti-erosion projects in the State. In addition, the Brahmaputra Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs.109.10 crore on flood management and anti-erosion works in Assam during the last five years.

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में रिक्त पद

1946. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादवः

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) नागर विमानन मंत्रालय तथा इसके अधीनस्थ भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण, नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय, नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो, विमान दुर्घटना जांच ब्यूरो, विमानपत्तन आर्थिक विनियामक प्राधिकरण, पवन हंस लिमिटेड और अन्य संबद्ध निकायों सहित सभी विभागों और संस्थानों में वर्तमान में समूह 'क', 'ख', 'ग' और 'घ' के अंतर्गत कुल स्वीकृत पदों का विभाग-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अनारक्षित, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्वीकृत पदों की विभाग-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की विभाग-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में रिक्त पदों की विभाग-वार संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (घ): मंत्रालय स्तर पर स्वीकृत पदों में विभिन्न संवर्गों जैसे केंद्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (सीएसएस), भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा (आईईएस), भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा (आईएसएस), केंद्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (सीएसओएलएस) आदि के पद और केंद्रीय स्टाफिंग योजना के पद भी शामिल हैं। इन सेवाओं में पदों के श्रेणी-वार और समूह-वार विवरण सहित स्वीकृत कार्यबल संख्या, सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए संबंधित कैडर नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों और कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपी एंड टी) द्वारा केंद्रीय रूप से रखी जाती है और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के स्तर पर इसका रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है।

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय और उसके संबद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, स्वायत्त निकायों और पीएसयू में विभिन्न ग्रेडों में नियुक्तियां उक्त पदों के संगत भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए भारत सरकार की आरक्षण नीति का पालन किया जाता है।

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय और इसके संबद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, स्वायत्त निकायों और पीएसयू में कुल स्वीकृत पदों, आरक्षित स्वीकृत पदों, कार्यरत कर्मचारियों और रिक्त पदों के संबंध में अपेक्षित ब्यौरा **विवरण** में उपलब्ध है।

<u>विवरण</u>

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय और इसके संबद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, स्वायत्त निकायों और पीएसयू में कुल पद

<u>1. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (मुख्य)</u>

स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह 'क': 43; समूह 'ख': 100; समूह 'ग': 61.

कार्यरत कर्मचारी (स्वीकृत रिक्तियों पर):

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 24, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 6, अनुसूचित जाति: 8, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1
- **समूह ख:** अनारक्षित: 56, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 20, अनुसूचित जाति: 5, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 23, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 7, अनुसूचित जाति: 8, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 4

2. नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए)

स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह 'क': 1,113; समूह 'ख': 160; समूह 'ग': 347.

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद (832 पदों पर आरक्षण लागू):

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 220, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 130, अनुसूचित जाति: 71, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 33, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 45
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 32, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 0, अनुसूचित जाति: 3, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 0
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 167, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 62, अनुसूचित जाति: 29, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 17, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 23

कार्यरत कर्मचारी (स्वीकृत रिक्तियों पर):

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 98, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 102, अनुसूचित जाति: 45, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 19, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 6
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 7, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 3, अनुसूचित जाति: 2, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 0
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 81, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 37, अनुसूचित जाति: 16, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 15, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 4

रिक्त पद:

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 122, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 28, अनुसूचित जाति: 26, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 14, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 39
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 21, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 0, अनुसूचित जाति: 2, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 0
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 73, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 32, अनुसूचित जाति: 15, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 5, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 20

3. भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई)

स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह 'क': 8269; समूह 'ख': 7627; समूह 'ग': 7780, समूह 'घ': 2052.

 # आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद:

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 159, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 67, अनुसूचित जाति: 33, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 15
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 1631, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 830, अनुसूचित जाति: 464, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 229
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 1082, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 398, अनुसूचित जाति: 227, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 231

 # कार्यरत कर्मचारी:

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 26, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 18, अनुसूचित जाति: 7, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 4
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 747, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 513, अनुसूचित जाति: 223, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 117

- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 421, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 132, अनुसूचित जाति: 97, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 68

#रिक्त पद:

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 133, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 49, अनुसूचित जाति: 26, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 11
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 884, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 317, अनुसूचित जाति: 241, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 112
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 661, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 266, अनुसूचित जाति: 130, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 163

#प्रवेश-स्तर का डाटा, उन संवर्गों के लिए जहां सीधी भर्ती की जाती है।

4. नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो (बीसीएएस)

स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह 'क': 155; समूह 'ख': 250; समूह 'ग': 193.

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद: बीसीएएस एक प्रतिनियुक्ति – आधारित संगठन है; इसलिए, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आरक्षण नीति लागू नहीं होती।

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह 'क': 128; समूह 'ख': 184; समूह 'ग': 151

रिक्त पद: समूह 'क': 27; समूह 'ख': 66; समूह 'ग': 42.

5. वायुयान दुर्घटना अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (एएआईबी)

स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह 'क': 27; समूह 'ख': 8; समूह 'ग': शून्य

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद: एएआईबी एक प्रतिनियुक्ति – आधारित संगठन है; इसलिए, प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आरक्षण नीति लागू नहीं होती।

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह 'क': 3; समूह 'ख': 2; समूह 'ग' - शून्य

रिक्त पद: समूह 'क': 24; समूह 'ख': 6; समूह 'ग': शून्य

6. भारतीय विमानपत्तन आर्थिक विनियामक प्राधिकरण (एईआरए)

स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह 'क': 21; समूह 'ख': 16; समूह 'ग': 6

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद: एईआरए में सभी स्वीकृत पद पूरी तरह से प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर भरे जाते हैं; इसलिए आरक्षण नीति लागू नहीं होती।

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह 'क': 17; समूह 'ख': 12; समूह 'ग': 5

रिक्त पद: समूह 'क': 4; समूह 'ख': 4; समूह 'ग': 1

7. राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय विमानन विश्वविद्यालय (आरजीएनएयू)

स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह क: 92; समूह 'ख': 39; समूह 'ग': 24.

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद:

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 63, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 15, अनुसूचित जाति: 7, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 3, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 4
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 33, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 4, अनुसूचित जाति: 1, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 1
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 16, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 4, अनुसूचित जाति: 2, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 1

कार्यरत कर्मचारी:

- **समूह क:** अनारक्षित: 30, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 3, अनुसूचित जाति: 6, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 1
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 11, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 2, अनुसूचित जाति: 0, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 0
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 10, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 4, अनुसूचित जाति: 2, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 1

रिक्त पद:

- **समूह क :** अनारक्षित: 33, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 12, अनुसूचित जाति: 1, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 3, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 3
- **समूह ख :** अनारक्षित: 22, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 2, अनुसूचित जाति: 1, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 1
- **समूह ग :** अनारक्षित: 6, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 0, अनुसूचित जाति: 0, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग: 0

8. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उडान अकादमी (इग्नुआ)

स्वीकृत कार्यबल: कुल स्वीकृत कार्यबल 316 पद हैं। (वर्ष 1996 से नियमित भर्ती पर रोक लगने के पश्चात गैर-प्रचालनरत स्थिति के कारण संवर्ग का समूह-वार अनुरक्षण नहीं किया जाता है)।

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद: भर्ती पर रोक होने के कारण स्वीकृत कार्यबल के लिए आरक्षण वितरण प्रचालित/लागू नहीं है।

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: 50 नियमित कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं (समूह 'क': 3 [अनारक्षित: 3]; समूह 'ख' शून्य; समूह 'ग': 47 [अनारक्षित: 8, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 24, अनुसूचित जाति: 14, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1])

रिक्त पद: विशेष संवर्ग-वार नियमित रिक्तियों का ब्यौरा नहीं दिया जा सकता है क्योंकि वर्ष 1996 से नियमित भर्ती पर रोक लगी हुई है।

9. एआई एसेट्स होल्डिंग लिमिटेड (एआईएएचएल) और सहायक कंपनियां

- **एआई एसेट्स होल्डिंग लिमिटेड (एआईएएचएल):**

  स्वीकृत कार्यबल : शून्य

  आरक्षित पद: शून्य

  कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह क: 16 (अनारक्षित: 15, अनुसूचित जाति: 1)

  * एआईएएचएल के सभी 16 कर्मचारी नियत अवधि संविदा (एफटीसी) पर हैं।

- **एआई इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (एआईईएसएल):**

  स्वीकृत और आरक्षित पद: टर्न अराउंड प्लान के भाग के रूप में, एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा एमआरओ की इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं को अलग करके अपनी पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी एआईईएसएल में मिलाने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया गया था। एअर इंडिया के विनिवेश के पश्चात, एआईईएसएल पूर्ण रूप से एआई एसेट्स होल्डिंग लिमिटेड की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी बन गई। एआईईएसएल में स्थायी पदों पर कोई भर्ती नहीं है। एआईईएसएल में 3/4 कर्मचारी नियत अवधि रोजगार के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। तथापि, नियमित रूप से जनशक्ति का आकलन किया जाता है और आवश्यकता एवं प्रचलित व्यावसायिक परिदृश्य के आधार पर नियत अवधि के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जाती है

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह 'क': अनारक्षित: 184, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 72, अनुसूचित जाति: 53, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 25;

समूह 'ख': अनारक्षित: 167, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 86, अनुसूचित जाति: 59, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 24;

समूह 'ग और घ': अनारक्षित: 258, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 98, अनुसूचित जाति: 106, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 65

- **एआई एअरपोर्ट सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (एआईएएसएल):**

स्वीकृत और आरक्षित पद: वर्तमान में एआई एयरपोर्ट सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (एआईएएसएल) में कार्यरत स्थायी (नियमित) कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 2013 (जनवरी 2022 में इसके विनिवेश से पूर्व) में तत्कालीन मूल कंपनी, एअर इंडिया लिमिटेड से स्थानांतरित किया गया था। तत्कालीन मूल कंपनी, एअर इंडिया द्वारा किसी भी स्थायी कर्मचारी की भर्ती पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था और तदनुसार सहायक कंपनी, एअर इंडिया एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (अब एआईएएसएल) में इस पर रोक लगा दी गई है। इसलिए, एआईएएसएल में स्थायी (नियमित) कर्मचारियों की कोई और भर्ती नहीं है।

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह 'क': अनारक्षित: 13, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 7, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 8;

समूह 'ख': अनारक्षित: 5, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 4, अनुसूचित जाति: 3;

समूह 'ग और घ': अनारक्षित: 155, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 45, अनुसूचित जाति: 121, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 40

- **एलाइंस एअर एविएशन लिमिटेड (एएएएल):**

स्वीकृत और आरक्षित पद: कोई नियमित स्वीकृत/आरक्षित पद नहीं है।

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह 'क': अनारक्षित: 14, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 2, अनुसूचित जाति: 1;

समूह 'ख': अनारक्षित: 192, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 26, अनुसूचित जाति: 52, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 10;

समूह 'ग और घ': अनारक्षित: 282, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 124, अनुसूचित जाति: 86, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 43

एलाइंस एअर में सभी 832 कर्मचारी नियत अवधि संविदा (एफटीसी) पर हैं।

- **भारतीय होटल निगम लिमिटेड (एचसीआई):**

स्वीकृत कार्यबल: समूह 'क': 89; समूह 'ख': 146; समूह 'ग': 456

आरक्षित पद और (घ) रिक्त पद: बोर्ड द्वारा वर्ष 1999 से भर्ती पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

कार्यरत कर्मचारी: समूह 'क': अनारक्षित: 5, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 4, अनुसूचित जाति: 6, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 2;

समूह 'ख': अनारक्षित: 14, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 6, अनुसूचित जाति: 5, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 2;

समूह 'ग': अनारक्षित: 23, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 17, अनुसूचित जाति: 14, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 10

10. रेल संरक्षा आयोग (सीआरएस)

कुल स्वीकृत कार्यबल : समूह 'क': 24, समूह 'ख': 44, समूह 'ग': 99

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद (संवर्ग-वार):

- **समूह क:** शून्य
- **समूह 'ख':** शून्य
- **समूह 'ग':** अनारक्षित: 52, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 26, अनुसूचित जाति: 14, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 7

कार्यरत कर्मचारी (संवर्ग-वार):

- **समूह 'क':** अनारक्षित: 19, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 0, अनुसूचित जाति: 2, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0
- **समूह 'ख':** अनारक्षित: 24, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 2, अनुसूचित जाति: 4, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1
- **समूह 'ग':** अनारक्षित: 29, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 6, अनुसूचित जाति: 11, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1

रिक्त पद (संवर्ग-वार):

- **समूह 'क':** 03
- **समूह 'ख':** 13
- **समूह 'ग':** अनारक्षित: 23, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 20, अनुसूचित जाति: 3, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 6

* रेल संरक्षा आयोग में समूह क और समूह ख के सभी पद (कार्यालय अधीक्षक के पद को छोड़कर) आमेलन/प्रतिनियुक्ति के माध्यम से भरे जाते हैं और प्रत्येक कार्यालय में कार्यालय अधीक्षक का पद अकेला पद है और इस पद पर भी आरक्षण लागू नहीं है। इसलिए रेल संरक्षा आयोग के समूह क और समूह ख के पदों पर आरक्षण लागू नहीं है और केवल समूह ग पदों पर आरक्षण लागू है।

11. पवन हंस लिमिटेड

कुल स्वीकृत कार्यबल :

समूह 'क': 190, समूह 'ख': 164, समूह 'ग': 95

आरक्षित स्वीकृत पद (संवर्ग-वार):

- **समूह 'क':** अनारक्षित: 95, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 52, अनुसूचित जाति: 29, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 14

- **समूह 'ख':** अनारक्षित: 82, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 45, अनुसूचित जाति: 25, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 12
- **समूह 'ग':** अनारक्षित: 47, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 26, अनुसूचित जाति: 15, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 7

कार्यरत कर्मचारी (संवर्ग-वार):

- **समूह 'क':** अनारक्षित: 74, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 16, अनुसूचित जाति: 18, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 1
- **समूह 'ख':** अनारक्षित: 10, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 3, अनुसूचित जाति: 4, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 6
- **समूह 'ग':** अनारक्षित: 11, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 5, अनुसूचित जाति: 12, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 7

रिक्त पद (संवर्ग-वार):

- **समूह 'क':** अनारक्षित: 21, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 36, अनुसूचित जाति: 11, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 13
- **समूह 'ख':** अनारक्षित: 72, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग : 42, अनुसूचित जाति: 21, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 6
- **समूह 'ग':** अनारक्षित: 36, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग: 21, अनुसूचित जाति: 3, अनुसूचित जनजाति: 0

NATIONAL SMART PUBLIC TRANSPORT MISSION

1947. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative to integrate public transport, digital ticketing, non-motorised transport and last-mile connectivity through a National Smart Public Transport Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are proposed to receive financial and technical assistance for implementation of integrated mobility solutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to reduce traffic congestion and improve urban mobility through digital technologies; and

(d) whether towns in the Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency are proposed to be included under the said initiative and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 'Urban planning' is a State subject, therefore, the respective State Governments are responsible for planning, initiating and developing proposal for development of urban infrastructure including public transport project, measures to reduce congestion, improve urban mobility through digital technologies etc. in different cities.

Central Government has issued various policy guidelines like National Urban Transport Policy 2006 and The Metro Policy 2017 for systematic planning and execution of Public Transport project including metro project, which are applicable to all regions of India.

As on date, per se there is no National Smart Public Transport Scheme for integrated public transport, digital ticketing, non- motorized transport, last-mile connectivity.

However, Central Government considers Central Financial Assistance, for deployment of e- buses under various Central Schemes (PM e- Bus Sewa, PM e-Drive etc.) and for implementation of Metro projects as and when posed by concerned State Government. Under above interventions digital ticketing, integrated public Transport etc. are priority items.

National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) is an interoperable card with vision of “One Nation, One Card”, which works seamlessly among different Metro/RRTS and Bus operators. The Ministry has issued directions for implementation of National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) ecosystem based on qSPARC (quick Specification for Payment Application of RuPay Chip) developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). It is functional in 13 Metro projects and 11 Bus Transport corporations by ensuring ease of ticketing through these digital technologies, which facilitates shift from private vehicle to public transport thereby reducing traffic congestion.

Further, PM-eBus Sewa Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs includes implementation of NCMC based Automatic Fare Collection System (AFCS) for bus operations.

Further, under "Transport Planning and Capacity Building in Urban Transport for metro and non metro projects" sub scheme of MoHUA, various studies like preparation of Integrated Mobility Plan, Detailed Project Reports, Multi Modal integration plans etc. have been eligible components for Central Finance Assistance for cities, ULBs etc. which is considered based on feasibility of proposal as and when posed by concerned State Government.

राजस्थान और हरियाणा के बीच यमुना के जल का वितरण

1948. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में राजस्थान और हरियाणा के बीच यमुना के जल की आपूर्ति/वितरण के संबंध में किसी नए समझौते या समझौता-ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त जल बंटवारा कितने वर्षों से लंबित रहा है;

(ग) उक्त समझौते के अंतर्गत राजस्थान को यमुना का कितना जल मिलने की संभावना है तथा परियोजना की लागत, वित्तीय भागीदारी, कार्यान्वित करने वाले अभिकरण और उस समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसके भीतर उक्त समझौते को कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) उक्त समझौते से लाभान्वित होने वाले राजस्थान के जिलों के नाम तथा पेयजल आपूर्ति, सिंचाई

कवरेज लाभान्वित होने वाली आबादी और जल आबंटन का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या उक्त समझौते के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के जल संकट से ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पेयजल आपूर्ति, सिंचाई, कृषि, उद्योग और रोजगार को बढ़ावा मिलने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा उक्त समझौते के प्रभावी और समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन के लिए अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): यमुना नदी के उपयोगीय सतही प्रवाह के आवंटन के लिए मई, 1994 में सह-बेसिन राज्यों के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। उक्त समझौता ज्ञापन के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 11.03.1995 को ऊपरी यमुना नदी बोर्ड (यूवाईआरबी) का गठन किया गया था। यूवाईआरबी ने दिनांक 21.12.2001 को आयोजित अपनी 22वीं बैठक में जुलाई-अक्टूबर के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य को हथिनीकुंड बैराज में 1917 क्यूसेक (577 एमसीएम) यमुना जल आवंटित किया।

भूमिगत पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के माध्यम से यमुना के पानी को राजस्थान में अंतरित करने के लिए यमुना जल परियोजना के निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिनांक 29.06.2026 को हरियाणा और राजस्थान की सरकारों के बीच एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

(ग) से (च): राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, हथनीकुंड में दिल्ली के हिस्से सहित हरियाणा द्वारा पश्चिमी यमुना नहर की पूरी क्षमता (24,000 क्यूसेक) का उपयोग करने के बाद राजस्थान के चूरू, सीकर, झुंझुनू और अन्य जिलों के लिए पेयजल आपूर्ति और अन्य आवश्यकताओं के लिए 577 एमसीएम तक जुलाई से अक्तूबर के दौरान भूमिगत पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से जल के अंतरण के लिए परियोजना की एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की

गई है। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 34102.24 करोड़ रुपये है। समझौते के अनुसार, प्राथमिक लाभार्थी राज्य के रूप में राजस्थान राज्य, परियोजना की पूंजीगत लागत (पुनर्वास और मुआवजा लागत सहित) वहन करेगा। डीपीआर के अनुसार, राजस्थान के हसियावास में लगभग 386 एमसीएम की कुल भंडारण क्षमता वाला एक कच्चा जल भंडार, विशेष रूप से पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए, चिन्हित किया गया है। डीपीआर में परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित समय की परिकल्पना अवार्ड की तारीख से 72 महीने के रूप में की गई है।

POLLUTION IN NOYYAL RIVER

1949. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the concerns raised regarding the severe pollution of the Noyyal River in Tamil Nadu due to the continuous discharge of untreated industrial and domestic effluents over the past several decades and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the Central assistance sought and sanctioned for the rejuvenation of various rivers, State-wise;

(c) the data on the water quality status in the said State, district-wise; and

(d) the measures being undertaken jointly with the State Government of Tamil Nadu to enforce zero liquid discharge norms and strengthen effluent treatment infrastructure in various river basins?

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

(a) to (d): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in different States/Union Territories (UTs), monitors water quality of rivers and other water bodies through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Pollution assessment of rivers has been carried out by CPCB from time to time . As per the latest report published in October, 2025, no polluted river stretch has been identified along River Noyyal in Tamil Nadu. Water quality data of all locations/polluted river stretches in Tamil Nadu is available at:

https://cpcb.gov.in/openpdffile.phpid=UmVwb3J0RmlsZXMvMTc3N18xNzYwNjgxNDA4X21lZGlhcGhvdG80MzkyLnBkZg==

Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is an ongoing process. It is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs), local bodies and industries to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents before discharging into rivers and other water bodies, land or coastal waters for prevention and control of pollution therein. This Ministry of Jal Shakti provides financial and technical assistance to States/UTs through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange Programme for river Ganga and its tributaries and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for Other

River Basins. Apart from this, sewerage infrastructure is created under programs like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Proposals are received from the States/UTs from time to time for consideration under the NRCP, and sanctioned based on their prioritization, conformity with guidelines, availability of Plan funds, etc. The details of the sanctions for the rejuvenation of various rivers, State wise is at **Statement**.

The discharge of industrial effluents is monitored by the CPCB and the respective SPCBs / PCCs including state of Tamilnadu under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and punitive action is taken against violators. States/UTs/Local Bodies and industrial units are required to install sewage and effluent treatment plants and to comply with the prescribed discharge standards. In addition, industries are encouraged to minimize wastewater generation through technological upgradation, reuse and recycling of wastewater and to maintain Zero Liquid Discharge, wherever feasible.

STATEMENT

(a): State-wise details under National River Conservation Plan (excluding Ganga and its tributaries)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	110.21
2	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.72
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Devika, Tawi, Jhelum & Banganga	342.65
4	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindola & Tapi	1,875.29
6	Goa	Mandovi & Zuari	95.23
7	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25
8	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & Mula-Mutha & Nag	3,109.85
9	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti	20.16
10	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal-Manipur, Kogba	194.72
11	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi Coastal Area (Puri)	92.74
12	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43
13	Rajasthan	Jojari	172.60
14	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	908.13
15	Kerala	Pamba, Chitrapuzha & Periyar	115.76
16	Sikkim	Rani Chu, Tista, Rangit	608.12
17	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri, Chethe, Zungki, Garu , Melak, Tapi, Punyaonganmong, Keleureu, Sedzu and Tizu, Donyung Shumang, Mutsum, Marachu & Tizu	140.12
Total			8,975.12

(b): State-wise details under Namami Gange Programme (River Ganga and its tributaries)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost
1	Uttarakhand	Ganga and its tributaries	1,743.37

2	Uttar Pradesh		16,376.27
3	Bihar		7,838.96
4	Jharkhand		1,310.30
5	West Bengal		5,028.69
6	Haryana		217.87
7	Delhi		2,505.74
8	Himachal Pradesh		11.57
9	Rajasthan		258.48
10	Madhya Pradesh		678.7
Total			**35,969.95**

राजस्थान में सीएनजी स्टेशनों का विस्तार

1950. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या देशभर में, विशेषकर राजस्थान में, सीएनजी वाहनों की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार का सीएनजी स्टेशनों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितने सीएनजी स्टेशन स्वीकृत किए गए हैं तथा किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में सीएनजी स्टेशन खोलने वाली कंपनियों पर किसी प्रकार के प्रतिबंध लगाए हैं 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 (ग): संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशनों की स्थापना नगर गैस वितरण(सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है, जो पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी)

द्वारा प्राधिकृत कम्पनियों द्वारा किया जाता है। 12/12ए सीजीडी बोली दौर के पूरा होने के बाद, पीएनजीआरबी ने देश भर में पूरे मुख्य भूमि क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 309 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज़) में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए कम्पनियों को प्राधिकृत किया है। सीजीडी अवसंरचना को लागू करने का काम प्राधिकृत कम्पनियों द्वारा पीएनजीआरबी से प्राप्त मंज़ूरी और स्वीकृत परियोजना योजना के अनुसार किया जाता है। दिनांक 31.05.2026 तक, प्राधिकृत कम्पनियों ने देश भर में 8980 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं।

पीएनजीआरबी ने राजस्थान राज्य में 17 जीएज़ को प्राधिकृत किया है, जिनमें (मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में फैले 2 जीएज़; पंजाब और राजस्थान में 1 जीए और उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में फैला हुआ 1 जीए) शामिल हैं। दिनांक 31.05.2026 तक, प्राधिकृत कम्पनियों ने राजस्थान राज्य में 499 सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं। दिनांक 31.05.2026 तक सीएनजी स्टेशनों की राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।

सीएनजी स्टेशन जीए में सीजीडी कम्पनियों द्वारा एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य और तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर खोले जाते हैं। नए सीएनजी स्टेशन खोलने के लिए पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा सीजीडी कम्पनियों पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया गया है।

विवरण

दिनांक 31.05.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के अनुसार सीएनजी स्टेशनों की संख्या

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सीएनजी स्टेशन
आंध्र प्रदेश	242
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0
असम	46
बिहार	251
चंडीगढ़	10

छत्तीसगढ	73
दादरा और नगर हवेली	6
दमन और दीव	6
दिल्ली	458
गोवा	15
गुजरात	1,108
हरियाणा	608
हिमाचल प्रदेश	26
झारखंड	159
कर्नाटक	520
केरल	254
मध्य प्रदेश	428
महाराष्ट्र	1,324
मणिपुर	0
मेघालय	4
मिजोरम	0
नागालैंड	0
ओडिशा	159
पुडुचेरी	15
पंजाब	307
राजस्थान	499
सिक्किम	0
तमिलनाडु	506
तेलंगाना	246
त्रिपुरा	30
जम्मू और कश्मीर केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	3
केंद्र शासित प्रदेश लद्दाख	0
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,375
उत्तराखंड	57

पश्चिम बंगाल	245
कुल योग	**8,980**

(स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी)

SALIENT FEATURES OF PMKSY

1951. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the salient features, objectives and progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) in developing modern food processing infrastructure, integrated cold chain facilities, agro-processing clusters and value addition units across the country;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned, completed and operational under the scheme during the last three years along with the investment leveraged and employment generated, State-wise;

(c) the measures taken to reduce post-harvest losses, strengthen Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), promote food processing at the farm-gate level and enhance farmers' income;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the scheme on food processing capacity, exports and reduction of wastage and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to expand the scheme in aspirational and agricultural regions including Bundelkhand to promote value addition, rural entrepreneurship and employment generation?

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

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing a central sector umbrella scheme called “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)” since 2017-18 across the country. The salient features of PMKSY are as follows:

(i) Development of integrated food processing and preservation infrastructure across the value chain from farm gate to retail;

(ii) Promotion of value addition and reduction of post-harvest losses;

(iii) Financial assistance for creation/expansion of food processing and preservation capacities;

(iv) Development of integrated cold chain and value addition infrastructure;

(v) Strengthening of food safety and quality assurance infrastructure;

(vi) Promotion of private investment in the food processing sector;

(vii) Generation of employment and enhancement of farmers' income through improved market linkages; and

(viii) Promotion of export competitiveness of processed food products.

The objective of PMKSY is to ensure overall development of the food processing sector by incentivizing the creation of modern food processing and preservation infrastructure across the country. The scheme presently comprises six on-going component schemes and two discontinued component schemes (w.e.f. 01.04.2021). The component-wise progress under PMKSY is placed at **Statement-I.**

(b): The State-wise details of projects sanctioned, completed and operational under PMKSY during the last three years along with investment leveraged and employment generated are at **Statement-II**.

(c): The component schemes under PMKSY provide financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid/subsidy for creation of modern food processing and preservation infrastructure with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing value addition. The creation of food processing infrastructure enhances demand for agricultural produce, leading to better price realization and improved income for farmers. As on 30.06.2026, 1256 projects are operational under PMKSY, benefiting about 37.76 lakh farmers. PMKSY is a demand-driven scheme and applications are invited from eligible applicants, including Farmers Producer Organisation (FPOs) through Expressions of Interest (EoIs). To strengthen farmer–producer linkages, PMKSY provides enhanced financial assistance to FPOs with loan requirement and a reduced net-worth requirement compared to the general category applicants.

Further, under the centrally sponsored PMFME scheme of the Ministry, FPOs are eligible for 35% credit-linked subsidy up to ₹10 lakh for setting up or upgrading micro-food processing enterprises, 35% grant of up to ₹3 crore for establishing Common Infrastructure and Branding & Marketing support in terms of grant upto 50% for groups of FPOs, at State/regional level.

(d): The Government regularly monitors the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY). As on 30.06.2026, 1735 projects have been approved under PMKSY, of which 1256 projects are operational, creating 294.21 LMT per annum of processing and preservation capacity. The creation of this infrastructure has enhanced value addition, strengthened the food processing ecosystem, improved supply chain efficiency, reduced post-harvest losses through the capacities created under completed projects, and contributed to the growth of the food processing sector and exports of processed food products.

(e): Under PMKSY, the Ministry provides financial assistance to eligible applicant organizations/entities/entrepreneurs including rural entrepreneurs for setting up/expansion of eligible projects. PMKSY is a demand-driven scheme. The funds are not allocated/sanctioned/released State-wise under any of the component schemes of PMKSY. Applications are invited through Expressions of Interest (EoIs) from all over India, including aspirational and agricultural regions such as Bundelkhand. The proposals received are scrutinized for eligibility and evaluated as per the applicable scheme guidelines. Financial assistance is provided to

eligible projects approved on merit, subject to availability of funds. Through the creation of modern food processing infrastructure, PMKSY promotes value addition of agricultural produce, encourages rural entrepreneurship, generates employment opportunities, and enhances income opportunities for farmers.

STATEMENT- I

Component-wise progress under PMKSY						
S.No	****Scheme**	**Approved Projects**	**Completed/ Operational Projects**	**Project Cost (in Crores)**	**Approved Grants-In-Aid (in Cr.)**	**Released Grants-In-Aid (in Cr.)**
1	APC	73	25	2165.37	615.63	325.11
2	CBFL	60	53	686.71	165.91	150.45
3	CC	409	311	12130.40	3089.08	2540.89
4	CEFPPC	630	388	10822.31	2462.68	1550.28
5	FTL	203	177	1139.33	491.35	395.42
6	MFP	41	25	4628.84	1945.59	1546.24
7	OG	36	25	1466.74	376.81	314.66
8.a	HRI-R&D	257	227	104.80	102.47	82.85
8.b	HRI-Skill	26	25	18.84	9.06	9.03
	Total	**1735**	**1256**	**33163.34**	**9258.58**	**6914.93**

**APC = Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters

**CBFL = Scheme for Creation of Backward & Forward Linkages

**CC= Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

**CEFPPC= Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities

**FTL = Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance infrastructure

**MFP = Mega Food Park

**OG= Operation Greens

**HRI-R&D = Research & Development (sub component of Human Resource and Institution scheme)

**HRI-Skill = Human Resource and Institution – Skill Development (sub component of Human Resource and Institution scheme)

STATEMENT- II

State-wise details of projects sanctioned, completed and operational under PMKSY during the last three years along with the investment leveraged and employment generated

S.No	State	Approved Projects	Completed/ Operational Projects	Employment Generated	investment leveraged ₹ in Cr.
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	18	1	17265	264.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	2620	31.51
4	Assam	27	17	6659	259.58
5	Bihar	5	0	3711	150.38
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	4	0	6559	100.70
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	1	0	0	0
10	Goa	1	1	37	14.08
11	Gujarat	26	1	21188	446.46
12	Haryana	17	2	11980	290.59
13	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	1597	44.39
14	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	3947	50.57
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	24	3	20650	438.59
17	Kerala	18	1	10702	287.68

18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	6	2	2725	104.03
21	Maharashtra	42	7	34315	664.96
22	Manipur	1	1	29	3.07
23	Meghalaya	1	0	37	10.14
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	14	5	9475	172.77
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	12	2	8618	190.90
29	Rajasthan	15	2	7750	231.28
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	41	7	34417	616.92
32	Telangana	28	9	13625	500.92
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	17	3	8815	213.93
35	Uttarakhand	18	2	8201	133.83
36	West Bengal	12	2	8850	222.28
	Total	**362**	**69**	**243772**	**5443.67**

EXPANSION OF PNG INFRASTRUCTURE

1952. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the steps taken for expansion of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) infrastructure across the country, including the criteria adopted for prioritisation of areas and the list of districts identified or prioritised for PNG expansion;

(b) the number of States and Union Territories that have constituted Quick Response Teams (QRTs) or Task Forces, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is monitoring the preparation and maintenance of databases of certified plumbers by the States and Union Territories for PNG deployment and maintenance, if so the details of the States and union Territories that have prepared such databases, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the targets fixed for establishing new PNG connections and the number of connections achieved against such targets, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has identified any shortage of trained manpower for the expansion, operation and maintenance of PNG infrastructure, if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to address such shortages, including skilling initiatives, certification programmes, industry partnerships and training targets?

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

(a) to (e): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, which inter alia include creation of pipeline infrastructure and other facilities for the supply of PNG to domestic, commercial and industrial units. This is being carried out by entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). After

completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 309 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering the entire mainland area of the country. As on 31.05.2026, the authorized CGD entities have provided 1,70,69,775 PNG (D) connections across the country against the Minimum Work Programme (MWP) targets of 12,65,41,862 PNG (D) connections to be achieved by 2034. CGD infrastructure rollout is undertaken by the authorized entities in accordance with the authorization granted by PNGRB and the approved project plan. The State/UT wise PNG (D) connections progress, as on 31.05.2026, is at **Statement**.

PNGRB, in collaboration with CGD entities, launched the National PNG Drive 2.0 from 1st January 2026 to 30th June 2026. PNGRB has informed that the initiative aims to ensure optimal utilization of existing infrastructure, promote new connections and activate non-billed customers, with an overall objective to increase the usage of natural gas across the diverse user categories. Under the initiative, various measures have been implemented by the Government and authorized CGD entities, including:

i. Expansion of PNG connectivity to households, commercial establishments and industries;
ii. Conversion of connected households into active billed consumers;
iii. Awareness campaigns and consumer outreach programmes;

iv. Coordination with State Governments and local authorities for expeditious statutory permissions; and

v. Implementation of consumer-friendly measures, including digital registration, simplified connection processes and promotional schemes offered by CGD entities.

The Government has notified a comprehensive control order dated 24.03.2026 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to facilitate time-bound expansion of pipeline infrastructure across the country, especially CGD. The Order provides a uniform framework for grant of right of way (RoW) and permissions by mandating strict timelines, enabling deemed approvals in case of delays, and prohibiting imposition of unauthorized charges by public authorities. It also addresses access issues in residential and private areas by ensuring non-discriminatory and time-bound permissions, thereby removing key bottlenecks in pipeline laying. In pursuance thereof, 19 States/UTs have appointed Nodal Officers

As per the available information, 3 states namely Assam, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have maintained and shared the database of ITI plumbers with CGD entities through their education institutes. Further, the Ministry is taking proactive measures to augment the availability of skilled manpower required for expansion, operation and maintenance of PNG infrastructure. These include:

i. Training of plumbers through the Skill Development Council and authorized CGD entities;

ii. Master Trainer Orientation Programme on CGD in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and the Government of Maharashtra, under which around 100 Master Trainers have been trained with a target of training about 100 plumbers by each Master Trainer;

iii. Engagement of trained fitters/plumbers based on lists shared by MSDE; and

iv. Capacity-building and skill development programmes being conducted by individual CGD entities for developing skilled plumbers required for PNG network expansion and maintenance.

STATEMENT

Progress of Domestic PNG Connections State Wise Data - As on 31.05.2026

S. No.	State/UT	Domestic PNG Connections (Nos.)	
		MWP Target	Achievements
1	Andhra Pradesh	83,61,290	2,98,111
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19,000	-
3	Assam	20,37,888	78,455
4	Bihar	38,41,421	3,29,808
5	Chandigarh	1,75,000	34,175
6	Chhattisgarh	41,91,968	20,845
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,823	15,194
8	Daman and Diu	48,019	5,868
9	Delhi	2,37,000	19,60,727
10	Goa	17,180	20,455

11	Gujarat	47,53,332	39,08,499
12	Haryana	24,80,753	6,03,123
13	Himachal Pradesh	7,79,549	14,359
14	Jharkhand	18,31,574	1,96,415
15	Karnataka	66,25,577	6,11,203
16	Kerala	45,77,319	1,59,687
17	Madhya Pradesh	59,71,423	3,36,953
18	Maharashtra	1,17,23,476	47,42,692
19	Manipur	1,00,439	-
20	Meghalaya	3,56,000	-
21	Mizoram	2,91,562	-
22	Nagaland	3,56,589	-
23	Odisha	9,09,582	1,90,551
24	Puducherry	5,31,714	121
25	Punjab	39,42,225	1,43,031
26	Rajasthan	87,09,653	5,44,070
27	Sikkim	1,77,399	-
28	Tamil Nadu	2,14,80,940	1,40,756
29	Telangana	39,17,162	2,64,701
30	Tripura	2,39,314	71,344
31	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	14,79,532	-
32	UT of Ladakh	3,624	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,05,23,300	23,06,333
34	Uttarakhand	12,38,335	95,496
35	West Bengal	1,46,08,899	1,62,123
Grand Total		**12,65,41,862**	**1,72,55,095**

(source: PNGRB) (including cases covered under sub-judice, under dispute and pending cases)

SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KERALA

1953: SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the total population of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala and the districts with the highest tribal concentration;

(b) the number of individual and community forest rights titles distributed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Kerala during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has assessed issues relating to land alienation, malnutrition and displacement among tribal communities in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated and released to Kerala under the Tribal Sub-Plan and other centrally sponsored schemes during the last five years, year-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes any special intervention for improving health, education and livelihood opportunities for tribal communities in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per Census 2011, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Kerala is 4,84,839, constituting 1.45 per cent of the total population of the State. The districts having the highest Scheduled Tribe population are Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad, Kasaragod and Kannur.

(b): The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs monitors its

implementation through Monthly Progress Reports received from them. As per MPR of MoTA, 2,923 Individual Forest Rights (IFR) titles and 110 Community Forest Rights (CFR) titles, aggregating 3033 forest rights titles, have been distributed under the Act.

(c): The Government accords high priority to the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes, including those residing in Kerala. Issues relating to land rights, education, health, nutrition and livelihood are addressed through implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and various schemes of the Central and State Governments. Matters relating to land alienation are dealt with by the State Government under the applicable State laws, while health and nutrition interventions are implemented through convergence under various Central and State Government programmes.

(d): The year wise details of funds released to the Government of Kerala under Tribal sub Plan and other centrally sponsored schemes:

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl .No.	**Scheme**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Tribal Sub Plan Scheme #	781.36	859.50	859.50	859.50	920.00
2	Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)	-	-	-	3.00	1.04
3	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	3.47	-	4.36	1.00	0.75
4	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	25.16	-	46.89	29.00	62.36
5	PM JANMAN *	-	-	2.29*	-	-

6	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	-	8.18	19.10	3.96	-
7	PMAAGY	-	-	0.61	0.30	-

*: The PM JANMAN scheme was launched on 15 November 2023.

#: State TSP

(e): The government continues to support the welfare and development of Scheduled tribes in Kerala through various interventions:

i. **Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan:** Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) 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, provide social infrastructure like hostels, Anganwadi facilities and mobile medical units and set up Van Dhan Vikas Kendras to provide 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 a total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr)

ii. **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.

iii. **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.

iv. **National Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students (earlier known as Top Class Scholarship Scheme):** Under this Scheme, Scholarship is provided for pursuing Graduate/Post Graduate courses in the selected top-class Government and Non-Government Institutes in professional fields such as Management, Medicine, Engineering, Information

Technology, Law etc. All the ST students, with annual parental income is not exceeding Rs.6.0 lakhs and studying in the 265 notified institutes by the Ministry, are eligible to receive scholarship. This scheme is started from year 2007-08 **(b) National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students:** It is a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to grant scholarship to meritorious ST students for pursuing Ph.D in India after completion of Master degree. This scheme is started from year 2005-06. The total number of fresh fellowships for Ph.D every year will be 750. ST students with a minimum of 55% marks in Master Degree up to the age of 36 years are eligible to apply for fellowship under the Scheme. The value of fellowship is at par with UGC rates.

v. **National Overseas Scholarship for ST students:** It is a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs under which scholarships are given to the meritorious Schedule Tribe (ST) students for pursuing higher education in top 1000 ranked (as per latest QS world ranking) Institutes/Universities abroad. This scheme is started from year 1954-55. The Scheme is implemented through the Indian Embassies/Missions abroad, Ministry of External Affairs. Twenty awards are given every year. ST students with annual family income not exceeding Rs.6.0 lakhs are eligible to apply for the Scholarship under the Scheme.

vi. **Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN):** Government launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities 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 planned to be met through 11 interventions including Hostels and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) implemented by 9-line Ministries. PM JANMAN has total budgetary outlay of Rs.24,104 Cr (Central share: ₹15336 Cr and State share: ₹8768 Cr).

vii. **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.

viii. **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.

ix. **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** The Scheme provides quality residential education to Scheduled Tribe students in remote and tribal areas with the objective of enabling them to access quality education comparable to the best institutions in the country. The schools provide modern educational infrastructure along with facilities for holistic development of tribal students.

x. **Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM):** The Mission promotes sustainable livelihoods of Scheduled Tribes through value addition, entrepreneurship development, marketing support and strengthening of tribal producer organisations, with emphasis on value chains based on Minor Forest Produce and other tribal products.

xi. **Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE):** The Scheme supports Tribal Research Institutes for research, documentation, capacity building, preservation and promotion of tribal culture, awareness generation, information dissemination and evidence-based policy support.

xii. **National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC):** under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is an apex organisation set up

exclusively for economic development of Scheduled Tribes implements various schemes for livelihood generation. NSTFDC extends concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe communities.

xiii. **Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes (VCF-ST):** The Scheme is implemented through the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) to provide concessional venture capital assistance to Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs for establishment and expansion of income-generating enterprises.

xiv. Strengthening of health, education, drinking water, connectivity and other infrastructure through convergence with Ministries/Departments and the Government of Kerala.

STRENGTHENING INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1954. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to strengthen India's natural gas infrastructure and energy security in view of recent global supply disruptions;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made in expanding City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks, pipeline infrastructure and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connectivity, State/UT- wise;

(c) the steps taken to enhance domestic production of crude oil and natural gas, reduce import dependence and strengthen strategic petroleum reserves;

(d) whether any financial or policy support has been extended to expedite CGD infrastructure and improve last-mile PNG connectivity, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the roadmap of the Government for increasing the share of natural gas in India's energy mix while ensuring affordable, reliable and uninterrupted supply across the country?

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): The Government have taken various steps to strengthen the Natural gas infrastructure which inter-alia, include setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import and regasification infrastructure, expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline and expansion of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network.

Further, to strengthen energy security and minimise supply risks, India has significantly diversified its energy supplies. LNG sourcing has expanded from 6 countries to 15 countries. This diversification has reduced dependence on any particular country, region or transit route and enhanced India's ability to manage supply disruptions and market volatility. Government, in consultation with Public Sector Oil and Gas Companies and other stakeholders, continuously assesses

global supply conditions and takes appropriate action to ensure uninterrupted availability of LNG.

In order to deal with the middle east crisis, the Government also notified the Natural Gas (Supply Regulation) Order, 2026 on 09.03.2026 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to regulate the production, allocation and distribution of natural gas and to ensure its equitable availability. The Order accorded priority in the allocation of natural gas to critical sectors, including PNG (Domestic) (100% of the average consumption during the preceding six months), CNG (Transport), LPG production and fertilizer, thereby ensuring continuity of essential services, energy security and public welfare. The said measures were temporary in nature and, in view of the improvement in the supply situation, were withdrawn vide notification dated 04.07.2026.

Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, which inter-alia include creation of pipeline infrastructure and other facilities for the supply of PNG to domestic, commercial and industrial units and CNG to transport sector is being carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). The state-wise CGD progress, as on 31.05.2026, is at **Statement**.

The investment to develop the CGD network is made by authorized entity in accordance with the authorization by PNGRB and approved work programme. No

funds are sanctioned or allocated by Government for implementation of the CGD project.

The Government has undertaken a series of comprehensive policy, regulatory and fiscal measures to boost domestic crude oil and natural gas production and reduce dependency on imports with the objective of strengthening the country's energy security and reducing foreign exchange expenditure through participation by both public and private sector companies, which, inter-alia, include reforms viz. legislative changes through the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, removal of No-Go restrictions in the country's offshore areas, transition from Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) to Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSCs), massive investment in acquisition and processing of seismic data, increase in number of exploratory wells drilled etc. During the last decade over 3.5 lakh sq km of exploration acreages have been awarded.

Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), have also established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities to act as buffer for short-term supply shocks. Under Phase-I, SPRs have been established at 3 locations in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka with a total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil. In July 2021, Government had also approved the establishment of two additional commercial cum-strategic petroleum reserve facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT in Odisha and Karnataka, under Phase-II of the SPR program.

Besides strengthening the natural gas infrastructure, Government has undertaken many steps to increase the share of natural gas in India's energy mix and ensure affordable, reliable and uninterrupted supply which include allocation of domestic gas to Compressed Natural Gas (Transport)/ Piped Natural Gas (Domestic) CNG (T)/PNG(D) on priority, allowing marketing and pricing freedom with a ceiling price to gas produced from high pressure/high temperature areas, deep water & ultradeep water and from coal seams, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative to promote Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) etc.

The Government has notified a comprehensive control order dated 24.03.2026 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to facilitate time-bound expansion of pipeline infrastructure across the country, especially CGD. The Order provides a uniform framework for grant of right of way (RoW) and permissions by mandating strict timelines, enabling deemed approvals in case of delays, and prohibiting imposition of unauthorized charges by public authorities. It also addresses access issues in residential and private areas by ensuring non-discriminatory and time-bound permissions, thereby removing key bottlenecks in pipeline laying.

STATEMENT

The state-wise CGD progress

State/UT	PNG (D) Connections	CNG Stations (Nos.)
Andhra Pradesh	298111	242

Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	78455	46
Bihar	329808	251
Chandigarh	34175	10
Chhattisgarh	20845	73
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15194	6
Daman and Diu	5868	6
Delhi	1960727	458
Goa	20455	15
Gujarat	3908499	1108
Haryana	603123	608
Himachal Pradesh	14359	26
Jharkhand	196415	159
Karnataka	611203	520
Kerala	159687	254
Madhya Pradesh	336953	428
Maharashtra	4742692	1324
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	4
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Odisha	190551	159
Puducherry	121	15
Punjab	143031	307
Rajasthan	544070	499
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	140756	506
Telangana	264701	246
Tripura	71344	30
UT of Jammu &	0	3

Kashmir		
UT of Ladakh	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2306333	1375
Uttarakhand	95496	57
West Bengal	162123	245
Total	17255095	8980

(*source: PNGRB*)

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-JANMAN IN KERALA

1955. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any assessment of the extent to which the interventions under PM-JANMAN have improved access to housing, healthcare, drinking water, education, connectivity and livelihood opportunities for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Kerala and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any representations or identified any challenges relating to the delivery of benefits to PVTG beneficiaries under the various components of PM-JANMAN in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up with the concerned implementing Ministries and the Government of Kerala the issues affecting timely delivery of benefits to PVTG beneficiaries under PM-JANMAN and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any additional measures to improve inter-ministerial coordination and accelerate the delivery of benefits under PM-JANMAN to PVTGs in Kerala and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry has been monitoring the implementation of the interventions under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PMJANMAN) across the implemneting states including State of Kerala. The assessment of progress is undertaken through periodic reviews, field-level monitoring, and reports received from the concerned State Government and implementing agencies. The progress so made under the abhiyan has contributed to the socio-economic development of PVTGs in the State of Kerala through improvement in basic amenities and livelihood opportunities.The details of the benefits given under PM JANMAN, as on 30.06.2026, Ministry-wise, in Kerala, are given at **Statement** .

(b): No specific representation has been received or challenge has been noticed in implementation of PM JANMAN in Kerala.

(c) and (d): The Ministry is regularly coordinating with concerned line Ministries/Departments and the State Tribal Welfare Department / other line State Departments for implementation of the existing interventions under the PM JANMAN and to expedite the achievements of the targets. Further, to ensure the effective implementation of the PM JANMAN, the Ministry has established a

Project Monitoring Unit at the national level. This unit regularly coordinates with line Ministries and State Governments to assess progress.

STATEMENT

The details of progress of interventions under PM JANMAN in the State of Kerala (as on 30.06.2026)*

MoRD (PMAY-G)		MoRD (PMGSY)		MoJS (JJM)		MoHFW (NRHM)	MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)		MoE (SSA)	
Houses Sanctioned (HHs)	Completed (HHs)	Roads sanction (in KM)	Completed (in KM)	Sanctioned Villages	Saturated Villages	MMUs sanctioned & Operational	AWCs sanctioned	AWCs Operational	Sanctioned (No.)	Work Completed (No.)
1301	63	0.00	0	96	1	30	5	5	4	0

MoP (RDSS)		MNRE		MoC (DoT-USOF)		MoTA			
HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	HHs Sanctioned	HHs Electrified	Habitation planned for coverage	Habitation covered	MPCs sanctioned	MPCs completed	VDVKs sanctioned	Business Started
345	135	98	88	49	33	15	4	8	7

*as per the information provided by the concerned Ministries/Department.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES

1956. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that electric vehicles are increasing day by day because of less pollution and lower running costs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that public charging stations for electric vehicles are fewer, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of registered electric vehicles and electric vehicle public charging stations in the country;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the owners of electric vehicles have expressed their concern regarding not having enough charging stations particularly on the State and National Highways, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has issued instructions for the provision of electric vehicle service charging points in all major locations in towns, cities and on highways and is there any specific plan for setting up of more charging stations for electric vehicles in Assam, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Electric Vehicles are increasing due to their lower operational costs and zero tailpipe emissions as compared to Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles. VAHAN data indicates that EV penetration in India has grown from 0.71% in Financial Year 2019-20 to 8.26% in FY 2025-26.

(b) to (d): Private sector is free to take up installation of EV Charging Stations (EVCS) as per the Government in Ministry of Power (MoP)'s Guidelines of September 17, 2024.

Government in Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) is promoting setting up Electric Vehicle Public Charging Station (EVPCS) through Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME-II) & Prime Minister's Electric Drive

Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) schemes. Rs.912.50 crore were allocated under the FAME-II Scheme for setting up of EVPCS on pan India basis. Further, MHI has also made an allocation of Rs. 2,000 Crore under the PM E-DRIVE scheme, for deployment of adequate number of EVPCS on a pan-India basis, including State and National highways.

As per VAHAN data, the total number of EVs (as on 26-07-2026) is 1,00,23,396 for all categories of vehicles.

As per data received from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) portal there are 52,718 EV Charging stations in the country as on 31.03.2026.

(e): "Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure-2024" have been issued to ensure a connected and interoperable network.

As per information received from 3 Oil Marketing Companies namely Bharat petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), under the FAME-II scheme, a total of 117 EVPCS have been sanctioned for Assam, out of which 88 EVPCS are operational as on 01.07.2026.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) envisions development of wayside amenities through National Highways Logistics Management Limited (NHLML) at approximate interval of 40-60 kms along National Highways and

Expressways for providing public facilities like eateries, toilet, drinking water, parking, Fuelling Stations, EV charging stations, short term accommodation, etc. to the road users and truckers. As on date, 3 WSA sites provisioned with EV charging facility are operational in the state of Assam.

Further, no proposal has been received from Assam under the PM E-DRIVE scheme.

गोरखपुर-सिलिगुड़ी एक्सप्रेसवे का संरेखण

1957. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि बिहार के शिवहर जिले में धनकौल चौक के पास प्रस्तावित गोरखपुर-सिलिगुड़ी एक्सप्रेसवे के वर्तमान संरेखण से बड़ी संख्या में आवासीय और व्यावसायिक संपत्तियां प्रभावित हो रही हैं;

(ख) क्या दिसंबर, 2025 के सर्वेक्षण में धनकौल बांध की दक्षिण ओर से एक्सप्रेसवे का वैकल्पिक संरेखण प्रस्तावित किया गया था, जिससे लोगों के नुकसान और विस्थापन को कम किया जा सकता था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान संरेखण में परिवर्तन किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय जनहित, न्यूनतम विस्थापन और पहले से प्रस्तावित संरेखण को ध्यान में रखते हुए मार्ग पर पुनर्विचार किये जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): गोरखपुर-सिलीगुड़ी प्रवेश-नियंत्रित हाई स्पीड ग्रीनफील्ड कॉरिडोर के संरेखण को विकल्पों के विस्तृत विश्लेषण और हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श प्रक्रिया के बाद अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने भी विचार-विमर्श के बाद इस संरेखण को सहमति दे दी है। इसके अलावा, एक पांच सदस्यीय विशेषज्ञ समिति ने शिवहर जिले सहित कई स्थानों का वास्तविक निरीक्षण किया, ताकि संरेखण मार्ग पर स्थित भूमि के प्रकार, आवासीय संरचनाओं और वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों का मानचित्रण किया जा सके।

गोरखपुर-सिलीगुड़ी प्रवेश-नियंत्रित हाई स्पीड ग्रीनफील्ड कॉरिडोर के संरेखण को 4 अप्रैल 2025 को हुई संरेखण अनुमोदन समिति की बैठक में अनुमोदित किया गया था। हालांकि, यह पाया गया कि शिवहर के पास प्रस्तावित संरेखण नई प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन से ओवरलैप हो रहा है और रेलवे लाइन के टकराव से बचने के लिए, धनकौल धाम के पास थोड़ा सा संरेखण बदलने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। तथापि आवासीय या व्यावसायिक संरचनाओं के अधिग्रहण को कम से कम करने का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है।

REDEVELOPMENT OF COLONIES IN DELHI

1958. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated for the redevelopment of the colonies in Kali Bari Marg, DIZ Area and BKS Marg during the current year;

(b) whether any alternative accommodations have been earmarked for the employees of autonomous organizations residing in these colonies and if so, the details thereof, area and type-wise;

(c) whether the Government has provided the lists of alternate accommodations to the autonomous organizations and if so, the details thereof, organization and area-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which sufficient number of alternate accommodations are likely to be provided to the employees of these organizations?

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

(a): Nil.

(b) to (d): The details instructions have been issued vide OM No. DE/RDV/Redevelopment of Colonies/2026 dated 27.05.2026 which is available on Department's website at https://esampada.mohua.gov.in/signin/Circulars.

INTEGRATION OF NAVIC AND GAGAN NAVIGATION SYSTEMS

1959. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is integrating India's indigenous satellite navigation systems namely NavIC and GAGAN with the expanding aviation infrastructure to enhance navigation precision, air traffic management and safer aircraft operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the coverage range and operational capabilities of NavIC and GAGAN for civilian aviation including their use in approach procedures, runway navigation and aircraft tracking particularly at newly developed and regional airports;

(c) the steps taken to integrate these systems with national air traffic management systems, logistics hubs and multimodal transport networks; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the use of satellite-based augmentation systems for performance-based navigation and satellite-guided landing procedures especially at smaller airports under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-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): NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation), developed by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), is an indigenous regional satellite navigation system currently being utilized for non-civil aviation applications and is not integrated with aviation infrastructure. GAGAN (GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation) is India's Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS), jointly developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Airports

Authority of India (AAI), integrated with aviation infrastructure to enhance navigation precision, air traffic management and safer aircraft operations.

(b) to (d): Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has certified GAGAN for Required Navigation Performance (RNP-0.1) enroute operations across Indian Flight Information Regions (FIRs) and for Approach with Vertical Guidance (APV-1) services at airports with published approach procedure charts, enabling precision approach and landing for suitably equipped aircraft.

GAGAN supports Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) and satellite guided landing procedures. At present, 23 GAGAN-based landing approach procedures have been published for 15 airports across India including 09 airports operationalised under UDAN, namely Kadapa, Kishangarh, Deoghar, Jalgaon, Kandla, Belagavi, Porbandar, Pantnagar and Kolhapur where suitably equipped aircraft can utilise these procedures.

ERNAKULAM BYPASS PROJECT

1960. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified and implemented specific measures to expedite the Ernakulam Bypass project, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the commencement of work on the Ernakulam Bypass is facing uncertainty, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these delays on the overall timeline of the Ernakulam Bypass project, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken or proposes to undertake a detailed review of the alignment of the Ernakulam Bypass particularly with regard to ensuring seamless connectivity to Cochin International Airport at the starting point and minimizing the impact on densely populated habitations near Kundanoor at the end, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The project for Ernakulam Bypass was initially proposed to start from NH-544 at Angamaly and terminate at Nettoor on NH-66.

The alignment of the project was considered by Alignment Appraisal Committee (AAC) and certain modifications were advised. The revised alignment (49.5 Km.) proposal avoiding major builtup areas including Kudanoor was considered and approved by AAC in June, 2026. Modified alignment of this bypass starts near Kochi Airport and connect to Aroor – Thuravoor Elevated Corridor on NH 66.

The further process of Detailed Project Report (DPR) after the alignment finalisation has been taken up, upon completion of which, the appraisal and approval shall be initiated depending upon traffic density, techno-economic feasibility and synergy with priority of PM Gati-Shakti.

PROPOSED RGIPT CENTRE IN KERALA

1961. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering any administrative proposal to establish a new off-campus centre or specialised regional hub of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) in Kerala, on the lines of its existing operational centres in Sivasagar and Bengaluru, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any baseline feasibility study or land identification assessment has been conducted in coordination with the State Government of Kerala to utilise the State's strategic maritime infrastructure and active petroleum refining ecosystem, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the scope for introducing specialised post-graduate and research programmes tailored to coastal energy dynamics, hydrogen technology and LNG port management at the proposed location; and

(d) the details of the potential funding framework and technical collaborations envisaged with Public Sector Undertakings such as BPCL Kochi Refinery for sponsoring industry-linked research laboratories?

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): Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), an 'Institution of National Importance' was established through an Act of Parliament in year 2007 at Jais, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh. The prime objective of the Institute is to provide quality education, training and research to roll out efficient human resources and to meet the growing requirements of the Petroleum and Energy industry. As part of its expansion and development plan, two centres namely- Assam Energy Institute (AEI), Sivasagar, Assam and Energy Institute, Bengaluru (EIB), Karnataka have already been set up.

Presently, there is no administrative proposal under consideration, to establish any new off-campus centre or specialised regional hub of RGIPT in Kerala.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

UNIVERSAL COVERAGE UNDER JJM

1962. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

(a) whether all rural households have been provided Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the details of uncovered households, State-wise; and

(c) the expected timeline for achieving universal coverage under the mission?

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

(a) to (c): Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country to have assured potable water through tap connection at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (LPCD), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis. The Union Cabinet has approved the extension of the JJM 2.0 by December, 2028 with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in rural drinking water supply sector.

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 only.

At the start of the Mission, only 3.24 crore (16.72%) rural households were reported to have tap water connection in the country. As on 18.07.2026, out of 19.36 crore rural households, around 15.89 crore (82.09%) rural households have been provided tap water connection. The State-wise details of Household tap water connections is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Coverage of Household Tap connections (As on 18.07.2026)

S No.	State	Total Rural Household	Total Household having tap water connections	Households yet to receive tap water connections
1	A & N Islands	62,037	62,037	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	95,53,387	72,10,929	23,42,458
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,28,566	2,28,566	0
4	Assam	72,24,239	59,13,340	13,10,899
5	Bihar	1,67,55,313	1,60,36,463	7,18,850
6	Chhattisgarh	49,95,284	41,76,365	8,18,919
7	D& N H and D & D	85,156	85,156	0
8	Goa	2,63,922	2,63,922	0
9	Gujarat	91,18,539	91,18,415	124
10	Haryana	30,41,314	30,41,314	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,08,727	17,08,727	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	19,24,945	15,64,303	3,60,642
13	Jharkhand	62,52,346	34,67,773	27,84,573
14	Karnataka	1,01,24,036	89,50,976	11,73,060
15	Kerala	70,75,873	39,01,882	31,73,991
16	Ladakh	40,534	39,835	699

17	Lakshadweep	13,370	12,227	1,143
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,11,13,247	83,27,807	27,85,440
19	Maharashtra	1,46,77,233	1,32,91,834	13,85,399
20	Manipur	4,51,619	3,59,606	92,013
21	Meghalaya	6,50,854	5,47,121	1,03,733
22	Mizoram	1,33,060	1,33,060	0
23	Nagaland	3,63,829	3,48,152	15,677
24	Odisha	88,62,746	68,67,212	19,95,534
25	Puducherry	1,14,969	1,14,969	0
26	Punjab	34,26,808	34,26,808	0
27	Rajasthan	1,07,65,536	63,63,513	44,02,023
28	Sikkim	1,32,790	1,22,292	10,498
29	Tamil Nadu	1,25,25,729	1,12,66,551	12,59,178
30	Telangana	53,98,219	53,98,219	0
31	Tripura	7,50,849	6,48,887	1,01,962
32	Uttar Pradesh	2,67,20,015	2,45,15,340	22,04,675
33	Uttarakhand	1447959	1419863	28,096
34	West Bengal	17550639	9976166	75,74,473
Total		**19,35,53,689**	**15,89,09,630**	**3,46,44,059**

Source- JJM-IMIS

चौसा-वाराणसी चार लेन राजमार्ग

1963. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के बक्सर जिले के चौसा से उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी तक चार लेन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निर्माण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है अथवा कोई सर्वेक्षण या व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कराया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चौसा-वाराणसी मार्ग धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, वाणिज्यिक तथा यातायात की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है तथा वर्तमान संकरी सड़क के कारण बार-बार यातायात जाम, दुर्घटनाओं की स्थिति बन जाती है और समय भी बहुत लग जाता है;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है अथवा कोई प्रस्ताव बनाया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति, अनुमानित लागत, भूमि अधिग्रहण में हुई प्रगति तथा निर्माण कार्य के प्रारंभ और पूर्ण होने की संभावित समय-सीमा सहित ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच संपर्क, व्यापार तथा पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से चौसा-वाराणसी चार लेन राजमार्ग परियोजना को निकट भविष्य में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्वीकृति प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार को देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के चौड़ीकरण/विकास/कार्य के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर)/प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होता रहता है। परियोजना कार्यान्वयन और निवेश का निर्णय डीपीआर के परिणाम, कनेक्टिविटी की आवश्यकता, यातायात घनत्व, पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान आदि के साथ तालमेल आदि के आधार पर लिया जाता है। वाराणसी से चौसा तक के खंड के संबंध में, वाराणसी से गाजीपुर तक का खंड पहले ही 4 लेन का हो चुका है और गाजीपुर से चौसा (बक्सर) तक के शेष खंड के चौड़ीकरण के लिए डीपीआर यातायात घनत्व, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर लिया जाएगा।

UPPER INDRAVATI PROJECT

1964. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Nabarangpur district of Odisha has remained largely deprived of irrigation benefits despite contributing substantially to the Upper Indravati Project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the original Detailed Project Report (DPR), the 1975 Indravati Water Agreement and World Bank-assisted project documents envisaged irrigation, downstream water utilisation or the other benefits for Nabarangpur and Koraput districts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prescribed minimum downstream release of seven cumecs of water is being maintained and monitored and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Odisha for providing irrigation to Nabarangpur by utilising Upper Indravati waters and if so, the details and the status thereof; and

(e) the Central assistance sanctioned during the last ten years for such irrigation projects and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure equitable distribution of irrigation benefits?

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

(a): Water, being State subject, irrigation projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities.

As per information provided by the Government of Odisha, out of the 1.85 lakh hectares of available cultivable area in the Nabarangpur district, an irrigation potential of approx. 1.26 lakh hectares has been created upto March 2026. Government of Odisha is implementing various irrigation projects in the Nabarangpur district. These include Turi-Guntat Irrigation Project to irrigate about 9135 hectares, two Mega Lift clusters to create an irrigation potential of 19247 hectares and four Low Height Storage Structures (LHSS) with a total potential ayacut of 2000 hectares.

(b): As informed by the Government of Odisha, the original Detailed Project Report, the 1975 Indravati Water Agreement and World Bank assisted project documents envisaged irrigation development and downstream water utilisation benefit for Koraput & Nabarangpur districts. The State Government has taken up schemes like Mega Lift, CAPEX etc. in accordance with these provisions.

(c): As informed by the Government of Odisha, the prescribed minimum downstream release of seven cumecs of water is being maintained and monitored.

(d): A proposal for the Nabarangpur Irrigation Project was received by the Central Water Commission (CWC) for technical examination. Following its initial examination, the CWC requested the Government of Odisha to furnish a No objection Certificate (NoC) from the Government of Chhattisgarh. However, as

requisite NoC was not received, the project proposal was returned to the Government of Odisha on 31.01.2024.

(e): Eight (08) major & medium irrigation projects in Odisha, including the Upper Indravati project, were included under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) with total central assistance of Rs. 1442.85 crore. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1208.86 crore has been released to these projects during the last 10 years, out of which Rs. 18 crore was provided to the Upper Indravati project.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND CASHLESS TREATMENT

1965. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) the number of road accidents, deaths and injuries recorded on National Highways during the last five years including current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of deaths caused due to such accidents, age and group-wise;

(c) the number of accident victims who have benefited under the Scheme for Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims since its nationwide roll-out, State/UT-wise;

(d) the amount reimbursed under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise; and (e) the steps being taken to extend cashless-treatment coverage to all National Highway stretches?

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

(a): Government publishes report on “Road Accidents in India” based on data received from States/ UTs. Based on the data available with the Government, the State-wise details of total number of road accidents and fatalities on National Highways in the country, during the year 2022 to 2026 is at **Statement-I.**

(b): The information pertaining to the number of fatalities in road accidents, particularly on National Highways classified according to Age group is detailed at **Statement-II.**

(c) to (e): In accordance with the legal mandate under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, PM-RAHAT (Road Accident Victims’ Hospitalization and Assured Treatment) has been launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 13.02.2026. The scheme was notified vide S.O. 2015(E) dated 05.05.2025. Furthermore, 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.

The details of claims raised, approved and settled against patients administered treatment under PM RAHAT Scheme (as of 28 July 2026) are attached as **Statement-III.**

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 OMS-12018/81/2024 dated 20 May 2025 and mandate hospitals as per local laws to provide emergency care to the victims of road accidents.

STATEMENT- I

Total Number of Road Accidents, Fatalities and Injuries on National Highways for the years 2022 to 2026

		Accidents					Fatalities					Injuries				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	Andhra Pradesh	8650	8276	8258	8171	4254	3793	3806	4014	4152	2226	8890	8507	8603	8970	4718
2	Arunachal Pradesh	131	156	145	69	36	73	88	96	39	19	106	144	102	84	39
3	Assam	3244	3427	3766	6483	4052	1428	1564	1722	1672	890	2541	2770	3446	7645	4881
4	Bihar	4601	4925	4681	5167	2866	3953	4078	4012	4538	2578	3063	2901	3167	2838	1807
5	Chhattisgarh	4115	4144	4156	3306	1352	1885	1910	1952	1628	665	3400	3539	3323	2835	1305
6	Goa	1259	1125	920	836	517	127	102	108	105	65	327	345	257	752	477
7	Gujarat	3536	3607	3519	4187	3116	2109	2233	2192	2512	1286	3228	3049	3130	4132	3863
8	Haryana	3727	3642	3844	4871	1877	2038	2033	2052	2013	1083	3197	2835	2866	5252	1736
9	Himachal Pradesh	1258	1074	1018	903	678	443	365	312	299	203	1983	1581	1563	1395	1063
10	Jharkhand	2125	1994	2039	2257	1229	1699	1672	1686	1946	1009	1410	1252	1185	1567	948
11	Karnataka	13384	14270	14208	14513	7765	4164	4383	4278	4372	2339	16337	17360	18020	20154	10753
12	Kerala	17627	10640	9757	9438	5017	1197	1056	940	917	531	17799	12105	11060	11556	6079
13	Madhya Pradesh	13860	14561	13937	9798	5553	4025	4476	4644	3610	1688	13911	14393	13922	11393	7043

14	Maharashtra	9417	10881	11285	10010	5676	4923	5780	5812	5894	3339	8174	9474	9723	11518	6520
15	Manipur	313	272	210	205	124	74	51	49	60	38	466	462	338	288	191
16	Meghalaya	157	114	135	116	68	98	78	102	75	26	204	109	107	144	131
17	Mizoram	77	57	69	41	22	72	47	66	24	23	59	47	69	24	21
18	Nagaland	304	201	86	54	46	55	60	37	15	22	192	160	132	75	48
19	Odisha	4317	4587	4555	3677	1939	2043	2180	2358	2146	1114	3746	3997	4257	3850	2072
20	Punjab	2293	2388	1912	1341	534	1881	1895	1562	1022	434	1172	1315	1171	954	434
21	Rajasthan	7093	7179	7174	7090	3828	4156	4172	4285	4524	2417	6924	6955	6809	7784	4283
22	Sikkim	74	83	56	53	40	27	24	24	22	13	166	146	110	109	49
23	Tamil Nadu	18972	20582	20672	21537	11575	5978	6258	6376	6413	3520	21138	23575	23292	28781	15666
24	Telangana	7505	8103	8599	8842	4522	3010	3058	3066	2805	1559	6949	7116	7876	8407	4439
25	Tripura	241	255	242	194	160	105	129	114	105	42	224	252	282	218	252
26	Uttarakhand	827	840	828	928	575	545	564	543	639	366	908	749	730	1037	629
27	Uttar Pradesh	14990	15184	17113	11796	6006	8479	8446	9560	7573	3913	10195	10464	12677	9458	5612
28	West Bengal*	3993	3841	4172	4262	1779	2017	1957	2113	2161	962	3927	3570	3868	4343	1822
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43	39	52	82	47	11	6	14	10	6	39	38	73	146	130
30	Chandigarh	29	11	13	12	10	9	4	3	6	1	21	11	12	16	8
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	14	3	2	15	11	9	2	1	8	7	13	3	2	17	5
32	Delhi	799	745	593	759	465	252	230	258	268	129	717	657	508	824	382
33	Jammu & Kashmir	2378	2342	2120	1867	1109	259	294	271	431	206	2319	2456	2270	2768	1658
34	Ladakh	196	132	191	181	119	30	37	45	37	17	179	192	239	295	177
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	448	497	631	465	267	71	74	105	81	35	428	502	679	595	319
Total		151997	150177	150958	143526	77234	61038	63112	64772	62122	32771	144352	143031	145868	160224	89560

NA: Not Available #include expressways

1. *Figures for West Bengal for the year 2024 have been recast using the data pattern furnished by the State Police Department for the year 2023, together with the aggregated e-DAR data for the State for the year 2024.

2. Data for Year 2025 and 2026 are taken from eDAR portal.

STATEMENT-II

Age group-wise number of persons killed in road accidents on National Highways (including Expressways) during 2022 to 2026

		Less than 18 Years					18–25 Years					25–35 Years				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	474	375	603	158	115	1502	1290	1221	403	267	2069	1909	1935	568	402
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12	12	2	4	1	45	46	46	5	8	32	41	55	9	3
3	ASSAM	173	211	208	77	47	795	887	819	269	147	952	912	1080	311	201
4	BIHAR	1011	998	444	369	222	2020	1897	1951	664	475	1811	2061	3070	890	568
5	CHHATTISGARH	357	451	424	88	36	1306	1470	1580	270	107	1425	1629	1743	397	165
6	GOA	2	8	6	2	2	54	53	61	22	3	54	69	63	24	19
7	GUJARAT	444	449	466	117	72	1553	1633	1581	311	171	2223	2196	2126	506	283
8	HARYANA	424	455	783	91	49	790	913	986	225	151	1120	1091	804	480	292
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	73	82	107	8	20	183	214	186	68	40	284	235	196	65	41
10	JHARKHAND	278	296	443	149	62	961	1174	922	292	192	910	996	1002	433	255
11	KARNATAKA	433	502	448	143	91	2267	2261	2527	482	326	3346	2825	3027	809	482
12	KERALA	143	136	131	18	10	581	563	574	128	77	609	586	506	126	91
13	MADHYA PRADESH	881	817	1225	167	72	3043	3242	3270	463	258	3785	3911	4080	774	385
14	MAHARASHTRA	454	402	349	232	161	2757	2608	2435	737	480	4286	4191	4063	1225	811
15	MANIPUR	8	4	2	5	4	29	16	11	7	2	44	19	30	13	9
16	MEGHALAYA	8	9	18	6	0	26	29	52	9	10	56	44	47	24	6
17	MIZORAM	16	17	9	3	0	21	21	22	3	8	32	26	38	6	7
18	NAGALAND	4	4	4	0	0	20	17	12	5	2	16	27	20	2	4
19	ODISHA	226	224	322	79	34	1277	1347	1328	281	182	1560	1570	1627	478	261
20	PUNJAB	157	123	125	49	13	1002	890	819	119	67	1142	1269	1025	176	88
21	RAJASTHAN	485	498	507	220	121	2755	2780	2638	589	350	3523	3710	3755	1029	548
22	SIKKIM	4	2	2	0	1	25	8	11	3	1	28	19	15	10	5
23	TAMIL NADU	579	620	618	199	119	2131	2192	2206	664	433	3336	3452	3369	970	623
24	TELANGANA	306	300	297	83	52	1214	1115	1205	255	201	1993	1976	1973	422	298
25	TRIPURA	10	14	11	6	1	46	43	37	13	5	84	69	59	10	4
26	UTTARAKHAND	66	71	73	27	20	196	245	231	117	57	278	313	282	170	116
27	UTTAR	1909	1876	1960	344	190	5513	5959	5695	867	513	5693	6065	6056	1824	998

	PRADESH															
28	WEST BENGAL	347	266	294	74	33	705	1128	1250	269	98	1375	1721	1907	440	222
29	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	2	4	0	0	4	6	6	1	1	7	3	2	2	2
30	CHANDIGARH	3	7	7	0	0	10	12	11	0	0	27	11	17	2	1
31	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	7	6	12	0	0	27	11	20	0	1	18	18	30	2	1
32	DELHI	41	74	83	12	5	293	217	255	35	24	348	202	419	65	37
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	184	175	128	28	17	166	167	158	52	25	164	176	103	80	40
34	LADAKH	0	1	1	3	0	16	6	6	6	4	23	24	16	6	8
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	9	2	1	3	0	16	22	22	6	4	17	32	41	5	9
Total		9528	9489	10117	2764	1570	33350	34482	34154	7640	4690	42671	43398	44581	12353	7285

Note : The given data sets are entered by state police officials

Data for Year 2025 and 2026 are taken from e-DAR portal.

Age group-wise number of persons killed in road accidents on National Highways (including Expressways) during 2022 to 2026

		35–45 Years					45–60 Years					60 & Above					Age Not Known				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1962	1940	1942	687	418	1548	1702	1780	912	574	720	875	850	611	399	18	46	15	783	5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	39	35	43	7	3	17	9	19	4	0	3	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	4	0
3	ASSAM	609	746	654	271	157	368	458	479	389	194	31	59	73	166	106	66	23	38	118	9
4	BIHAR	1570	1619	2159	688	398	1158	1248	1493	949	536	499	514	230	637	336	829	536	0	337	12
5	CHHATTISGARH	1223	1233	1396	261	97	944	846	1015	222	112	372	373	463	111	58	207	164	324	212	21
6	GOA	66	48	51	15	6	62	69	69	28	15	33	43	36	12	14	0	0	0	2	0
7	GUJARAT	1822	1925	1800	470	244	1151	1160	1213	559	246	382	409	494	301	151	43	82	37	184	17
8	HARYANA	758	838	657	410	262	558	689	368	407	208	248	385	186	170	82	1017	597	905	189	9
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	222	170	165	55	29	182	130	146	45	33	80	46	69	34	30	8	12	0	22	6
10	JHARKHAND	815	781	764	314	165	489	569	618	357	176	188	218	225	180	113	257	139	140	173	9
11	KARNATAKA	2687	2714	2691	748	412	2148	2470	2511	948	513	821	1549	1186	582	360	0	0	0	528	11
12	KERALA	587	492	498	109	75	1083	1002	911	215	118	1177	1212	1135	250	149	137	89	125	62	0
13	MADHYA	3043	3101	3109	620	308	1734	1798	1956	577	342	520	555	777	255	122	421	374	374	581	21

	PRADESH																					
14	MAHARASHTRA	3993	4089	4058	1146	694	2785	2916	3283	1209	759	744	876	1137	649	389	205	284	390	646	22
15	MANIPUR	28	20	12	10	8	15	7	12	12	11	3	7	4	7	4	0	0	1	6	0
16	MEGHALAYA	42	53	51	9	6	21	23	18	13	2	9	10	11	8	1	0	0	0	5	0
17	MIZORAM	26	11	22	6	6	12	13	12	4	1	6	8	7	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
18	NAGALAND	12	17	15	2	4	6	10	10	2	7	5	2	1	3	1	10	9	0	0	0
19	ODISHA	1142	1294	1465	355	227	839	839	962	413	259	202	280	319	243	104	221	185	119	267	13
20	PUNJAB	1037	1186	1284	199	78	797	791	818	219	109	487	271	285	116	54	134	299	403	109	3
21	RAJASTHAN	2546	2770	2776	784	384	1389	1457	1417	782	367	302	331	345	342	183	104	216	352	544	17
22	SIKKIM	17	18	20	4	2	9	7	10	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	7	0	8	0	0
23	TAMIL NADU	3197	3173	3123	992	560	4599	4728	4725	1547	918	4018	4165	4397	1380	806	24	17	11	513	17
24	TELANGANA	1991	2012	2079	427	306	1441	1638	1789	595	441	588	601	585	309	205	26	18	21	651	7
25	TRIPURA	42	59	57	18	7	41	56	45	25	15	18	20	17	20	8	0	0	0	10	0
26	UTTARAKHAND	246	195	208	124	71	188	146	178	108	66	62	67	66	53	24	6	17	52	40	3
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4560	4583	4974	1279	761	2869	2898	2933	1422	790	1225	1127	1329	517	346	826	1144	1171	1063	81
28	WEST BENGAL	1186	1349	1494	392	174	1539	1203	1332	495	207	704	251	277	248	121	146	109	122	193	3
29	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	4	6	3	1	1	3	4	12	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
30	CHANDIGARH	13	16	9	0	0	17	15	22	5	0	13	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	14	17	14	3	0	14	15	16	2	0	10	7	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
32	DELHI	371	288	482	57	25	268	351	183	50	17	68	93	88	10	13	72	232	41	35	2
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	128	126	135	68	30	71	107	124	83	48	28	44	127	63	35	64	98	56	35	1
34	LADAKH	20	22	22	4	1	3	6	16	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	33	35	59	13	6	39	41	65	16	7	67	16	30	15	7	0	1	0	10	0
	Total	36051	36981	38291	10548	5925	28407	29421	30560	12625	7096	13636	14428	14767	7301	4232	4848	4691	4705	7328	289

Note:The given data sets are entered by state police officials

Data for Year 2025 and 2026 are taken from e-DAR portal.

STATEMENT-III

Details of claims raised, approved and settled against patients administered treatment under PM Rahat Scheme (as of 28 July 2026) as under: -

S.No.	States/UTs	Claims initiated by Hospitals	Claims approved by State Health Authority	Claims settled	Amount of Claims paid (in INR Cr.)
1	GUJARAT	4,308	3,669	3,355	4.6
2	MADHYA PRADESH	3,850	3,290	2,597	3.4
3	ASSAM	1,557	1,263	931	0.4
4	JAMMU KASHMIR	472	51	43	0.0
5	UTTAR PRADESH	344	14	5	0.0
6	ODISHA	306	262	231	1.0
7	CHHATTISGARH	304	284	211	0.2
8	HARYANA	267	91	40	0.0
9	TRIPURA	266	179	166	0.0
10	PUDUCHERRY	209	146	128	0.3
11	ANDHRA PRADESH	197	131	14	0.1
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	150	135	96	0.2
13	RAJASTHAN	144	0	0	0.0
14	KARNATAKA	116	31	18	0.0
15	MAHARASTRA	76	1	1	0.0
16	MEGHALAYA	51	7	1	0.0
17	BIHAR	47	24	16	0.0
18	CHANDIGARH	13	7	4	0.0
19	LADAKH	12	12	12	0.0
20	DELHI	7	0	0	0.0
21	TAMIL NADU	7	0	0	0.0
22	SIKKIM	7	0	0	0.0
23	KERALA	6	3	1	0.0
24	UTTARAKHAND	5	0	0	0.0

25	DAMAN AND DIU	3	0	0	0.0
26	WEST BENGAL	1	0	0	0.0
27	PUNJAB	1	0	0	0.0
28	MANIPUR	1	1	1	0.0
	Total	12,727	9,601	7,871	10.1

PROGRESS AND OUTCOME ASSESSMENT OF SCM

1966. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the major achievements of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Madhya Pradesh, city-wise including projects completed, expenditure incurred and the key urban outcomes;

(b) the status of the remaining projects in the State along with the expected timeline for their completion;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any outcome assessment, third-party evaluation or post-implementation impact study to assess improvements in mobility, public services, governance and quality of life under the SCM and if so, the details thereof, city-wise; and

(d) the status of expenditure, physical progress and expected outcomes of SCM projects in Satna, project-wise, if any, along with the mechanisms adopted to ensure timely implementation, quality standards and efficient utilisation of public funds?

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

(a) to (d): In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 07 cities, *viz.* Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Sagar, Satna and Ujjain have been selected. As reported by the States/UTs as on 31.03.2026, out of a total 788 projects amounting to ₹15,129 Cr, 778 projects (98% of total projects) amounting to ₹14,612 Cr have been completed. The State has been able to claim its entire Central Financial Assistance of ₹3,430 Cr, out of which ₹3,422 Cr (99%) has been utilized. The details of projects and Central Financial Assistance claimed and utilised in Madhya Pradesh are as under:

(Amount in ₹ Cr)

Sl. No.	City Name	Status of GoI Funds		Total Projects		Completed Projects	
		GoI funds claimed	GoI funds utilized	No. of Projects	Cost of Projects	No. of Projects	Cost of Projects
1	Bhopal	490	490	82	2,791	82	2,791
2	Gwalior	490	490	84	1,633	81	1,416
3	Indore	490	490	231	3,751	231	3,751
4	Jabalpur	490	490	130	2,197	130	2,197
5	Sagar	490	489	80	1,782	78	1,607
6	Satna	490	483	86	1,363	83	1,262
7	Ujjain	490	490	95	1,613	93	1,589
	Total	3,430	3,422	788	15,129	778	14,612

As reported by Satna smart city as on 31.03.2026, out of a total 86 projects amounting to ₹1,363 Cr, 83 projects (97% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,262 Cr have been completed.

NITI Aayog in its report titled 'Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Package 4 – Urban Transformation and Skill Development' published in September 2025, has concluded that SCM demonstrates strong alignment with national urban priorities and citizen needs, contributing significantly to multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. As per the report, the Mission has achieved a high project completion rate of 93% of 8,063 projects and 100% completion of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs), leading to measurable improvements in urban liveability, mobility, safety, and environmental outcomes.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the SCM. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, MoHUA. At the State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the City level, there is provision for establishing Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) for all 100 cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders.

MEGA FOOD PARKS AND FOOD PROCESSING PROJECTS

1967. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) the details of Mega Food Parks, food processing projects/units, Agro Processing Clusters and Cold Chain projects approved and sanctioned during the last five years, State-wise, including in Bihar and Telangana;

(b) the total amount disbursed/assistance released and utilized for these projects, State and district-wise, including Bihar and Telangana;

(c) the steps taken to promote exports of processed food, value addition, reduce post-harvest losses and generate employment;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up Mega Food Parks, Food Processing Clusters or Cold Chain Projects in Bihar particularly in the Kosi-Seemanchal region and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any proposals from the State Government of Telangana are pending with the Ministry and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) provides financial assistance for setting up food processing projects under the Central Sector

umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) across the country. The State-wise and district-wise details of food processing projects/ units, Agro Processing Clusters and Cold Chain projects approved/sanctioned during the last five years, including in Bihar and Telangana, along with the amount of grants-in-aid released and utilized, are placed at the **Statement**. The Mega Food Park component of PMKSY has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021.

(c): The component schemes under PMKSY provide financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid/subsidy for creation of modern food processing and preservation infrastructure. The scheme is aimed at creating modern food processing infrastructure and value addition facilities, strengthening the food processing sector, reducing post-harvest losses, enhancing the processing and preservation of agricultural produce, generating employment, and providing better remuneration to farmers.

As on 30.06.2026, 1256 projects are operational under PMKSY, generating 9.16 lakh employment opportunities and creating 294.21 LMT per annum of processing and preservation capacity. The infrastructure created under the scheme has strengthened the food processing ecosystem, promoted value addition, improved supply chain efficiency, reduced post-harvest losses through the capacities created, and contributed to the growth of the food processing sector and exports of processed food products.

(d) and (e): MoFPI extends financial assistance under PMKSY for setting up or expansion of eligible projects. PMKSY is demand-driven in nature and funds are not allocated/sanctioned/released state-wise under any of the component schemes of PMKSY. Applications are invited through Expressions of Interest (EoIs) from all over the country, including Kosi-Seemanchal region of Bihar and Telangana. The proposals received are scrutinized for eligibility and evaluated as per the applicable scheme guidelines. Financial assistance is provided to eligible projects approved on merit, subject to availability of funds. Under PMKSY, no proposal from the Government of Telangana is pending for approval in the Ministry.

STATEMENT

Details of food processing projects/units, Agro Processing Clusters and Cold Chain projects approved during the last five years, and GIA released, State-wise and district-wise

Sr.No.	State & District	CEFPPC units		Agro Processing Cluster		Cold Chain		Total	
		Approved Projects	Released Grant-In-Aid (in Cr.)	Approved Projects	Released Grant-In-Aid (in Cr.)	Approved Projects	Released Grant-In-Aid (in Cr.)	Approved Projects	Released Grant-In-Aid (in Cr.)
Andhra Pradesh		**14**	**26.41**	**3**	**6.66**	**11**	**39.06**	**28**	**72.14**
1	Anakapalli			1	0.00			1	0.00
2	Anantapur	1	0.00					1	0.00
3	Chittoor	5	11.54			1	4.34	6	15.88
4	East Godavari					1	9.50	1	9.50
5	Eluru	2	7.43	1	6.66	3	0.00	6	14.09
6	Kakinada	1	0.00					1	0.00
7	Krishna	1	0.00	0	0.00	4	17.36	5	17.36
8	Nellore	1	0.00			1	7.86	2	7.86

9	Prakasam	1	0.00					1	0.00
10	SPSR Nellore	1	4.98					1	4.98
11	Sri Sathya Sai	1	2.47					1	2.47
12	Vizianagaram			1	0.00			1	0.00
13	YSR Kadapa					1	0.00	1	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh		**6**	**4.47**			**1**	**0.00**	**7**	**4.47**
1	Kamle	1	0.61					1	0.61
2	Lower Subansiri	1	0.70					1	0.70
3	Papum Pare	4	3.16			1	0.00	5	3.16
Assam		**40**	**133.72**	**3**	**6.66**			**43**	**140.39**
1	Barpeta	1	4.75					1	4.75
2	Biswanath	1	5.00					1	5.00
3	Bongaigaon	2	1.03					2	1.03
4	Cachar			1	0.00			1	0.00
5	Darrang	3	8.21					3	8.21
6	Goalpara	3	14.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	14.84
7	Hojai			1	0.00			1	0.00
8	Jorhat	1	4.91					1	4.91
9	Kamrup	17	54.69	1	6.66			18	61.35
10	Nagaon	1	1.94					1	1.94
11	Nalbari	1	4.90					1	4.90
12	Silchar	1	2.54					1	2.54
13	Sonitpur	5	13.16					5	13.16
14	Tinsukia	4	17.76					4	17.76
Bihar		**6**	**14.22**					**6**	**14.22**
1	Araria	1	0.00					1	0.00
2	Begusarai	2	6.90					2	6.90
3	Kishanganj	1	2.50					1	2.50
4	Muzaffarpur	1	4.83					1	4.83
5	Patna	1	0.00					1	0.00
Chhattisgarh		**3**	**4.57**	**1**	**0.00**	**2**	**0.00**	**6**	**4.57**
1	Bemetara			1	0.00			1	0.00
2	Dantewada					1	0.00	1	0.00

3	Dhamtari					1	0.00	1	0.00
4	Raipur	3	4.57					3	4.57
Gujarat		**28**	**24.12**	**3**	**0.00**	**6**	**15.39**	**37**	**39.51**
1	Ahmedabad	3	0.00					3	0.00
2	Anand			1	0.00			1	0.00
3	Aravalli	1	0.00	1	0.00			2	0.00
4	Banaskantha	2	0.00	1	0.00			3	0.00
5	Bhavnagar	4	8.52					4	8.52
6	Gir Somnath					1	0.79	1	0.79
7	Junagadh	1	0.00					1	0.00
8	Kachchh	1	0.00					1	0.00
9	Mahemdabad	1	0.00					1	0.00
10	Mehsana	4	4.59			4	14.60	8	19.19
11	Navsari					1	0.00	1	0.00
12	Rajkot	1	0.00					1	0.00
13	Sabarkantha	3	2.49					3	2.49
14	Surat	5	8.52					5	8.52
15	Surendranagar	2	0.00					2	0.00
Haryana		**12**	**20.41**			**5**	**22.49**	**17**	**42.90**
1	Bhiwani	2	5.00					2	5.00
2	Hisar	3	8.32			1	9.17	4	17.49
3	Nuh					3	6.66	3	6.66
4	Panipat	1	0.00					1	0.00
5	Rewari	1	1.65					1	1.65
6	Rohtak	1	0.00					1	0.00
7	Sirsa	1	0.99					1	0.99
8	Sonipat	3	4.45			1	6.66	4	11.11
Himachal Pradesh		**3**	**2.45**	**1**	**0.00**			**4**	**2.45**
1	Sirmaur	1	0.00					1	0.00
2	Solan	1	0.00	1	0.00			2	0.00
3	Una	1	2.45					1	2.45
Jammu & Kashmir						**2**	**0.00**	**2**	**0.00**
1	Kathua					1	0.00	1	0.00
2	Pulwama					1	0.00	1	0.00

Karnataka		**19**	**41.18**	**3**	**6.16**	**5**	**3.33**	**27**	**50.67**
1	Bagalkot	1	0.00					1	0.00
2	Bengaluru Rural	4	7.50	1	0.00			5	7.50
3	Belgavi					1	0.00	1	0.00
4	Bengaluru Urban	1	3.52					1	3.52
5	Dakshin Kannada	1	0.00			1	0.00	2	0.00
6	Dharwad	1	4.89					1	4.89
7	Hassan	1	0.00					1	0.00
8	Koppal	3	7.42	1	6.16			4	13.58
9	Raichur	2	0.00					2	0.00
10	Tumkur	1	4.85			1	0.00	2	4.85
11	Udupi	3	13.00					3	13.00
12	Vijayapura	1	0.00	1	0.00	2	3.33	4	3.33
Kerala		**17**	**33.06**			**4**	**3.12**	**21**	**36.18**
1	Alappuzha	3	4.77			1	3.12	4	7.89
2	Ernakulam	7	11.31			2	0.00	9	11.31
3	Palakkad	4	7.13			1	0.00	5	7.13
4	Wayanad	3	9.85					3	9.85
Madhya Pradesh		**12**	**31.62**			**1**		**13**	**31.62**
1	Barwani	2	9.47					2	9.47
2	Betul	4	9.49					4	9.49
3	Bhind	1	0.00					1	0.00
4	Dewas	1	4.46					1	4.46
5	Dhar	2	4.51					2	4.51
6	Jabalpur	1	2.00					1	2.00
7	Sehore					1		1	
8	Shajapur	1	1.70					1	1.70
Maharashtra		**57**	**132.92**	**4**	**15.60**	**15**	**46.10**	**76**	**194.62**
1	Ahmednagar	7	13.71			2	5.32	9	19.03
2	Aurangabad	5	12.42			2	7.70	7	20.12
3	Beed	2	9.83	1	5.66	1	0.00	4	15.48

4	Bhandara			1	3.33			1	3.33
5	Dhule	1	5.00					1	5.00
6	Hingoli	1	4.88					1	4.88
7	Jalgaon	2	0.68					2	0.68
8	Kolhapur	2	6.58			1	9.03	3	15.61
9	Latur	1	0.00					1	0.00
10	Nagpur	4	13.14			1	3.34	5	16.48
11	Nandurbar	1	1.73					1	1.73
12	Nashik	11	34.94			2	5.42	13	40.36
13	Palghar	1	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	2	0.00
14	Pune	5	2.50	1	3.28	1	5.59	7	11.37
15	Raigad	1	0.00			1	0.00	2	0.00
16	Sangli	2	3.89			1	3.34	3	7.23
17	Satara	9	17.33					9	17.33
18	Solapur			1	3.33	2	6.36	3	9.69
19	Washim	2	6.30					2	6.30
Manipur		**1**	**1.15**					**1**	**1.15**
1	Imphal West	1	1.15					1	1.15
Odisha		**9**	**22.99**	**1**	**9.77**	**5**	**21.17**	**15**	**53.93**
1	Balangir					2	5.61	2	5.61
2	Cuttack					1	0.00	1	0.00
3	Jagatsinghapur	1	0.00					1	0.00
4	Khordha	2	4.61			1	9.36	3	13.97
5	Nabrangpur	5	13.53	1	9.77			6	23.30
6	Rayagada	1	4.85					1	4.85
7	Sambalpur					1	6.20	1	6.20
Punjab		**13**	**24.86**			**4**	**12.31**	**17**	**37.17**
1	Amritsar	1	0.00					1	0.00
2	Barnala	2	0.00					2	0.00
3	Fatehgarh Sahib	2	0.00					2	0.00
4	Firozpur	2	1.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.64
5	Gurdaspur	1	5.00					1	5.00
6	Hoshiarpur	1	0.00					1	0.00

7	Ludhiana	2	8.22			2	0.00	4	8.22
8	Mohali					1	5.23	1	5.23
9	Patiala	1	5.00			1	7.08	2	12.08
10	S.A.S Nagar	1	5.00					1	5.00
Rajasthan		**20**	**32.37**	**3**	**6.21**	**1**	**4.84**	**24**	**43.42**
1	Ajmer	5	7.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	7.54
2	Balotra			1	0.00			1	0.00
3	Barmer					1	4.84	1	4.84
4	Bikaner	7	14.70					7	14.70
5	Bundi	1	5.00					1	5.00
6	Jaipur	3	0.00					3	0.00
7	Jalore			1	3.33			1	3.33
8	Jodhpur	1	1.51					1	1.51
9	Nagaur	2	3.62					2	3.62
10	Sri Ganganagar	1	0.00					1	0.00
11	Tonk			1	2.88			1	2.88
Tamil Nadu		**23**	**35.93**	**4**	**15.73**	**11**	**16.87**	**38**	**68.54**
1	Ariyalur					1	0.00	1	0.00
2	Chengalpattu					1	0.00	1	0.00
3	Chennai					1	0.00	1	0.00
4	Coimbatore	5	9.76					5	9.76
5	Dindigul	2	1.95			1	0.00	3	1.95
6	Erode	1	0.00	1	6.17			2	6.17
7	Kancheepuram					1	1.09	1	1.09
8	Karur	1	2.25					1	2.25
9	Krishnagiri	3	4.47					3	4.47
10	Madurai	1	0.00					1	0.00
11	Namakkal					1	2.19	1	2.19
12	Pudukkottai	2	4.83					2	4.83
13	Sivaganga	1	0.00					1	0.00
14	Thiruvallur	1	5.00	2	9.56			3	14.56
15	Tiruchirappalli	1	2.98			1	3.28	2	6.26
16	Tirunelveli	1	0.00					1	0.00

17	Tirupattur	2	0.00					2	0.00
18	Tiruppur	2	4.70	1	0.00	1	0.00	4	4.70
19	Trichy					3	10.31	3	10.31
Telangana		**25**	**55.99**	**3**	**10.55**	**5**	**16.40**	**33**	**82.94**
1	Bhuvangiri	1	0.00					1	0.00
2	Hanumakonda	1	0.00					1	0.00
3	Hyderabad					1	5.08	1	5.08
4	Khammam	1	2.76					1	2.76
5	Mahabubabad	1	5.00					1	5.00
6	Malkajgiri					1	4.90	1	4.90
7	Mancherial	1	5.00					1	5.00
8	Medak	2	7.01					2	7.01
9	Nalagonda	6	17.00	1	3.88	1	6.42	8	27.30
10	Rangareddy	2	2.89					2	2.89
11	Sangareddy			1	0.00	2	0.00	3	0.00
12	Siddipet	9	16.33	1	6.67			10	23.00
13	Warangal	1	0.00					1	0.00
Tripura		1	2.83					1	2.83
1	West Tripura	1	2.83					1	2.83
Uttar Pradesh		**20**	**39.65**			**5**	**35.70**	**25**	**75.34**
1	Aligarh					1	6.66	1	6.66
2	Bahraich	2	0.00					2	0.00
3	Bareilly	1	3.82					1	3.82
4	Bulandshahr	1	0.00					1	0.00
5	Chandauli	1	3.01					1	3.01
6	Farrukhabad					1	5.60	1	5.60
7	Gautam Buddh Nagar	2	0.00					2	0.00
8	Gorakhpur					1	9.05	1	9.05
9	Hapur	2	4.81					2	4.81
10	Hathras	1	4.27					1	4.27
11	Kanpur Dehat	3	6.26					3	6.26
12	Lucknow	1	2.51			1	6.66	2	9.17
13	Mathura	2	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.73	3	7.73

14	Meerut	1	0.00					1	0.00
15	Mirzapur	2	10.00					2	10.00
16	Pilibhit	1	4.96					1	4.96
Uttarakhand		**23**	**38.96**			**1**	**6.30**	**24**	**45.26**
1	Haridwar	2	0.00			1	6.30	3	6.30
2	Nainital	1	5.00					1	5.00
3	Udham Singh Nagar	20	33.96					20	33.96
West Bengal		**12**	**23.96**			**5**	**1.53**	**17**	**25.50**
1	Bankura	1	4.88					1	4.88
2	Cooch Behar	1	4.43					1	4.43
3	Hooghly	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00
4	Howrah	1	0.00					1	0.00
5	Nadia	1	4.68					1	4.68
6	North 24 Parganas	2	0.00					2	0.00
7	Paschim Medinipur	1	0.00					1	0.00
8	Paschim Bardhaman					1	0.00	1	0.00
9	Purba Medinipur	1	0.00					1	0.00
10	Purba Bardhaman	3	6.15					3	6.15
11	South 24 Parganas	1	3.83			2	1.53	3	5.36
Grand Total		**364**	**747.85**	**29**	**77.36**	**89**	**244.61**	**482**	**1069.82**

INSTANCES OF UNRULY AND OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOUR OF AIR PASSENGERS

1968. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether instances of unruly and objectionable behaviour by air passengers including breaking of aircraft windows and misbehaviour with staff and other passengers have been reported posing a threat to the safety of passengers and aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such unruly passengers in each such case; and

(c) whether any punishment other than a travel ban has been awarded in this regard, 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 (c): As per Cabin Safety Circular 01 of 2025 issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), any incident of passenger misconduct/passenger rage/ unruly behaviour onboard, is to be immediately reported by airlines within 12 hours via email, and detailed written information is to be submitted to DGCA within 24 hours of the landing of the aircraft.;

In order to ensure safety of the aircraft/persons/property on board/good order & discipline on board and to handle the unlawful/disruptive behaviour on-board the aircraft, DGCA has issued CAR, Section n 3- Air Transport, Series M, and Part VI titled "Handling of unruly / disruptive passengers".;

As per the said CAR, unruly passengers are generally categorised into three levels based on the severity of their misconduct onboard an aircraft. Based on the recommendation of the Internal Committee, formed in accordance with the CAR, these unruly passengers are banned from flying. The duration of flying ban imposed may vary with the severity level of misconduct.;

As on date, a total of 447 of passengers have been included in the 'No Fly List' since the issuance of the regulation on handling of unruly passengers in 2017.;

As per the procedure defined in the CAR, airlines are required to follow a prescribed procedure for holding passengers accountable before they are placed in the 'No Fly List' by the airline. Based on the information provided by the airlines, 'No Fly List' is maintained by DGCA.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMEGP

1969. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilised under the Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since its inception, State-wise particularly for the State of Karnataka;

(b) whether the union Government has evaluated the performance of the PMEGP in Tamil Nadu, a key industrial State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) established and employment generated through this scheme in Karnataka; and

(d) whether any special measures have been taken to promote MSMEs in Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts and 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): Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) being a Central Sector Scheme, no State-wise allocation of budget is done. Funds are disbursed based on the demand generated and loans sanctioned by the financial institutions across States. State-wise details of Margin Money (MM) subsidy disbursed and utilised under PMEGP since its inception i.e. FY 2008-09 to FY 2025-26 is given at **Statement.**

(b): The Ministry conducted an evaluation of the PMEGP through a third party agency covering 28,200 PMEGP beneficiary units and 2,800 non-beneficiary enterprises across all States/UTs, including 1,670 PMEGP units of Tamil Nadu to assess the performance of the PMEGP units established during the period FY

2008-09 to FY 2023-24. Most of the PMEGP units reported increase in average annual income and positive profitability across sectors over the years.

(c): Since its inception of the scheme, 55,430 microenterprises have been assisted in the state of Karnataka generating estimated employment of 498,870 persons.

(d): Initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of MSME under PMEGP to promote entrepreneurship and create job opportunities across the country including Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts of Karnataka state are as follows:

i. Enhancement of maximum project cost from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh for manufacturing sector and from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh for service sector.
ii. Inclusion of applicants from Aspirational districts and transgenders under Special Category eligible for higher subsidy.
iii. Establishment of PMEGP Helpdesks at State Offices to provide real-time assistance and hand-holding to potential beneficiaries.
iv. A wide range of more than 1,000 Model of Detailed Project Reports prepared on various industries have been made available on the PMEGP portal.
v. Disseminating Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material and video clips in regional languages for promotion in remote areas.
vi. As per RBI Master Directions on lending to MSMEs, no collateral security to be insisted by Banks for projects involving loan up to Rs. 20 lakh. Strict compliance of this provision has been reemphasized to all financing Banks.

vii. Periodical review meetings by the Ministry with Implementing Agencies i.e. KVIC, State offices of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), State District Industries Centres (DICs) and financial institutions.

viii. Awareness and outreach programmes in all the States/UTs including backward and under- performing areas, Aspirational districts, NER etc. to identify potential beneficiaries and provide handholding support during the application process.

ix. Financial literacy camps and customer awareness programmes conducted by Banks to educate prospective entrepreneurs about various initiatives of the Government, including PMEGP.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Margin Money (MM) subsidy disbursed and utilized under PMEGP since its inception i.e. FY 2008-09 to FY 2025-26:

Sr. No.	State Name	MM Subsidy (Rs. Cr)
1	Andaman Nicobar	26.35
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,520.22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	99.41
4	Assam	901.85
5	Bihar	1,473.62
6	Chandigarh	8.42
7	Chhattisgarh	798.35
8	Delhi	32.36
9	Goa	34.85
10	Gujarat*	2,539.35
11	Haryana	689.74
12	Himachal Pradesh	420.38

13	Jammu Kashmir	2,149.71
14	Jharkhand	593.48
15	Karnataka	1,604.15
16	Kerala	768
17	Ladakh	47.98
18	Lakshadweep	1.1
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,727.60
20	Maharashtra**	1,564.60
21	Manipur	285.28
22	Meghalaya	165.37
23	Mizoram	171.26
24	Nagaland	299.38
25	Odisha	1,197.66
26	Puducherry	16.17
27	Punjab	746.71
28	Rajasthan	1,178.46
29	Sikkim	44.2
30	Tamil Nadu	1,857.70
31	Telangana	817.3
32	Tripura	314.01
33	Uttar Pradesh	3,921.99
34	Uttarakhand	461.12
35	West Bengal	1,145.28

**including Daman and Diu **including Dadra and Nagar Haveli*

STATUS OF EMRSs

1970. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the current status of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) across the country, including the number of schools sanctioned and those presently functional, particularly in Bihar;

(b) the steps taken to expand the network of EMRSs, including the recent inaugurations and initiation of new school projects in various States;

(c) the facilities and academic support systems being provided in EMRSs to improve educational outcomes and skill development among tribal students;

(d) the measures adopted to ensure adequate staffing, quality infrastructure and timely operationalisation of sanctioned EMRSs; and

(e) the manner in which the expansion of EMRSs aligns with the Government's objectives of inclusive education and empowerment of tribal communities?

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

(a) and (b): As on date, 728 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) are approved across the country out of which 508 are functional. In Bihar, 03 EMRSs have been approved, of which 02 EMRSs are functional. The inauguration of 43 new EMRSs during 2025-26 is an effort to expand the EMRS network in the country.

(c): Various steps have been undertaken to enhance the quality of education and sports facilities in EMRSs across the country which are well-equipped classrooms with modern teaching aids, bridge courses, remedial classes science and

computer laboratories, libraries with diverse learning resources, playgrounds and sports equipment, facilities for extracurricular activities like music, art, and sports, smart classrooms for digital education, computer labs with internet access, skill development and vocational training programs on apparel, Automotive, AR/VR, AI, Beauty & Wellness, Agriculture, Electronics, and retail to enhance employability, etc.

(d): To address the issue of vacancies, 9111 teaching & non -teaching staff have already been recruited and examination has been conducted for another batch of 7267 teaching & non -teaching staff for EMRSs across the country. In addition, State Governments have also been advised to depute staff on deputation and contract basis to address the issue of vacancies so that academic activities are not hampered.

In order to bridge the infrastructure gap in EMRSs, several measures have been taken such as Standardised designs ensuring modern academic facilities, hostels, staff quarters, and sports infrastructure; additional grants for upgradation of old schools; regular monitoring through third-party inspections etc.

Further, National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) continuously follows up with the State Governments and the execution agencies to fast-track construction of EMRSs and to make them functional at the earliest. Besides, State Governments have also been advised to make the EMRS functional in alternative buildings, wherever feasible.

(e): The expansion of EMRSs aligns with the Government's objectives of inclusive education and empowerment of tribal communities in the following manner:

- EMRSs provide access to quality residential education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote and tribal-dominated areas, thereby reducing educational disparities.
- The scheme promotes equitable access to educational opportunities by providing free education along with boarding and lodging facilities.
- EMRSs focus on the holistic development of tribal students through academic excellence, sports, skill development, and extracurricular activities.
- The scheme enhances educational attainment, employability and leadership potential among tribal youth, contributing to their socio-economic empowerment.
- The expansion of EMRSs supports the Government's commitment to inclusive and accessible education for tribal communities across the country.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DAJGUA

1971. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the estimated number of tribal beneficiaries under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) across various States and Union Territories; and

(b) whether any mechanism has been put in place for monitoring and evaluating the impact of DAJGUA on social infrastructure, health, education and livelihood in tribal areas; and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The number of tribal beneficiaries eligible to receive benefits under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) across various States and Union Territories is at **Statement.**

(b): Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have regular Inter – Ministerial and coordination meetings with line ministries under DAJGUA, to ensure effective implementation of the scheme. Further, regular review meetings are also held with respective States/ Districts Authority. Provision of PMU has also been made for effective monitoring and implementation of the scheme. Furthermore, through the initiatives Adi KarmaYogi Abhiyan, the Ministry has been actively encouraging community engagement and involvement also. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan also

provides for a technology-enabled monitoring system through the PM GatiShakti Portal to track progress in real time.

STATEMENT

Tribal beneficiaries eligible to receive benefits under the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)

S.No	Name of State	Total Number of Districts	Total Number of Blocks	Total Number of Villages	Total ST Household
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	107	878	157638
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23	84	329	40925
3	ASSAM	32	147	3161	398999
4	BIHAR	24	74	771	75070
5	CHHATTISGARH	32	138	6691	1103404
6	GOA	2	9	25	7227
7	GUJARAT	21	102	4265	1228970
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	26	270	24423
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	20	112	393	91072
10	JHARKHAND	24	231	7139	967113
11	KARNATAKA	28	129	1089	155318
12	KERALA	4	9	89	53032
13	LADAKH	2	30	143	23816
14	LAKSHADWEEP	1	2	2	1733
15	MADHYA PRADESH	51	267	11377	1858795
16	MAHARASHTRA	32	214	4975	937393
17	MANIPUR	13	57	516	110530
18	MEGHALAYA	12	53	1437	199324
19	MIZORAM	11	26	383	80148
20	NAGALAND	16	74	608	176419
21	ODISHA	27	234	7667	1085661
22	RAJASTHAN	30	208	6019	1076190
23	SIKKIM	6	26	119	14901
24	TAMIL NADU	16	36	248	74079
25	TELANGANA	30	230	924	271029
26	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	2	2	76	28152
27	TRIPURA	8	52	392	181487

28	UTTAR PRADESH	26	47	517	51116
29	UTTARAKHAND	7	15	128	15581
30	WEST BENGAL	21	170	3212	364673

IMPACT OF WEST ASIA CONFLICT ON KOVILPATTI PEANUT CANDY MSMEs

1972. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) the total number of registered and operational Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) units engaged in the manufacture of peanut candy in the Kovilpatti region of Thoothukudi during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the number of peanut candy units that have closed down during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that exports of GI-tagged Kovilpatti peanut candy to Gulf countries have been severely affected due to the ongoing conflict in West Asia and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the ongoing disruption in exports of Kovilpatti peanut candy, including the number of manufacturers affected, the estimated value of unsold stock, the number and value of export orders cancelled and the number of workers whose livelihoods have been impacted 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): As per the Udyam Registration Portal, the year-wise number of registered and operational MSMEs, engaged in the manufacturing of peanut candy, in the Thoothukudi (also known as Tuticorin) District of Tamil Nadu during the last five years is at **Statement.**

(b): As per Udyam Registration Portal, no MSMEs engaged in the manufacturing of peanut candy have closed their activity, in the Thoothukudi (also known as Tuticorin) District of Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of MSME has not received any specific representation regarding impact on exports of GI-tagged Kovilpatti peanut candy. However, Government has launched ECLGS 5.0 on 5th May, 2026 inter alia to provide upto 20% of the peak fund-based working capital to MSMEs with 100% guarantee cover upto Rs 100 crore per borrower. Out of total outlay of Rs. 2.55 lakh crores under ECLGS 5.0, Rs. 2 lakh crore is earmarked for MSMEs.

STATEMENT

Year wise number of registered MSMEs engaged in manufacture of Peanut Candy (NIC Code- 10733) on Udyam Registration Portal in Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) of Tamil Nadu State	
Year	**No. of MSMEs**
2020-21	8

(01/07/2020 - 31/03/2021)	
2021-22	12
2022-23	13
2023-24	13
2024-25	15
2025-26	6
Total	**67**

STORM WATER DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

1973. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the details of the cities identified as vulnerable to urban flooding due to inadequate storm-water drainage, State-wise, particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) where storm-water drainage master plans have been prepared or updated since 2021, State-wise, particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of the Central technical assistance provided for climate-resilient urban infrastructure and flood mitigation, State-wise, particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the details of the cities where integrated drainage projects are under preparation or implementation, State-wise, particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the measures taken to strengthen urban flood resilience under Central programmes?

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

(a) to (e): Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem. The data regarding cities vulnerable to urban flooding due to inadequate stormwater drainage is not maintained centrally. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management:

(i) Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014

(https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/1813403503fbec280e7648c0ae692512.pdf) & (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/dd392b7781e668614ae0446cfd114bc6.pdf)

(ii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/11/580e35ec9fae474aaa96bec087e76553.pdf)

(iii) River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution

(https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/eb2bdfc0d54766fbbc52e56fe77ca687.pdf)

(iv) Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/b0b5705fe04d5c0c9c33187aeef85823.pdf)

(v) Manual on Storm Water Drainage System (https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/8a2456c722036d78c72a698898ef846d.pdf)

The Ministry has also published 'Design and Standards' for formulation of GIS based Master Plan for AMRUT cities, which is also applicable for Class-II cities/ towns, which inter alia provides for mapping of utility layers including Storm Water Drainage by the ULBs.

The Government of India implemented the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SSASCI) in the years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 of which Urban Planning Reforms was a part. The scheme aimed at leveraging urban planning as a key driver of development. This initiative was focused on several critical themes, including creation of sponge cities. As claimed by the States under SSASCI 2025-26, 21 cities in 13 States have prepared Storm Water Drainage Plan. The details of the cities, state-wise is given in **Statement**. Uttar Pradesh has not claimed the reform.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, States/ ULBs are supported through projects for storm water drainage, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding, creating green spaces and parks and water body rejuvenation projects. The States/ Union Territories are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines.

Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3022.39 crore have been taken up by the States/Union Territories (UTs). Further, the States/ UTs have taken up 2,522 green spaces and park projects worth ₹1,604.13 crore under AMRUT which has resulted in development of 5,400 acres of permeable green space area through these projects.

Under AMRUT 2.0, projects for green spaces and parks and rejuvenation of water bodies have been taken up by the States/UTs. Proposals of the States/ UTs for 2,951 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,003.34 crore covering around 1.21 lakh acres of area and 1,649 green spaces and park projects worth ₹1,087.12 crore covering around 12,750 acre have been approved under AMRUT 2.0.

Besides, under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 sewerage and septage management projects have been undertaken, which inter alia help in evacuation of storm water. As updated by State/UTs on AMRUT portal, 888 sewerage/septage management projects under AMRUT have been grounded, which has led to creation of approx. 22,539 km length of sewer network. Under AMRUT 2.0, the State/UTs have taken up 605 Sewerage and Septage Management projects which includes laying of 40,021 km of sewer network.

The State-wise and ULB-wise details of projects under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0, including projects in Uttar Pradesh is available on the website https://amrut.mohua.gov.in/approvedProjects/state.

Besides the above, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the nodal authority for implementation of the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP). Based on the recommendations of the XV Finance Commission, an amount of ₹2,500 crore has been earmarked under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) in 7 Most Flood-Prone Metro Cities for the period 2021–26. The programme extends to a phase – II that has an allocation of a total amount of ₹2444.42 crore. The Phase II (Tier-II Cities) of the programme extends to eleven additional cities which include Lucknow and Kanpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

SSASCI 2025-26: Creation of Sponge cities – Preparation of Storm water Drainage Plan

S.NO	State	City
1	Punjab	Ludhiana
2		Amritsar
3		Jalandhar
4	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
5	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
6	Assam	Guwahati
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
8		Rajkot

9	Karnataka	Hubli Dharwad
10		Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike
11	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
12		Indore
13	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
15		Coimbatore
16	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
17		Vijayawada
18	Telangana	Greater Hyderabad
19		Kuda Warangal
20	Rajasthan	Jaipur
21	Goa	Panaji

जिला जल लेखा और जल सुरक्षा रिपोर्ट

1974. श्रीमती संध्या रायः

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

(क) क्या सरकार अवगत है कि देश में नदियों, तालाबों, भूजल तथा वर्षा जल के संरक्षण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं संचालित किए जाने के बावजूद प्रत्येक जिले के जल संसाधनों की वास्तविक स्थिति का कोई समेकित एवं सार्वजनिक वैज्ञानिक विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक जिले के लिए वार्षिक "जिला जल लेखा एवं जल सुरक्षा रिपोर्ट" तैयार करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त रिपोर्ट को जिला योजना तथा वित्तीय आवंटन से भी जोड़ने का है;

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

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): 'जल' के राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल संरक्षण सहित जल संसाधनों से संबंधित पहलुओं का अध्ययन, नियोजन, वित्तपोषण और कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने संसाधनों और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार स्वयं किया जाता है। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों और प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) देश भर में भूजल संसाधनों के अन्वेषण, निगरानी, मूल्यांकन और प्रबंधन से संबंधित नियमित गतिविधियों को संचालित करता है। देश के सक्रिय भूजल संसाधनों का मूल्यांकन वर्ष 2022 से सीजीडब्ल्यूबी और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से वार्षिक आधार पर किया जाता है। यह मूल्यांकन, मूल्यांकन-इकाई स्तर (ब्लॉक/मंडल/तालुका/तहसील/जिला, जो भी लागू हो) पर वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण, वार्षिक निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल संसाधन, वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण और भूजल निष्कर्षण के स्तर का वैज्ञानिक अनुमान मुहैया कराता है। मूल्यांकन के परिणामों को सीजीडब्ल्यूबी के ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

वर्ष 2025 के सक्रिय भूजल संसाधन आकलन के अनुसार, देश का कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण 448.52 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर (बीसीएम) है और वार्षिक निष्कर्षणीय भूजल संसाधन 407.75 बीसीएम है। भूजल निष्कर्षण का स्तर, जो सभी प्रकार के उपयोगों (सिंचाई, औद्योगिक और घरेलू उपयोग) हेतु वार्षिक निष्कर्षणीय भूजल संसाधन पर किए गए वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण का माप है, सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए 60.63% है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, देश भर में कुल 6,762 मूल्यांकन इकाइयों में से 4,946 (73.14%) को 'सुरक्षित', 758 (11.21%) को 'अर्ध-गंभीर', 201 (2.97%) को 'गंभीर', 730 (10.80%) को 'अति-

शोषित' और 127 (1.88%) को 'लवणीय' की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। जिलेवार संसाधनों के विवरण को सीजीडब्ल्यूबी के ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर देखा जा सकता है:

https://cgwb.gov.in/GWRA/GWRA_2025.pdf#page=171

आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय अटल नवीकरण एवं शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) 2.0 को कार्यान्वित करता है जिसके अंतर्गत शहर द्वारा शहरी जल संतुलन योजनाओं (सीडब्ल्यूबीपी) और शहरी जल कार्य योजना (सीडब्ल्यूएपी) तैयार करते हैं। इन सीडब्ल्यूएपी को राज्य जल कार्य योजना (एसडब्ल्यूएपी) के रूप में संकलित किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, तकनीकी योजना को समर्थन देने और जल संरक्षण एवं भूजल पुनर्भरण हस्तक्षेपो के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुगम बनाने के लिए ग्राम-स्तरीय व्यवहार्यता मानचित्र को जिलों के साथ साझा किया गया है। साथ ही, देश भर के 651 जिलों ने अपने-अपने जिलों में सतत जल प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिला जल संरक्षण योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं।

धनबाद में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डे का विकास

1975. श्री दुलू महतोः

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या धनबाद में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डे की स्थापना तथा उड़ान सेवाओं को शुरू करने में झारखंड राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि आवंटित न किया जाना तथा सहमति न दिया जाना मुख्य बाधा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण से क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे तथा आर्थिक समृद्धि और राजस्व में वृद्धि होगी, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत अवधि के दौरान गतिरोध दूर करने तथा परियोजना को सुगम बनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा झारखंड राज्य सरकार के साथ किए गए पत्राचार का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार उक्त राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर हुए बिना कोल इंडिया अथवा बीसीसीएल जैसे किसी केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम की अनुपयोगी भूमि पर हवाई अड्डा निर्मित करने के किसी वैकल्पिक मॉडल पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) धनबाद को हवाई संपर्क उपलब्ध कराने तथा वर्तमान गतिरोध दूर करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ङ): ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा (जीएफए) नीति, 2008 के अनुसार, यदि राज्य सरकार सहित कोई भी हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ता ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा विकसित करना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें उपयुक्त स्थल को चिह्नित करना होगा और व्यवहार्यता-पूर्व अध्ययन कराना होगा तथा 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' और तत्पश्चात 'सैद्धांतिक' अनुमोदन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना होगा।

आज की तारीख तक, धनबाद में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे की स्थापना के लिए जीएफए नीति के तहत 'साइट क्लीयरेंस' हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

जीएफए नीति के अनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापना, वित्तपोषण, अनिवार्य मंजूरियाँ प्राप्त करने आदि सहित ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित हवाईअड्डा विकासकर्ता या राज्य सरकार, जैसा भी मामला हो, की होती है।

EXPANSION OF KOLHAPUR AIRPORT

1976. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

(a) the current operational status of Kolhapur Airport including passenger footfall, runway capacity and terminal infrastructure;

(b) whether any proposal to expand the said airport is under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to sanction new routes connecting Kolhapur to cities beyond Mumbai, Pune and Goa including Hyderabad, Delhi and Bengaluru under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the timeline fixed for upgrading Kolhapur Airport's infrastructure to accommodate larger aircraft and increased flight frequency to meet growing passenger and cargo demand?

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): Kolhapur Airport is an operational airport. The runway can cater to Code 3C (ATR-72) type aircraft operations. The terminal building has a built-up area of 3,900 sq. m and can cater to 500 peak-hour passengers and 0.5 million passengers per annum. Kolhapur Airport has handled 1.60, 1.59 and 1.72 Lakh passengers during 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively. Expansion and development of airports is carried out based on passenger demand, operational

requirements and airline demand. Such development works are carried out in phases, subject to availability of land, financial viability and operational considerations.

(c): At present, Kolhapur Airport has scheduled connectivity to Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Navi Mumbai and Mumbai. Under the modified UDAN Scheme, Kolhapur is categorized as a Served Airport. Accordingly, routes connecting Kolhapur are not eligible for bidding under the forthcoming bidding rounds.

(d): Upgradation of airport infrastructure depends upon various factors, including traffic demand, operational requirements, availability of statutory and mandatory clearances, financial viability and other project-specific requirements.

उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन योजना का प्रदर्शन

1977. श्री आशीष दुबे:

श्री यदुवीर वाडियार:

श्री विवेक ठाकुर:

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

(क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति तथा उपलब्धियां, विशेषकर आकांक्षी जिलों में, क्या हैं;

(ख) उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत किस हद तक निवेश आकर्षित किया गया है, उत्पादन हुआ है और नौकरियों/रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए गए हैं;

(ग) मेगा फूड पार्कों के विकास एवं परिचालन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के विकास में उनका क्या योगदान है; और

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी ब्रांडिंग मजबूत करने तथा उद्योग में नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क) और (ख): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय, वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 की अवधि के लिए ₹10,900 करोड़ के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के साथ खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) कार्यान्वित्त कर रहा है। यह योजना पात्र वृद्धिशील बिक्री की उपलब्धि पर प्रदर्शन-लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है और इसका उद्देश्य घरेलू प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य वर्धन को बढ़ावा देना, वैश्विक खाद्य विनिर्माण चैंपियन सृजन में सहायता करना, विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय खाद्य ब्रांडों को बढ़ावा देना और रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत वर्तमान में 127 कंपनियों से कुल 163 आवेदन शामिल हैं, जिसमें 69 सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) शामिल हैं। अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं 22 राज्यों में 212 स्थानों पर हैं। जून, 2026 तक ₹3,271.44 करोड़ के प्रोत्साहन वितरित किए जा चुके हैं। इस योजना ने खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता के विस्तार, बिक्री और निर्यात में वृद्धि, निवेश के जुटाव और रोजगार सृजन में योगदान दिया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत किए गए निवेश के परिणामस्वरूप 34 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता का सृजन हुआ है।

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित आवेदकों ने ₹7,722 करोड़ के प्रतिबद्ध निवेश की तुलना में ₹9,207 करोड़ का निवेश किया है और 2.50 लाख के लक्ष्य की तुलना में लगभग 3.35 लाख प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किए हैं। पीएलआई-समर्थित उत्पादों की बिक्री वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 में ₹58,758 करोड़ से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में ₹1,08,854 करोड़ हो गई।

आकांक्षी जिलों में पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित इकाइयों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2008 से अंब्रेला योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना के अंतर्गत एक घटक योजना, मेगा फूड पार्क योजना को कार्यान्वित्त किया। इस योजना में प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण, भंडारण, सामान्य प्रसंस्करण और सक्षम अवसंरचना के सृजन के लिए क्लस्टर-आधारित हब-एंड-स्पोक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया। मेगा फूड पार्क योजना को दिनांक 01.04.2021 से बंद कर दिया गया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 25 राज्यों में कुल 41 मेगा फूड पार्कों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 25 प्रचालनरत हैं। इन परियोजनाओं से 28.57 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष (एलएमटीपीए) की परिरक्षण क्षमता और 15.41 एलएमटीपीए की प्रसंस्करण क्षमता सृजित होने की उम्मीद है, जिससे लगभग 86,881 किसानों को लाभ होगा और 1,02,440 प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे।

(घ): पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत, सरकार ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग घटक के माध्यम से भारतीय खाद्य उत्पादों के विदेशों में निर्यात और ब्रांडिंग को बढ़ावा देती है। अनुमोदित आवेदकों को विदेशों में ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग पर हुए पात्र व्यय के 50 प्रतिशत की दर से वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाता है, जो अधिकतम खाद्य उत्पादों की बिक्री के 3 प्रतिशत या ₹50 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित है। पीएलआईएसएफपीआई पात्र वृद्धिशील बिक्री पर प्रदर्शन-लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहनों के माध्यम से घरेलू प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य वर्धन को भी बढ़ावा देती है। अनुमोदित आवेदकों द्वारा किए गए निवेशों ने प्रसंस्करण क्षमता के विस्तार और आधुनिक प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग और विनिर्माण प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में सुविधा प्रदान की है। योजना के अंतर्गत नवोन्मेषी और जैविक खाद्य उत्पादों में लगे लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एसएमई) के लिए एक अलग श्रेणी भी प्रदान की गई है।

मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमएफएमई योजना एक मांग-संचालित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य क्षमता

निर्माण, ऋण सहायता, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन और बाजार संपर्क के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना या उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह योजना 35% क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड पूंजी सब्सिडी (प्रति इकाई अधिकतम ₹10 लाख), आधुनिक प्रसंस्करण, परीक्षण, पैकेजिंग और भंडारण अवसंरचना के साथ साझा अवसंरचना और साझा इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों (सीआईसी) की स्थापना के माध्यम से नए उद्यमों की स्थापना और मौजूदा उद्यमों के उन्नयन का समर्थन करती है, और सामान्य ब्रांडों, पैकेजिंग, लेबलिंग और गुणवत्ता मानकीकरण के विकास के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% तक की ब्रांडिंग और विपणन सहायता प्रदान करती है। आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देने और निर्यात की तैयारी में सुधार करने के लिए, यह योजना राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमिता और प्रबंधन संस्थान (निफ़्टेम) और राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी संस्थानों के माध्यम से उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी), उत्पाद-विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

विवरण

पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के अंतर्गत आकांक्षी जिलों में अवस्थित इकाइयां

क्र.सं.	राज्य	आकांक्षी जिला	पीएलआईएस के अंतर्गत खंड	पीएलआईएस के अंतर्गत निवेश(₹ करोड़)	स्थिति
1	बिहार	मुजफ्फरपुर	रेडी टू ईट/ रेडी टू कुक	18.50	प्रचालनरत
2	बिहार	बेगूसराय	फल और सब्जियाँ	113.00	प्रचालनरत
3	झारखंड	रांची	रेडी टू ईट/ रेडी टू कुक	5.06	प्रचालनरत
4	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	जैविक उत्पाद	0.00	प्रचालनरत
5	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	रेडी टू ईट/ रेडी टू कुक	6.05	प्रचालनरत
6	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	मिलेट उत्पाद	0.00	प्रचालनरत
7	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	मिलेट उत्पाद	0.00	प्रचालनरत

8	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	फल और सब्जियाँ	126.67	प्रचालनरत
9	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	मिलेट उत्पाद	0.00	प्रचालनरत
10	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	मिलेट उत्पाद	0.00	प्रचालनरत

नोट: खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन-लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत मिलेटऔर जैविक उत्पाद खंडों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध निवेश का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

सतत विमानन ईंधन के लिए नियामक तंत्र

1978. श्री तनुज पुनियाः

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन नियमों में संशोधन कर विमान ईंधन में एथेनॉल तथा कृत्रिम हाइड्रोकार्बनों के मिश्रण को वैध बनाया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अधिक ऊंचाई पर उड़ान के दौरान निम्न तापमान के कारण एथेनॉल मिश्रित ईंधन के जमने या इंजन में अवरोध उत्पन्न होने संबंधी तकनीकी चिंताओं के समाधान हेतु अपनाए जा रहे सुरक्षा एवं परीक्षण मानकों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 2027 तक अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए एक प्रतिशत सतत विमानन ईंधन (एसएएफ) के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु देश में एथेनॉल-आधारित 'अल्कोहल-टू-जेट' संयंत्रों की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है?

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

(क): सरकार ने संवहनीय विमानन ईंधन (एसएएफ) के साथ मिश्रित एटीएफ को एटीएफ नियंत्रण आदेश के दायरे में लाने के लिए दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2026 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से विमानन

टर्बाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) (विपणन का विनियमन) आदेश, 2001 (एटीएफ नियंत्रण आदेश) में संशोधन को अधिसूचित किया है।

(ख) और (ग): एसएएफ के लिए सुरक्षा और तकनीकी अपेक्षाएं अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकृत मानकों द्वारा शासित होती हैं। एएसटीएम डी4054 नए विमानन ईंधनों के लिए योग्यता और प्रमाणन प्रक्रिया को निर्धारित करता है, जिसमें प्रयोगशाला, इंजन और उड़ान परीक्षण शामिल हैं ताकि यह स्थापित किया जा सके कि वे पारंपरिक विमानन टर्बाइन ईंधन के कार्य निष्पादन और सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरा करते हैं। एएसटीएम डी7566 एसएएफ के लिए अनुमोदित उत्पादन पाथवे और मिश्रण संबंधी अपेक्षाओं को विनिर्दिष्ट करता है, जबकि एएसटीएम डी1655 अंतिम मिश्रित विमानन टर्बाइन ईंधन के लिए विनिर्देशों को निर्धारित करता है। तदनुसार, केवल एएसटीएम-अनुमोदित पाथवे के माध्यम से उत्पादित और निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर मिश्रित एसएएफ को विमान के लिए उपयोग किए जाने की अनुमति है।

सरकार ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिचलनों के लिए पारंपरिक एटीएफ में एसएएफ के सम्मिश्रण हेतु वर्ष 2027 तक 1%, वर्ष 2028 तक 2% और वर्ष 2030 तक 5% के सांकेतिक सम्मिश्रण लक्ष्यों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियां घोषित सम्मिश्रण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्रिय रूप से कार्यरत हैं।

NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1979. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the total funds sanctioned by the Government for National Highway (NH) projects in Andhra Pradesh from Financial Year 2019-20 to Financial Year 2025-26, year-wise;

(b) the actual capital expenditure incurred by the Ministry on these NH projects in Andhra Pradesh during the same period, year-wise; and

(c) the current status of National Highway projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh including the number of projects facing delays due to land acquisition, forest clearance or other approvals and the steps taken by the Government to expedite their completion?

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

(a): Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways allocates funds State wise. The year-wise details of funds allocated for National Highway (NH) projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh from Financial Year 2019-20 to Financial Year 2025-26 are as under:

Financial Year	Funds allocated (Rs in Crore)
2019-20	6,170
2020-21	4,296
2021-22	5,913
2022-23	6,957
2023-24	11,780
2024-25	11,554
2025-26	11,962

Total	**58,632**

(b): The year-wise capital expenditure incurred on National Highway projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the above period is as under:

Financial Year	Capital Expenditure (Rs in Crore)
2019-20	6,170
2020-21	4,296
2021-22	5,913
2022-23	6,957
2023-24	11,780
2024-25	11,554
2025-26	11,962
Total	**58,632**

(c): At present, 106 National Highway projects are under implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The current status is summarized as below:

Particulars	Number of Projects
Total ongoing projects	106
Facing delay primarily due to land acquisition	26
Facing delay primarily due to forest/ environment clearances	12
Facing delay due to utility shifting/ statutory approvals	11
Facing delay due to contractor/other project-specific issues	21

The progress of National Highway projects depends upon timely availability of encumbrance-free land, statutory and forest/ environment clearances, utility shifting, law and order conditions, availability of construction materials, contractual obligations and other project-specific factors.

The Government and implementing agencies monitor the progress of projects regularly at various levels and take appropriate measures, including close coordination with the State Government and other stakeholders, for expeditious land acquisition and handing over of encumbrance-free stretches, obtaining statutory and forest/environment clearances, shifting of utilities in coordination with the concerned agencies, resolution of contractual and technical issues and regular review and monitoring to facilitate timely implementation of the projects.

INQUIRY REPORT ON CRASH OF AIR INDIA FLIGHT

1980. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) the current status and the timeline fixed for the completion and publication of the final inquiry report by the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau into the crash of Air India (AI) 171 at Ahmedabad on June 12, 2025;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of conflicting theories regarding the “fuel switch cut-off” mechanism and if so, the details thereof including technical findings that have emerged from the analysis of the aircraft’s Black Boxes;

(c) whether the engines and main computer network components were sent abroad for technical evaluation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any critical safety data is currently being withheld by foreign manufacturers or entities and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government to safety concerns raised by aviation bodies and independent safety experts regarding potential electrical or systemic failures in early-model Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner aircraft?

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

(a): A preliminary investigation report has been published on 12 Jul 2025, and the interim statement was published on 12 June 2026 by Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB), same are available on AAIB website.;

The investigation is under progress. All probable causes leading to the accident are being investigated. The final investigation report will be published after completion of the investigation.;

(b) to (d): The investigation is looking into all the aspects to identify the root cause and contributing factors leading to the accident.;

(e): Aircraft safety issues are addressed by the State of Design authorities alongside the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) via Airworthiness Directives (ADs) and Service Bulletins (SBs). Operators must comply with all mandatory requirements under Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs). The Directorate General of Civil Aviation enforces compliance across Indian-registered aircraft through Airworthiness Review Certificate inspections, regular surveillance, and continuous oversight.;

In respect of early-model B787 issues, mandatory actions were executed-notably Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2013-12-08, which mandated enhanced lithium-ion battery containment and ventilation. Subsequent ADs and SBs for electrical, fuel, software, wiring, engine, and structural systems have been continually implemented and monitored to ensure fleet safety.

SAFETY IMPROVEMENT WORKS ON NHs IN DHARMAPURI

1981. **SHRI A. MANI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the condition, traffic density and safety standards on National Highways passing through

Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, highway-wise;

(b) whether the assessment has identified stretches prone to frequent road accidents, traffic congestion, poor pavement condition, inadequate lighting, unsafe junctions, damaged bridges or lack of pedestrian and road safety infrastructure and if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed thereon;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for maintenance, widening, strengthening and safety improvement works on National Highways in Dharmapuri district during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake any new projects to improve road capacity, commuter safety and connectivity in Dharmapuri district and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

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

(a): There are two National Highways (NHs), NH-44 and NH-844, pass through Dharmapuri District in the State of Tamil Nadu. To assess the condition of highways, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has carried out Network Survey Vehicle (NSV) Survey, Road Safety Audit and Traffic Survey. The details are at **Statement-I.**

(b): The details of safety improvement works on NHs in Dharmapuri district are at **Statement-II.**

(c): The details of funds approved and utilized for NH works in Dharmapuri district in Tamil Nadu State during the last three years are at **Statement-III.**

(d): The Concession Period for the Krishnagiri–Thumbipadi section of NH-44 ends on 23.08.2026. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for capacity augmentation of the section shall be initiated after preliminary assessment.

STATEMENT- I

Status of National Highway stretches passing through Dharmapuri District in the State of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of the stretch	Total Length (in Km)	Contractor / Concess-ionaire	Mode of imple-mentation	Start / Appointed Date	Scheduled Completion date	Actual / Likely Completion Date	Stretch passing through Dharmapuri District & length (Km)	Traffic Density (PCU/ day)	Lane Confi-guration of the stretch	Cond-ition of the road	Latest Road Safety Audit conducted on	No.of Black Spots identified in the stretch	No. of Black Spots for which permanent rectification completed	Black Spots rectify-cation works in progress (Nos.)	Balance to be taken up (Nos.)
1	44	Krishnagiri - Thumbipadi section of NH-44 from Km 94+000 to Km 180+000	86.0	M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd	BOT (Toll)	17.07.2006	16.01.2009	Completed on 06.02.2009	**50.4 Km** (from Km.113+0 to Km.163+4)	66362	4-Lane	Good	12.11.2025	20	5	13	2 (Estimate under pre-paration)
2	844	Thorapalli Agraharam - Jittandah	36.8	M/s. Sunway RNS TJ Pvt. Ltd.	HAM	07.12.2021	06.12.2023	PCC for 26.55 Km issued on 01.11.2024.	**6.6 Km** (from Km.53+5 to Km.60+1)	21508	4-Lane	Good	25.07.2026	-	-	-	-

		alli section of NH-844 from Km 23+350 to Km 60+100 **(Pkg-II)**						Balance work is likely to be completed by 31.12.2026									
		Jittandahalli - Dharmapuri section of NH-844 from Km 60+100 to Km 94+460 **(Pkg-III)**	34.4	M/s. Dineshchandra R Agrawal Infracon Private Limited	HAM	22.08.2021	21.08.2023	Completed on 30.03.2024	34.4 Km (from Km.60+1 to Km.94+46)		4-Lane	Good	29.05.2026	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT- II

The details of safety improvement works on NHs in Dharmapuri district

1. **Pavement Condition Assessment:**

(i) Krishnagiri - Thumbipadi section of NH-44

The condition of road stretch is good. This project is under BOT (Toll) mode, and the Concession Period is ending on 23.08.2026. The rectification works such as installation of missing signages, raising height of drain covers, etc. are in progress by Concessionaire and shall complete the entire work before handing over the project road to NHAI on completion of the concession period.

In addition, to ensure the safety of the road users in Thoppur Ghat Section, realignment of the stretch from Km.158+500 to Km.165+100, including construction of 3.7 Km 6-lane Elevated Corridor, has been taken up at a cost of Rs.905 Cr. Work was commenced on 21.03.2025 and 45% progress is achieved as on 30.06.2026. The project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2028.

(ii) **Thorappalli Agraharam-Jittandahalli Section of NH-844 (Package-II)**

Out of total length of 36.8 Km, Provisional Completion Certificate (PCC) for 26.6 Km was issued on 01.11.2024. As on date, 35 Km has been completed. Balance work mainly includes 1 Km length passing through Sanamavu Reserve Forest Area, for which permission has been received only in December, 2025. The work including 260 m Elephant Underpass in the Forest Area, is in progress

and expected to be completed by 31.12.2026. The condition of the completed stretch is good.

(iii) **Jittandhalli-Dharmapuri Section of NH-844 (Package-III)**

This project (34.4 Km) was completed in March, 2024 and the condition of the road is good.

2. **Road Lighting:**

Lighting is generally provided in built-up areas, at Major junctions and near structures to enhance road safety.

3. **Bridge Inspection:**

Periodic inspections of bridges have been carried out to ensure their structural integrity and continued traffic worthiness.

4. **Blackspot rectification measures**:

As part of the permanent rectification measures to eliminate accident-prone locations identified as Black Spots, appropriate safety measures such as crossing structures, service roads, and Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) have been provided to enhance the safety of road users.

STATEMENT-III

Details of funds approved and utilized for various NH works in Dharmapuri District in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Total Length (Km)	Length passing through Dharmapuri District (Km)	Total approved Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Proportionate Cost of works falling in Dharmapuri District	Expenditure incurred during the year (Rs. in Cr.)				
						2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (upto 30.06.2026)	Total
Widening and Strengthening works										
1	Four laning of Thorapalli Agraharam to Jittandahalli section of NH-844 **(PKG-II)** from Km.23/350 to Km.60/100	36.7	6.6	1243.6	223.3	30.3	13.9	25.0	16.4	**85.6**
2	Four laning of Jittandahalli to Dharmapuri section of NH-844 **(PKG-III)** from Km.60/100 to Km.94/460	34.4	34.4	1539.5	1539.5	273.0	157.4	124.9	30.5	**585.8**
3	Improving the Alignment of Thoppur Ghat Section from Km 158+500 to 165+100 in Krishnagiri- Thumbipadi Section of NH-44	6.6	5.0	905.3	685.8	-	33.0	92.1	34.0	**159.0**
	Total (A)	**77.7**	**46.0**	**3688.4**	**2448.7**	**303.3**	**204.2**	**242.0**	**80.8**	**830.4**
Black Spot Elimination and One Time Improvement Work										
4	Rectification of Black Spots at 13 locations in Krishnagiri - Thumbipadi section of NH-44.	8.1	6.8	155.5	147.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	13.9	**21.4**
	Total (B)	**8.1**	**6.8**	**155.5**	**147.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.5**	**13.9**	**21.4**
	Total (A+B)	**85.8**	**52.8**	**3843.9**	**2595.9**	**303.3**	**204.2**	**249.5**	**94.7**	**851.7**

IMPLEMENTATION OF ABY IN TAMIL NADU

1982. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the present status of implementation of Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) in Tamil Nadu including the number of districts, blocks and Gram Panchayats covered thereunder, particularly in Kallakurichi Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under ABY for groundwater management and conservation activities in Tamil Nadu during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of ABY on groundwater levels, water conservation practices and community participation in the identified areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified over-exploited and critical groundwater blocks in Tamil Nadu requiring urgent intervention and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, efficient water use and sustainable groundwater management in water-stressed regions of Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b): Atal Bhujal Yojana was a pilot scheme with a fixed duration and outlay, implemented across 8,203 water-stressed Gram Panchayats in seven States, namely, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Scheme has now ended after successfully demonstrating the efficacy of community-led participatory groundwater management and providing a replicable model which can be taken up for implementation by other States also. The scheme was not implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu during the pilot stage.

(c): An Overall Impact Assessment Study of Atal Bhujal Yojana has been conducted by the Quality Council of India (QCI). Based on detailed field surveys conducted in the Scheme implementation areas and interactions with local communities, the study has recognized important changes brought about by the scheme, like enhanced community awareness on groundwater issues through capacity-building and IEC activities, women's participation in leadership and decision-making in groundwater management, social inclusivity and an overall knowledge enhancement and willingness of the community to partake in groundwater conservation and water management. A copy of this Report is available on the website of Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation at the following web-link:

https://www.jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/07/597fd8727a8d10641bd33d7d22ce0459.pdf

(d): Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country, including those of the State of Tamil Nadu, are being assessed annually from 2022 jointly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the respective State Governments. The assessment estimates Annual Groundwater Recharge, Annual Extractable Groundwater Resource, Annual Groundwater Extraction, and the Stage of Groundwater Extraction, and categorizes assessment units as Safe, Semi-Critical, Critical, Over-exploited (OCS), and Saline. The assessment is utilized to identify groundwater-stressed areas and provides a scientific basis for planning sustainable groundwater management measures, including artificial recharge, rainwater harvesting, aquifer management and regulation of groundwater extraction. The block-wise Ground Water Resources and OCS categorization for the State of Tamil Nadu (2025) are available on the website of the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation at the following web-link:

https://www.jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/07/5f94f781426143f043e1a63f58f95487.pdf

(e): Water being a State subject, the responsibility of addressing the groundwater related issues lies primarily with the concerned State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. The important steps taken by the Government for groundwater conservation and

replenishment through rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge, and regulation of groundwater extraction in the country, including in Tamil Nadu, are given below:-

i. Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), an annual mission mode programme for taking up water harvesting and artificial recharge activities, more than 2.0 crore water conservation and artificial recharge works have been taken up through convergence in the country so far, with more than 18.55 lakh works in Tamil Nadu. This has played a key role in enhancing the sustainability of ground water resources, particularly in water-stressed districts.

ii. Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2024 with a vision to make rainwater harvesting a mass movement in the country. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across districts. By 31st May 2026, more than 1.55 crore artificial groundwater recharge and storage works have been reported to be constructed across the country under this initiative, with around 3.15 lakh such structures in Tamil Nadu.

iii. On 01 June 2026 JSJB-Catch the Rain (CTR) has been launched nation-wide with a special focus on accelerating groundwater recharge in over-exploited and critical districts through low-cost, hyper-local interventions. JSJB: CTR is driven by **Jan Bhagidari**, mobilizing Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, women's groups, youth, educational institutions, civil society

organizations, and local communities to actively participate in water conservation efforts.

iv. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched in 2022 by the Government of India, which aimed at developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country, including Tamil Nadu. As an outcome, nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/ rejuvenated in the country, with 2,484 in Tamil Nadu.

v. From 01.04.2025 till 30.06.2026, 15,08,921 water related works have been completed in the Country, including 1,09,479 works in the State of Tamil Nadu, under MGNREGS. The Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act 2025 has been implemented with effect from 01.07.2026. Water security is one of the key features of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025.

vi. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has circulated the Model Building Bye-laws, 2016, which recommend the adoption of rainwater harvesting systems in all buildings having a plot size of 100 sq. metres or more. So far, 35 States / UTs, including Tamil Nadu, have incorporated these provisions in their respective building bye-laws.

vii. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with the aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Command Area Development &

Water Management components of PMKSY., 30.66 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created, with pari passu development of 23.42 lakh hectare command area has been achieved. Under the PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKPP), Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, works of 645 water bodies/tanks in various districts of Tamil Nadu have been taken up, out of which restoration works of 571 water bodies/tanks have been completed up to March, 2026.

viii. CGWB has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) 1.0 covering the country's mappable area of about 25 lakh sq. kms, including entire mappable area of about 1,05,742 sq. km spread across all 38 districts of Tamil Nadu. Aquifer maps and groundwater management plans, including both demand-side and supply-side interventions for sustainable groundwater management, have been prepared and shared with the concerned State agencies for implementation. Under NAQUIM 2.0 state-of-the-art technologies are harnessed for generating highly detailed scientific data, for making informed decisions about sustainable groundwater management.

ix. CGWB has prepared the Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater-2020 for the entire country and shared with States / UTs. The Master Plan serves as a technical guide for planning and implementation of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures in districts based on local hydrogeological conditions.

x. CGWB conducts various outreach and awareness programmes, including Public Interaction Programmes, Mass Awareness Programmes, Tier-II and Tier-III trainings on local groundwater issues, to create awareness regarding rainwater harvesting techniques and the conservation of water harvesting structures.

xi. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has notified Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 and subsequent amendments dated 29.03.2023 for the regulation of groundwater extraction by industries, infrastructure and mining projects. States/UTs are being encouraged to adopt or align their existing regulations accordingly. CGWA also issues directions to States/UTs for adopting rooftop rainwater harvesting in all Critical and Over-Exploited assessment units across the country and in Government buildings under their jurisdiction.

xii. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has circulated a Model Bill to all States/UTs to facilitate the enactment of groundwater legislation for regulating groundwater development, including provision for rainwater harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented such legislation. In Tamil Nadu, groundwater regulation is presently being carried out through Government Orders.

xiii. The Directorate of Town Panchayats, Govt. of Tamil Nadu is actively engaged in the construction of rooftop rainwater harvesting structures on all government, commercial and residential buildings. Further, under various state government

projects like Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP), Mission on Sustainable Dryland Agriculture (MSDA), Chief Minister's Dryland Development Mission (CMDDM) etc. large-scale construction of farm ponds and check dams has been taken up across the state.

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

1983. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the measures taken to ensure the quality of tap water supplied to households under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);

(b) the details of water quality testing and monitoring mechanisms established under the Mission;

(c) the details of water treatment facilities created or upgraded to ensure safe drinking water supply under the Mission; and

(d) the steps taken to address contamination of drinking water sources and ensure compliance with prescribed water quality standards under the Mission?

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

(a) to (d): Drinking Water being a state subject, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The

Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ UTs by providing financial, policy guidance and technical assistance. Jal Jeevan Mission is under implementation since August, 2019, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes.

Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to habitations affected by chemical contaminants. States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages with water quality issues. Further, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household to meet their drinking and cooking requirements (to the tune of 8-10 litres per capita per day) till the commissioning of piped water supply schemes compliant to JJM standards.

As per the Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize JJM funds for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, inter-alia, which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs),

awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc.

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (JJM-WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State–wise details of water quality testing reported through WQMIS are made available in public domain and can be accessed at: https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report.

In consultation with various stakeholders 'Concise Handbook for Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households' was released in December 2024 for guidance to States/ UT's. This handbook recommended for a comprehensive testing of drinking water samples at various testing points such as source, treatment plant, storage and distribution points, and remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality (BIS:10500).

Another Handbook on Drinking Water Treatment Technologies was released in March 2023 to disseminate information regarding technologies available amongst all stakeholders to understand and implement the new technologies that address local issues and challenges faced in water-quality

affected villages. The States may take up appropriate numbers of water treatment system of one or a combination of technologies depending upon techno-economic feasibility.

States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources/ bulk water transfer for the villages with water quality issues. Moreover, any water supply scheme undertaken under JJM is approved only after the recommendation of a Source Finding Committee of the respective State Government, to the effect that the identified water source through which the scheme is planned, has sufficient yield for sustaining water supply as per required norm, for the scheme design period.

EXPANSION OF AIRPORTS IN TAMIL NADU

1984. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the details of the airport expansion and modernisation projects currently being undertaken in Tamil Nadu including Chennai;

(b) the present status of each project indicating the estimated cost, funds sanctioned, funds released, expenditure incurred and the scheduled date of completion;

(c) whether any airport expansion projects in Tamil Nadu have faced delays or cost escalation issues and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the projected increase in passenger handling capacity after completion of these expansion projects and the measures proposed to improve domestic and international air connectivity from Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of airport infrastructure projects and provide enhanced passenger amenities, cargo facilities and employment opportunities in Tamil Nadu?

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): Upgradation/modernisation of existing airports is a continuous process and is carried out by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other airport operators based on passenger demand, operational requirements and airline demand.

Major expansion and development works at airports in Tamil Nadu include:

Chennai Airport: Phase-II modernization at a cost of Rs. 2,467 crore to increase the passenger handling capacity from 30 Million Passengers Per Annum (MPPA) to 35 MPPA. Approximately Rs. 1,762.08 crore have been incurred up to June, 2026. Additional works like Storm water drain modification (Rs. 209.01 Cr.), Terminal 1 refurbishment (Rs. 81.8 Cr.) and airside infrastructure development (Rs. 480.06 Cr.) have been undertaken.

Tiruchirappalli Airport: New ATC Tower-cum-Technical block works at a cost of Rs. 80.17 crore with approx. Rs. 39.06 crore incurred up to June, 2026.

Coimbatore Airport: Construction of the boundary wall at the newly acquired land and addition & alteration to the existing Terminal Building have commenced at a cost of Rs. 51.31 crore and Rs. 13.71 crore, respectively.

The airport expansion projects sometimes face delays due to factors such as land acquisition challenges, pending statutory and environmental clearances, financial closure by developers and unforeseen site-specific issues including adverse weather, waterlogging etc.

Since deregulation of the domestic aviation sector in March 1994, airlines determine their aircraft deployment and route network based on operational and commercial viability. Accordingly, introduction of air services is at the discretion of the airlines. International air services are governed by the bilateral Air Services Agreements (ASAs) between India and the respective countries, commercial viability, passenger demand, slot availability, operational feasibility, and other associated factors.

(e): To address delays in infrastructure projects, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) conduct regular project reviews in coordination with project in-charges and executing agencies.

STATUS OF AMRUT 2.0 IN KATNI

1985. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the outcomes of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 in improving urban water security and civic services in Katni and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of projects relating to expansion of household piped water supply, sewerage, septage management, water body rejuvenation and rainwater harvesting in the city;

(c) whether any deficiencies relating to project delays, intermittent water supply, sewerage coverage, wastewater treatment, road restoration or operation and maintenance have been identified under AMRUT 2.0 and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken thereon;

(d) whether digital monitoring, water quality surveillance and citizen feedback mechanisms are being used to monitor project performance under AMRUT 2.0 and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to expand household piped water supply, ensure reliable and safe drinking water, strengthen sewerage infrastructure and provide sustainable, climate-resilient urban water services in Katni?

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 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) is launched in the year 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities including in the State of Madhya Pradesh, 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. 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, prioritize and implement projects.

Under AMRUT 2.0, in Katni, the State of Madhya Pradesh has taken up 04 projects worth ₹95.98 crore, which includes 01 water supply project worth ₹55 crore, 01 sewerage and septage management project worth ₹38.50 crore and 02 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹2.48 crore. The status of these projects is available at the website https://amrut.mohua.gov.in/approvedProjects/list/NjFYOGJ5OG5hb2NJZ1pmSWMxUUFIdz09/My9JQ3Nkb3JMSlIGc2dWSUh6U3Rpdz09.

The State of Madhya Pradesh has informed that the water supply project in Katni includes laying of 122.7 km water distribution network and 29.07 km of clear water rising main, 7 overhead water tanks, 3000 households water tap connection and installation of 2158 smart water metres. The sewerage project in Katni includes laying of 43 km sewer network, 6 MLD sewerage treatment plant, 9 MLD intermediate pumping station and 6827 household connections.

To strengthen digital monitoring, AMRUT 2.0 advocates incorporation of smart components in water supply schemes, including online water quality sensors, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, GIS-based asset mapping, bulk and consumer metering, and AI/IoT-based monitoring solutions. The water supply project in Katni has provision of SCADA systems and water meters. The State has also informed that Citizen feedback is collected through the Nagar Nigam portal and Jan Sunwai grievance redressal system.

The projects under AMRUT 2.0 are implemented by the States. The Mission has provision of the 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.

Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the Mission, reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT 2.0 in the States/ UTs, there is provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Also, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs. There is a dedicated AMRUT 2.0 online portal for tracking the progress and project-wise outcomes provided by the States/ UTs.

LOANS UNDER DIGITAL CREDIT MODEL

1986. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the number and value of loans sanctioned under the digital credit model to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last three years, district-wise in Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of delayed payment cases filed, disposed of and pending on the MSME Samadhaan Portal and the amount involved therein during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen enforcement mechanisms, statutory timelines and digital monitoring systems to ensure timely payments to MSMEs in the said constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any awareness programmes have been conducted in Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency regarding the MSME Samadhaan Portal and legal remedies available for delayed payments and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to improve liquidity and ensure timely payments to MSMEs in Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency?

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 evaluate the number and value of loans sanctioned, a New Credit Assessment Model has been launched in March, 2025 and used by all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The model leverages the digitally fetched and verifiable data available in the ecosystem and devise automated journeys for MSME loan appraisal. As on 30.06.2026, PSBs across the country including Tamil Nadu have sanctioned 7,20,429 applications, with a total amount of Rs. 1,04,759.75 crore.

(b): The details of delayed payment cases filed, disposed of and pending on MSME Samadhaan Portal and the amounts involved therein during the last three years (FY 2023-FY2026) are as under:

Applications/cases filed by MSEs across the country in the last three years (FY 2023-FY2026)					
Particulars		**Application filed by MSEs**	**Cases Disposed**	**Pending**	**Applications Mutually Settled /Rejected**
All India	**No. of Cases**	1,19,445	15,966	60,117	43,362
	Amount (In Rs. crore)	20,220.48	2,557.11	11,437.87	6,225.50

(c) to (e): Section 15 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 mandates payment to MSEs within 45 days. Section 20 of

the Act provides for setting up of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council (MSEFC) in the States/UTs to deal with cases of delayed payments of the MSEs. As on date, 161 MSEFCs have been setup including 6 MSEFCs in Tamil Nadu.

Ministry of MSME launched Samadhaan Portal on 30.10.2017 (http://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMSME/MSEFC/ MSEFCWelcomer.aspx.) for filing of grievances and monitoring of outstanding dues to the Micro and Small Enterprises from the buyers of goods and services.

The Ministry of MSME has launched Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) portal on 27.06.2025 with the objective of ensuring speedy, cost effective and transparent resolutions of delayed payment disputes involving Micro and Small Enterprises. Introduction of a pre-litigation, dialogue-based mechanism under the ODR framework encourages voluntary mediation, conciliation or negotiation between the buyer and the seller before the matter proceeds for formal adjudication by Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils. All the fresh cases of delayed payment by MSEs are allowed to be filed only on MSME ODR portal w.e.f 15.10.2025.

To increase awareness about the MSME ODR/ Samadhaan Portal and legal remedies available for delayed payment to MSEs in the country including in Tamil Nadu awareness programmes are conducted by the field offices of Ministry of MSME, in coordination with MSME/ Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned and other MSME stakeholders through workshops, social media, print

media & electronic media for creating wide publicity for increasing participation from all stakeholders.

To ensure timely payments to MSMEs, the Ministry of MSME vide notification dated 07.11.2024 has mandated CPSEs and all companies with the turnover of ₹250 crore or more to on-board on any one of the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) platforms authorized by the RBI.

Further, the Ministry of MSME vide notification dated 30.06.2026 has mandated all CPSEs to route the settlement of invoices through any of the TReDS platforms authorized by the RBI.

IMPACT OF E20 PETROL ON E10-COMPATIBLE VEHICLES

1987. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of reports, including findings attributed to the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), indicating that the use of E20 petrol may adversely affect the engines, fuel systems, rubber components and certain plastic parts, including gaskets of vehicles designed for or compliant with E10 fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the Government's assessment of the number and categories of vehicles that are likely to be affected;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the use of E20 petrol may accelerate the deterioration of certain fuel system components in E10-compliant vehicles; and

(d) whether the Government has examined the implications of the introduction of E20 petrol on matters relating to compensation warranty, insurance coverage etc. and, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme has been implemented through a phased, scientifically validated and consultative process involving NITI Aayog, automobile manufacturers, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) and other technical institutions.

The rollout of higher ethanol blends was undertaken only after extensive consultation with automobile manufacturers, SIAM, ARAI, component manufacturers, testing agencies and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

Extensive laboratory studies and field trials conducted by ARAI, SIAM, IOCL, IIP and automobile manufacturers covering parameters such as engine durability, drivability, startability, corrosion resistance, material compatibility,

emissions and fuel efficiency have confirmed that E20 is safe for use under prescribed standards.

These studies also established that legacy vehicles do not exhibit any significant variation in performance or abnormal wear and tear due to E20. These extensive laboratory studies, field validation and real-world operating experience have not established any widespread adverse impact on vehicle performance due to E20 fuel.

The Government's assessment is based not only on laboratory research but also on large-scale experience after nationwide implementation. India witnesses approximately 8 crore vehicles visiting retail outlets every day (around 80% petrol vehicles).

This is evident from the fact that E15+ blended petrol has been in widespread use for over three-and-a-half years and E19-E20 fuel for over two-and-a-half years. More than 20 crore two-wheelers and over 3 crore petrol cars have been operating on these blends without any verified evidence of widespread engine failure or vehicle breakdown attributable to ethanol blending. Manufacturer service data confirm that there is no abnormal corrosion, wear or reduction in vehicle life due to E20 fuel. Manufacturers continue to honour warranty obligations for vehicles using E20 fuel, providing further confidence in its safety and reliability.

A leading OEM serviced 2.84 crore vehicles during FY 2025-26, including approximately 1.5 crore vehicles that were not originally certified as E20-compatible, and reported no E20-linked corrosion, abnormal wear or reduction in component life. A leading 2-wheeler company has reported similar field experience. One OEM recently stated that data from 1.4 crore E20-operated vehicles tracked over an extended period showed no evidence of ethanol-induced corrosion. ARAI reaffirmed that vehicles undergo rigorous international-standard validation before reaching consumers.

Automobile manufacturers, component suppliers, SIAM, ARAI, testing agencies and Oil Marketing Companies were associated with every stage of the scientific evaluation and phased rollout of E20. E20 was introduced only after successful validation of fuel systems, engine durability, drivability, material compatibility and emissions performance. These studies did not reveal any significant adverse impact on performance, durability or material compatibility in legacy vehicles under the prescribed operating conditions. Had automobile manufacturers not been fully satisfied with the results, they would neither have validated E20 fuel for older vehicles nor honoured warranty obligations.

According to SIAM and ARAI, E20 improves acceleration and ride quality while reducing carbon emissions. Ethanol's higher-octane number supports modern high-compression engines and its higher heat of vaporisation improves combustion efficiency.

DEVELOPMENT OF AMARAVATI

1988. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) the details and current submission status of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) submitted by Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA) for all Central funds released for Amaravati development including the exact number and the total value of UCs pending for more than six months;

(b) the details of any formal legal or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) – based assurance secured from the State Government to retain Amaravati as the sole capital as a precondition for release of the Rs. 15,000 crore Central assistance announced in the Union Budget 2024-25;

(c) the specific portion of Central or multilateral funds explicitly earmarked to ensure that land pooling farmers receive their developed plots and the timely annual annuities; and

(d) the details of the recently approved Rs. 2,534 crore for Central Government accommodation comprising the General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) and Central Government General Pool Office Accommodation (CGGPOA) projects in Amaravati?

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

(a) to (c): As per the provisions of Article 243W of the Constitution, in conjunction with the Seventh and Twelfth Schedules, matters relating to urban development fall within the purview of States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides programmatic support to the States/Union Territories (UTs) in their urban development agenda through its various flagship Missions/Programmes viz. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0, Urban Transport, etc. The information sought is not centrally maintained by MoHUA.

(d): Details of projects worth Rs.2,534 crore approved recently are as given below:

- For construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) at Amaravati, the administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs.1,234.91 crore have been accorded on 30.06.2026.
- For construction of Central Government General Pool Office Accommodation (CGGPOA) at Amaravati, the administrative approval and expenditure sanction amounting to Rs.1,299.08 crore have been accorded on 30.06.2026.

REDUCTION IN FUEL PRICES

1989. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fall in international crude oil prices following the recent peace agreement signed between Iran and the United States of America, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government would consider reducing the prices of petrol and diesel to reduce inflationary pressures and provide relief to the general public, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any timeline has been fixed for reducing the retail prices of petrol and diesel, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for continuing the higher prices of petroleum products despite the decline in international crude oil prices?

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): Prices of petrol and diesel in the country are market-determined and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Situation in West Asia continues to be volatile with repeated recurrence of the conflict. Prior to the West Asia crisis, crude oil prices (Indian basket) were

USD 69/barrel (February 2026) and increased to USD 136.68/barrel during March 2026 and have continued to fluctuate due to various geopolitical and market factors. Even as of 23rd July 2026, crude oil prices were USD 103.33/barrel.

Despite incurring significant losses on sale of petrol and diesel, their prices were increased only marginally by the PSU OMCs. The current RSP of Petrol and Diesel are Rs.102.12 and Rs. 95.20 per litre respectively (Delhi prices).

Further, to protect consumers from its impact, in March 2026, Government reduced the excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 10 per litre each, but at the same time resulting in a substantial reduction of its tax revenues.

ARAI STUDY ON E20 FUEL

1990. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the findings of the 2021 Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) study indicating that E20 fuel may cause accelerated volume change and degradation in non-metallic rubber-based fuel system components, such as O-rings, gaskets and hoses, in legacy E10-compliant vehicles;

(b) whether the Government has issued or proposes to issue any advisory to owners of legacy vehicles regarding preventive inspection or replacement of such components, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not placing the said study in the public domain at an earlier stage, along with the steps taken to ensure transparency regarding fuel compatibility and vehicle safety?

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

(a) to (c): The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme has been implemented through a phased, scientifically validated and consultative process involving NITI Aayog, automobile manufacturers, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) and other technical institutions.

In India, the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme commenced with a pilot in 2001, E5 was introduced in 2006, and although blending remained around 1.53% in 2013-14, it has since been increased progressively in a calibrated manner after creating the necessary production capacity, infrastructure and regulatory framework.

E15+ blended petrol has been in widespread use for over three-and-a-half years and E19-E20 fuel for over two-and-a-half years. More than 20 crore two-wheelers and over 3 crore petrol cars have been operating on these blends without any verified evidence of widespread engine failure or vehicle breakdown attributable to ethanol blending. Manufacturer service data confirm that there is no

abnormal corrosion, wear or reduction in vehicle life due to E20 fuel. Manufacturers continue to honour warranty obligations for vehicles using E20 fuel, providing further confidence in its safety and reliability.

A study for evaluation of effect of E20 on BS-III, BS-IV and BS-VI E10 (Gasoline) two wheelers and four wheelers was carried out jointly by ARAI, SIAM and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL). The study comprised of standard testing as per the respective certification requirements & customized test protocols developed along with the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). The exhaust emissions as per standard tests meet the respective norms (i.e. BS VI vehicles meet the BS VI emission norms when tested with E20). The fuel efficiency of vehicles may be reduced by 2 to 6 % depending on the vehicle category and vintage. The tests for engine durability on dynamometer and vehicle tests on road have not shown any failures due to E20.

E20 fuel provides better acceleration, improved ride quality and approximately 30% lower carbon emissions compared to E10 fuel. Higher ethanol blends also enable cleaner and more complete combustion.

LNG CONSUMPTION AND SHARE

1991. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government added 52.5 million tonnes per annum of regasification capacity in 2025, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India’s natural gas consumption is forecast to increase by nearly sixty per cent by the year 2030, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering enhancing the share of Liquefied Natural Gas in the energy mix, 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): As on 31.12.2025, the total regasification capacity in India was 52.5 MMTPA (Million Metric Tons Per Annum). Subsequently, the capacity has increased to 57.5 MMTPA following the expansion of the Dahej LNG Terminal.

As per the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) report titled "Vision 2040 – Natural Gas infrastructure in India", India's natural gas demand is projected to grow to approximately 260 to 300 MMSCMD by 2030 under the base case scenario. The projected increase in demand is attributed primarily to expansion of the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, increasing adoption of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in the transport sector, rising penetration of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in domestic and commercial segments, and growing industrial demand for cleaner fuels.

As per Energy Statistics 2026 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India, the share of natural gas in India's total primary energy supply was 7.12% (provisional) during Financial Year 2024–25. For increasing the share of natural gas in the energy basket, Government has taken various steps which inter-alia, include augmentation of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import and regasification infrastructure, expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, expansion of CGD network, allocation of domestic gas to Compressed Natural Gas (Transport)/ Piped Natural Gas (Domestic) segment on priority, 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) initiative to promote Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) etc.

POWER SUPPLY SITUATION IN HAZARIBAGH

1992. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the power supply situation in the Hazaribagh Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of electrification works including strengthening of transmission and distribution infrastructure, undertaken in Hazaribagh during the said period, village-wise and urban area-wise;

(c) whether there are any pending proposals for new substations, transmission lines, feeder separation or modernization of the electricity distribution network in the constituency and if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for completion; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted, affordable and quality power supply to domestic consumers, farmers, educational institutions, healthcare facilities and industries in the Hazaribagh Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): The details of power supply position of State of Jharkhand (including Hazaribagh Lok Sabha constituency) during the last three years and current year 2026-27 (upto June, 2026) is given at **Statement-I**. The overall power supply position has improved significantly in the State of Jharkhand with the gap between Energy Supplied and Energy Requirement having declined from 3.8% during FY 2023-24 to almost ‘Nil’ during the current year.

(b) and (d): Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to various areas / categories of consumers is the responsibility of the

respective State Government / Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

In FY 2025-26, Damoder Valley Corporation (DVC) has commissioned one 33/11 KV e-House substation of 25 MVA to provide the power to 11 KV industrial & commercial consumers in the region of Hazaribagh.

Further, DVC is planning the following works in their command area (in the region of Hazaribagh):

(i) Capacity Augmentation at DVC, Hazaribagh by replacing one no. 50 MVA, 132/33KV transformer with 80MVA, 132/33KV transformer.

(ii) Re-conductoring & uprating of 132KV D/C Barhi - Hazaribagh line with HTLS conductor.

Government of India (GoI) has taken several initiatives to strengthen the distribution sector which are as given below:

(i) Under, Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021, projects worth Rs.4,326 Crore (858 Rs. Cr. for smart metering works and 3,468 Rs. Cr. for distribution infrastructure/loss-reduction works) have been sanctioned for the state of Jharkhand. The sanctioned works are expected to be completed by the sunset date of the scheme i.e. 31.03.2028. The details in respect of Lok Sabha constituency of Hazaribagh, is placed at **Statement-II.**

(ii) In addition to RDSS, other initiatives are as under:

I. Additional Borrowing consent of 0.5% of Gross Sate Domestic Product (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 contingent on 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 is passed through.

IV. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

(c): There are no specific proposals with this Ministry for transmission and distribution infrastructure works to be undertaken in the Hazaribagh Lok Sabha constituency.

STATEMENT- I

The details of Power Supply Position of State of Jharkhand (including Hazaribagh Lok Sabha constituency) during the last three years and current year 2026-27 (upto June, 2026):

Financial Year (FY)	Energy [in Million Unit (MU)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2023-24	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
2024-25	15,203	15,126	77	0.5

2025-26	15,435	15,430	5	0.0
2026-27 (till June, 2026*)	4,430	4,429	1	0.0

**June Month data is provisional.*

STATEMENT- II

Details of works under RDSS for Hazaribagh, Barhi, Ramgarh, Kujju including urban areas

A. Loss Reduction Works:

Major Head	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. crore)	Particular	Sanctioned Qty.	Awarded Qty.	Completed
Feeder Segregation	15.35	HT lines (ckm)	102	102	9.34
		LT lines (ckm)	61	61	3.09
		DTs (nos.)	69	69	2
Feeder Bifurcation	44.57	HT lines (ckm)	106	106	111.72
		LT lines (ckm)	389	389	228.95
		DTs (nos.)	178	178	122
HVDS	79.31	HT lines (ckm)	627	627	90
		LT lines (ckm)	307	307	172
		DTs (nos.)	330	330	247
Cabling works (AB)	165.43	LT cable (ckm)	2,462	2,462	1,754
Other	3.01	Capacitor bank (nos.)	2	2	0
		VCB & AB Switches (nos.)	474	474	174
Total	**307.67**				

B. RDSS Smart Metering Works:

Particulars	Sanctioned	Awarded	Installed
Consumer Meters	1,66,175	1,66,175	1,15,638
DT Meters	2,101	2,101	339
Feeder Meters	163	163	132

C. Rural Area Electrification Works (RDSS and State-funded MUJY):

Scheme	Component	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. crore)	Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified
RDSS	PVTG	0.90	136	136
	DA-JGUA	0.85	200	Work allotment under progress
	PM-AJAY	0.01	3	
	Additional HHs	0.14	34	
MUJY (State-funded)	Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojana	84.18	18,249	5,586
Total		**86.08**	**18,622**	**5,722**

PM-VISHWAKARMA SCHEME IN PUNJAB

1993. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) the details of beneficiaries in Punjab under the PM-Vishwakarma Scheme, district-wise;

(b) the number of artisans registered, trained and loans sanctioned till date;

(c) whether any loan applications from Punjab are under consideration and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to improve awareness and implementation of the Scheme in Punjab?

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

(a): PM Vishwakarma 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 tool. District-wise details of beneficiaries in Punjab under the PM Vishwakarma scheme are at **Statement.**

(b) and (c): The number of artisans registered, trained and loans sanctioned till date, in the state of Punjab are follows:

State	**Artisans Registered**	**Basic Training completed**	**No. of Loan Sanctioned**
Punjab	13,040	8,506	1,922

(d): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has undertaken a series of initiatives to spread awareness about PM Vishwakarma scheme. Till 2025-26, over 38 awareness programmes, 02 trade fairs and 01 State-level exhibition have been organized in the state of Punjab.

The Ministry has also undertaken extensive publicity through social media campaigns, radio jingles on All India Radio, newspaper advertisements, hoardings, digital displays and audio announcements in local languages at various public locations. To further enhance accessibility and ensure wider outreach, PM Vishwakarma Guidelines and Handbook for various trades have been translated in 12 regional languages.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of beneficiaries in Punjab under the PM Vishwakarma scheme

S. No.	District	Successful Registration
1	Amritsar	254
2	Barnala	442
3	Bathinda	704
4	Faridkot	260
5	Fatehgarh Sahib	98
6	Fazilka	1,647
7	Ferozepur	184
8	Gurdaspur	1,346
9	Hoshiarpur	311
10	Jalandhar	229
11	Kapurthala	101
12	Ludhiana	1,125
13	Malerkotla	16
14	Mansa	506
15	Moga	310
16	Pathankot	1,216
17	Patiala	308
18	Rupnagar	143

19	S.A.S. Nagar	40
20	Sangrur	530
21	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	158
22	Sri Muktsar Sahib	2,960
23	Tarn Taran	152
	Total (Punjab)	**13,040**

DEVELOPMENT OF PARANDUR AIRPORT

1994. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed Parandur Airport project in Tamil Nadu has been put on hold and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details and the area of land acquired by the State-owned Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) for the proposed Parandur Airport project?

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): Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has granted 'In-Principle' approval to Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), a Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise for development of an International Greenfield Airport at Parandur on 07.04.2025.

As per the Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport projects including land acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, funding, obtaining environment clearances etc. lies with the airport developer concerned or the State Government, as the case may be.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN AMRITSAR

1995. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Amritsar border belt despite being one of India's important international tourism and border regions, continues to lag behind in highway infrastructure and development compared to several other States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that Amritsar receives a large number of tourists, pilgrims and business travellers every day but lacks world-class road connectivity and modern highway infrastructure commensurate with its national importance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several ongoing National Highway projects in the Amritsar region are progressing at a slow pace, resulting in delays in their completion and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for such delays in execution of National Highway projects in the region; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to accord priority to the expeditious completion of pending projects and development of state-of-the-art highway infrastructure in the Amritsar border belt and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Amritsar is well-connected through an extensive National Highway network providing connectivity to major cities, neighbouring States and the international border such as Jalandhar/Chandigarh/Delhi connectivity through the Jalandhar-Amritsar Highway (NH-3); Bathinda/Rajasthan connectivity through the Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Harike Highway (NH-54); Jammu & Kashmir connectivity through the Amritsar-Pathankot Highway (NH-54); and Himachal Pradesh connectivity through the Amritsar-Una Highway (NH-503A). The International Border is connected through the National Highway network linking Amritsar with Attari-Wagah (NH-3), providing direct access to this important border and tourist destination.

Keeping in view Amritsar's national importance in terms of heritage, culture and socio-religious significance, the Government has taken up several measures

to enhance the travel experience and improve convenience for tourists travelling to Amritsar by road. The important National Highway development projects taken up in and around Amritsar include the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra Expressway and its spur to Amritsar, Amritsar Bypass (to facilitate movement of visitors to the Attari-Wagah Border), Amritsar-Ramdas corridor (to facilitate tourists visiting Kartarpur Sahib), Amritsar-Una Corridor (connecting Amritsar to Anandpur Sahib) and Beas-Batala-Dera Baba Nanak corridor (connecting Beas to the Kartarpur Sahib Corridor).

(c), (d) and (e): Some of the ongoing National Highway projects in the Amritsar region have faced delays, mainly on account of delay in acquistion of land, law and order issues, farmer's protests/agitations, demands for additional or elevated structures, non-reimbursement of pond ash transportation cost by State Thermal Power Plants, delay in statutory clearances/permissions and force majeure events such as heavy rainfall and floods. All requisite actions are being taken up in consultation with State Government, District Administration and other stakeholders to resolve these issues.

The Government accords high priority to these projects and the progress of these projects in the Amritsar region is being regularly reviewed and monitored at various levels in consultation with all the stakeholders, including through the Project Monitoring Group (PMG) Portal/PRAGATI portal. The Government is taking all necessary steps to expedite completion of these projects.

AI-BASED LITERACY AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MSMEs

1996. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated or proposed any programmes to promote Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based literacy and digital capacity building among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of schemes or partnerships with industry, academic institutions, or technology platforms to provide AI training, tools and advisory support to MSMEs;

(c) whether any assessment has been conducted on the adoption of AI technologies by MSMEs and the challenges faced, including cost, skills gap and access to infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to ensure inclusive access to AI-driven solutions for MSMEs, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, to enhance productivity and competitiveness?

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 is taking several measures to promote adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital technologies among MSMEs. The Ministry of

Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is implementing the IndiaAI Mission, approved on 7th March, 2024 with an outlay of ₹10,371.92 crore. The Mission comprises seven pillars, namely, IndiaAI Compute Capacity, IndiaAI Innovation Centre, IndiaAI Datasets Platform, IndiaAI Application Development Initiative, IndiaAI Future Skills, IndiaAI Startup Financing and Safe & Trusted AI, aimed at democratizing the benefits of AI across all strata of society, strengthening the AI innovation ecosystem and ensuring socially impactful, responsible and inclusive growth, including facilitating AI adoption across sectors. The Mission aims to democratize the benefits of AI across all strata of society including MSMEs to enhance their productivity and competitiveness.

The Government periodically assesses the extent of digital adoption among MSMEs through evaluation studies in collaboration with industry and research institutions. The Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) of NITI Aayog also serves as an institutional mechanism for evaluating outcomes of Government interventions.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAGADARTHI AIRPORT

1997. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the timeline when the Dagadarthi Airport in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh was sanctioned;

(b) whether it is true that the Request for Proposals (RFPs) for design, build, finance, operate and transfer of the said airport was invited long back and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the bids have been approved for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the delay and the time by which the construction work of the airport is expected to commence; and

(e) the time by which the First Phase of the project is expected to be completed and opened for public use?

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): Government of India (GoI) has granted 'In-Principle' approval to Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) in 2016 for development of a Greenfield Airport at Dagadarthi (Nellore).

Initially on 07.06.2016, tenders were invited by GoAP for development of the airport under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Concession Agreement signed in June, 2018 was later terminated in 2020 due to non-conclusive financial closure by the selected bidder. Further tender for selection of

PPP Concessionaire was floated on 05.09.2025 followed by second call on 05.03.2026 and third call on 29.05.2026. No bids have been approved till date.

As per Greenfield Airports Policy, the responsibility of implementation of airport projects rests with the airport developer concerned including the respective State Government (in case the State Government is the project proponent). The timeline for construction of an airport depends upon many factors, such as, land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc.

TAP CONNECTIONS TO RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

1998. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) whether the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has provided functional household tap connections to rural households of Tirunelveli district under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned or released along with the physical progress achieved during each of the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard for Tirunelveli district and the time-frame fixed for the said purpose?

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

(a) to (c): To make provision of tap water supply to every rural household across the country, including those in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu, Government of India, in partnership with States, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), since August 2019.

At the time of announcement of JJM, 21.76 lakh (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Tamil Nadu. So far, as reported by State as on 18.07.2026, around 91 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of 125.26 lakh rural households, in the State, around 112.64 lakh (90%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Similarly, at the start of the Mission, around 40 thousand (14%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. So far, as reported by the State, around 2.33 lakh rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of 2.80 lakh rural households in the district, around 2.73 lakh (98%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

The district-wise allocation and release of funds under JJM is done and maintained at the State level. However, year-wise details of Central fund allocated, fund drawn and fund utilization reported by the State of Tamil Nadu 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	1.49	373.87	373.10	374.59	114.58	99.14
2020-21	264.09	921.99	690.36	954.45	576.87	399.57
2021-22	377.58	3,691.21	614.35	991.93	457.63	496.16
2022-23	534.30	4,015.00	872.96	1,407.26	593.71	664.36
2023-24	813.55	3,615.56	2,617.10	3,430.65	2,617.49	2,612.30
2024-25	813.15	2,438.89	731.67	1,544.82	1,333.23	3,343.47
2025-26	211.59	-	-	211.59	-	983.10

Source: JJM-IMIS

In March, 2026, Cabinet has approved the extension of JJM period up to December 2028 with enhanced outlay and restructured implementation focusing on structural reforms in rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0. In 2026-27 under JJM 2.0, an amount of Rs. 2,177.27 Crore has been tentatively allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu for utilization towards the works taken up under JJM as per operational guidelines for implementation of JJM 2.0.

AIR COURIER FACILITY AT TIRUCHIRAPPALLI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

1999. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Air Courier Facility at Tiruchirappalli International Airport is yet to become operational despite the necessary infrastructure being in place and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay in operationalising the said facility;

(b) the present status of the proposal for commencing the Air Courier Facility at Tiruchirappalli International Airport; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to expedite the operationalisation of the facility at the said airport to promote exports, improve logistics and benefit MSMEs, traders and the public in the region and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): International air cargo terminal at Tiruchirappalli International Airport has been established by AAI Cargo Logistics and Allied Services Company Limited (AAICLAS), a subsidiary of Airport Authority of India. Internal infrastructure has also been installed to facilitate the commencement of international courier operations. AAICLAS is taking steps for operationalisation of the terminal and has examined various options with a view to expediting the operationalisation of the facility at the said airport. However this is contingent

upon various factors such as demand from courier trade agencies, commercial viability, response from stakeholders and the operating model adopted.

GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION IN PUNJAB

2000. 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 given the heavy reliance on tubewells and 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 assessed annually 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 is a replenishable resource which gets recharged every year through rainfall and other sources. Further its sustainability can be improved through judicious regulation of extraction, artificial recharge and large-scale conservation measures.

(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 schemes, etc.

(c): CGWB regularly monitors groundwater levels and groundwater quality throughout the country, including Punjab, as per its mandate. Further, under

Phase 1.0 of the National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM), the entire identified mappable area of about 25 lakh sq. km of the country, including about 50,368 sq. km in Punjab, has been mapped and district-wise groundwater management plans have been prepared and shared with the concerned State and district authorities for suitable field-level 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 for irrigation, 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. As intimated by the Government of Punjab, several measures have been undertaken to promote sustainable irrigation practices through expansion and modernization of the canal irrigation system. During the last four financial years (2022–26), irrigation infrastructure development works worth more than Rs. 7,200 crore have been undertaken, including restoration and lining of canals, rehabilitation and construction of watercourses, strengthening of underground pipeline systems in Kandi areas and modernization of major canal systems. These works have restored canal irrigation in about 2.75 lakh acres and enabled canal water to reach several tail-end and previously uncovered areas.

In addition, the State Government has undertaken measures such as extension of existing canals, restoration of the Kandi Canal System, implementation of lift irrigation schemes, promotion of micro-irrigation and revision of canal water policies to promote greater utilisation of surface water and efficient irrigation practices. The water allowance in major canal systems has also been enhanced to improve the availability of canal irrigation.

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.

DOMESTIC PNG EXPANSION UNDER CGD

2001. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has intensified efforts to promote the use of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for domestic consumers to reduce dependence on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and strengthen India's energy security, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the targets fixed for providing domestic PNG connections under the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network up to 30 June, 2026 and the number of PNG connections actually released, Geographical area-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the names of CGD entities which have failed to achieve the minimum work programme and PNG connection targets along with the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken against such entities thereon;

(d) whether the Government has prepared a roadmap for expansion of domestic PNG connections during the next three years from July 2026 to June 2029, if so, the details of targets thereof, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has issued or proposes to issue any policy or advisory regarding discontinuation, restriction or non-refill of LPG connections in areas where PNG has become available, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, which inter alia include creation of pipeline infrastructure and other facilities for the supply of PNG to domestic, commercial and industrial units. This is being carried out by entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 309 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering the entire mainland area of the country. As on 31.05.2026, the authorized CGD entities have provided 1,70,69,775 PNG (D) connections across the country

against the Minimum Work Programme (MWP) targets of 12,65,41,862 PNG (D) connections to be achieved by 2034. CGD infrastructure rollout is undertaken by the authorized entities in accordance with the authorization granted by PNGRB and the approved project plan. The GA-wise and state/UT wise PNG (D) connections progress, as on 31.05.2026, is at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

As informed by authorized CGD entities, challenges in achieving MWP primary include:

(i) High capital investment requirements for development of CGD infrastructure, particularly in sparsely populated and remote areas.

(ii) Delay in obtaining statutory permissions/Right of Use (RoU)/Right of Way (RoW) and other approvals from various Central, State and local authorities for laying pipelines and establishing CNG stations.

(iii) Land availability for installation of CNG stations, City Gate Stations (CGS) and other associated infrastructure.

(iv) Availability and timely connectivity to the Natural Gas pipeline network, especially in areas where trunk pipeline infrastructure is under development.

(v) Geographical and terrain-related constraints, including hilly, forest, coastal and difficult-to-access areas, which increase project complexity and cost.

To accelerate the expansion of PNG Domestic connections across the country, PNGRB launched the National PNG Drive 2.0 from 1st January 2026 to

30th June 2026, during which 13,37,911 active PNG (Domestic) connections were added across the country.

The progress of CGD networks is monitored regularly through reports submitted by CGD entities. In cases of delay or shortfall, entities are advised to take corrective measures. This includes convening progress review meetings or statutory hearings, as provided under applicable regulations, to discuss challenges and review the latest status of Minimum Work Programme (MWP) targets in their authorized GAs and issuance of notices to defaulting entities directing compliance with the terms and conditions of authorization and informing them of regulatory action, including penalties, in case of continued default. Additionally, the Government holds regular interactions and meetings with State Governments to support the development of CGD networks in their respective states and to address related challenges.

The Government has notified a comprehensive control order dated 24.03.2026 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to facilitate time-bound expansion of pipeline infrastructure across the country, especially CGD. The Order provides a uniform framework for grant of right of way (RoW) and permissions by mandating strict timelines, enabling deemed approvals in case of delays, and prohibiting imposition of unauthorized charges by public authorities. It also addresses access issues in residential and private areas by ensuring non-

discriminatory and time-bound permissions, thereby removing key bottlenecks in pipeline laying.

Government vide notification published in Gazette of India G.S.R 406(E) dated 25.05.2026 has issued Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2026 stating that a person/household having a domestic LPG connection and subsequently having obtained a piped natural gas connection shall not take refills of domestic LPG cylinder and shall also within thirty days from date of obtaining a PNG connection, either apply for termination of the LPG connection or take a transfer voucher for a future LPG connection in non-PNG area.

STATEMENT-I

Progress of Domestic PNG Connections in the Country - May 2026

S.No	GA ID	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	State/ Union Territory	Authorized CGD Entity	Date of Authorization	MWP Targets	Achievement
1	1.01	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	GAIL Gas Limited	01-Jun-09	40,000	40,503
2	1.02	Kota	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Gas Limited	01-Jun-09	100,000	81,288
3	1.03	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	11-Jun-09	65,000	26,937
4	1.04	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	12-Jun-09	50,000	69,023
5	1.05	Sonipat	Haryana	GAIL Gas Limited	12-Jun-09	60,000	56,056
6	1.06	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	GAIL Gas Limited	12-Jun-09	125,000	82,896

7	2.01	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	08-May-13	700,000	34,175
8	2.02	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	08-May-13	225,000	25,159
9	2.03	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Central UP Gas Limited	26-Feb-14	23,706	29,580
10	3.01	Jalandhar *	Punjab	Adani Total Gas Limited	06-Sep-13	187,200	761
11	3.02	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	05-Mar-14	490,000	81,532
12	3.03	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	17-Jan-14	368,000	64,322
13	3.04	Kutch (West)	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	19-Dec-14	166,000	18,266
14	3.05	Kutch (East)*	Gujarat	Jay Madhok Energy Private Limited led Consortium	12-Mar-15	142,000	0
15	3.06	Ludhiana*	Punjab	Jay Madhok Energy Private Limited led Consortium	25-Jun-15	298,000	0
16	4.01	Bengaluru Rural and Urban Districts	Karnataka	GAIL Gas Limited	18-Feb-15	131,156	311,241
17	4.02	Panipat District	Haryana	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	01-Apr-15	11,782	17,862
18	4.03	Palghar District & Thane Rural	Maharashtra	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Apr-15	51,452	59,780
19	4.04	Raigarh District (EAAA)	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	01-Apr-15	26,476	127,598
20	4.05	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagra Haveli	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Apr-15	3,823	15,194
21	4.06	UT of Daman	Daman and	Indian Oil-	01-Apr-15	2,519	5,533

			Diu	Adani Gas Private Limited			
22	4.07	Amritsar District	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	05-May-15	24,445	34,506
23	4.08	Pune District (EAAA)	Maharashtra	Torrent Gas Limited	18-May-15	52,810	32,018
24	4.09	Ernakulam District	Kerala	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	14-Oct-15	40,701	43,449
25	5.01	Udham Singh Nagar District	Uttrakhand	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	28-Jul-15	15,429	18,383
26	5.02	Haridwar District	Uttrakhand	Haridwar Natural Gas Limited	27-Jul-15	16,905	27,820
27	5.03	East Godavari District (EAAA)	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Gas Private Limited	14-Aug-15	60,934	49,999
28	5.04	West Godavari District	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Gas Private Limited	14-Aug-15	54,576	51,244
29	5.05	Tumkur District	Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	14-Aug-15	32,004	32,792
30	5.06	Krishna District (EAAA)	Andhra Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	14-Sep-15	50,837	30,303
31	5.07	Dharwad District	Karnataka	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	14-Sep-15	19,135	20,676
32	5.08	Belgaum District	Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	14-Sep-15	49,193	34,937
33	6.01	Bhatinda District	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	10-May-16	13,695	14,852
34	6.02	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation	11-May-16	29,883	30,077

				Limited			
35	6.03	Amreli District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	27-May-16	14,742	19,586
36	6.04	Patan District	Gujarat	Sabarmati Gas Limited	27-May-16	13,382	27,292
37	6.05	Dahej Vagra Taluka	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	06-Jun-16	1,080	1,689
38	6.06	Rupnagar District	Punjab	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-Jun-16	6,782	11,068
39	6.07	North Goa District	Goa	Goa Natural Gas Private Limited	24-Jun-16	9,588	11,913
40	6.08	Dahod District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	27-Jun-16	16,714	15,279
41	6.09	Banaskantha District	Gujarat	IRM Energy Private Limited	01-Jul-16	28,021	64,532
42	6.10	Anand District (EAAA)	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	04-Jul-16	12,650	47,614
43	6.11	Panchmahal District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	04-Jul-16	15,191	31,647
44	6.12	Fatehgarh Sahib District	Punjab	IRM Energy Private Limited	05-Jul-16	5,905	7,184
45	6.13	Yamunanagar District	Haryana	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	22-Jul-16	11,771	11,848
46	6.14	Ratnagiri District	Maharashtra	Unison Enviro Private Limited	09-Aug-16	19,856	26,027
47	6.15	Rewari District	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	19-Aug-16	8,902	38,379
48	6.16	Dhar District	Madhya Pradesh	Naveriya Gas Private Limited	07-Nov-16	1,061	1,804
49	6.17	Rohtak District	Haryana	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	09-Apr-18	10,300	16,491
50	6.18	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas	22-06-2016	13,050	28,609

		District (EAAA)		Limited	(New start date 01.04.2022)		
51	7.01	Solapur District	Maharashtra	IMC Limited	06-Mar-17	43,658	44,892
52	8.01	South Goa District	Goa	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	07-Feb-18	7,592	8,542
53	8.02	Karnal District	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	08-Feb-18	14,604	40,945
54	8.03	Ambala & Kurukshetra Districts	Haryana	HPOIL Gas Private Limited	22-Feb-18	20,624	21,570
55	8.04	Kolhapur District	Maharashtra	HPOIL Gas Private Limited	06-Mar-18	38,760	39,516
56	8.05	Bulandshahr (part) District	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	06-Mar-18	16,026	16,257
57	8.06	Bagpat District	Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat Green Energy Private Limited	28-Mar-18	10,496	5,448
58	9.01	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram Districts	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	01-03-2019 (New start date 01.04.2024)	929,842	6,675
59	9.02	Cachar, Hailakandi & Karimganj Districts	Assam	Purba Bharati Gas Private Limited	27-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	95,001	4,127
60	9.03	Kamrup & Kamrup Metropolitan Districts	Assam	Purba Bharati Gas Private Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2020)	321,001	7,337
61	9.04	Aurangabad, Kaimur & Rohtas Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	14,271	5,188
62	9.05	Begusarai District	Bihar	Think Gas Begusarai Private Limited	20-Sep-18	169,787	7,373
63	9.06	Gaya &	Bihar	Indian Oil-	20-Sep-18	37,591	5,631

		Nalanda Districts		Adani Gas Private Limited			
64	9.07	Diu and Gir Somnath Districts	Daman and Diu (UT) & Gujarat	IRM Energy Private Limited	25-Sep-18	91,000	11,885
65	9.08	Surendranagar District (EAAA)	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	17-Oct-18	87,005	4,116
66	9.09	Barwala & Ranpur Talukas	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	26-Sep-18	12,098	301
67	9.10	Navsari District (EAAA), Surat District (EAAA), Tapi District (EAAA) & the Dangs District	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	26-Sep-18	90,191	7,645
68	9.11	Junagadh District	Gujarat	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	77,400	17,709
69	9.12	Kheda District (EAAA) & Mahisagar District	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	175,007	7,431
70	9.13	Narmada (Rajpipla) District	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	06-Sep-18	1,750	5,138
71	9.14	Porbandar District	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	26-Sep-18	60,464	3,348
72	9.15	Panchkula District (EAAA), Sirmaur, Shimla & Solan (EAAA) Districts	Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	13-Sep-18	32,360	579
73	9.16	Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri & Mahendragarh Districts	Haryana	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	150,464	6,699
74	9.17	Hisar District	Haryana	HCG (KCE) Private Limited	28-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	251,370	3,180

75	9.18	Jhajjar District	Haryana	Haryana City Gas (KCE) Private Limited	07-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	138,815	2,793
76	9.19	Sonipat District (EAAA) & Jind District	Haryana	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	26-Sep-18	98,000	15,099
77	9.20	Nuh & Palwal Districts	Haryana	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	181,019	34,673
78	9.21	Bilaspur, Hamirpur & Una Districts	Himachal Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	28,170	14,359
79	9.22	Bokaro, Hazaribagh & Ramgarh Districts	Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	79,052	13,931
80	9.23	Giridih & Dhanbad Districts	Jharkhand	GAIL Gas Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2021)	50,000	13,900
81	9.24	Chitradurga & Davanagere Districts	Karnataka	Unison Enviro Private Limited	25-Sep-18	101,000	37,582
82	9.25	Udupi District	Karnataka	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	110,099	216
83	9.26	Ballari & Gadag Districts	Karnataka	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	24-Sep-18	53,850	34,081
84	9.27	Bidar District	Karnataka	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-Aug-18	6,200	6,329
85	9.28	Dakshina Kannada	Karnataka	GAIL Gas Limited	28-08-2018 (New start	350,000	52,446

		District			date 01.04.2022)		
86	9.29	Ramanagara District	Karnataka	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	113,115	58,416
87	9.30	Kozhikode & Wayanad Districts	Kerala	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	14-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	421,277	11,243
88	9.31	Malappuram District	Kerala	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	27-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	338,518	12,897
89	9.32	Kannur, Kasaragod & Mahe Districts	Kerala & Puducherry (UT)	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	14-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	367,176	14,057
90	9.33	Palakkad & Thrissur Districts	Kerala	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2021)	600,000	22,525
91	9.34	Bhopal & Rajgarh Districts	Madhya Pradesh	Think Gas Bhopal Private Limited	24-Sep-18	550,222	39,432
92	9.35	Guna District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	4,900	1,813
93	9.36	Rewa District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	7,861	2,830
94	9.37	Satna & Shandol Districts	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	06-Sep-18	15,600	10,903
95	9.38	Ahmednagar & Aurangabad Districts	Maharashtra	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	28-Sep-18	708,100	164,838
96	9.39	Valsad (EAAA),	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	28-09-2018	937,965	238,410

		Dhule & Nashik Districts	& Gujarat	Natural Gas Limited	(New Start date 01.04.2021)		
97	9.40	Latur & Osmanabad Districts	Maharashtra	Unison Enviro Private Limited	24-Sep-18	9,999	7,275
98	9.41	Sangli & Satara Districts	Maharashtra	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	28-Sep-18	376,700	89,791
99	9.42	Sindhudurg District	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	06-Sep-18	25,779	13,296
100	9.43	Angul & Dhekanal Districts	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-08-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	22,600	9,096
101	9.44	Sundargarh & Jharsuguda Districts	Odisha	GAIL Gas Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	100,000	21,060
102	9.45	Balasore, Bhadrak & Mayurbhanj Districts	Odisha	Adani Total Gas Limited	14-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	150,464	1,095
103	9.46	Bargarh, Debagarh & Sambalpur Districts	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	28-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	13,910	8,867
104	9.47	Ganjam, Nayagarh & Puri Districts	Odisha	GAIL Gas Limited	06-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	51,000	8,420
105	9.48	Jagatsinghpur & Kendrapara Districts	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	12,550	12,037
106	9.49	Jajpur & Kendujhar	Odisha	Bharat Petroleum	26-09-2018 (New start	18,200	13,512

		Districts		Corporation Limited	date 01.01.2022)		
107	9.50	Karaikal & Nagapattinam Districts	Puducherry (UT) & Tamil Nadu	Torrent Gas Limited	28-Sep-18	166,644	798
108	9.51	Puducherry District	Puducherry (UT)	East Coast Natural Gas Private Limited	28-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	275,000	0
109	9.52	SAS Nagar District (EAAA), Patiala & Sangrur Districts	Punjab	Torrent Gas Limited	26-Sep-18	520,200	16,030
110	9.53	Ludhiana District (Except area already authorized), Barnala & Moga Districts	Punjab	Think Gas Ludhiana Private Limited	26-Oct-18	451,317	16,522
111	9.54	Jalandhar District (EAAA), Kapurthala & SBS Nagar Districts	Punjab	Think Gas Ludhiana Private Limited	26-Oct-18	386,147	15,623
112	9.55	Barmer, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur Districts	Rajasthan	AGP CGD India Private Limited	28-Sep-18	551,111	51,071
113	9.56	Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) & Jaipur Districts	Rajasthan	Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited	27-08-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	1,320,000	19,329
114	9.57	Kota District (EAAA), Baran & Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts	Rajasthan	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	60,300	6,781

115	9.58	Bhilwara & Bundi Districts	Rajasthan	Adani Total Gas Limited	14-Sep-18	270,056	5,154
116	9.59	Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) & Udaipur Districts	Rajasthan	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	400,583	29,233
117	9.60	Dholpur District	Rajasthan	Dholpur CGD Private Limited	28-Sep-18	18,000	2,741
118	9.61	Kanchipuram District	Tamil Nadu	AGP CGD India Private Limited	26-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	1,151,111	11,698
119	9.62	Chennai & Tiruvallur Districts	Tamil Nadu	Torrent Gas Chennai Private Limited	07-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2020)	3,300,000	5,253
120	9.63	Coimbatore District	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	912,783	39,353
121	9.64	Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Tiruvarur Districts	Tamil Nadu	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.04.2022)	300,089	282
122	9.65	Ramanathapuram District	Tamil Nadu	AGP CGD India Private Limited	26-Sep-18	41,311	4,875
123	9.66	Salem District	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.10.2024)	337,062	5,355
124	9.67	Tiruppur District	Tamil Nadu	Adani Total Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01.10.2023)	375,005	5,383
125	9.68	Bhadradri Kothagudem &	Telangana	Megha City Gas	20-Sep-18	99,999	2,144

		Khamman Districts		Distribution Private Limited			
126	9.69	Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar & Rajanna Sircilla Districts	Telangana	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12-Sep-2018 (New start date 01-Jan-2020)	5,731	818
127	9.70	Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban & Warangal Rural Districts	Telangana	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	24-Sep-18	99,999	4,527
128	9.71	Medak, Siddipet & Sangareddy Districts	Telangana	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	310,770	2,864
129	9.72	Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy & Vikarabad Districts	Telangana	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	14-Nov-18	415,000	6,522
130	9.73	Nalgonda Suryapet & Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts	Telangana	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	13-Sep-18	350,000	6,251
131	9.74	Gomati District	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	28-Sep-18	11,514	1,419
132	9.75	West Tripura (EAAA) District	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	28-Sep-18	15,800	20,077
133	9.76	Bulandshahr District (EAAA), Aligarh & Hathras	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	24-Sep-18	143,404	7,344

		Districts					
134	9.77	Allahabad District (EAAA), Bhadohi & Kaushambi Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	13-Sep-18	58,658	8,441
135	9.78	Amethi, Pratapgarh & Raebareli Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	10-Aug-18	18,169	7,712
136	9.79	Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat & Etawah Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	118,800	17,910
137	9.80	Faizabad & Sultanpur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	24-Sep-18	4,000	2,063
138	9.81	Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar & Kushinagar Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	13-09-2018 (New start date 01-10-2019)	178,200	18,764
139	9.82	Meerut District (EAAA), Muzaffarnagar & Shamli Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	105,543	78,234
140	9.83	Moradabad (EAAA) District	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	13-Sep-18	154,800	13,433
141	9.84	Unnao (EAAA) District	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	24-Sep-18	3,000	749
142	9.85	Dehradun District	Uttarakhand	GAIL Gas Limited	12-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	300,001	38,175
143	9.86	Burdwan District	West Bengal	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	28-09-2018 (New start date 01.01.2022)	247,852	15,494
144	10.01	Anantapur and	Andhra	AGP City Gas	24-Apr-19	1,001,10	11,164

		YSR (Kadapa) Districts	Pradesh	Private Limited		1	
145	10.02	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District	Andhra Pradesh	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	852,111	6,530
146	10.03	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-04-2019 (New start date 01.04.2022)	2,295,933	18,894
147	10.04	Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	305,200	15,010
148	10.05	Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	80,636	16,825
149	10.06	Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	24,730	6,051
150	10.07	Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	54,471	12,861
151	10.08	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts	Bihar	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	1,006,975	54,779
152	10.09	Nawada and Koderma Districts	Bihar and Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	13,632	2,876
153	10.10	Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts	Bihar and Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	37,441	10,014
154	10.11	Kaithal District	Haryana	Indraprastha	29-Mar-19	99,144	47,654

				Gas Limited			
155	10.12	Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mansa (Punjab) Districts	Haryana and Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.07.2021)	500,001	3,348
156	10.13	Chatra and Palamu Districts	Jharkhand	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	10,821	4,540
157	10.14	Seraikela-Kharsawan District	Jharkhand	GAIL Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	220,001	14,847
158	10.15	West Singhbhum District	Jharkhand	GAIL Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	6,028	301
159	10.16	Bagalkot, Koppal and Raichur Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	586,121	6,080
160	10.17	Chikkamagalur u, Hassan and Kodagu Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	928,651	415
161	10.18	Kalaburagi and Vijayapura Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	526,551	1,666
162	10.19	Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanaga r Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	1,354,714	5,838
163	10.20	Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Shivamogga Districts	Karnataka	AGP City Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	899,311	1,040
164	10.21	Alapuzzha, Kollam and	Kerala	AGP City Gas Private Limited	29-Mar-19	1,851,111	55,516

		Thiruvananthapuram Districts					
165	10.22	Ashoknagar District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	3,885	1,806
166	10.23	Gwalior (EAAA) District and Sheopur District	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan State Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	167,756	700
167	10.24	Morena District	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	8,160	4,145
168	10.25	Raisen, Shajapur and Sehore Districts	Madhya Pradesh	GAIL Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	400,001	11,769
169	10.26	Shivpuri District	Madhya Pradesh	Think Gas Bhopal Private Limited	29-Mar-19	27,229	3,126
170	10.27	Sidhi and Singrauli Districts	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	20,800	11,993
171	10.28	Ujjain (EAAA) District, Dewas (EAAA) District and Indore (EAAA) District	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	484,500	2,191
172	10.29	Anuppur, Bilaspur and Korba Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	77,033	0
173	10.30	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Rajashthan	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	450,000	2,285
174	10.31	Jhansi (EAAA) District, Bhind, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Datia Districts	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	110,099	105

175	10.32	Ferozepur, Faridkot and Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.07.2021)	350,004	3,962
176	10.33	Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts	Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	600,123	9,562
177	10.34	Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts	Rajasthan	Indraprastha Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	1,000,944	274,035
178	10.35	Jalore and Sirohi Districts	Rajasthan	Gujarat Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	400,008	10,761
179	10.36	Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New Start Date 01.10.2019)	100,800	14,982
180	10.37	Bareilly (EAAA) District, Pilibhit and Rampur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	145,000	17,034
181	10.38	Basti and Ambedkarnagar Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	29-03-2019 (New Start Date 01.10.2019)	35,100	9,660
182	10.39	Farrukhabad, Etah and Hardoi Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	98,000	19,220
183	10.40	Gonda and Barabanki Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	111,600	10,526
184	10.41	Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited	24-Apr-19	77,033	7,849
185	10.42	Kanpur (EAAA) District, Fatehpur and Hamirpur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	144,000	60,635

186	10.43	Mainpuri and Kannauj Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	60,000	17,733
187	10.44	Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra Districts	Uttar Pradesh	GAIL Gas Limited	29-Mar-19	151,001	12,506
188	10.45	Shahjahanpur and Budaun Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	125,000	20,465
189	10.46	Bijnor and Nainital Districts	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-Mar-19	300,000	18,838
190	10.47	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2021)	690,000	13,609
191	10.48	Howrah (EAAA) District and Hoogly (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2023)	575,000	9,776
192	10.49	Nadia (EAAA) District and North 24 Parganas (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2023)	625,000	17,227
193	10.50	South 24 Parganas (EAAA) District	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	29-03-2019 (New start date 01.01.2022)	300,000	1,162
194	11.01	Kurnool, Guntur, and Prakasam districts	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	4,499,311	792
195	11.02	Nagaon, Morigaon,	Assam	Adani Total Gas Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start	481,962	0

		Hojai, Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts			date 01.01.2023)		
196	11.03	Lakhimpur, Dhemaji , Darrang, Udalgiri, Sonitpur and Biswanath Chariali districts	Assam	North East Gas Distribution Company Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2022)	346,000	816
197	11.04	Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara-Mankachar and Goalpara districts	Assam	Adani Total Gas Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	311,962	0
198	11.05	Baksa, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Nalbari and Bajali districts	Assam	Adani Total Gas Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	481,962	0
199	11.06	Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supaul, Sitamarhi and Sheohar districts	Bihar	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	1,010,999	52,765
200	11.07	Gopalganj, Siwan, West Champaran, East Champaran and Deoria districts	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	04-May-22	1,010,999	61,791
201	11.08	Baloda Bazar, Gariyaband and Raipur districts	Chhattisgarh	HCG Raipur Private Limited	18-02-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	1,506,000	370

202	11.09	Kabirdham, Raj Nandgaon and Kanker districts	Chhattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2024)	311,962	0
203	11.10	Mungeli, Bemetara, Durg, Balod and Dhamtari districts	Chhattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2024)	1,111,962	0
204	11.11	Jashpur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa and Mahasamund districts	Chhattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2024)	881,162	0
205	11.16	Mandi, Kullu, Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti districts	Himachal Pradesh	Gasonet Services (HP) Limited	29-Mar-22	252,000	0
206	11.17	Kangra and Chamba districts	Himachal Pradesh	Consortium of THINK Gas Distribution Private Limited, Think Gas Investment Pte. Ltd. & Think Gas Investment Pte. II Ltd	15-Mar-22	300,109	0
207	11.18	Jammu, Udhampur, Reasi, Samba and Kathua districts	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	1,452,352	0
208	11.19	Gumla, Latehar, Lohardaga, Simdega, Garhwa and Khunti districts	Jharkhand	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2023)	161,978	0
209	11.20	Chikkaballapur	Karnataka	Megha City	15-Mar-22	382,500	0

		district		Gas Distribution Private Limited			
210	11.21	Idukki, Kottayam and Pattanamtitta districts	Kerala	Sholagasco Private Limited	15-Mar-22	1,080,928	0
211	11.22	Agar Malwa, Neemuch, Mandsaur and Jhalawar districts	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-Mar-22	540,000	0
212	11.23	Burhanpur, Khandwa, Khargone and Harda districts	Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-Mar-22	511,978	0
213	11.24	Tikamgarh, Niwari, Chattarpur and Panna districts	Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-Mar-22	191,978	0
214	11.25	Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat districts	Madhya Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2025)	400,500	172
215	11.26	Damoh, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Umaria and Dindori districts	Madhya Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	1,530,000	1
216	11.27	Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Sagar and Vidisha districts	Madhya Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2025)	663,300	0
217	11.28	Buldana, Nanded and Parbhani districts	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	2,007,730	0
218	11.29	Beed, Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Indian Oil	15-03-2022	2,309,97	0

		and Jalna districts		Corporation Limited	(New Start date 01.10.2023)	3	
219	11.30	Akola, Hingoli and Washim districts	Maharashtra	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2024)	511,962	0
220	11.31	Amravati and Yavatmal districts	Maharashtra	Adani Total Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	901,962	0
221	11.32	Chandrapur and Wardha districts	Maharashtra	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	909,000	0
222	11.33	Nagpur district	Maharashtra	HCG Nagpur Private Limited	18-02-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	1,965,000	97
223	11.34	Bhandara, Gondiya and Garchiroli districts	Maharashtra	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2025)	361,962	0
224	11.35	Alirajpur, Nandurbar and Barwani districts	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-Mar-22	221,962	283
225	11.36	Koraput, Malkangiri, and Nabarangpur districts	Odisha	Adani Total Gas Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2024)	151,968	0
226	11.37	Gajapati, Kandhamal, Boudh and Sonepur districts	Odisha	GAIL Gas Limited	28-02-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2024)	30,001	1,519
227	11.38	Rayagada, Kalahandi, Bolangir and	Odisha	Megha City Gas Distribution	15-03-2022 (New Start date	303,030	38

		Nuapada districts		Private Limited	01.07.2025)		
228	11.39	Pathankot district	Punjab	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	29-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2025)	262,740	0
229	11.40	Tarn Taran district	Punjab	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	10-May-22	243,000	45
230	11.41	Fazilka (except area already authorized), Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts	Punjab & Rajasthan	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	04-May-22	752,999	40,770
231	11.42	Bikaner and Churu districts	Rajasthan	Gasonet Services (RJ) Limited	15-Mar-22	900,000	643
232	11.43	Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Nagaur districts	Rajasthan	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2023)	2,087,645	6,867
233	11.44	Dausa, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk districts	Rajasthan	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	707,000	7,990
234	11.45	Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	1,619,227	1,852
235	11.46	Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Kallakkurichi districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	09-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2023)	1,323,000	11
236	11.47	Ariyalur and Perambalur districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution	15-03-2022 (New Start date	419,400	0

				Private Limited	01.04.2023)		
237	11.48	Namakkal and Tiruchirapalli districts	Tamil Nadu	IRM Energy Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.04.2024)	1,774,000	1,830
238	11.49	Pudukottai, Sivaganga and Thanjavur districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	1,400,004	0
239	11.50	Madurai, Theni and Virudhnagar districts	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	2,846,696	2,386
240	11.51	Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Tiruneveli Kattabo and Tenkasi districts	Tamil Nadu	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	2,939,842	2,204
241	11.52	Dindigul and Karur districts	Tamil Nadu	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.01.2023)	1,008,000	0
242	11.53	The Nilgiris and Erode districts	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	884,777	53,574
243	11.54	Nizamabad, Adilabad, Nirmal, Mancherial Kumuram Bheem Asifabad and Kamareddy districts	Telangana	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2024)	1,286,333	0
244	11.55	Jogulamba Gadwal, Nagarkurnool, Mahabubnagar,	Telangana and Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	15-Mar-22	1,299,996	143

		Narayanpet, Wanaparthy and Yadgir districts					
245	11.56	South Tripura and Sepahijala district	Tripura	North East Gas Distribution Company Limited	15-Mar-22	96,000	0
246	11.57	Dhalai, North Tripura, Unakoti and Khowai	Tripura	North East Gas Distribution Company Limited	15-Mar-22	116,000	0
247	11.58	Amroha (except area already authorized) & Sambhal (except area already authorized) districts	Uttar Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	04-May-22	657,000	0
248	11.59	Kasganj district	Uttar Pradesh	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	04-May-22	252,000	0
249	11.60	Purulia and Bankura districts	West Bengal	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-Mar-22	555,999	54,580
250	11.61	East Mednipore, West Mednipore and Jhargram districts	West Bengal	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	23-03-2022 (New Start date 01.07.2023)	3,734,901	0
251	11.62	Alipurduar and Koch Bihar	West Bengal	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	15-03-2022 (New Start date 01.10.2022)	251,999	35,647
252	11.63	Banda,	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha	13-Apr-22	150,006	38,943

		Chitrakoot and Mahoba		Gas Limited			
253	11.64	Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag and Tehri Garhwal districts	Uttarakhand	Gasonet Services (UK) Limited	27-May-22	351,000	197
254	11.65	Pithoragarh, Champawat, Almora, Chamoli and Bageshwar districts	Uttarakhand	Gasonet Services (UK) Limited	11-May-22	405,000	0
255	95.01	Faridabad-2	Haryana	Adani Total Gas Limited	25-Apr-23	403,853	172,778
256	95.02	Faridabad-1	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	25-Apr-23	49,914	0
257	95.03	Gurugram-1	Haryana	Indraprastha Gas Limited	25-Apr-23	136,130	41,645
258	97.01	Patna District	Bihar	GAIL (India) Limited	07-Mar-18	50,154	102,834
259	97.02	East Singhbhum District	Jharkhand	GAIL (India) Limited	07-03-2018 (New start date 01.04.2020)	24,278	62,957
260	97.03	Ranchi District	Jharkhand	GAIL (India) Limited	07-03-2018 (New start date 01.04.2020)	29,962	79,467
261	97.04	Khordha District	Odisha	GAIL (India) Limited	07-03-2018 (New start date 01.07.2020)	26,900	76,911
262	97.05	Cuttack District	Odisha	GAIL (India) Limited	07-03-2018 (New start date 01.07.2020)	28,959	37,996
263	97.06	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	GAIL (India)	07-Mar-18	40,211	133,606

		District		Limited			
264	98.01	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	04-Dec-12	25,100	14,713
265	98.02	Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	08-Nov-12	576,000	928,720
266	98.03	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Torrent Gas Limited	30-Nov-12	127,000	43,181
267	98.04	Nadiad	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	129,737	81,722
268	98.05	Navsari	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	115,093	131,299
269	98.06	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	409,105	419,209
270	98.07	Surendranagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	01-Oct-13	112,728	35,544
271	98.08	Ahmedabad City and Daskroi Area	Gujarat	Adani Total Gas Limited	28-Nov-13	599,698	771,651
272	98.09	Hazira	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	17-Jul-14	5,481	44,314
273	98.10	Valsad	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited	20-Jan-15	115,095	155,916
274	98.11	Anand area including Kanjari & Vadtal Villages (in Kheda District)	Gujarat	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited	12-May-15	NA	55,659
275	98.12	Bhiwadi (in Alwar District)	Rajasthan	Haryana City Gas Distribution (Bhiwadi) Limited	01-Aug-18	27,207	7,631
276	98.13	Gurugram-2	Haryana	Haryana City Gas Distribution Limited	25-Apr-23	317,637	71,524
277	99.01	National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi	Indraprastha Gas Limited	09-Jan-09	237,000	1,960,727

278	99.02	Mumbai & Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	21-Jan-09	406,000	1,536,461
279	99.03	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Central UP Gas Limited	22-Apr-09	27,500	60,089
280	99.04	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Central UP Gas Limited	22-Apr-09	70,035	139,016
281	99.05	Pune City including Pimpri - Chinchwad & adjoining contiguous areas Hinjewadi, Chakan, Talegaon	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	01-Jun-09	72,000	866,528
282	99.06	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	28-Jul-09	97,267	66,958
283	99.07	Thane urban and adjoining Municipalities	Maharashtra	Mahanagar Gas Limited	04-Aug-09	225,000	1,496,165
284	99.08	Indore (including Ujjain City)	Madhya Pradesh	Aavantika Gas Limited	31-Aug-09	50,000	135,095
285	99.09	Hyderabad	Telangana	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	09-Oct-09	266,000	241,432
286	99.10	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	12-Nov-09	22,000	117,415
287	99.11	Gandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha	Gujarat	Sabarmati Gas Limited	16-Dec-09	99,000	341,133
288	99.12	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Aavantika Gas Limited	04-Jan-10	44,000	66,629
289	99.13	Firozabad (Taj Trapezium Zone)	Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan	GAIL Gas Limited	26-Sep-11	24,000	32,065
290	99.14	Kolkata Municipal Corporation and	West Bengal	Bengal Gas Company Limited	02-02-2016 (New start date	1,417,959	6,888

		Parts of Adjoining Districts			01.01.2022)		
291	99.15	Upper Assam	Assam	Assam Gas Company Limited	06-Feb-15	NA	66,175
292	99.16	Agartala	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	24-Feb-15	NA	49,848
293	99.17	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited	15-Mar-16	494,186	131,923
294	99.18	Vadodara	Gujarat	Vadodara Gas Limited	27-Oct-16	448,495	300,406
295	99.19	Ghaziabad & Hapur Districts	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	11-Oct-19	324,792	443,582
296	99.20	Noida (including Greater Noida)	Uttar Pradesh	Indraprastha Gas Limited	25-Apr-23	499,144	468,279
297	11A.01	Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balrampur, Siddharth Nagar & Maharajganj districts	Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	08-Jun-22	5,069,648	106,075
298	11A.02	Banka (Bihar), Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur & Sahibganj districts	Bihar & Jharkhand	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	14-Jun-22	1,476,189	2,257
299	11A.03	Birbhum, Murshidabad, Maldah & Dakshin Dinajpur districts	West Bengal	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	17-Jun-22	6,210,189	7,740
300	11A.04	Koriya, Surajpur,	Chhattisgarh	Bharat Petroleum	14-Jun-22	259,496	20,216

		Balrampur and Surguja districts		Corporation Limited			
301	11A.05	Kondagaon, Bastar, Sukma, Narayanpur, Bijapur and Dantewada districts	Chhattisgarh	GAIL Gas Limited	13-Jun-22	70,031	259
302	11A.06	Yanam	Puducherry	HCG Yanam Private Limited	08-Aug-22	51,000	0
303	12A	Mizoram State	Mizoram	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	19-Apr-24	291,562	0
304	12.01	Arunachal Pradesh State	Arunachal Pradesh	Consortium of BPCL & OIL India Ltd	19-Apr-24	19,000	0
305	12.02	Meghalaya State	Meghalaya	HCG Meghalaya Private Limited	19-04-2024 (New Start date 01.07.2025)	356,000	0
306	12.03	Manipur State	Manipur	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	22-Apr-24	100,439	0
307	12.04	Nagaland State	Nagaland	HPOIL Gas Private Limited	19-04-2024 (New Start date 01.01.2026)	356,589	0
308	12.05	Sikkim State	Sikkim	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	19-Apr-24	177,399	0
309	12.06	Anantnag, Bandipora, Baramulla, Budgam, Doda, Ganderbal, Kargil, Kishtwar, Kulgam,	Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	19-Apr-24	30,804	0

		Kupwara, Leh, Poonch, Pulwama, Rajouri, Ramban, Shopian, Shrinagar					
Total						**126,541,862**	**17,069,775**

(source: PNGRB) (excluding cases covered under sub-judice, under dispute and pending cases)

STATEMENT-II

Progress of Domestic PNG Connections State Wise Data - As on 31.05.2026

S. No.	State/UT	Domestic PNG Connections (Nos.)	
		MWP Target	Achievements
1	Andhra Pradesh	83,61,290	2,98,111
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19,000	-
3	Assam	20,37,888	78,455
4	Bihar	38,41,421	3,29,808
5	Chandigarh	1,75,000	34,175
6	Chhattisgarh	41,91,968	20,845
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,823	15,194
8	Daman and Diu	48,019	5,868
9	Delhi	2,37,000	19,60,727
10	Goa	17,180	20,455
11	Gujarat	47,53,332	39,08,499
12	Haryana	24,80,753	6,03,123
13	Himachal Pradesh	7,79,549	14,359
14	Jharkhand	18,31,574	1,96,415
15	Karnataka	66,25,577	6,11,203
16	Kerala	45,77,319	1,59,687
17	Madhya Pradesh	59,71,423	3,36,953
18	Maharashtra	1,17,23,476	47,42,692

19	Manipur	1,00,439	-
20	Meghalaya	3,56,000	-
21	Mizoram	2,91,562	-
22	Nagaland	3,56,589	-
23	Odisha	9,09,582	1,90,551
24	Puducherry	5,31,714	121
25	Punjab	39,42,225	1,43,031
26	Rajasthan	87,09,653	5,44,070
27	Sikkim	1,77,399	-
28	Tamil Nadu	2,14,80,940	1,40,756
29	Telangana	39,17,162	2,64,701
30	Tripura	2,39,314	71,344
31	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	14,79,532	-
32	UT of Ladakh	3,624	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,05,23,300	23,06,333
34	Uttarakhand	12,38,335	95,496
35	West Bengal	1,46,08,899	1,62,123
Grand Total		**12,65,41,862**	**1,72,55,095**

(source: PNGRB) (including cases covered under sub-judice, under dispute and pending cases)

ग्रामीण कारीगरों की सहायता के लिए पहल

2002. श्री देवेश शाक्यः

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

(क) क्या सरकार एटा के जलेसर में बड़े पैमाने पर संचालित पीतल के पारंपरिक कास्टिंग उद्योग और कासगंज के ग्रामीण कारीगरों को आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदान करने और उनके लिए एक विशेष सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) इन ग्रामीण कारीगरों के उत्पादों के लिए ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों पर वैश्विक ब्रांडिंग, पैकेजिंग और लिस्टिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पारंपरिक उद्योगों के पुनरुत्पादन निधि (स्फूर्ति) के अंतर्गत तैयार की गई किसी विशेष कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन दोनों जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने शिक्षित युवाओं को प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए ऋण और राजसहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार बिजली की उच्च लागत के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे इन ग्रामीण लघु उद्योगों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष सौर ऊर्जा राजसहायता योजना लागू करने पर विचार कर रही 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) और (ख): सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) मंत्रालय को एटा के जलेसर में पारंपरिक रूप से बड़े पैमाने पर चलाए जा रहे पीतल ढलाई उद्योग और कासगंज में ग्रामीण कारीगरों से एक विशेष एमएसएमई हब स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव/कार्य योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग): विगत 2 वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में एटा और कासगंज जिलों में प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के तहत सहायता प्राप्त ग्रामीण सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या, उन्हें संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी और उनके अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वित्त वर्ष	एटा		कासगंज	
	सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)	सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)

वित्त वर्ष	एटा		कासगंज	
	सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)	सहायता प्राप्त सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रुपए में)
2024-25	45	101.26	35	86.02
2025-26	25	95.03	36	114.96

(घ): नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) रूफटॉप सोलर स्थापित करने और एक करोड़ परिवारों के लिए प्रत्येक माह 300 यूनिट तक नि:शुल्क बिजली प्रदान करने के लिए पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

शहरों का 'ग्रोथ हब' के रूप में विकास

2003. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादवः

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमारः

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

(क) केन्द्रीय बजट 2024-25 में की गई घोषणा के अनुरूप शहरों को विकास केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने की परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के किसी शहर का भी चयन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी शहर-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): अर्बन चैलेंज फंड (यूसीएफ) योजना को 15 अप्रैल, 2026 को यूसीएफ के परिचालन दिशा-निर्देशों के जारी होने के साथ ही क्रियान्वित किया गया है। योजना के दिशा-निर्देश सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं और इन्हें

https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/04/7950afb9b2d5cb773ba3d6c64bde9726.pdf पर देखा जा सकता है।

यूसीएफ, 'विकास केंद्र के रूप में शहर', 'शहरों का सृजनात्मक पुनर्विकास' तथा 'जल और स्वच्छता' नामक तीन घटकों के अंतर्गत परिवर्तनकारी एवं प्रभावशाली परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से शहरी अवसंरचना के विकास और सुदृढ़ीकरण में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

अब तक 33 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन/सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा चुका है। यूसीएफ के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य से कोई प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

राजस्थान में विद्युतीकृत गांव

2004. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा अब तक देश में कुल कितने गांवों को विद्युतीकृत घोषित किया गया है और राजस्थान राज्य विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की स्थिति का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे घोषित विद्युतीकृत गांवों में यह पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण या जांच कराई है कि ऐसे परिवारों का पता लगाया जा सके कि बिजली के खंभे, ट्रांसफार्मर या सब-स्टेशन होने के बावजूद अभी भी बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि उन गांवों के प्रत्येक घर तक बिजली पहुंचे जहां कुछ परिवार अभी भी बिजली के अभाव में हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई जांच और सत्यापन तंत्र शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि कागजों पर विद्युतीकरण से वास्तव में घरों तक बिजली पहुंच सके और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए समय-सीमा सहित 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): चूंकि विद्युत एक समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, अतः सभी उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति तथा वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/वितरण कंपनी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। भारत सरकार सभी उपभोक्ताओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण तथा विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता कर रही है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, देश के सभी आबाद गैर-विद्युतीकृत जनगणना गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है। वर्ष 2014 में शुरू की गई दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य के 427 गांवों सहित कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया था जिनका जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** पर दिया गया है । डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत तथा तत्पश्चात अक्टूबर, 2017 में शुरू की गई प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली घर योजना (सौभाग्य) के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार सभी इच्छुक घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया था। सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में 21,27,728 घरों सहित कुल 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। दोनों स्कीमें दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो चुकी हैं।

वर्ष 2021 में शुरू की गई संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के अंतर्गत, राज्यों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण के बाद प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, जहां भी व्यवहार्य पाया गया, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाती आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) के अंतर्गत चिह्नित विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय

समूह (पीवीटीजी), डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के अंतर्गत जनजातीय परिवार, प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) के परिवार तथा वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम (वीवीपी) के अंतर्गत दूरदराज एवं सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के परिवार सहित 13.65 लाख घरों के लिए 6,521 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं जिनका जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है । । इसमें राजस्थान राज्य में 4.39 लाख घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 1,765 करोड़ रुपये की संस्वीकृति शामिल है। देश भर में मिली संस्वीकृति के निमित्त राजस्थान राज्य में लगभग 1.31 लाख घरों सहित अब तक कुल 4.87 लाख घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है जिनका जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** पर दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार सभी घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है। चूंकि अधिकांश छूटे हुए घर दूरदराज, पहाड़ी तथा वन क्षेत्रों में हैं, अतः आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत विद्युतीकरण के मानदंडों में छूट दी गई और विद्युतीकरण की लागत की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ा दी गई। राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर संशोधित मानदंडों के अनुसार, जहां भी व्यवहार्य पाया गया, वहां ग्रिड आधारित विद्युतीकरण कार्यों को आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृति दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) पीएम-जनमन और डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम (पीवीटीजी और जनजातीय बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए) लागू कर रहा है, जिसमें ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से चिह्नित जनजातीय बस्तियों/गांवों में पीवीटीजी और जनजातीय बस्तियों/गांवों में गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों (एचएच) का विद्युतीकरण शामिल है; जहां ग्रिड के माध्यम से विद्युत की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, दस राज्यों में सौर ऑफ-ग्रिड प्रणालियों के माध्यम से 11,838 घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में विद्युतीकृत गांवों का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

क्रम सं.	जिला	विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या
1	अलवर	8
2	बांसवाड़ा	2
3	बारां	27
4	बाड़मेर	34
5	भरतपुर	3
6	भीलवाड़ा	2
7	बीकानेर	21
8	बूंदी	1
9	चितौड़गढ़	3
10	चुरू	3
11	दौसा	1
12	धौलपुर	9
13	डूंगरपुर	6
14	गंगानगर	5
15	हनुमानगढ़	6
16	जैसलमेर	113
17	झालावाड़	1
18	जोधपुर	43
19	करौली	8
20	नागौर	1
21	पाली	11
22	प्रतापगढ़	20
23	सवाईमाधोपुर	3
24	सीकर	1

25	सिरोही	1
26	उदयपुर	94
कुल		**427**

विवरण-II

आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत घरेलू विद्युतीकरण की स्थिति

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रुपये)	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रुपये)	जारी जीबीएस (करोड़ रुपये)	कुल संस्वीकृत घर	सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार विद्युतीकृत किए जाने वाले घरों	विद्युतीकृत घर
क.	**आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत अतिरिक्त घर**						
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	49.24	29.55	8.73	15,475	15,475	15,320
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47.11	42.40	11.55	6,506	6,506	241
3	असम	785.55	706.99	195.15	127,111	133,284	41,635
4	बिहार	239.14	143.49	39.18	35,467	35,467	352
5	छत्तीसगढ़	166.55	99.93	0.00	34,078	34,078	16,515
6	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	106.70	96.03	18.70	15,359	15,359	0
7	झारखंड	25.16	15.09	0.00	4,853	4,853	804
8	केरल	0.33	0.20	0.00	40	40	11
9	मध्य प्रदेश	1.13	0.68	0.18	196	196	121
10	मणिपुर	214.44	193.00	0.00	36,972	36,972	0
11	मेघालय	435.70	392.13	106.25	50,501	50,501	0
12	मिजोरम	79.90	71.91	0.00	15,167	15,167	1,751
13	नागालैंड	69.55	62.59	17.09	10,004	10,004	20
14	राजस्थान	1,526.94	916.16	165.58	338,702	289,033	95,106
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	931.04	558.62	122.17	251,487	251,487	42,385
	कुल (क)	**4,678.47**	**3,328.77**	**684.58**	**941,918**	**898,42**	**214,261**

						2	
ख.	**वाइब्रेंट विलेज में आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत विद्युतीकरण कार्य**						
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	6.08	5.47	0.54	0	0	0
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.18	18.16	1.65	1,683	1,683	0
3	उत्तराखंड	13.08	11.77	1.07	1,154	1,154	0
	कुल (ख)	**39.34**	**35.41**	**3.26**	**2,837**	**2,837**	**0**
ग.	**पीएम-जनमन के तहत ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी के माध्यम से पीवीटीजी घरों का विद्युतीकरण**						
ग1	**आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत पीवीटीजी घर**						
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	88.71	53.23	27.61	24,967	24,925	24,925
2	छत्तीसगढ	38.16	22.90	11.28	7,077	7,349	7,349
3	झारखंड	74.13	44.48	22.54	12,442	11,504	11,504
4	कर्नाटक	3.76	2.26	1.11	1,615	1,546	1,546
5	केरल	0.86	0.52	0.23	345	345	314
6	मध्य प्रदेश	148.83	89.28	51.66	30,216	28,396	28,396
7	महाराष्ट्र	26.61	15.97	7.87	8,556	9,216	9,216
8	राजस्थान	40.34	24.20	11.92	17,633	16,023	16,023
9	तमिलनाडु	29.89	17.93	8.83	8,603	7,814	7,384
10	तेलंगाना	6.79	4.07	2.07	3,884	3,884	3,884
11	त्रिपुरा	61.52	55.37	43.86	11,664	11,692	11,692
12	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.10	0.66	0.21	316	195	195
13	उत्तराखंड	0.60	0.54	0.49	669	669	669
	उप योग (ग1)	**521.31**	**331.41**	**189.69**	**127,987**	**123,558**	**123,097**
ग2	**राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल पीवीटीजी घर**						
1	गुजरात	0	0	0	0	6,626	6,626
2	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	5,738	5,721
3	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	3,372	3,372
	उप योग (ग2)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15,736**	**15,719**
ग3	**आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत सार्वजनिक स्थल**						
1	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	-	25	21	21
	उप योग (ग3)	**0**	**0**		**25**	**21**	**21**
	कुल (ग=ग1+ग2+ग3)	**521.45**	**331.49**	**189.69**	**128,012**	**139,315**	**138,837**
घ.	**डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत चिह्नित जनजातीय घरों का विद्युतीकरण**						

घ1	**आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत डीए-जेजीयूए घर**						
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	19.12	11.47	5.86	4,921	5,302	5,208
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.20	7.38	3.37	1,938	1,938	1,866
3	बिहार	61.40	36.84	16.76	7,117	7,117	1,635
4	छत्तीसगढ	218.44	131.06	0.00	39,579	39,579	25,135
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.49	0.45	0.00	93	93	21
6	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	89.84	80.85	9.90	13,824	13,824	0
7	झारखंड	92.44	55.47	0.00	19,467	19,467	0
8	कर्नाटक	41.00	24.60	9.03	5,288	5,288	1,714
9	केरल	5.73	3.44	1.74	1,080	1,080	295
10	मध्य प्रदेश	305.66	183.40	89.38	59,172	59,172	32,373
11	महाराष्ट्र	23.60	14.16	6.97	6,961	5,228	5,228
12	राजस्थान	197.11	118.26	37.66	82,842	82,842	19,762
13	तेलंगाना	110.73	66.44	33.58	26,525	26,525	23,748
14	त्रिपुरा	40.69	36.62	17.61	7,677	7,677	7,635
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	32.21	19.32	4.91	6,867	6,867	274
16	उत्तराखंड	0.84	0.75	0.00	207	207	165
	उप योग (घ1)	**1,247.50**	**790.52**	**236.76**	**283,558**	**282,206**	**125,059**
घ2	**राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल डीए-जेजीयूए घर**						
1	ओडिशा	0	0	-	0	36,335	0
	उप योग (घ2)	**0**	**0**		**0**	**36,335**	**0**
घ3	**आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत डीए-जेजीयूए सार्वजनिक स्थान**						
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.70	0.42	-	182	182	130
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.04	0.03	-	9	9	9
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.05	0.05	-	7	7	3
4	झारखंड	8.25	4.95	-	1,910	1,910	0
5	केरल	0.15	0.09	-	17	17	0
6	मध्य प्रदेश	3.32	1.99	-	650	650	251
7	राजस्थान	0.70	0.42	-	195	195	0
8	तेलंगाना	2.90	1.74	-	672	8,208	7,940
9	त्रिपुरा	2.31	2.08	-	512	512	349

10	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.13	0.08	-	30	30	7
11	उत्तराखंड	0.08	0.07	-	19	19	4
	उप योग (घ3)	**18.63**	**11.92**		**4,203**	**11,739**	**8,693**
घ4	**राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल डीए-जेजीयूए सार्वजनिक स्थान**						
1	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	548	0
	उप योग (घ4)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**548**	**0**
	कुल (घ=घ1+घ2+घ3+घ4)	**1,266.13**	**802.44**	**236.76**	**287,761**	**330,828**	**133,752**
ङ.	**पीएम-अजय के तहत संस्वीकृत विद्युतीकरण कार्य**						
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3.50	2.10	0.96	811	811	437
2	झारखंड	6.141	3.684	0.000	1,782	1,782	0
3	मध्य प्रदेश	0.002	0.001	0.000	6	6	3
4	महाराष्ट्र	6.810	4.086	1.860	2,012	2,012	437
	कुल (ङ)	**16.45**	**9.87**	**2.82**	**4,611**	**4,611**	**877**
	कुल योग (क+ख+ग+घ+ङ)	**6,521.85**	**4,507.98**	**1,117.11**	**1,365,139**	**1,376,013**	**487,727**

**मौजूदा वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने और कवर किए गए घरों के लिए उपलब्ध वोल्टेज प्रोफाइल में सुधार के लिए संस्वीकृत कार्य*

**डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत पीएलएस में तेलंगाना विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति में आंगन वाडी केंद्र (एडब्ल्यूसी) शामिल हैं*

स्रोत: एमसी कार्यवृत्त, आरडीएसएस पोर्टल, आरईसी/पीएफसी

विवरण–III

आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में घरेलू विद्युतीकरण कार्यों का जिलावार ब्यौरा:

क्रम सं.	जिला	संस्वीकृत घर	प्रगति
अतिरिक्त घर			
1	बांसवाड़ा	14,990	9,161
2	डूंगरपुर	4,189	4,189
3	नागौर	15,615	12,745
4	प्रतापगढ़	890	890
5	राजसमंद	9,501	9,501
6	सीकर	77	41
7	उदयपुर	34,590	22,442

8	अनूपगढ़	42,208	207
9	बालोतरा	18,999	1,797
10	बाड़मेर	26,768	3,602
11	बीकानेर	28,269	11,333
12	चुरू	42,079	2,009
13	हनुमानगढ़	13,422	444
14	जैसलमेर	32,348	451
15	जालौर	8,444	3,816
16	जोधपुर	27,791	3,301
17	पाली	1,866	350
18	फलौदी	5,460	1,920
19	सांचोर	2,543	4,587
20	सिरोही	5,747	1,414
21	श्रीगंगानगर	2,906	906
	उप-कुल	**3,38,702**	**95,106**
पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत घर			
1	बारां	**17,633**	**16,023**
डीए-जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत घर			
1	अजमेर	33	6
2	बांसवाड़ा	2,506	200
3	भीलवाड़ा	505	10
4	चित्तौड़गढ़	4,602	146
5	डूंगरपुर	1,260	170
6	प्रतापगढ़	2,388	796
7	सलूम्बर	30	47
8	सीकर	17	12
9	उदयपुर	13,051	3,999
10	अलवर	2,132	599
11	बारां	3,735	833
12	भरतपुर	1,248	742
13	बूंदी	12,175	2,600
14	दौसा	5,617	1,474
15	धौलपुर	5,427	391
16	गंगापुर सिटी	3,476	473

17	झालावाड़	1,313	793
18	करौली	6,420	1,906
19	सवाईमाधोपुर	1,610	1,008
20	टोंक	430	755
21	बाड़मेर	3,700	2,284
22	बीकानेर	109	290
23	चुरू	2,894	0
24	जैसलमेर	2,107	0
25	जालौर	648	173
26	जोधपुर	1,311	0
27	पाली	47	0
28	सिरोही	4,246	0
उप-योग		**83,037**	**19,707**
कुल		**4,39,372**	**1,30,836**

विवरण-IV

नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम के तहत ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर-आधारित घरेलू विद्युतीकरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य	विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या
पीएम जनमन के तहत पीवीटीजी घर		
क)	आंध्र प्रदेश	1531
ख)	छत्तीसगढ़	737
ग)	झारखंड	2182
घ)	मध्य प्रदेश	1193
ङ)	कर्नाटक	179
च)	केरल	88
छ)	तेलंगाना	126
ज)	त्रिपुरा	1703
डीए जेजीयूए के तहत जनजातीय घर		
झ)	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3999
ञ)	मणिपुर	100
कुल		**11838**

IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM AND JJM 2.0 IN VALSAD

2005. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the present status of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and JJM 2.0 in Valsad Lok Sabha Constituency including coverage of households with functional tap water connections;

(b) the details of water supply schemes, bulk pipelines and infrastructure works completed or underway thereof;

(c) the progress under Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari Abhiyan and Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain in Gujarat including the number of water conservation structures created such as borewell recharge with community and CSR participation; and

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding groundwater recharge and water body rejuvenation in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Drinking Water is a ‘State’ subject, and hence, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT

Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs including Gujarat, is implementing JJM – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country. The Union Cabinet has approved extension of the JJM up to December 2028, with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in the rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0.

As reported by State of Gujarat, as on date, all rural households have been provided with tap water connection including those in Valsad Lok Sabha constituency. As numerous projects are implemented concurrently at various levels across the States/UTs for achieving the envisaged objectives of JJM, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects are maintained at the State Government level.

(c): As informed by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, water is a State subject and States are primarily responsible for planning, funding and implementing water conservation measures, while the Central Government supplements these efforts.

The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative was launched on 6 September 2024 to promote community-led, low-cost rainwater harvesting through recharge structures such as borewells, recharge shafts and pits,

supported by community contributions, CSR and convergence with Central, State and local schemes. JSJB 2.0 was implemented from 1 June 2025 to 31 May 2026, and JSJB: Catch the Rain (CTR)–2026 was launched on 1 June 2026 by integrating JSJB with the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign. District-wise progress in Gujarat under JSJB 1.0 and 2.0 is at **Statement-I**.

The Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), launched in 2019 and expanded nationwide as JSA: Catch the Rain in 2021 with the message "Catch the Rain: Where It Falls, When It Falls," has evolved into a national water conservation campaign with annual thematic focus. Since 2023, the campaign has targeted priority districts for source sustainability, groundwater management and community participation. JSA: CTR 2025, themed "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or," focused on grassroots participation, convergence and innovative financing in 148 CGWB-identified districts. District-wise progress in Gujarat under JSA: CTR 2025 is at **Statement-II**.

(d): As informed by DoWR, GR & RD, Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including Gujarat are assessed every year jointly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the State Government. The annual ground water resource assessment provides updated estimates of annual groundwater recharge, annual extractable groundwater resources, annual groundwater extraction and stage of groundwater extraction and categorizes assessment units

as Safe, Semi-Critical, Critical and Over-Exploited based on the stage of groundwater extraction. A comparison of the Ground Water Resource Assessments for 2017 and 2025 in Gujarat indicates that during this period, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge increased from 22.37 BCM to 27.58 BCM, while the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource increased from 21.25 BCM to 25.61 BCM. Although the Annual Ground Water Extraction increased from 13.58 BCM to 14.33 BCM, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction declined from 63.89% to 55.95%, mainly due to the increase in groundwater recharge and extractable resources.

STATEMENT- I

District-wise progress in Gujarat under JSJB 1.0 and 2.0

S. No.	District	Completed Works under JSJB 1.0	Completed Works under JSJB 2.0
1.	Ahmedabad	1563	159
2.	Amreli	1772	1892
3.	Anand	3509	796
4.	Arvalli	822	5124
5.	Banas Kantha	4110	24100
6.	Bharuch	1727	3947
7.	Bhavnagar	539	1069
8.	Botad	912	1088
9.	Chhotaudepur	1487	1133
10.	Dangs	258	707
11.	Devbhumi Dwarka	447	205
12.	Dahod	2268	5222

13.	Gandhinagar	1915	1949
14.	Gir Somnath	623	5480
15.	Jamnagar	130	359
16.	Junagadh	2026	6271
17.	Kachchh	594	218
18.	Kheda	6211	1207
19.	Mahesana	399	432
20.	Mahisagar	1632	255
21.	Morbi	194	622
22.	Narmada	710	443
23.	Navsari	9593	18699
24.	Panch Mahals	82	1375
25.	Patan	4322	99
26.	Porbandar	176	124
27.	Rajkot	10836	2956
28.	Sabar Kantha	138	257
29.	Surat	56756	60147
30.	Surendranagar	242	1818
31.	Tapi	3172	1179
32.	Vadodara	1293	2234
33.	Valsad	617	6517

STATEMENT- II

District-wise progress in Gujarat under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2025

S.No	District Name	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies*	Reuse and Recharge Structures*	Watershed Development*	Intensive Afforestation*
1	Ahmadabad	8	109	224	79
2	Amreli	53	169	315	84
3	Anand	268	233	120	66

4	Arvalli	372	480	91	48
5	Banas kantha	235	544	1122	164
6	Bharuch	19	27	55	179
7	Bhavnagar	108	94	107	69
8	Botad	43	205	190	63
9	Chhotaudepur	126	208	418	94
10	Dang	71	295	1407	547
11	Devbhumi Dwarka	61	84	543	106
12	Dohad	65	280	851	940
13	Gandhinagar	1	146	173	534994
14	Gir Somnath	20	18	393	94
15	Jamnagar	67	38	85	61
16	Junagadh	46	62	17	38
17	Kachchh	53	234	117	143
18	Kheda	219	260	541	235
19	Mahesana	49	103	289	166281
20	Mahisagar	110	262	111	3230182
21	Morbi	10	13	41	43
22	Narmada	397	1131	1435	367
23	Navsari	121	2673	851	1418
24	Panch Mahals	58	53	207	218
25	Patan	22	2210	895	24
26	Porbandar	16	10	408	76
27	Rajkot	49	15	768	130
28	Sabar kantha	156	162	98	740
29	Surat	474	1622	255	699
30	Surendranagar	13	286	136	59
31	Tapi	316	520	333	549
32	Vadodara	13	197	518	186
33	Valsad	52	1184	1232	761
	Total	**3691**	**13927**	**14346**	**3939737**

***Figures Showing No. of Works Completed during 22.03.2025 to 31.03.2026

CONSTRUCTION OF PEDESTRIAN UNDERPASS

2006. **SHRI R. K. CHAUDHARY:**

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

(a) whether, in view of the high-density traffic on National Highway-30 (Lucknow–Raebareli stretch) passing through the Mohanlalganj Parliamentary Constituency, any budgetary provision has been made under the annual maintenance plan for the construction of pedestrian underpasses, foot overbridges or flyovers at congested locations including the Mohanlalganj main market, if so, the details thereof along with the timelines fixed for their completion;

(b) whether, in respect of the Mohan Bani (Junabganj)–Mohanlalganj–Gosaiganj Road connectivity project, any strict performance-based parameters and timelines have been enforced on the primary concessionaire to ensure the seamless execution of road safety and high-visibility signage works, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a dedicated ombudsman or grievance redressal cell within the Ministry or its RO, Lucknow where sub-contractors can report arbitrary contract termination, unauthorized deductions or prolonged non-payment by primary concessionaires without fear of being blacklisted from future Government projects, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways undertakes Feasibility Study / Detailed Project Report (DPR) for improvement / widening / construction of National Highways in the country. 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. The feasibility study of de-congestion of Mohanlalganj main market is being taken up.

(b) Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is responsible for Development, Operation & Maintenance of the road declared and notified as National Highway (NH)/National Expressway (NE). As far as Mohan Bani (Junabganj)–Mohanlalganj–Gosaiganj Road is concerned, it is not a NH/NE.

(c): At the Central level, a grievance redressal mechanism for all schemes is already in place Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS); available to the citizens to file their grievances to the public authorities on any subject related to service delivery. It is a single portal connected to all the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and States.

WATER SUSTAINABILITY AND FEEDSTOCK USE IN ETHANOL PRODUCTION

2007. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) the details of studies conducted by the Government regarding the water footprint associated with ethanol production from sugarcane, maize, paddy and other feedstocks, the implications thereof for groundwater resources, irrigation demand, agricultural sustainability and water security, with specific reference to Tamil Nadu;

(b) the comparative assessment available regarding water consumption, ethanol yield and environmental sustainability of various feedstocks used under the Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme;

(c) the measures adopted/proposed by the Government for encouraging water-efficient feedstocks, utilisation of agricultural residues, second-generation biofuels and other sustainable alternatives for ethanol production;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by the Government under ethanol-blending, biofuel development and related infrastructure programmes during the last five years, year-wise; and

(e) the safeguards adopted by the Government to balance energy security objectives with concerns relating to food security, water conservation and sustainable agricultural practices?

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): An expert committee was constituted in 2024 by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to examine the water consumption of various ethanol feedstock crops. The Report has found that water requirement is maximum for Rice followed by Maize and Sugarcane.

The Government has adopted a balanced approach to the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, ensuring that water sustainability, food security and farmers' interests remain paramount.

The Government follows a diversified feedstock strategy under the National Policy on Biofuels. Ethanol is produced from multiple approved feedstocks, including sugarcane-based feedstocks, maize, damaged foodgrains, broken rice, foodgrains unfit for human consumption, surplus foodgrains approved by the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) and other approved agricultural feedstocks. The Government is also promoting Second Generation (2G) ethanol from agricultural residues under the Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana to progressively increase the use of non-food feedstocks.

The diversion of foodgrains for ethanol production is carefully calibrated in consultation with the Department of Food & Public Distribution and other concerned Ministries. Food security, Public Distribution System (PDS) requirements, National Food Security Act (NFSA) obligations, Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) and prescribed buffer stocks are accorded the highest priority. Only surplus foodgrains, after meeting these requirements, are permitted for

ethanol production. The Government is also promoting crop diversification towards comparatively less water-intensive feedstocks such as maize and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices so that expansion of ethanol feedstocks remains balanced with the production of pulses, oilseeds and other essential food crops.

Water-use efficiency is also being enhanced through micro-irrigation, drip irrigation and other water conservation measures under the *Per Drop More Crop* component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. Many sugar mills are also encouraging farmers to adopt water-efficient cultivation practices.

Molasses-based distilleries with incineration boilers and grain-based distilleries are required to operate as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD**)** units, enabling recycling and reuse of process water while eliminating liquid effluent discharge. Modern ethanol plants typically consume about 3–5 litres of processed water for producing one litre of ethanol.

The details of funds allocated, released and utilised for bio-ethanol (2G) project under PM JI-VIAN Yojana are as under :

All figures are in Rs. Crore

Year	Approved Budget	Fund Disbursed to Project Developers
2021-22	189.38	150
2022-23	83.34	37.5
2023-24	151.99	75.00
2024-25	30.00	7.50
2025-26	37.875	37.5

Further, financial assistance has been approved for two commercial scale and one demonstration scale 2G Ethanol project in June 2026.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCM AND AMRUT

2008. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether municipal bodies are adequately equipped to manage increasing population pressures and if so, the details thereof including the financial and technical resources available along with the steps taken to strengthen Urban Local Governance capacity;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in addressing infrastructure gaps and if so, the details thereof along with the outcomes achieved in improving urban living conditions;

(c) whether informal settlements and slums have expanded due to migration and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to provide affordable housing and basic services to urban poor populations;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to integrate urban planning with population growth projections and if so, the details thereof along with the strategies adopted to ensure sustainable and inclusive city development; and

(e) whether climate change impacts are aggravating urban infrastructure challenges and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to build resilient infrastructure and disaster preparedness in cities?

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

(a): As per entry 5 of List II - State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, districts boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purposes of local self-government or village administration, is a state subject. The Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through programmatical assistance, policy support, technical guidance and capacity-building initiatives to enhance the effectiveness of Urban Local Bodies.

The Government has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the financial, technical and institutional capacity of ULBs to address the challenges arising from rapid urbanisation and the increasing demand for urban services. Under the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) award period (2021–26), grants of around ₹94,000 crore had been released to ULBs across 28 States. The XV FC framework incentivised States and ULBs to undertake key municipal finance and governance reforms through performance-linked grant releases. Consequently, 23 States had notified or revised floor rates of property tax, while 3,866 ULBs met

the eligibility requirement of achieving annual growth in property tax collection at least equal to the average growth rate of the respective State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over the preceding five years for claiming grants in FY 2025-26. The Commission also promoted timely publication of audited accounts, standardised municipal financial reporting, disclosure of SLBs and digital monitoring of grants through the City Finance Portal, thereby enhancing transparency, accountability and financial management.

(b): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in the year 2015 in selected 500 cities and towns across the country was focused on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, parks and green spaces, etc. To expand the coverage, AMRUT 2.0 is launched in the year 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. Water body rejuvenation and green spaces and parks are other components of AMRUT 2.0. Under the Mission, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to select, appraise, prioritize and implement projects.

Under AMRUT, States/UTs have grounded 6,007 projects worth ₹83,491.77 crore which includes, 1,411 water supply projects worth ₹43,372.06 crore, 888 Sewerage & Septage Management projects worth ₹34,471.71 crore, 838 storm

water drainage projects worth ₹3,022.39 crore and 2,522 parks projects worth ₹1,604.13 crore.

Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, State Water Action Plans of all the States/UTs comprising of 8,777 projects worth ₹1,97,191.86 crore have been approved, which includes 3,572 water supply projects worth ₹1,18,968.38 crore, 605 Sewerage & Septage Management projects worth ₹71,133.01 crore, 2,951 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,003.34 crore and 1,649 parks projects worth ₹1,087.12 crore.

Through AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence with the States, around 270 lakh water tap connections in the urban areas have been provided, 1.12 lakh km of water pipeline network has been laid/ replaced and 5,611 Million Litre per Day (MLD) water treatment capacity have been developed. In the sewage and septage management sector, around 197 lakh sewer connections (including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM)) have been provided in AMRUT Cities, 28,589 km of sewer network has been laid/ replaced completed and 6,017 MLD sewage treatment capacity has been developed.

NITI Aayog in its report titled ‘Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Package 4 – Urban Transformation and Skill Development’ of September 2025, has stated that the AMRUT missions have led to visible, and sustained improvements in service delivery, institutional capacity, and citizen wellbeing

across Indian cities. The mission's long-term effects are most evident in improved governance culture, women's empowerment, and resilience against urban service gaps.

The objective of Smart City Mission (SCM) was 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 were 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.

NITI Aayog in the evaluation report has concluded that the Smart Cities Mission demonstrates strong alignment with national urban priorities and citizen needs, contributing significantly to multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. As per the report, the Mission has achieved a high project completion rate of 93% of 8,063 projects and 100% completion of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs), leading to measurable improvements in urban liveability, mobility, safety, and environmental outcomes.

(c): Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, MoHUA supplements the efforts of States/UTs, by providing Central

Assistance for pucca houses to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost, for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 are demand driven scheme. Selection of beneficiaries, under various verticals preferred by the beneficiaries, formulation of projects and execution including allotment of completed houses to the eligible beneficiaries are done by States/UTs. The Ministry conducts regular reviews with the States/UTs to monitor progress of implementation of the scheme and expedite completion of sanctioned houses within the stipulated timeline.

In order to enhance the affordability of the houses, State/UT share is mandatory under PMAY-U 2.0. Apart from the minimum State/UT share, the State/UT Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability.

PMAY-U 2.0 supports States/UTs for formulation and implementation of ‘Affordable Housing Policies’ to incentivize private sector participation through

appropriate regulatory, fiscal and institutional measures to make the housing stock affordable in urban areas.

(d) and (e): Water, sanitation, Land and Colonization are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of the Constitution, Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States for sustainable and inclusive growth of the cities/ towns through various schemes/ Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)/ AMRUT 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U)/ PMAY-U 2.0, Metro Rail/ Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS), Urban Challenge Fund, etc.

The water supply, sewerage and septage management and other infrastructure projects under various Missions/ scheme of MoHUA are designed by the States/ UTs based on the projected future growth of the cities/ towns.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014

(https://www.mohua.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/10/1813403503fbec280e7648c0ae692512.pdf). The Chapter - 6 “Sustainable Guidelines” of URDPFI guidelines 2014 deals with sustainable development.

IMPACT OF SHORTAGE OF FUEL ON FLIGHT OPERATIONS

2009. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the extent to which flight operations in the country have been curtailed due to the fuel shortage resulting from the conflict in Gulf nations;

(b) whether there are signs of the fuel crisis being resolved and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the suspended flight operations would be resumed as usual and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the Government's plan to launch the Mangaluru-Tirupati flight service, a long-standing demand of devotees?

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

(a): As informed by the Indian scheduled carriers, they have not curtailed flight operations due to shortage of aviation fuel.;

(b) and (c): Does not arise.;

(d): With the repeal of Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. It is therefore up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial

viability subject to compliance with the extant guidelines in this regard. Airlines plan their domestic flight schedule on a specific route/city based on market demand, commercial feasibility and their company policy.

APPROVED COLD CHAIN PROJECTS

2010. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the details of the total number of Cold Chain projects approved in each State, along with the number of projects completed and currently under implementation, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of funds approved, released and utilized for Cold chain projects in each State, State-wise;

(c) the number of Cold Chain projects approved in each State that were sanctioned more than five years ago and more than ten years ago, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for delay, if any in completion of Cold Chain projects approved more than five years ago and more than ten years ago;

(e) the total amount of funds approved for ongoing Cold Chain projects in Kerala along with the amount released and utilized so far; and

(f) whether there have been any delay in the release of funds for Cold Chain projects in Kerala and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to address such delays?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure scheme (Cold Chain scheme) since 2008. As of 30.06.2026, under Cold Chain scheme, 409 Cold Chain projects have been approved nationwide with total grants-in-aid of ₹3089.08 crore, of which ₹2540.89 crore has already been released for implementation of the projects. Of the 409 projects, 311 have been completed and operationalised and 98 are ongoing. A comprehensive State-wise breakup of the approved, completed and operational projects, along with the funds approved and released is furnished in **Statement-I.**

(c) and (d): 320 Cold Chain projects were sanctioned more than five years ago [2008-09 to 2020-21] including 25 ongoing projects. 125 Cold Chain projects were sanctioned more than ten years ago [2008-09 to 2015-16] including three ongoing projects. State-wise breakup of the same is furnished at **Statement-II.**

The following reasons are attributed for delay in completion of the above mentioned 25 ongoing projects sanctioned more than five years ago and three ongoing projects sanctioned ten years ago:

(i) Delay in obtaining statutory approvals from local bodies and regulatory authorities.

(ii) Delay in disbursement of term loan by banks.

(iii) Delay in submission of requests by the promoters for change in location of the project, change in bank and change in components.

(iv) Difficulty in mobilising fund for meeting out promoter's equity.

(v) Delay in receiving imported plant and machinery and installation in the project.

(vi) Covid-19 pandemic, which disrupted labour availability, logistics and equipment supply.

(vii) Delayed submission of claims by the promoter.

(e) and (f): Total grants-in-aid of ₹35.77 crore was approved for four ongoing projects in the State of Kerala, of which ₹3.12 crore was released to one project. The major reasons for the delay in release of funds to these ongoing projects are:

(i) delay in obtaining statutory approvals from local bodies and regulatory authorities.

(ii) delay in disbursement of term loan by banks and

(iii) delay in submission of claims to the Ministry by the promoter.

To address such issues pertaining to delay in implementation of the project, the Ministry conducts regular review meetings with the project

implementing agencies and helps them in mitigating the problems at various levels.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of projects approved, completed and operational, Grants-in-aid approved and Grants-in-aid released

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of approved projects	No. of completed/ operational projects	No. of ongoing projects	GIA approved (₹in crore)	GIA released (₹ in crore)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	0	2.81	2.81
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	25	12	313.67	245.82
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	15.59	6.46
4	Assam	2	2	0	17.37	17.37
5	Bihar	5	3	2	39.85	34.86
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	4	2	2	30.41	11.52
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Diu & Daman	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
10	Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
11	Gujarat	29	25	4	233.27	203.77
12	Haryana	23	18	5	174.00	147.67
13	Himachal Pradesh	16	14	2	138.10	130.92
14	Jammu & Kashmir	7	5	2	52.83	32.83

15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
16	Karnataka	20	14	6	147.37	101.39
17	Kerala	8	4	4	56.96	24.31
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	11	9	2	83.03	71.20
21	Maharashtra	77	59	18	543.37	458.30
22	Manipur	1	1	0	9.96	9.96
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	2	2	0	12.77	12.77
25	Nagaland	2	1	1	12.48	8.39
26	Odisha	9	5	4	71.38	52.05
27	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	25	21	4	157.03	138.40
29	Rajasthan	14	13	1	83.42	81.00
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	26	15	11	187.02	119.72
32	Telangana	15	11	4	113.03	93.54
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	26	21	5	207.21	190.54
35	Uttarakhand	30	27	3	275.10	265.64
36	West Bengal	17	12	5	111.05	79.65
Total		**409**	**311**	**98**	**3089.08**	**2540.89**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of projects sanctioned more than 5 years ago [2008-09 to 2020-21] and 10 years ago [2008-09 to 2015-16] under Cold Chain scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects sanctioned more than 5 years ago	No. of Ongoing Projects	No. of projects sanctioned more than 10 years ago	No. of Ongoing Projects
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	5	2	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
4	Assam	2	0	2	0
5	Bihar	5	2	1	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	0
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Diu & Daman	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	23	0	8	0
12	Haryana	18	1	6	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	16	2	9	0
14	Jammu & Kashmir	5	0	3	0
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	15	1	4	0

17	Kerala	4	0	2	0
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	10	1	4	1
21	Maharashtra	62	5	27	1
22	Manipur	1	0	1	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	2	0	2	0
25	Nagaland	2	1	0	0
26	Odisha	4	0	1	0
27	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	21	1	10	0
29	Rajasthan	13	0	4	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	15	1	3	0
32	Telangana	10	0	3	0
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	21	3	9	0
35	Uttarakhand	29	2	15	1
36	West Bengal	12	0	7	0
	Total	**320**	**25**	**125**	**3**

DISRUPTION IN FLIGHT OPERATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ROUTES

2011. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the evolving security situation and armed conflicts in the West Asia/Gulf region on international operations of Indian airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of flights rerouted, diverted or cancelled by Indian carriers due to airspace restrictions during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether the resultant airspace restrictions, route diversions and security advisories have affected flight schedules, operational costs, passenger traffic and airfares on services operated by Indian carriers to Europe, North America and the Gulf region and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the economic impact of such disruptions on the Indian civil aviation sector including airlines and air cargo operations and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government in coordination with the relevant national and international agencies to ensure the safety of passengers and crew, maintain uninterrupted air connectivity and mitigate the operational and financial impact on Indian airlines?

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

(a) and (b): The Government continuously monitored the situation in the West Asia/Gulf region. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued advisories to address and ensure the safety of passengers, crew, and aircraft evolving from the risks arising from the West Asia conflict. These advisories provide operational guidance on affected airspace, including Notice to Airmen (NOTAM), identification of high-risk areas, Flight Information Region (FIR) boundaries and impacted countries, enabling operators to plan safe routing after conducting comprehensive Safety Risk Assessments.

(c) to (e): Indian carriers have informed that re-routing of flights has led to increased flight durations and higher fuel consumption, resulting in additional operational costs for airlines. The extent of such costs depends on route diversion, duration and prevailing fuel prices. Further, as informed, airlines are incurring significant revenue losses due to the ongoing crisis. Airlines are, however, taking necessary measures to mitigate the impact while ensuring continuity of operations.

A 24*7 Passenger Assistance Control Room was established for real-time coordination and passenger support. Passenger assistance was also provided through airport help desks and real-time travel updates by airlines. The Ministry also worked closely with the Ministry of External Affairs to address emerging requirements relating to Indian carriers and Indian nationals in the region. The Indian Mission in Riyadh, in coordination with Indian Missions in Bahrain, Iraq,

Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the UAE, facilitated the transit of affected individuals through Saudi Arabia.

POST-HARVEST LOSSES, FOOD PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE AND FARMERS INCOME

2012. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of post-harvest losses occurring across agricultural and horticultural commodities in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of cold chain facilities, food processing units, integrated pack houses, food parks and agro-processing infrastructure established during the last five, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of food processing infrastructure on farmers income, value addition, employment generation and reduction of wastage and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures being taken to strengthen food processing ecosystems, reduce post-harvest losses and improve market access for farmers; and

(e) whether any integrated food processing, cold-chain, Mega Food Park or agro-processing projects have been sanctioned in Karnataka, particularly in Davanagere district and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) estimates post-harvest losses from time to time for various agri-produces in the country through commissioning of studies based on primary surveys. Two studies were commissioned by the Ministry through (i) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) -Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), 2015 with reference year 2012-14 and (ii) NABARD Consultancy Service Pvt. Ltd (NABCONS), 2022 with reference year 2020-22. As per the reports of these studies, the estimated percentage of Harvest and Post-Harvest losses of various agricultural and horticulture produce covered in the studies is as follows:

Post-harvest losses of major crops and commodities

Crops/ Commodities	**Loss in Percentage**	
	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 &	1.18-7.89	1.29-7.33

Spices		
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

Source: *Report on Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post Harvest Losses of Major Crops and commodities in India, 2015. **NABCONS Study 2022

(b): Under the Central Sector umbrella scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), MoFPI provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects for creating both processing and preservation infrastructure facilities. Under the components schemes of PMKSY, the details of cold chain facilities, food processing units, food parks and agro-processing infrastructure established during the last five, state-wise is placed at **Statement-I**.

(c): MoFPI, from time to time, has assessed and has estimated the processing levels for selected commodities to determine the post-harvest losses, to evaluate the implementation and impact of its ongoing schemes in order to examine the overall status of food-processing sector in the country. However, so far, MoFPI has not undertaken any assessment specifically to identify the impact of food processing infrastructure on farmer income, value addition, employment generation and reduction of wastage.

(d): 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 across the country. MoFPI, through its schemes, provides grant-in-aid/incentives to the eligible entities including Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) all over the country. These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. The schemes include storage, transportation, creation of market linkages etc. to help in reducing post-harvest losses and facilitating enhance farmer incomes and creating off-farm employment opportunities.

Apart from MoFPI, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme in July 2020 under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package in order to improve post-harvest infrastructure and create community-farming assets. The AIF Scheme facilitates sanction of medium to long term loans by Banks and other lending institutions for the setting up of cold storage facilities, warehouses and processing units, aimed at reducing crop wastage, enhancing value addition and provide better returns to farmers.

(e): The details of the projects sanctioned in Karnataka under the component schemes of PMKSY are placed in **Statement-II**. One project of M/s GEM Food

Park LLP under Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme (APC) is located in Davangere district of Karnataka with project cost Rs. 40.01 crore.

STATEMENT-I

Table-1: State-wise details of Cold Chain projects approved, completed during the last five years (2021-2022 to 2025-2026)

S.No	State/UT	Approved	Completed/Operational			
			Number	Approved GIA (₹ in crore)	GIA released (₹ in crore)	Project Cost (₹ in crore
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0			
2	Andhra Pradesh	11	17	144.09	143.36	723.26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-	-	-
4	Assam	0	0	-	-	-
5	Bihar	0	0	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	0	0	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	2	0	-	-	-
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	-	-	-
9	Delhi	0	0	-	-	-
10	Goa	0	0	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	6	6	48.27	47.86	188.32
12	Haryana	5	7	59.43	58.93	253.50
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	4	38.94	38.46	95.09
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	7.46	7.46	18.15
15	Jharkhand	0	0	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	5	2	12.95	12.95	48.00
17	Kerala	4	1	9.63	9.63	27.31
18	Ladakh	0	0	-	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	1	5	39.79	38.76	101.89
21	Maharashtra	15	13	82.02	81.96	327.03
22	Manipur	0	0	-	-	-

23	Meghalaya	0	0	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	0	0	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	0	0	-	-	-
26	Orissa	5	3	28.70	28.16	136.26
27	Puduchery	0	0	-	-	-
28	Punjab	4	5	20.16	20.16	85.31
29	Rajasthan	1	2	9.20	9.20	25.73
30	Sikkim	0	0	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	11	7	49.98	49.98	194.95
32	Telangana	5	6	47.82	47.82	239.24
33	Tripura	0	0	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	5	7	52.71	51.30	206.17
35	Uttarakhand	1	6	57.26	57.26	110.12
36	West Bengal	5	4	30.70	30.70	129.82
	Total	**89**	**97**	**739.11**	**734.15**	**2910.15**

Table-2: State-wise details of the projects under Agro Processing Clusters scheme approved, completed during the last five years (2021-2022 to 2025-2026)

S.No	State/UT	Approved Projects	Completed/Operational			
			Completed Projects	Approved GIA (₹ in crore)	GIA released (₹ in crore)	Project Cost (₹ in crore
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	3	2	16.7357	14.6629	39.9768
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0
8	Dadar & Nagar	0	0	0	0	0

	Haveli and Daman & Diu					
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	3	3	17.42	13.1987	59.968
12	Haryana	0	1	3.09	2.7610	10.26
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	3	1	9.77	6.9256	40.01
17	Kerala	0	2	18.9485	18.0262	71.72
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	19.8	14.0842	57.68
21	Maharashtra	4	4	37.313	33.91	121.04
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	1	1	10	9.7749	50.524
27	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	1	6.7598	5.1452	27.44
29	Rajasthan	3	0	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	4	3	21.2288	19.6046	83.6575
32	Telangana	3	0	0	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	10	9.729	21.05
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
36	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**29**	**21**	**171.0658**	**147.8223**	**583.3263**

Table-3: State-wise details of the projects under Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme approved, completed during the last five years (2021-2022 to 2025-2026)

S.No	State/UT	Approved Projects	Completed/Operational			
			Completed Projects	Approved GIA (₹ in crore)	GIA released (₹ in crore)	Project Cost (₹ in crore
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	14	6	29.04	28.91	351.985
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1	1.21	1.17	3.37
4	Assam	40	43	170.94	165.26	582.093
5	Bihar	6	3	14.59	14.22	64.083
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	3	1	3.74	3.74	16.04
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	1	3.64	3.47	26.34
9	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	1	2.89	2.76	12.45
11	Gujarat	28	24	89.22	85.72	342.297
12	Haryana	12	14	43.02	41.99	192.311
13	Himachal Pradesh	3	12	39.19	37.80	100.1
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	11	32.91	31.32	79.81
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	19	12	45	43.62	178.95
17	Kerala	17	18	62.37	60.46	240.76
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0

19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	12	6	24.15	23.91	81.387
21	Maharashtra	57	53	190.37	185.98	751.11
22	Manipur	1	2	1.94	1.93	5.87
23	Meghalaya	0	1	4.61	4.61	9.92
24	Mizoram	0	1	3.54	3.19	9.35
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	9	6	18.62	18.38	42.15
27	Puduchery	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	13	9	38.42	37.70	296.84
29	Rajasthan	20	9	31.06	30.54	132.54
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	23	14	37.22	35.85	134.70
32	Telangana	25	11	47.52	46.91	310.83
33	Tripura	1	5	14.50	14.38	37.92
34	Uttar Pradesh	20	24	88.53	83.19	369.21
35	Uttarakhand	23	15	59.20	57.78	187.99
36	West Bengal	12	12	44.70	43.55	204.03
	Total	**364**	**315**	**1142.14**	**1108.34**	**4764.436**

STATEMENT-II

The details of the projects sanctioned in Karnataka under the component schemes of PMKSY

S.No.	Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA)	District	Project cost (In Cr.)	Grant Approved (in Cr.)	Total Grant released (in Cr.)
Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme (APC)	M/s GEM Food Park LLP	Devanagere	40.01	9.77	6.92565
	M/s Udupi Food Park	Udupi	16.08	5.23	3.7516
	M/s Sri Lakshmibalaji Agro Park Private Ltd	Koppal	36.34	10	6.16
	Mandeep Agri Food Park LLP	Vijayapura	36.94	8.56	0
	Agartha Mega Food Park LLP	Bangalore Rural	48.67	10	0
Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme (CEFPPC)	M/s. Hain Future Natural Products Pvt Ltd	Tumkur	36.76	5.00	4.79
	M/s Petunt Food Processors Pvt Ltd	Tumkur	18.05	4.71	4.49
	M/s Ella Foods	Kolar	16.72	3.59	3.50
	M/s Ramkrishna Industries	Bagalkot	6.76	1.95	1.85
	M/s Sproutlife Foods Pvt. Limited	Tumkur	15.83	5.00	4.83
	M/s Sankraman Organic Foods Pvt Ltd	Mandya	7.84	1.42	1.36
	M/s R G Kasat Industries Pvt. Ltd	Bagalkot	9.06	2.55	2.42
	M/s Ashwarooda Enrich Foods	Mandya	5.07	1.06	0.52
	M/s Sri Venkateshwara Industries	Mysuru	7.56	2.40	2.40
	Sri Balaji Industries	Mysuru	6.86	2.25	2.25
	M/s Avantnature Foods Private Limited	Tumkur	9.33	2.36	2.31
	M/s Maxvita Foods (India) Private Limited	Mandya	18.91	4.42	4.28
	M/s Trubare Fresh Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Tumakuru	10.25	4.48	4.04
	M/s GroFresh Agrofoods Pvt Ltd	Tumkur	12.376	4.85	4.85
	M/s VB Foods	Bengaluru Urban	10.12	3.70	3.52
	M/s Elveety Products Private Limited	Dharwad	18.06	4.89	4.89
	M/s Tenguraja Coco Products	Udupi	11.48	5.00	4.75

	M/s Jubliant Food Works Limited	Bangalore Rural	49.88	5.00	5.00
	M/s Sridevi General Engineering	Bangalore Rural	13.04	5.00	2.50
	M/s Kanishka Beverages India Pvt. Ltd	Bangalore Rural	13.26	4.99	0.00
	M/s Sri Lakshmibalaji Agro Park Pvt. Ltd Unit- 1	Koppal	21.03	5.00	2.50
	M/s Sri Lakshmibalaji Agro Park Pvt. Ltd (Unit- 2)	Koppal	17.50	4.83	2.42
	M/s Allen Cashew Industries	Udupi	10.53	4.38	4.27
	M/s Parishudh Industries	Udupi	8.70	4.11	3.98
	M/s Sri Lakshmibalaji Agro Park Pvt. Ltd Unit-III	Koppal	20.8	5.00	2.50
	M/s Star Hi Herbs Pvt Ltd	Hassan	16.57	4.94	0.00
	M/s Vijayalakshmi Agro Foods	Raichur	9.45	2.50	0.00
	M/s Vijaypura Nutrifoods LLP	Vijayapura	12.72	2.81	0.00
	M/s RG Kasat Industries Pvt Ltd	Bagalkot	10.45	1.94	0.00
	M/s Mahadev Agro Industries	Raichur	25.00	4.71	0.00
	M/s Isha Foods	Bangalore Rural	19.9	5.00	0.00
	M/s The Central Arecaut & Cocoa Marketing & Processing Co-operative Ltd	Dakshin Kannada	12.04	4.22	0.00
	Maggemane Foods LLp	Hasan	17.36	5	0.00
Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme (CEFPPC)	Atharvass Traders Pvt Ltd.	Hassan, Belgam, Bangalore	28.61	7.50	7.50
	Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd	Kolar	14.00	3.36	3.36
	Vijaykant Dairy & Food Products Ltd	Belgaum	8.66	2.80	2.80
	Basweshwar Industry	Belgaum	18.20	7.80	7.80
	Namdhari Animal Genetics Private Limited	Tumkur	18.38	3.92	3.92
	Dairy Classic Ice Creams Pvt Ltd	Ramnagara	29.81	7.61	7.61
	Srikrishna Milks Private Limited	Uttar Kannada	26.96	5.67	5.67
	Malpefresh Marine Exports Private Limited.	Udupi	18.10	4.37	4.37
	Hitech Food Process (SC)	Bijapur	15.00	8.46	8.46
	Ideal Icecream	Dakshin Kannada	36.54	9.86	9.86

	Yashaswi Fish Meal & Oil Company	Dakshin Kannada	73.05	10.00	10.00
	BAMUL	Ramnagara	49.45	7.26	7.26
	Agro Tech (ST)	Belgaum	15.38	10.00	6.50
	Square Meal Private Limited	Bangalore	9.97	3.57	3.57
	Golden Hatcheries	Haveri	38.03	9.38	9.38
	PROVIT FOODS PVT LTD	Dakshin Kannada	55.40	9.91	0.00
	Navya Industry	Vijayapura	26.81	10.00	3.33
	Microtrol Sterillisation Services Pvt.Ltd	Tumkur	36.71	6.76	0.00
	M/S Netra Dairy Products Private Limited	Belgavi	63.02	10.00	0
	M/S Chaturmukha Dairy Private Limited	Vijayapura	33.62	9.14	0.00
Mega Food Park Scheme (MFP)	Integrated Food Park Ltd	Tumkur	144.33	48.72	48.72
	Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd	Mandya	87.10	43.55	37.57

UNAUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTIONS ON PUBLIC LAND

2013. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing instances of unauthorised construction of residential, commercial and institutional buildings on public land and encroached Government land in various parts of the country, especially in metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey or assessment to identify buildings constructed on encroached public land or without obtaining mandatory approvals from the competent authorities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken against persons, builders, developers and officials found responsible for permitting or facilitating such illegal constructions; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure removal of unauthorised structures, restoration of public land and implementation of transparent, technology-based building permission and monitoring systems across the country?

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

(a) to (e): As per entry 18 and 35 of List II - State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, ‘Land’; ‘Colonization’ and ‘Works, land and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State’ are State subjects, respectively. Further, as per entry 2 of Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India, ‘Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings’ is the subject of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Therefore, the matters related to illegal encroachment of land fall under the jurisdiction of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT)/ULBs. The State-level authorities use applicable laws to remove encroachments on land under their jurisdiction.

However, as far as properties of Land & Development Office (L&DO) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in Delhi are concerned, cases of encroachment are dealt through administrative action and instrumentalities like the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. With respect to Central govt. vacant land parcels of L&DO in other states, the same have been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for care & maintenance. CPWD has informed that cases of encroachments have been observed at 20 locations, some of which are under litigations. The CPWD regularly monitors the land under its jurisdiction and takes measures for removal of encroachments/unauthorised structures through legal actions.

कोंकण क्षेत्र में तटीय सड़क परियोजना

2014. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

(क) कोंकण क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित तटीय सड़क परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) उक्त प्रयोजन हेतु स्वीकृत निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त परियोजना को कब तक पूर्ण किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। कोंकण क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित तटीय सड़क परियोजना राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने अपने स्वयं के व्यय पर इस तटीय सड़क परियोजना के विकास का कार्य आरंभ किया है।

MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF PILOTS

2015. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the Fit-to-Fly medical criteria to include comprehensive mental health assessments for holders of Commercial Pilot Licences (CPLs);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the mandatory Peer Support Programmes that airlines are required to establish to address pilot burnout;

(c) the mechanism in place for non-punitive reporting of stress-related issues by crew members without fear of immediate suspension of licence;

(d) the details of the study conducted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) on the impact of Ultra-Long Haul flights on the circadian rhythm and mental alertness of cockpit crew;

(e) the steps taken to prevent commercial pressure from airlines that may compel pilots to operate flights despite reporting fatigue; and

(f) the total number of pilots who have successfully availed departmental counselling services since the implementation of the new Flight Duty Time Limitations (FDTL) norms?

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) vide Medical Circular 01/2023 has issued guidelines for Mental Health Promotion of Flight Crew and Air

Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs). Comprehensive Mental Health Assessment is already a fitness criteria to obtain medical fitness and all DGCA licences. Assessment of mental health of aircrews is conducted as a part of DGCA Medical Examinations on a regular basis.

DGCA undertakes quarterly review of all activities undertaken by major operators towards promotion of mental health.;

Multiple measures are recommended to ensure availability of timely professional assistance. Operators are advised to help aircrews in capacity building through mental health awareness seminars, regular training sessions.;

Peer support program is a non-punitive and proactive program embedded in Medical Circular 01 of 2023 for promotion of mental health and to assist aircrew in recognizing, coping up and overcoming various problems. This program is enshrined with the mechanism for redressal without the fear of loosing any licence privileges upon disclosure of problems. Operators are implementing this program in letter and spirit to address pilot burnout and to ensure flight safety.;

(d): No study on such impact was conducted.;

(e) and (f): Fatigue reports are an important tool for identifying and mitigating crew fatigue. DGCA CAR 7/J/III mandates each operator to establish a clear policy on fatigue reporting that explains both how to raise a report and how it will be handled, with executive responsibility for fatigue management defined by the operator.

As per the said CAR, all fatigue reports and action-taken reports are to be retained for at least one year and made available to DGCA when required. In addition, quarterly fatigue reports, along with analysis and actions taken, is to be submitted to DGCA by the Head of Operations. In this year, a total of 22 aircrew have availed departmental counselling services.

NEW WATER PROJECT IN BANKURA DISTRICT

2016. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a new water project in Bankura district and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the said project along with the key specifications of the proposed micro-dams including their design, capacity and projected benefits;

(c) the number of villages likely to be benefitted from the said project; and

(d) whether any sedimentation has been reported in the river after completion of the existing irrigation project and if so, the details thereof along with the agency responsible for dredging and maintenance of the river?

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

(a) to (c): Water, being State subject, 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 limited to providing technical support, and partial financial assistance for identified projects under the ongoing schemes.

As informed by the Government of West Bengal, at present, there is no proposed project for construction of micro-dams/ check dams in Bankura district.

(d): State Governments take up desilting/ dredging works as per their needs considering overall flood management aspects of the critical reaches, confluence points etc.

As per information provided by the Government of West Bengal, the capacity of some of the rivers in Bankura District like Amodar, Gandheswari & Berai has been reduced due to siltation. Dredging of some identified critical stretches for a length of 61.25 km of these three rivers has been taken up with "No Cost to the State" approach, which apart from improving capacity will also generate revenue.

फास्टैग वार्षिक योजना

2017. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) वर्तमान में देश में पंजीकृत फास्टैग प्रयोक्ताओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) 3,075 रुपये की फास्टैग वार्षिक योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल प्रयोक्ताओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) एक ही मार्ग पर साठ किलोमीटर से कम दूरी के प्रावधान के कारण बंद किए जा रहे टोल प्लाज़ाओं की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने दूरी-आधारित टोल संग्रहण को सक्षम बनाने के लिए देशभर में भौतिक टोल प्लाज़ाओं के स्थान पर पूर्णतः उपग्रह-आधारित जीएनएसएस तथा स्वचालित नंबर प्लेट पहचान प्रौद्योगिकी स्थापित करने हेतु कोई निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है?

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

(क) : जून 2026 तक, देश भर में लगभग 6.23 करोड़ फास्टैग सक्रिय हैं और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क प्लाजा पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल लेनदेन के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं।

(ख) : गैर-वाणिज्यिक कारों, जीपों और वैनों के लिए वार्षिक पास योजना 15 अगस्त, 2025 से प्रभावी हो गई है। जून, 2026 तक, 77 लाख से अधिक वार्षिक पास जारी किए गए हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क प्लाजा पर 63 करोड़ लेनदेन दर्ज किए गए हैं। वर्तमान में, कार/जीप/वैन द्वारा किए गए कुल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रह (ईटीसी) लेनदेन का लगभग 33% वार्षिक पास लेनदेन है।

(ग) : राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग शुल्क (दरों का निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियम, 2008 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शुल्क प्लाजा स्थापित किए जाते हैं, जिसमें नियम 8 के उप-नियम (2) में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के एक ही खंड पर और एक ही दिशा में कोई अन्य शुल्क प्लाजा 60 किमी की दूरी के भीतर स्थापित नहीं किया जाए। इसके अलावा उक्त नियम के परंतुक में यह भी कहा गया है कि जहां निष्पादक प्राधिकारी आवश्यक समझता है, वह लिखित में दर्ज किए जाने वाले कारणों से, 60 किमी की दूरी के भीतर एक और शुल्क प्लाजा स्थापित कर सकता है या स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे सकता है।

जिन मामलों में शुल्क प्लाजा के बीच कम अंतर होता है, वहां शुल्क प्लाजा के स्थान की जांच एनएच शुल्क नियम 2008 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार एक समिति द्वारा सभी स्थानीय कारकों और अन्य

आस-पास के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विचार करके संग्रह शुरू करने के संबंध में भारत के राजपत्र में शुल्क अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की सिफारिश सक्षम प्राधिकारी को की जाती है।

(घ) : उद्योग और शिक्षा जगत के विशेषज्ञों से युक्त शीर्ष समिति और उच्च-स्तरीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति ने सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता संबंधी विचारों, उल्लंघन और समग्र परिचालन नियंत्रण को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपग्रह आधारित जीएनएसएस टोलिंग प्रणाली के लिए आगे विचार-विमर्श करने की सिफारिश की है।

तथापि, टोल संचालन को बढ़ाने और वाहनों के निर्बाध आवागमन को सक्षम बनाने के लिए, सरकार ने आवंटित परियोजनाओं के परिणामों और प्रभावशीलता के आधार पर, 4-लेन और उससे अधिक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) प्रयोक्ता शुल्क संग्रह की चरणबद्ध शुरुआत को अपनाया है। एमएलएफएफ टोलिंग प्रणाली के तहत, मौजूदा फास्टैग प्रणाली के माध्यम से प्रयोक्ता शुल्क की कटौती के लिए गैन्ट्री-माउंटेड उच्च-प्रदर्शन रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आइडेंटिफिकेशन (आरएफआईडी) रीडर और ऑटोमेटिक नंबर प्लेट रिकग्निशन (एएनपीआर) कैमरों का उपयोग किया जाता है। यह बाधा-रहित टोलिंग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिसमें वाहन प्रयोक्ताओं को रुकने, धीमा करने या निर्दिष्ट लेन में रहने की आवश्यकता के बिना प्रयोक्ता शुल्क एकत्र किया जाता है।

मौजूदा फास्टैग (आरएफआईडी) + एएनपीआर/एआई-प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो आधारित बैरियर रहित टोलिंग 17 शुल्क प्लाजा पर शुरू की गई है। 17 आवंटित शुल्क प्लाजा में से 05 शुल्क प्लाजा पहले से ही शुरू हो चुके हैं, अर्थात चौर्यासी शुल्क प्लाजा (सूरत, गुजरात); मुंडका शुल्क प्लाजा (दिल्ली); घरौंडा शुल्क प्लाजा (हरियाणा); मनोहरपुरा शुल्क प्लाजा (राजस्थान); दौलतपुर शुल्क प्लाजा (राजस्थान)। एमएलएफएफ के तहत बैरियर रहित टोलिंग तंत्र के लिए अतिरिक्त 104 टोल प्लाजा की पहचान की गई है।

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में विकास योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

2018. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाभियान (पीएम-जनमन), धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) तथा अन्य जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन एवं प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश एवं छत्तीसगढ़ में उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों, उपयोग की गई धनराशि तथा लाभान्वित जनजातीय परिवारों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) पेयजल, सड़क, विद्युत आपूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, शैक्षिक सुविधाओं, मोबाइल एवं इंटरनेट संपर्क तथा कौशल विकास से संबंधित योजनाओं सहित जनजातीय विकास योजनाओं के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु संघीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच अभिसरण को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा कौन से उपाय किए गए हैं;

(घ) जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ में, बुनियादी सेवाओं की उपलब्धता तथा आजीविका के अवसरों को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु शुरू की गई पहलों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के दूरस्थ एवं जनजाति-बाहुल्य गांवों के समग्र एवं सतत विकास के लिए कोई नई योजना अथवा पैकेज लागू करने का विचार रखती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): नीति आयोग (डीएमईओ) ने पैकेज 9 के अंतर्गत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का एक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन (इवैल्यूएशन स्टडी) आयोजित किया है, जिसमें वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 की अवधि के दौरान उनके निष्पादन (परफॉरमेंस) का विश्लेषण किया गया, जिसमें वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं शामिल थीं:

1. मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति
2. अजजा के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति
3. जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता
4. विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) का विकास
5. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन)
6. प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना-पीएमएएजीवाई (पहले जनजातीय उप-योजना को विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता – टीएसएस को एससीए के रूप में जाना जाता था)। पीएमएएजीवाई को अब नवस्वरुपित किया गया है और इसे डीएजेजीयूए के तहत शामिल (समाहित) किया गया है
7. राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए प्रशासनिक लागत

मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन भी किया हैः

1. एकलव्य आर्दश (मॉडल) आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस)
2. अजजा छात्रों की उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति
3. अजजा छात्रों को विदेश में पढ़ाई के लिए छात्रवृत्ति
4. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण हेतु कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता
5. प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)
6. जनजातीय अनुसंधान सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार और कार्यक्रम (टीआरआई-ईसीई)

7. निगरानी, मूल्यांकन, सर्वेक्षण और सामाजिक आकलन (एमईएसएसए)

8. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए उद्यम पूंजी कोष

डीएजेजीयूए का शुभारंभ 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को किया गया था और वर्तमान में क्रियान्वयन के अधीन है। चूंकि यह कार्यक्रम अपेक्षाकृत मध्य चरण में है, इसलिए अभी तक कोई अलग प्रभाव का आकलन नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, अभियान के तहत उपायों (हस्तक्षेपों) के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ आवधिक समीक्षा के माध्यम से नियमित रुप से निगरानी की जा रही है।

(ख), (घ) और (ङ): प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) तथा धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए), अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार जनजातीय/पीवीटीजी जनसंख्या के विकास को व्यापक रूप से लक्षित करते हैं। इन अभियानों का उद्देश्य जनजातियों/पीवीटीजी के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों में सुधार लाने हेतु सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल तथा शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण तक बेहतर पहुंच, सड़क एवं दूरसंचार संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी), अविद्युतीकृत आवासों का विद्युतीकरण और सतत आजीविका के अवसर जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना है।

पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं मध्य प्रदेश में मंत्रालय-वार एवं जिला-वार प्रदान किए गए लाभों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। छत्तीसगढ़ एवं मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के उपायों (हस्तक्षेपों) के लिए पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत वित्तीय प्रगति **विवरण -II** में दी गई है।

छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की डीए जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं और वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण- III** में दिया गया है ।

(ग): मंत्रालय, प्रगति और उपलब्धियों में तेजी लाने के लिए पीएम जनमन, डीए जेजीयूए और अन्य जनजातीय विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत मौजूदा उपायों (हस्तक्षेपों) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों/राज्य जनजातीय कल्याण विभाग/अन्य संबंधित राज्य विभागों के साथ नियमित रूप से समन्वय कर रहा है।

विवरण- I

पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत लाभों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिला के नाम	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमएवाई-जी)		ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमजीएसवाई)		जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (जेजेएम)		स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग		महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय	
			स्वीकृत मकान	पूर्ण हुए मकान	स्वीकृत सड़कें (किमी में)	पूरी हुई सड़कें (किमी में)	स्वीकृत गांवों की संख्या	संतृप्त गांवों की संख्या	स्वीकृत और संचालित एमएमयू	स्वीकृत छात्रावास (संख्या)	पूर्ण (सं.)	स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या	संचालित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या
1	छत्तीसगढ़	बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा	25	25	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
2	छत्तीसगढ़	बलरामपुर-रामानुजगंज	3346	2775	389.805	316	103	9	7	3	0	4	4
3	छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर	959	721	134.45	114	42	10	6	1	0	8	8
4	छत्तीसगढ़	धमतरी	1529	1254	89.032	70	124	124	3	4	0	19	19
5	छत्तीसगढ़	गरियाबंद	3250	2301	104.445	78	171	102	0	5	0	9	9
6	छत्तीसगढ़	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	1080	832	50.65	37	23	6	2	1	0	1	1

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिला के नाम	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमएवाई-जी)		ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमजीएसवाई)		जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (जेजेएम)		स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग		महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय	
			स्वीकृत मकान	पूर्ण हुए मकान	स्वीकृत सड़कें (किमी में)	पूरी हुई सड़कें (किमी में)	स्वीकृत गांवों की संख्या	संतृप्त गांवों की संख्या	स्वीकृत और संचालित एमएमयू	स्वीकृत छात्रावास (संख्या)	पूर्ण (सं.)	स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या	संचालित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या
7	छत्तीसगढ़	जशपुर	2037	1534	299.65	244	94	8	11	4	0	17	17
8	छत्तीसगढ़	कबीरधाम	9658	5650	291.295	167	194	66	4	5	0	50	50
9	छत्तीसगढ़	खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई	888	822	33.425	24	41	15	4	4	0	8	8
10	छत्तीसगढ़	कोंडागांव	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
11	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	725	528	140.625	68	53	14	7	2	0	5	5
12	छत्तीसगढ़	महासमुंद	711	629	37.3	34	74	35	2	0	0	1	1
13	छत्तीसगढ़	मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-	3586	2686	730.386	290	115	16	0	1	0	1	1

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिला के नाम	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमएवाई-जी)		ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमजीएसवाई)		जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (जेजेएम)		स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग		महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय	
			स्वीकृत मकान	पूर्ण हुए मकान	स्वीकृत सड़कें (किमी में)	पूरी हुई सड़कें (किमी में)	स्वीकृत गांवों की संख्या	संतृप्त गांवों की संख्या	स्वीकृत और संचालित एमएमयू	स्वीकृत छात्रावास (संख्या)	पूर्ण (सं.)	स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या	संचालित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या
		भरतपुर											
14	छत्तीसगढ़	मुंगेली	1032	930	23.85	11	35	16	2	2	0	0	0
15	छत्तीसगढ़	नारायणपुर	2254	222	197.781	62	169	48	2	4	0	46	46
16	छत्तीसगढ़	रायगढ़	173	169	21.73	23	24	9	0	0	0	3	3
17	छत्तीसगढ़	सरगुजा	2569	1804	352.692	253	141	15	7	4	0	19	19
18	छत्तीसगढ़	उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	22	22	4.83	5	16	4	2	0	0	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	अनुपपुर	3907	3700	214.645	101	195	125	2	4	0	26	26
20	मध्य प्रदेश	अशोकनगर	10112	6451	82.525	33	381	112	4	7	0	61	61

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिला के नाम	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमएवाई-जी)		ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमजीएसवाई)		जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (जेजेएम)		स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग		महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय	
			स्वीकृत मकान	पूर्ण हुए मकान	स्वीकृत सड़कें (किमी में)	पूरी हुई सड़कें (किमी में)	स्वीकृत गांवों की संख्या	संतृप्त गांवों की संख्या	स्वीकृत और संचालित एमएमयू	स्वीकृत छात्रावास (संख्या)	पूर्ण (सं.)	स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या	संचालित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या
21	मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	4187	3318	165.700	39	207	173	4	6	0	10	10
22	मध्य प्रदेश	भिंड	52	51	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1
23	मध्य प्रदेश	छिंदवाड़ा	5797	5753	169.685	24	157	74	4	2	0	13	13
24	मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया	1105	766	14.700	8	71	49	1	4	0	23	23
25	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडोरी	8033	5204	140.650	54	349	154	2	8	0	44	44
26	मध्य प्रदेश	गुना	10886	8650	43.465	26	340	141	4	7	0	74	74
27	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	6082	4295	36.710	15	136	121	1	8	0	35	35
28	मध्य प्रदेश	जबलपुर	1444	1347	12.23	5	56	42	1	0	0	11	11
29	मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	116	114	3.5	0	11	8	1	0	0	1	1

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिला के नाम	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमएवाई-जी)		ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमजीएसवाई)		जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (जेजेएम)		स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग		महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय	
			स्वीकृत मकान	पूर्ण हुए मकान	स्वीकृत सड़कें (किमी में)	पूरी हुई सड़कें (किमी में)	स्वीकृत गांवों की संख्या	संतृप्त गांवों की संख्या	स्वीकृत और संचालित एमएमयू	स्वीकृत छात्रावास (संख्या)	पूर्ण (सं.)	स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या	संचालित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या
30	मध्य प्रदेश	मैहर	7	7	2.850	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
31	मध्य प्रदेश	मंडला	7984	6778	172.595	80	407	297	3	12	0	9	9
32	मध्य प्रदेश	मुरैना	2233	1688	3.600	3	35	23	2	4	0	13	13
33	मध्य प्रदेश	नरसिंहपुर	523	461	64.200	7	20	18	1	0	0	8	8
34	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	218	216	0	0	22	14	1	0	0	2	2
35	मध्य प्रदेश	सिवनी	856	772	2.675	0	70	42	0	0	0	3	3
36	मध्य प्रदेश	शाहडोल	19628	16132	108.759	69	428	356	4	6	0	66	66
37	मध्य प्रदेश	श्योपुर	25526	19971	160.760	20	204	107	6	4	0	95	95
38	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	44129	35054	209.498	95	590	170	10	13	0	104	104

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिला के नाम	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमएवाई-जी)		ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमजीएसवाई)		जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (जेजेएम)		स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग		महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय	
			स्वीकृत मकान	पूर्ण हुए मकान	स्वीकृत सड़कें (किमी में)	पूरी हुई सड़कें (किमी में)	स्वीकृत गांवों की संख्या	संतृप्त गांवों की संख्या	स्वीकृत और संचालित एमएमयू	स्वीकृत छात्रावास (संख्या)	पूर्ण (सं.)	स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या	संचालित आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों की संख्या
39	मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी	5747	4776	226.069	68	164	34	5	5	0	15	15
40	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	7531	2968	210.3	32	287	19	0	0	0	26	26
41	मध्य प्रदेश	उमरिया	15949	10553	64.165	12	289	180	4	6	0	50	50
42	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	7522	6226	112.48	62	405	148	5	10	0	14	14

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिला के नाम	दूरसंचार विभाग		विद्युत मंत्रालय		नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय		जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय			
			कवरेज के लिए स्वीकृत पीवीटीजी	कवर की गई पीवीटीजी बस्तियों	स्वीकृत आवास	विद्युतीकृत आवास	स्वीकृत आवास	विद्युतीकृत आवास	स्वीकृत एमपीसी की संख्या	पूर्ण किए गए एमपीसी कार्यों की	स्वीकृत वन धन विकास केंद्र की	शुरू किए गए वीडीवी

			बस्तियों की संख्या	की संख्या						संख्या	संख्या	के व्यवसायों की संख्या
1	छत्तीसगढ़	बलौदाबाजार-भाटापारा	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	छत्तीसगढ़	बलरामपुर-रामानुजगंज	21	16	1047	1047	18	18	9	3	2	2
3	छत्तीसगढ़	बिलासपुर	8	4	61	61	1	1	2	1	0	0
4	छत्तीसगढ़	धमतरी	3	2	312	312	54	47	2	2	1	1
5	छत्तीसगढ़	गरियाबंद	23	13	1122	1122	91	53	6	1	2	2
6	छत्तीसगढ़	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	17	9	137	137	30	0	4	4	3	3
7	छत्तीसगढ़	जशपुर	42	14	1464	1464	136	26	11	11	2	2
8	छत्तीसगढ़	कबीरधाम	25	24	507	506	347	208	7	2	2	2
9	छत्तीसगढ़	खैरागढ़-छुईखदान-गंडई	11	9	527	527	34	19	3	3	0	0
10	छत्तीसगढ़	कोंडागांव	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
11	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	9	1	168	168	34	31	2	1	0	0
12	छत्तीसगढ़	महासमुंद	1	0	333	333	0	0	2	2	0	0
13	छत्तीसगढ़	मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	14	6	455	455	19	19	4	2	1	1

14	छत्तीसगढ़	मुंगेली	3	2	33	33	118	50	2	0	0	0
15	छत्तीसगढ़	नारायणपुर	126	5	252	252	164	81	10	0	2	2
16	छत्तीसगढ़	रायगढ़	2	1	28	28	27	27	2	2	0	0
17	छत्तीसगढ़	सरगुजा	36	16	856	681	387	127	9	3	1	1
18	छत्तीसगढ़	उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	4	4	13	13	22	22	0	0	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	अनुपपुर	43	12	1366	1128	177	0	9	7	8	8
20	मध्य प्रदेश	अशोकनगर	17	16	1217	1102	0	0	11	8	4	4
21	मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	19	14	1716	1592	35	35	2	2	2	2
22	मध्य प्रदेश	भिंड	0	0	44	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	मध्य प्रदेश	छिंदवाड़ा	12	2	1096	770	272	272	1	1	14	14
24	मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया	0	0	506	489	21	21	4	2	3	3
25	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडोरी	43	18	1039	902	79	79	0	0	0	0
26	मध्य प्रदेश	गुना	0	0	2275	2227	0	0	1	1	5	5
27	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	0	0	216	216	0	0	2	1	0	0
28	मध्य प्रदेश	जबलपुर	1	0	270	270	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	0	0	57	57	0	0	1	1	0	0
30	मध्य प्रदेश	मैहर	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
31	मध्य प्रदेश	मंडला	14	6	986	802	30	30	6	6	0	0
32	मध्य प्रदेश	मुरैना	1	1	112	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	मध्य प्रदेश	नरसिंहपुर	2	0	29	29	0	0	1	1	4	4
34	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	0	0	330	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	मध्य प्रदेश	सिवनी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	मध्य प्रदेश	शाहडोल	22	7	1736	1228	408	408	11	8	26	26

37	मध्य प्रदेश	श्योपुर	7	6	1578	1282	0	0	24	16	0	0
38	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	6	6	4525	3915	239	239	33	29	8	8
39	मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी	15	7	1848	1703	109	109	3	3	5	5
40	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	0	0	3630	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	मध्य प्रदेश	उमरिया	14	4	699	699	0	0	11	7	0	0
42	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	1	0	4941	4341	0	0	4	4	4	4

*संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

विवरण- II

पीएम जनमन के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के उपायों (हस्तक्षेपों) की वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा *

(क) बहुउद्देश्यीय केंद्र (एमपीसी)

(करोड रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**अनुमोदित निधियाँ**	**2023-24 के दौरान जारी की गई निधियां**	**यूसी प्रस्तुत किया गया**	**2024-25 के दौरान जारी की गई निधियां**	**यूसी प्रस्तुत किया गया**	**2024-25 के दौरान जारी की गई निधियां**	**यूसी प्रस्तुत किया गया**	**निपटाए गए बिल 2025-26 (एसएनए स्पर्श)**
1	छत्तीसगढ़	45	8.52	7.90	0	0	0	0	8.48
2	मध्य प्रदेश	75	25.99	25.79	0		0	0	13.50

(ख) वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके)

(लाख रुपये में)

		वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24		**वित्तीय वर्ष** 2024-25		**वित्तीय वर्ष** 2025-26	
क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र**	**स्वीकृत निधियां**	**निर्मुक्त निधियां**	**स्वीकृत निधियां**	**निर्मुक्त निधियां**	**स्वीकृत निधियां**	**निर्मुक्त निधियां**
1	छत्तीसगढ़	119.75	59.875	0	0	0	0
2	मध्य प्रदेश	254.5	73.825	0	0	0	53.45

*निधियों के आवंटन एवं उपयोग का जिला-वार, विवरण मंत्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता है। जिलों को निधियां वितरित करने का दायित्व राज्य सरकार का है। अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा किए जाने वाले उपायों (हस्तक्षेपों) के लिए उपयोग की गई निधियों का रिकॉर्ड संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा रखा जाता है।

विवरण - III

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में डीए जेजीयूए के तहत अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(i) छत्तीसगढ़ ने डीएजेजीयूए के तहत परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया

क्र.सं.	उपाय (हस्तक्षेप)	जिला	इकाई	अनुमोदित राशि (लाख में)
1	टीएमएमसी	जशपुर	1	100
2	टीएमएमसी	बलरामपुर	1	100
3	टीएमएमसी	सुकमा	1	100
4	टीएमएमसी	दंतेवाड़ा	1	100
5	टीएमएमसी	नारायणपु	1	100
6	सीओसी	रायपुर	1	201.6
7	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	दंतेवाड़ा	13	455
8	शौचालय ब्लॉक	दंतेवाड़ा	9	180
9	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	दंतेवाड़ा	34	93.5
10	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	दंतेवाड़ा	3	225
11	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	धमतरी	6	210
12	शौचालय ब्लॉक	धमतरी	6	120
13	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	धमतरी	4	1100
14	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	धमतरी	6	16.5
15	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	गरियाबंद	5	175
16	शौचालय ब्लॉक	गरियाबंद	4	80
17	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	गरियाबंद	2	550
18	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	गरियाबंद	16	44
19	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	17	595
20	शौचालय ब्लॉक	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	7	140
21	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	1	275
22	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	20	55

23	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	17	272
24	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	जशपुर	19	665
25	शौचालय ब्लॉक	जशपुर	4	80
26	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	जशपुर	16	4400
27	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	जशपुर	15	41.25
28	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	कबीरधाम	10	350
29	शौचालय ब्लॉक	कबीरधाम	1	20
30	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	कबीरधाम	5	1375
31	शिक्षक और कर्मचारी छात्रावास	कबीरधाम	2	350
32	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	कांकेर	7	245
33	शौचालय ब्लॉक	कांकेर	1	20
34	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	कांकेर	21	5775
35	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	कांकेर	40	514
36	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	खैरागढ़ छुईखदान गंडई	2	70
37	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	खैरागढ़ छुईखदान गंडई	2	550
38	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	कोंडागांव	9	315
39	शौचालय ब्लॉक	कोंडागांव	6	120
40	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	कोंडागांव	15	4125
41	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	कोंडागांव	9	24.75
42	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	कोंडागांव	71	1395
43	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	कोरबा	30	1050
44	शौचालय ब्लॉक	कोरबा	1	20
45	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	कोरबा	1	275
46	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	कोरबा	30	82.5
47	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	कोरिया	3	105
48	शौचालय ब्लॉक	कोरिया	3	60
49	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	कोरिया	6	1650

50	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	कोरिया	10	27.5
51	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	कोरिया	10	97
52	शिक्षक और कर्मचारी छात्रावास	कोरिया	7	101.5
53	शौचालय ब्लॉक	महासमुंद	1	20
54	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	महासमुंद	13	3575
55	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	महासमुंद	10	91
56	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	6	210
57	शौचालय ब्लॉक	मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	4	80
58	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	7	1925
59	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	3	8.25
60	शिक्षक और कर्मचारी छात्रावास	मनेन्द्रगढ़-चिरमिरी-भरतपुर	1	175
61	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	मोहला मानपुर	2	70
62	शौचालय ब्लॉक	मोहला मानपुर	3	60
63	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	मोहला मानपुर	5	1375
64	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	मोहला मानपुर	3	8.25
65	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	मोहला मानपुर	3	38
66	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	मुंगेली	2	70
67	शौचालय ब्लॉक	मुंगेली	2	40
68	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	मुंगेली	3	825
69	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	मुंगेली	4	11
70	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	मुंगेली	2	9
71	शिक्षक और कर्मचारी छात्रावास	मुंगेली	1	14.5
72	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	नारायणपुर	9	315
73	शौचालय ब्लॉक	नारायणपुर	17	340
74	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	नारायणपुर	17	4675
75	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	रायगढ़	10	350
76	शौचालय ब्लॉक	रायगढ़	7	140

77	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	रायगढ़	8	2200
78	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	राजनंदगांव	2	550
79	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	सक्ती	1	35
80	शौचालय ब्लॉक	सक्ती	3	60
81	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	सक्ती	4	58
82	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	3	105
83	शौचालय ब्लॉक	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	3	60
84	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	2	550
85	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	3	8.25
86	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	सारंगढ़ बिलाईगढ़	3	225
87	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	सुकमा	8	280
88	शौचालय ब्लॉक	सुकमा	19	380
89	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	सुकमा	8	2200
90	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	सुकमा	18	49.5
91	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	सुकमा	35	721.96
92	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	सूरजपुर	10	2750
93	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	सरगुजा	8	280
94	शौचालय ब्लॉक	सरगुजा	1	20
95	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	सरगुजा	10	2750
96	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	सरगुजा	13	325.07
97	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	बालोद	14	490
98	शौचालय ब्लॉक	बालोद	9	180
99	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	बालोद	10	2750
100	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	बालोद	6	16.5
101	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	बलौदाबाजार	7	245
102	शौचालय ब्लॉक	बलौदाबाजार	2	40
103	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	बलरामपुर	9	315

104	शौचालय ब्लॉक	बलरामपुर	20	400
105	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	बलरामपुर	3	825
106	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	बलरामपुर	22	60.5
107	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	बस्तर	12	420
108	शौचालय ब्लॉक	बस्तर	14	280
109	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	बस्तर	12	3300
110	आवासीय विद्यालय में शिक्षक और कर्मचारी छात्रावास	बस्तर	1	175
111	शौचालय ब्लॉक	बीजापुर	79	1580
112	स्कूल में प्रमुख कार्य	बीजापुर	79	1765
113	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	बीजापुर	23	63.25
114	कक्षा (50 छात्र)	बिलासपुर	14	490
115	छात्रावास (50 छात्र)	बिलासपुर	3	825
116	फर्नीचर (प्रति अतिरिक्त कक्षा)	बिलासपुर	14	38.5

डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश की अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं

क्र.सं.	**उपाय (हस्तक्षेप)**	**जिला**	**इकाई**	**अनुमोदित निधि (लाख में)**
1	जनजातीय बहुउद्देश्यीय विपणन केंद्र	धर	1	100
2	जनजातीय बहुउद्देश्यीय विपणन केंद्र	खंडवा	1	100
3	जनजातीय बहुउद्देश्यीय विपणन केंद्र	मंडला	1	100
4	जनजातीय बहुउद्देश्यीय विपणन केंद्र	शहडोल	1	100
5	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	आगर-मालवा	1	16.27
6	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	आलीराजपुर	1	16.27
7	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	अनुपपुर	1	16.27
8	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	अशोकनगर	1	16.27
9	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	बालाघाट	1	16.27
10	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	बड़वानी	1	16.27

11	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	बेतुल	1	16.27
12	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	भिंड	1	16.27
13	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	भोपाल	1	16.27
14	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	बुरहानपुर	1	16.27
15	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	छतरपुर	1	16.27
16	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	छिंदवाड़ा	1	16.27
17	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	पंधुरना	1	16.27
18	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	दमोह	1	16.27
19	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	दतिया	1	16.27
20	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	देवास	1	16.27
21	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	धर	1	16.27
22	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	डिंडोरी	1	16.27
23	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	गुना	1	16.27
24	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	ग्वालियर	1	16.27
25	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	हरदा	1	16.27
26	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	इंदौर	1	16.27
27	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	जबलपुर	1	16.27
28	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	झाबुआ	1	16.27
29	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	कटनी	1	16.27
30	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	खंडवा	1	16.27
31	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	खरगोन	1	16.27
32	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	सतना	1	16.27
33	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	मैहर	1	16.27
34	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	मंडला	1	16.27
35	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	मन्दसौर	1	16.27
36	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	मुरैना	1	16.27
37	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	नर्मदापुरम	1	16.27

38	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	नरसिंहपुर	1	16.27
39	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	नीमच	1	16.27
40	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	निवाड़ी	1	16.27
41	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	पन्ना	1	16.27
42	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	रायसेन	1	16.27
43	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	राजगढ़	1	16.27
44	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	रतलाम	1	16.27
45	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	रीवा	1	16.27
46	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	मऊगंज	1	16.27
47	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	सागर	1	16.27
48	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	सीहोर	1	16.27
49	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	सिवनी	1	16.27
50	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	शाहडोल	1	16.27
51	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	शाजापुर	1	16.27
52	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	श्योपुर	1	16.27
53	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	शिवपुरी	1	16.27
54	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	सीधी	1	16.27
55	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	सिंगरौली	1	16.27
56	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	टीकमगढ़	1	16.27
57	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	उज्जैन	1	16.27
58	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	उमरिया	1	16.27
59	एफआरए प्रकोष्ठ	विदिशा	1	16.27
60	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	अनुपपुर	2	38.68
61	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	बेतुल	39	708.16
62	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	दमोह	17	230.26
63	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	धार	21	389.64
64	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	डिंडोरी	14	252.1

65	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	ग्वालियर	5	55.51
66	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	जबलपुर	5	64.99
67	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	कटनी	3	35.07
68	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	खरगोन	19	151.07
69	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	मंडला	111	2444.09
70	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	मोहना	1	9.84
71	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	नर्मदापुरम	11	146.97
72	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	रतलाम	8	95.22
73	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	रीवा	3	26.24
74	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	सिवनी	8	139.66
75	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	शाहडोल	5	74.88
76	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	सीधी	8	104.74
77	छात्रावास/आश्रम/स्कूल की मरम्मत	उमरिया	2	27.75
78	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	बालाघाट	12	273.36
79	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	बड़वानी	15	341.7
80	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	बेतुल	23	523.94
81	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	छिंदवाड़ा	21	478.38
82	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	दतिया	1	22.78
83	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	धार	22	501.16
84	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	गुना	1	22.78
85	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	हरदा	5	113.9
86	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	इंदौर	5	113.9
87	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	खरगोन	13	296.14
88	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	मंडला	23	523.94
89	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	नर्मदापुरम	4	91.12
90	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	पन्ना	1	22.78
91	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	रायसेन	3	68.34

92	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	राजगढ़	1	22.78
93	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	रतलाम	12	273.36
94	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	सतना	2	45.56
95	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	सिवनी	14	318.92
96	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	शाहडोल	9	205.02
97	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	सीधी	3	68.34
98	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	उज्जैन	2	45.56
99	छात्रावास अधीक्षक का निर्माण	उमरिया	8	182.24
100	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	बेतुल	5	4000
101	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	धार	13	10400
102	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	बड़वानी	7	5600
103	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	अलीराजपुर	3	2400
104	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	खंडवा	1	800
105	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	खरगोन	4	3200
106	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	झाबुआ	5	4000
107	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	नर्मदापुरम	1	800
108	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	बुरहानपुर	1	800
109	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	रतलाम	2	1600
110	100 सीटों वाले छात्रावासों का निर्माण	सिवनी	2	1600

(ii) **डीए जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के उपायों (हस्तक्षेपों) के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में निर्मुक्त निधियों / निपटाए गए बिलों का विवरण**

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**एसएनए स्पर्श पर निपटाए गए बिल (लाख रुपये में)**
1	छत्तीसगढ़	223.20
2	मध्य प्रदेश	1199.32

STATUS OF BENGALURU-CHENNAI EXPRESSWAY

2019. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the current status and completion timeline of the Satellite Town Ring Road and Peripheral Ring Road around Bengaluru including the length completed, under construction and awarded;

(b) the status of the Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway including the reasons for delay in completing the Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu sections and the status of the legal dispute with the contractor;

(c) whether any contractual or institutional reforms are being considered to expedite these Bengaluru-linked corridors given the delays encountered, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total investment sanctioned for the Satellite Town Ring Road, Peripheral Ring Road and Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway and the funding pattern between the Centre and State thereof?

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

(a): Bengaluru Satellite Ring Road (STRR) is having a length of about 288 km (243 km in Karnataka and 45 km in Tamil Nadu State) and is taken up for execution in 6 packages. The status is as below:-

Sl. No.	Project Name	Length(In Kms)	Total Capital Cost (In Crs)	Length Completed	Physical Progress (%)	Status/Scheduled original/Revised date of Completion
1	4 laning of Dobaspet to Doddaballapura Bypass Section of NH-648	42	1438	42	100	Completed
2	4 laning of Doddaballapura to Hoskote Section of NH-648	38	1317	38	99.20	Completed
3	Construction of 4-lane Greenfield highway from TN/KA Border as a part of Bangalore Ring Road of NH-648	21	1027	20.25	94.89	Nov-2026
4	Bangalore Ring Road (STRR) – Tamil Nadu Portion – NH – 948 A Belagondapalli to TN/KNT border (Greenfield) in Tamilnadu State	35.76	1260	33.3	91.32	Sept 2026
5	Overlapped Portion in Bangalore-Chennai Expressway Project	7	Overlapped portion in Bangalore-Chennai Expressway, which is completed			Completed
		288.01	14655			

The project proposals for Construction of 6-lane STRR, from Oblapura (Nelamangala Taluk) to Kunigal (Phase-I) and from Kunigal to S. Mudugadapallu (

Hosur Taluk) in Karnataka & Tamil Nadu on HAM has been appraised by Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committe (PPPAC).

(b) to (c): The detailed status of Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway is enclosed as **Statement**.

(d): The Bengaluru–Chennai Expressway is being implemented with 100% funding from the Central Government. In respect of the Bengaluru Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR), the Government of Karnataka has agreed to share 30% of the land acquisition cost in respect of the stretch falling in the State of Karnataka. The tentative land acquisition cost is approximately Rs. 6,117 Crore. The State Government has deposited Rs. 518.32 crore so far. For the STRR portion falling in the State of Tamil Nadu, the entire cost of the project, including land acquisition, amounting to Rs. 1,261 Crore is borne by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (In Crs)	Total Length (km)	Length Completed	Physical progress	Scheduled/ Revised date of completion
1	Bangalore to Malur section in KNT (Km. 0.0 – 26.4) of NE-7 (Phase I, PKG -I)	2480.99	27.1	27.1	Work completed	
2	Malur to Bangarpet section in KNT (Km. 26.4 – 53.5)	1180.17	27.1	27.1		

	of NE-7 (Phase I, PKG -II)					
3	Bangarpet to Bethamangala section in KNT (Km. 53.5 – 71.0) of NE-7 (Phase I, PKG -III)	784.22	17.5	17.5		
4	Bethamngala in Karnataka to Byreddypalli Section in AP (Km 71.0 - Km.96.0) of NE-7 (Phase-II, Pkg-I)	1306.96	25	25	99%	Work completed
5	Byreddypalli to Bangarupalem (Km 96.0 - Km.127.0) of NE-7 Section in AP (Phase-II, Pkg-II)	2171.37	31	28	93%	30-10-2026
6	Bangarupalem to Gudipala (Km 127.0 to Km 156.0 of NE-7 Section in AP (Phase-II, Pkg-III)	1288.55	29	29	100%	Work completed
7	Gudipala to Walajahpet (Km 156.0 - Km 180.0) (Phase-III, Pkg-I)	1028.55	24	23.99	99%	PCC for 23.99 Km issued w.e.f. 27.03.2026. Balance work will be completed by 31.08.2026
8	Walajahpet to Arakkonam (Km	843.48	24.5	24.37	98%	PCC for 23.56 Km issued w.e.f.

	180.0 - Km 204.50) (Phase-III, Pkg-II)					20.01.2025. Balance work will be completed by 31.08.2026
9	Arakkonam to Kancheepuram (Km 204.5 - Km 230.0) (Phase-III, Pkg-III)	1155.49	25.5	11.03	53%	Work stopped by Concessionaire since May, 2025. Matter sub-judice before Hon'ble High Court of Madras
10	Kancheepuram to Sriperumbudur Section (Km 230.0 - Km 261.705 (Phase-III, Pkg-IV)	2948.39	31.70	28.00	89.97%	31.10.2026

Reasons for delay of Phase-III works along with the status of legal dispute with the contractor in the state of Tamil Nadu:

Delay in land acquisition, shifting of Electrical Utilities, Electrical High Tension (EHT) Towers, delay in granting power block by Railways and shifting of Switching Post (SP) of Railways affected the progress of works in all 4 packages falling in Tamil Nadu. As on date, all the issues except shifting of EHT Towers belonging to Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Limited (TANTRANSCO), stand cleared. The issue of shifting EHT Towers is still pending for want of Line Closure (LC) from TANTRANSCO. The matter taken up with the Government of Tamil Nadu for early resolution of the issue.

In respect of Package-III, (Arakkonam-Kancheepuram section) Concessionaire stopped all construction activities since May, 2025 due to financial constraints.

Due to continued default on the part of the Concessionaire, Notice of Intention to terminate the Contract issued by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on 10.11.2025. Subsequently, vide order dated 23.01.2026 in Writ Appeal No.3215 of 2025, Hon'ble High Court directed NHAI to maintain status quo as far as the termination part of the contract is concerned. The matter is sub-judice and the order is reserved.

Meanwhile, senior lenders have proposed to exercise their right to substitute Concessionaire, which is under process.

PMFME SCHEME

2020. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the total number of individual micro food processing units in Tamil Nadu that have been sanctioned and disbursed credit-linked capital subsidies under the PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme since its inception and the total funds released to the State so far;

(b) the total number of community members and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Tamil Nadu who have received seed capital support under this scheme;

(c) the current implementation status of ongoing food processing projects and infrastructure units sanctioned in Tamil Nadu under the various component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY); and

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government or private entities to set up Agro-Processing Clusters, cold chains, or mini food parks in the Karur district of Tamil Nadu under current active central schemes, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As on 30th June 2026, under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, loans for 19,279 individual micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned and 17,632 loans have been disbursed for credit-linked capital subsidies in the State of Tamil Nadu. Centre share funds of Rs. 391.20 crore have been allocated/ released to the State of Tamil Nadu, for implementation of various components of the scheme.

(b): Under the scheme, Seed Capital support of Rs. 141.42 crore has been sanctioned for 36,697 Self Help Group (SHG) members of 33,768 SHG enterprises in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c): As on 30.06.2026 Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), 171 projects have been approved in Tamil Nadu, of which 117 projects

have been completed/ operational under PMKSY. The component-wise status is as under:

S.No.	PMKSY Component Schemes	Completed/ Operational	Under Implementation	Total Projects approved
1	Mega Food Park Scheme (MFP)	0	1	1
2	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme (Cold Chain)	15	11	26
3	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme (APC)	3	11	14
4	Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme (CEFPPC)	26	17	43
5	Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	8	1	9
6	Operation Greens (OG)	2	2	4
7	Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure	22	1	23
8	Research & Development	41	10	51
		117	**54**	**171**

(d): Ministry does not set up any food processing projects on its own but extends financial assistance under PMKSY for setting up or expansion of eligible projects. PMKSY component schemes are demand driven in nature and applications are invited through Expression of Interest (EoI) from all over the country including Tamil Nadu. Proposals received are scrutinized for eligibility and evaluated as per

the extant scheme guidelines. Financial assistance is provided to eligible projects approved on merit, subject to availability of funds.

As on 30.06.2026, no project to set up Agro-Processing Clusters, cold chains, or mini food parks, has been approved in Karur district of Tamil Nadu.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-148 का उन्नयन कार्य

2021. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-148 के निर्माण/उन्नयन कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति तथा परियोजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कुल पैकेजों की संख्या का परियोजना-वार एवं खंड-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत ऐसे पैकेजों की चरण-वार संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए निविदाएं जारी की गयी हैं, निविदाएं अवार्ड की गयी हैं, जिन पैकेजों के अंतर्गत कार्य प्रारंभ हो चुका है,पैकेज पूर्ण हो चुके हैं तथा वर्तमान में लंबित हैं;

(ग) प्रत्येक पैकेज के संबंध में स्वीकृत लागत, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी, पूर्ण होने की निर्धारित अवधि, अब तक की भौतिक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा तथा इसमें हुए विलंब, यदि कोई हो, के क्या कारण है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-148 पर शेष कार्यों को समयबद्ध रूप से पूर्ण करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्ययोजना लागू करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा राजमार्ग के निर्माण/उन्नयन कार्य को पूर्ण किए जाने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): वर्तमान स्थिति, स्वीकृत लागत, निष्पादन एजेंसी, पूर्णता तिथि, वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का **विवरण** संलग्न है।

परियोजना निष्पादन में तेजी लाने के लिए, भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए भूमि राशि पोर्टल, वन और पर्यावरण मंजूरी के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफसीसी) के माध्यम से परिवेश पोर्टल का नवीनीकरण, रेलवे से सड़क उपरि पुल (आरओबी) और सड़क अधोगामी पुल (आरयूबी) के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखण (ड्राइंग) (जीएडी) की ऑनलाइन मंजूरी, और राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करना जैसी विभिन्न पहलें की गई हैं। परियोजना निगरानी समूह और "प्रगति" के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की नियमित रूप से विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा और निगरानी की जाती है।

विवरण

वर्तमान स्थिति, स्वीकृत लागत, निष्पादन एजेंसी, पूर्णता तिथि, वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति

क्र. स.	परियोजना का नाम	क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी	कुल लंबाई (किमी)	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	सौंपे जाने की तिथि	प्रारंभ होने की तिथि	पूरा करने की तिथि	वास्तविक प्रगति (%)	स्थिति/टिप्पणी
1	एनएच-148 के मनोहरपुर-दौसा खंड के मौजूदा लेन+पेव्ड शोल्डर का उन्नयन	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण	62.318	-	-	-	-	-	मौजूदा सड़क दो लेन की है और इसके उन्नयन के लिए डीपीआर तैयार किया जा रहा है। निवेश संबंधी निर्णय डीपीआर के परिणाम, प्रस्तावों की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात की तीव्रता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

2	राजस्थान राज्य में एनएचडीपी के चौथे चरण के हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड के तहत एनएच-11ए एक्सटेंशन (नया एनएच-148 और 23) के दौसा-लालसोत-कोथुन खंड का पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित चार लेन/दो लेन का निर्माण।		दौसा-लालसोट खंड (एनएच-148, लंबाई-49.200 किमी) एवं लालसोट-कोथून खंड (एनएच-23, लंबाई-34.253 किमी) कुल 83.453 किमी	881	28.07.2016	31.05.2017	05.11.2020	100 %	एनएच-148 का दौसा-लालसोत खंड, चै 0+000 से चै. 34+225 तक, पहले से ही कठोर फुटपाथ के साथ 4-लेन राजमार्ग के रूप में विकसित किया गया है और चै 34+225 से चै. 49+200 तक लचीला फुटपाथ के साथ पेव्ड शोल्डर वाला 2-लेन राजमार्ग है। वर्तमान में, एनएच-148 खंड के चैनेज 34+225 से चैनेज 49+200 तक 2-लेन से 4-लेन तक चौड़ीकरण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMAY-U

2022. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the number of houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) during each of the last five years along with the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised, city-wise;

(b) the number of such houses that have remained unoccupied or locked for more than one year after completion, city-wise;

(c) the reasons cited by beneficiaries or Urban Local Bodies for non-occupation of such houses where surveyed and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that completed houses are actually occupied by the intended beneficiaries?

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 has four verticals namely, Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), “In-Situ” Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

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. The scheme 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 may be accessed at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

Based on the project proposals submitted by the States/UTs (Union Territories), a total of 127.68 lakh houses under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 have been sanctioned by the Ministry. Out of which, 121.03 lakh houses have been grounded and 99.07 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 13.07.2026. The progress of the scheme can also be accessed on the PMAY-U dashboard (https://dashboard.pmay-urban.gov.in). City-wise and year-wise details of houses completed during each of the last five years alongwith Central assistance sanctioned, released, utilized and the total number of houses completed since inception under PMAY-U is at the link: https://pmay-urban.gov.in/PHQ/LSUQ-2022.pdf

Under the scheme, houses under BLC vertical are being constructed by the beneficiary themselves. Occupancy of AHP/ISSR houses is an important concern

raised with States/UTs during review meetings. The completion of AHP/ISSR houses and their occupancy is a continuous phenomenon. The reasons of unoccupancy vary from project to project and state to state. The principal reasons for non-occupancy, as reported by States/UTs, include incomplete basic infrastructure; reluctance of beneficiaries to relocate away from existing livelihood opportunities and social networks; financial constraints in meeting the beneficiary contribution and delays in documentation and allotment by the implementing agencies. As per the scheme guidelines, it is responsibility of States/UTs to provide on-site infrastructure such as internal roads, water supply, sewerage/septage, drainage and external electrification from their own resources or through convergence with other schemes.

States/UTs are being continuously advised/motivated to expedite allotment, provision of infrastructure and ensure occupancy whenever necessary by taking proactive steps. The Ministry conducts regular review meetings with the States/UTs to monitor progress of implementation of the scheme and expedite completion & occupancy of sanctioned houses within the stipulated timeline.

आईओएल द्वारा कोलकाता-हल्दिया पत्तन के लिए परिवहन हेतु निविदा

2023. श्री सुनील कुमारः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार के अधीन इंडियन ऑयल लिमिटेड (आईओएल) द्वारा कोलकाता-हल्दिया पत्तन के माध्यम से टैंकर ट्रकों द्वारा परिवहन हेतु कोई निविदा जारी की गई थी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त निविदा में टैंकर ट्रकों के पंजीकरण में अनियमितता संबंधी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या शिकायत प्राप्त होने के पश्चात टैंकर ट्रकों के पंजीकरण की जांच की गई थी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या निर्धारित समय-सीमा के पश्चात टैंकर ट्रक लाए जाने के बावजूद उनके पंजीकरण की जांच किए बिना विवरण पत्र जारी किया गया था 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): इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल) एक बोर्ड संचालित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की महारत्न कंपनी है। इसे अपने वाणिज्यिक/प्रशासनिक मामलों में प्रचालन और प्रशासन की स्वायत्तता है।

ब्लैक ऑयल उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए 80 टैंक ट्रकों (टीटीज) को शामिल करने हेतु आईओसीएल द्वारा बल्क पीओएल प्रोडक्टस-ब्लैक ऑयल एक्स हल्दिया रिफाइनरी टर्मिनल के लिए निविदा प्रकाशित की गई थी।

विषयगत निविदा में कुल 94 बोलीदाताओं ने भाग लिया, जिनमें से 78 बोलीदाता (567 टीटीज) योग्य पाए गए और 16 बोलीदाताओं को तकनीकी वाणिज्यिक आधार पर अस्वीकार किया गया।

निविदा दस्तावेजों में दिए गए मूल्यांकन मानदंडों के आधार पर बोलीदाताओं की रैंकिंग की गई और अंत में निविदा विचार समिति (आईओसीएल) द्वारा कुल 80 टीटीज वाले 10 बोलीदाताओं को स्वीकृति पत्र (एलओए) जारी करने के लिए सिफारिश की गई ।

(ख): कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कुछ बोलीदाताओं द्वारा केवल आंशिक पंजीकरण विवरण के आधार पर टीटीज के फर्जी या समय से पहले तैयार किए गए पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र जमा करने और संबंधित प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित सत्यापन प्रक्रिया का पालन न करने का आरोप लगाया गया था।

इसी विषय पर माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, कलकत्ता में सात रिट याचिकाएँ दायर की गई हैं। सभी याचिकाओं को क्लब करते हुए मामला न्यायाधीन है। हालाँकि, माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने दिनांक 30.6.2026 और 01.07.2026 के अपने अंतरिम आदेश में यह टिप्पणी की है कि "उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस न्यायालय का मानना है कि निविदा के नियमों और शर्तों के अनुसार, आईओसीएल को यह देखना है कि उक्त निविदा में भाग लेने वाली फर्म के नाम पर वाहन पंजीकृत है या नहीं और संबंधित वाहनों के पंजीकरण दस्तावेज के संबंध में सत्यापन करना कि वाहन अवैध रूप से पंजीकृत है या कानूनी तौर पर, यह देखना आईओसीएल का कर्तव्य नहीं है"।

(ग) और (घ): निविदा के नियमों और शर्तों के अनुसार, स्वीकृति पत्र जारी करने से पहले टीटी के पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र (आरसी) का सत्यापन किया जाता है और अन्य आवश्यक दस्तावेजों के सत्यापन के साथ टैंक ट्रक (टीटी) का वास्तविक निरीक्षण, कार्य आदेश जारी करने से पहले प्रचालन स्थल पर किया जाता है।

विषयगत निविदा में, एलओए जारी करने के लिए योग्य 80 टैंक ट्रकों के पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्रों का वाहन/परिवहन पोर्टल के माध्यम से सत्यापन किया गया और वे सही पाए गए। तदनुसार सफल 10 बोलीदाताओं (80 टीटीज) को दिनांक 04.06.2026 को एलओए जारी किए गए। इसके

अलावा, कार्य आदेश जारी करने से पहले टैंक ट्रकों (टीटी) का वास्तविक निरीक्षण और अन्य अपेक्षित दस्तावेजों का सत्यापन संबंधित स्थान पर किया गया।

CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT IN THE FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

2024. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made in expansion of food processing capacity and promotion of value addition under various schemes of the Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government maintains data on investments facilitated for establishment, expansion and modernization of food processing units and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Maharashtra including Jalgaon district;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken measures to promote value-added food products, including millet-based products, fruit and vegetable processing and agro-processing industries in Maharashtra including Jalgaon district and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the employment generated and support extended to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Farmer

Producer Organizations (FPOs) and food processing enterprises under these initiatives and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish additional food processing infrastructure and value-addition facilities in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): 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) and a Centrally sponsored scheme PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) across the country.

MoFPI, through its schemes, is helping strengthening of food processing/ preservation infrastructure and thereby reducing gap between production and processing capacity. Completed projects under component schemes of PMKSY have resulted in creation of about 241.55 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) of processing capacity per annum across the country. PLI FPI has enabled PLI Beneficiary to procure and install advanced machineries at plant site resulting in

increase in capacity from 39 LMT per annum (pre-PLI) to 73 LMT per annum (post PLI).

(b): Food processing sector has attracted US $ 10.34 billion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from 2014-15 to 2025-26. Further, under component schemes of PMKSY, 1735 projects have been approved across the country with approved grants in aid of Rs 9258.62 crore and private investment of about Rs 23904.75 crore, as on 30.06.2026. Under PLISFPI, 163 applications from 127 companies, at 212 locations are approved across the country with actual investment of Rs. 9207 crore against the target committed investment of Rs.7722 crore, as on 30.06.2026. Similarly, under PMFME, 2,00,421 micro food enterprises are approved with credit linked subsidy of Rs 5954.57 crore and private investment of about Rs 14480.24 crore across the country, as on 30.06.2026. The details of State-wise approved projects under three schemes of MoFPI is at **Statement-I**.

(c): In order to promote value-added food products, including millet-based products, fruit and vegetable processing and agro-processing industries, MoFPI through its three schemes, extends financial support to prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of related industries, as per respective scheme guidelines across the country including Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. District-wise approved projects in the state of Maharashtra including Jalgaon district are placed at **Statement-II**.

(d): The details of direct/ indirect employment opportunities generated through the schemes of MoFPI across the country, as on 30.06.2026 are as follows-

- PMKSY: 9.16 lakh
- PMFME: 6.01 lakh
- PLISFPI: 3.35 lakh

The details of incentives available under schemes of MoFPI including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) & Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are given at **Statement-III.**

(e): MoFPI does not setup any food processing Industries on its own. However, it incentivizes setting up of such industries through its schemes including Jalgaon district of Maharashtra.

STATEMENT-I

A. State-wise approved projects under Component Scheme of PMKSY

S.No	State	Approved Projects	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Approved Grants-In-Aid (Rs. in crore)	Private Investment (Rs in crore)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	5.36	3.17	2.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	82	3121.12	726.72	2394.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	177.89	82.10	95.79
4.	Assam	97	1127.08	400.08	727.00
5.	Bihar	17	874.64	180.19	694.45
6.	Chandigarh	3	3.22	2.97	0.25

7.	Chhattisgarh	12	324.30	102.61	221.69
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	26.34	3.64	22.70
9.	Delhi	22	31.55	11.30	20.25
10.	Goa	2	31.33	7.69	23.64
11.	Gujarat	128	3045.90	742.71	2303.19
12.	Haryana	104	1608.12	419.78	1188.34
13.	Himachal Pradesh	45	695.02	297.53	397.49
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	41	433.52	203.40	230.12
15.	Jharkhand	2	3.10	0.94	2.16
16.	Karnataka	110	1684.62	472.64	1211.98
17.	Kerala	58	1091.35	318.58	772.77
18.	Madhya Pradesh	51	1041.44	342.27	699.17
19.	Maharashtra	260	4957.67	1318.82	3638.85
20.	Manipur	6	110.14	57.26	52.88
21.	Meghalaya	8	101.12	65.86	35.26
22.	Mizoram	4	107.01	66.31	40.70
23.	Nagaland	4	105.04	63.99	41.05
24.	Orissa	33	847.22	229.06	618.16
25.	Puduchery	2	0.81	0.81	0.00
26.	Punjab	79	1663.76	454.98	1208.77
27.	Rajasthan	61	1199.11	329.24	869.86
28.	Sikkim	1	6.17	3.64	2.53
29.	Tamil Nadu	171	2364.58	590.81	1773.77
30.	Telangana	73	1916.19	409.54	1506.65
31.	Tripura	9	118.89	64.46	54.43
32.	Uttar Pradesh	103	2007.98	471.71	1536.27
33.	Uttarakhand	72	1211.97	534.33	677.64
34.	West Bengal	60	1119.81	279.48	840.32
	Total	**1735**	**33163.37**	**9258.62**	**23904.75**

B. State-wise approved Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME

		Credit Linked for Micro Food Enterprises			
S.No	**State/ UT**	**Number of application approved**	**Project Cost (Rs. in crore)**	**Subsidy (Rs. in crore)**	**Private Investment (Rs in crore)**
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	18	3.79	1.03	2.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9922	569.93	166.69	403.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	254	51.75	17.22	34.54
4.	Assam	6534	234.29	74.91	159.38
5.	Bihar	32100	2333.86	753.01	1580.86
6.	Chandigarh	5	0.60	0.21	0.39
7.	Chhattisgarh	1941	339.83	84.04	255.79
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	12	1.26	0.42	0.85
9.	Delhi	363	33.38	10.00	23.38
10	Goa	157	20.24	6.12	14.12
11	Gujarat	1949	622.54	124.24	498.31
12	Haryana	1989	719.60	129.02	590.58
13	Himachal Pradesh	2826	210.43	70.39	140.05
14	Jammu And Kashmir	2704	169.53	58.01	111.53
15	Jharkhand	5442	348.48	114.29	234.19
16	Karnataka	10289	1299.86	393.97	905.89
17	Kerala	9865	856.82	265.16	591.65
18	Ladakh	104	15.24	5.14	10.10
19	Madhya Pradesh	15946	1776.23	538.80	1237.43
20	Maharashtra	31236	3079.28	923.43	2155.85
21	Manipur	318	62.93	22.01	40.92

22	Meghalaya	269	15.76	4.78	10.99
23	Mizoram	91	10.53	3.56	6.97
24	Nagaland	509	26.87	9.14	17.73
25	Odisha	3921	403.82	117.63	286.19
26	Puducherry	231	18.04	5.45	12.58
27	Punjab	3506	1311.59	298.05	1013.54
28	Rajasthan	1786	395.36	104.13	291.23
29	Sikkim	76	6.12	2.12	3.99
30	Tamil Nadu	19328	1463.94	463.51	1000.42
31	Telangana	7826	537.64	119.81	417.82
32	Tripura	380	30.38	10.14	20.23
33	Uttar Pradesh	26465	3030.41	972.27	2058.14
34	Uttarakhand	1258	119.93	39.96	79.96
35	West Bengal	801	314.56	45.92	268.64
	Grand Total	**200421**	**20434.81**	**5954.57**	**14480.24**

C State-wise approved projects under PLISFPI

Sr. No	State	Number of locations/Plants/Units	Investment Achieved (Rs in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	1313.33
2	Assam	3	46.54
3	Bihar	7	660.37
4	Chhatisgarh	1	45.14
5	Goa	1	20.21
6	Gujarat	27	1599.88
7	Haryana	6	80.62
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	10.93

9	Jammu & Kashmir	2	78.6
10	Jharkhand	2	11.76
11	Karnataka	13	312.87
12	Kerala	7	193.34
13	Madhya Pradesh	8	657.69
14	Maharashtra	31	1368.71
15	Odisha	5	196.3
16	Punjab	6	136.02
17	Rajasthan	6	279.94
18	Tamil Nadu	11	390.91
19	Telangana	8	245.5
20	Uttar Pradesh	23	1242.83
21	Uttarakhand	2	132.72
22	West Bengal	8	182.53
	Grand Total	**212**	**9207.00**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise approved projects in the state of Maharashtra

A. Details of district wise approved projects under PMKSY in the state of Maharashtra

S.No.	District	Approved Projects	Project Cost (Rs in crore)	Approved Grants-In-Aid (Rs in crore)	Private Investment (Rs in crore)
1	Ahmednagar	12	349.82	75.84	273.98
2	Amravati	4	57.68	24.04	33.64
3	Aurangabad	14	260.65	90.97	169.67
4	Beed	4	93.44	24.84	68.60

5	Bhandra	1	26.65	10.00	16.65
6	Bheed	1	16.76	5.00	11.76
7	Chandrapur	1	7.59	2.53	5.06
8	Chembur West	1	0.30	0.15	0.15
9	Dhule	3	58.97	18.74	40.23
10	Hingoli	1	19.96	5.00	14.96
11	Jalgaon	4	23.15	6.39	16.76
12	Kolhapur	11	148.00	43.75	104.25
13	Latur	2	34.90	8.55	26.35
14	Matunga, Mumbai	4	1.22	1.22	0.00
15	Mumbai	12	128.08	27.08	101.00
16	Mumbai Suburban	3	0.77	0.77	0.00
17	Nagpur	26	405.49	101.60	303.88
18	Nanded	6	68.41	19.05	49.36
19	Nandurbar	3	44.22	16.73	27.49
20	Nashik	41	827.11	221.69	605.43
21	Navi Mumbai	8	137.85	38.19	99.66
22	Osmanabad	1	23.80	10.00	13.80
23	Palghar	3	59.94	13.28	46.66
24	Palghar	1	23.45	7.22	16.23
25	Parbhani	1	2.00	0.76	1.24
26	Pune	30	581.38	133.42	447.96
27	Raigad	9	322.64	71.80	250.84
28	Ratnagiri	1	0.38	0.38	0.00
29	Sangli	10	137.99	37.15	100.84
30	Satara	17	583.18	131.89	451.29
31	Solapur	9	222.11	64.15	157.96
32	Srirampur	1	29.66	8.44	21.22
33	Thane	11	119.62	38.73	80.89
34	Wardha	1	92.36	50.00	42.36
35	Washim	3	48.13	9.49	38.64
	Total	**260**	**4957.67**	**1318.82**	**3638.85**

B. Details of district wise approved Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME in the state of Maharashtra

S.No.	District	No. of Loans Sanctioned	Private Investment (Rs. in crore)
1	Ahilyanagar	1843	200.87
2	Akola	577	35.21
3	Amravati	1332	39.03
4	Beed	208	28.09
5	Bhandara	441	23.80
6	Buldhana	1124	74.77
7	Chandrapur	1026	18.65
8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	2269	70.44
9	Dharashiv	538	24.95
10	Dhule	653	37.16
11	Gadchiroli	433	5.29
12	Gondia	872	18.05
13	Hingoli	312	16.06
14	Jalgaon	1247	119.67
15	Jalna	795	37.22
16	Kolhapur	1460	226.23
17	Latur	454	30.24
18	Mumbai	10	1.40
19	Mumbai Suburban	58	2.46
20	Nagpur	998	43.14
21	Nanded	479	33.62
22	Nandurbar	661	26.81
23	Nashik	1622	193.53
24	Palghar	451	21.84
25	Parbhani	410	29.34
26	Pune	1581	204.57
27	Raigad	390	20.10
28	Ratnagiri	589	49.69
29	Sangli	1635	117.71

30	Satara	1234	131.75
31	Sindhudurg	773	41.76
32	Solapur	1330	127.18
33	Thane	488	31.61
34	Wardha	1085	30.86
35	Washim	716	19.74
36	Yavatmal	1142	23.02
	Total	**31236**	**2155.85**

C. Details of district wise approved applications under PLISFPI in the state of Maharashtra

S.No	District	Total No. of Projects	Committed Investment (Rs in crore)	Actual Investment (Rs in crore)	Status
1.	Nagpur	12	320.80	449.76	Operational
2.	Pune	6	216.88	376.87	Operational
3.	Nashik	4	180.81	232.37	Operational
4.	Mumbai	1	9.00	11.06	Operational
5.	Thane	2	25.60	24.44	Operational
6.	Raigad	2	93.10	163.03	Operational
7.	Ratnagiri	2	61.44	74.64	Operational
8.	Satara	1	7.88	7.88	Operational
9.	Ahmednagar	1	26.47	28.66	Operational
	TOTAL	**31**	**941.98**	**1,368.71**	**—**

STATEMENT-III

Incentives available under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samapada Yojana (PMKSY)

S. No.	Component Scheme	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in General Area	Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in Difficult Areas as well as SC/ST, FPOs, SHGs
1.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	Grant-in-aid @ 35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.10 crores per project]	Grant-in-aid @ 50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project]
2.	Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]	Grants-in-Aid @50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.5 crores per project]
3.	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters	Grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in General Area [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project]	Grants-in-aid @50% of eligible project [subject to max. of Rs. 10 crore per project]
4.	Operation Greens	Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects,	Grants-in-Aid maximum @50% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-

		maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.	Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project.
5.	Food Safety and Quality Assurance - Food Testing Laboratories	For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 50% of the eligible cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]	For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 70% of the eligible cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project]
6.	Human Resource & Institutions- Research & Development	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables, For private organizations /universities/institutions, grant @ 50 % of equipment cost.	For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables For Private Organizations /Universities/ Institutions, Grants @ 70% of equipment cost.

Incentives structure under Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLIS-FPI)

Category/ Segments	**Segment**	**Incentive Disbursement criteria (%)**		**Upper cap (% & Amount in crore)**	**Rate of Incentives (%)**					
		Min. CAGR	**Max. CAGR**		**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**
Cat. 1										
RTE/RTC	Biscuits	10%	13%	8% Rs.334.48	5%	5%	5%	5%	4.5%	4%
	Non-				7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	6.75%	6%

	Biscuits									
F&V	Spices	10%	12%	8% Rs.286.56	5%	5%	5%	5%	4.5%	4%
	Non-Spices		15%		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
Marine	Marine products	5%	10%	8% Rs.79.44	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%
	Value added products				10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Mozzarella Cheese		15%	16%	25% Rs.70.75	10%	10%	10%	8%	6%	4%
Millet Products	Large Entity	10%	-	Rs.100	-	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	MSME	10%	-	Rs.10.54						
Cat. 2	Organic Products	10%	-		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
	Innovative Products	10%	-		10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%
Cat. 3	Branding & Marketing (B&M)	Only Indian brands covered for selling food products completely manufactured in India.		50% of total expenditure	-	Financial incentive @50% of expenditure on B&M abroad subject to max. grant of 3% of sales of food products or Rs. 50 Cr per year, whichever is less.				

CAGR- Compound Annual Growth Rate

The details of assistance available to Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME Scheme

(i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;

(ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.

(iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support:* Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building:* The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

UJJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA

2025. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) the details of the objectives of the Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY);

(b) whether the said yojana is mandatory for State Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether annual hikes in domestic electricity consumption charges are mandatory and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the financial revival of DISCOMs since the implementation of UDAY, Statewise and year-wise;

(e) whether any State Government or DISCOM has opted not to comply with the requirements of UDAY and if so, the details thereof including the financial consequences arising therefrom; and

(f) whether all the States have adopted UDAY and if so, the details thereof and if not, the list of States that have not implemented 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 (f): Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) was launched in 2015 with an overall objective of operational and financial turnaround of State-owned distribution utilities through financial restructuring and efficiency improvements in distribution sector. UDAY envisaged States taking over 75% of the outstanding debt of the DISCOMs, as on 30.09.2015, by issuing SDL (State Development Loan) Bonds. Further, States were to take over future losses of DISCOMs in a graded manner as per the scheme guidelines. The scheme was optional and 27 States (except Odisha and West Bengal) and 5 UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under UDAY.

Under the scheme, total bonds worth Rs 2.34 lakh crore were issued for debt takeover, and DISCOM losses amounting to Rs 36,378 crore were taken over by the States as per the scheme guidelines**.** State-wise details are enclosed at **Statement I** and **II**.

As a result of participation of DISCOMs under UDAY and various other reform measures undertaken thereafter by the Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 25.72% in FY15 to 15.04% in FY25 while the gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) has narrowed from Rs. 0.58/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in distribution utilities, on an aggregate basis, achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore in FY25 for the first time since coming into force of Electricity Act, 2003. State-wise details at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT- I

State wise details of Bonds issued under UDAY (in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	State	Bonds to be issued	Bonds issued by the States	Bonds issued by DISCOMs	Total bonds issued under UDAY
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,893	8,256	0	**8,256**
2.	Assam	1,132	-	0	**-**
3.	Bihar	2,332	2,332	777	**3,109**
4.	Chhattisgarh	870	870	0	**870**
5.	Haryana	25,950	25,950	0	**25,950**
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,891	2,891	0	**2,891**

7.	J&K	3,538	3,538	0	**3,538**
8.	Jharkhand	6,924	6,136	0	**6,136**
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7,360	7,360	0	**7,360**
10.	Maharashtra	4,960	4,960	0	**4,960**
11.	Meghalaya	125	125	0	**125**
12.	Punjab	15,629	15,629	0	**15,629**
13.	Rajasthan	62,422	62,422	12,368	**74,790**
14.	Tamil Nadu	22,815	22,815	0	**22,815**
15.	Telangana	8,923	8,923	0	**8,923**
16.	Uttar Pradesh	39,908	39,133	10,377	**49,510**
	TOTAL	**2,14,672**	**2,11,340**	**23,522**	**2,34,862**

STATEMENT- II

State wise details of Losses taken over under UDAY (in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total losses to be taken over by States	Actual losses taken over
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,100	3,100
2.	Assam	146	152
3.	Bihar	2,454	2,454
4.	Chhattisgarh	546	288
5.	Haryana	10	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	02	02
7.	Jharkhand	862	862
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3,798	3,799
9.	Meghalaya	358	412.5
10.	Punjab	821	821
11.	Rajasthan	99	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	10,132	9,366
13.	Telangana	5,891	9,340
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4,075	5,771
TOTAL		**32,295**	**36,378**

STATEMENT- III

State-wise details of Profit/ (Loss)

State	Profit/ (Loss) on accrual basis (PAT) (Rs crore)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(91)
Andhra Pradesh	190
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Assam	308
Bihar	2,079
Chhattisgarh	(407)
Delhi	9,989
Goa	(119)
Gujarat	3,984
Haryana	(46)
Himachal Pradesh	342
Jharkhand	(1,928)
Karnataka	(8,869)
Kerala	574
Ladakh	26
Madhya Pradesh	(2,561)
Maharashtra	2,324
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	(36)
Mizoram	32
Nagaland	56
Odisha	439
Puducherry	281
Punjab	6,216

Rajasthan	1,262
Sikkim	(37)
Tamil Nadu	2,073
Telangana	(2,462)
Tripura	(373)
Uttar Pradesh	(10,625)
Uttarakhand	(47)
West Bengal	125
Grand Total	**2,701**

FOOD PROCESSING PROJECTS SANCTIONED FOR SULTANPUR

2026. SHRI RAMBHUAL NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of food processing projects sanctioned for Sultanpur district during the last five years;

(b) the details of financial assistance released under Central Government schemes; and

(c) the details of employment generated through such projects, project-wise?

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

(a) to (c): 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) and a Centrally sponsored scheme PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME). These schemes are demand driven and implemented across the country including Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

No projects have been approved under PMKSY and PLISFPI in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The details of micro food enterprises approved under PMFME in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh are as follows-

Number of Micro Food Enterprises approved	Approved Subsidy (Rs in crore)	Employment
892	30.24	2676

संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्रदान किए जाने वाले लाभ

2027. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

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

(क) देश के संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) की जनसंख्या तथा उनकी नवीनतम अनुमानित जनसंख्या का संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा तथा प्रत्येक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों को प्रदान किए जा रहे लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में पिछले पचास वर्षों से निवास कर रहे जनजातीय समुदायों के सदस्यों को चिह्नित किया गया है तथा क्या सरकार उन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा

प्रदान करने और आगामी जनगणना में उन्हें अनुसूचित जनजातियों की गणना में शामिल करने का विचार रखती है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाली अनुसूचित जनजातियों हेतु राजनीतिक संस्थाओं तथा प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में आरक्षण संबंधी विद्यमान प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या के आधार पर राजनीतिक संस्थाओं तथा प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में आरक्षण प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा एवं समय-सीमा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

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

(क): जनगणना, 2011 के अनुसार संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजजा) जनसंख्या:

क्र.सं.	**संघ राज्यक्षेत्र**	**अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी (संख्या में)**
1	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	12,75,106
2	लद्दाख	2,18,193
3	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	28,530
4	चंडीगढ़ एनएसटी	एनएसटी
5	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन दीव	1,93,927
6	लक्षद्वीप	61,120
7	पुडुचेरी	एनएसटी
8	दिल्ली	एनएसटी

नोट: 'एनएसटी' का तात्पर्य है कोई अधिसूचित अनुसूचित जनजाति नहीं

अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के नवीनतम जनगणना आधारित आंकड़े अगली जनसंख्या जनगणना जारी होने के बाद उपलब्ध होंगे।

सरकार जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं और उपायों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण और सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में लगातार सहायता कर रही है। इनमें

जनजातीय गांवों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं और बुनियादी सेवाओं की संतृप्ति के लिए 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' (डीएजेजीयूए), विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान' (पीएम जनमन); जनजातीय विद्यार्थियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण आवासीय शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस); शैक्षिक सहायता के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व, मैट्रिकोत्तर, उच्चत्तर शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति , राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं; अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में गंभीर बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतर-भरण के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत सहायता अनुदान; शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और आजीविका से जुड़ी पहलों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान; सतत आजीविका, उद्यमिता और रियायती ऋण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम), राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए वेंचर कैपिटल फंड (उद्यम पूंजी निधि) (वीसीएफएसटी) अनुसंधान, प्रलेखन और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए जनजातीय अनुसंधान, सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार और कार्यक्रम (टीआरआई-ईसीई) शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पेयजल, कनेक्टिविटी और अन्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं से जुड़े अन्य उपायों को संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ समन्वय के माध्यम से लागू किया जा रहा है।

(ख): उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दिल्ली में निवास की अवधि के आधार पर किसी भी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा देने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन नहीं है। अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा देने की प्रक्रिया संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 के तहत निर्धारित होती है, जिसके तहत, किसी समुदाय को संबंधित राज्यपाल/प्रशासन के परामर्श के बाद राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना के माध्यम से ही अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है और इसके बाद कोई भी समावेशन या बहिष्करण केवल संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजाति) आदेश, 1950 में संशोधन

करने वाले संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा प्रभावी होता है। ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच लोकुर समिति (1965) द्वारा सुझाए गए मानदंडों के आधार पर की जाती है — जैसे कि आदिम लक्षणों के संकेत, विशिष्ट संस्कृति, भौगोलिक अलगाव, आम समुदाय के साथ घुलने-मिलने में संकोच, और सामाजिक व आर्थिक पिछड़ापन — और इसके लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राजयक्षेत्र प्रशासन की विशेष अनुशंसा की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसके बाद भारत के महापंजीयक और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग की सहमति लेनी होती है।

(ग) और (घ): संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण वर्तमान में निम्नानुसार प्रदान किया जाता है:

(i) राजनीतिक संस्थाएं: जिन संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अजजा जनसंख्या अधिसूचित है अर्थात् लक्षद्वीप, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, और दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव - वहां संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की विधानसभाओं/पंचायतों/नगरपालिकाओं में अजजा के लिए सीटें उनकी आबादी के अनुपात में आरक्षित की जाती हैं, यह व्यवस्था संघ राज्यक्षेत्र अधिनियम, 1963', 'परिसीमन अधिनियम, 2002' और अन्य लागू स्थानीय कानूनों के तहत की गई है। ऐसा कोई भी आरक्षण चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली और पुडुचेरी में लागू नहीं है, क्योंकि वहां कोई अनुसूचित जनजाति अधिसूचित नहीं है।

(ii) प्रशासनिक सेवा: संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के तहत सिविल पदों और सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती में आरक्षण, भारत सरकार के कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) की आरक्षण नीति के अनुसार होता है, जिसमें अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए 7.5% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। अनुसूचित जनजाति की बहुलता वाले या बहुत अधिक आबादी वाले संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों (जैसे लक्षद्वीप और दादरा और नगर हवेली), में स्थानीय/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्र कैडर भर्ती में आरक्षण का एक उच्च प्रतिशत

प्रदान किया जाता है, जो स्थानीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के अनुपात के अनुरूप होता है, जैसाकि संबंधित संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS UNDER BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA

2028. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the pace of highway construction under the Bharatmala Pariyojana has successfully transformed the nation's connectivity, drastically reducing travel times for common citizens;

(b) if so, the access-controlled expressways and national highways successfully completed and opened to the public during the last two financial years particularly in Ghaziabad & Jamui, Samastipur, Rajahmundry and Khagaria Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(c) whether this visionary infrastructure push has seamlessly connected isolated rural agricultural hubs to major urban markets, directly multiplying the daily incomes of ordinary small- scale farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the massive direct and indirect employment opportunities successfully generated for millions of rural youth through these mega road construction projects; and

(e) the future steps planned to build State-of-the-art wayside amenities, featuring affordable food courts and clean public washrooms, every fifty kilometers for the comfort of common travellers?

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

(a): Yes. The implementation of project under Bharatmala Pariyojana has significantly strengthened the National Highway network by improving connectivity between economic centres, ports, industrial clusters, border areas, and tourist destinations. Development of access-controlled expressways and high-speed corridors under the programme is envisaged to reduce travel time by 40–50% between key economic centres and major destinations, while enhancing logistics efficiency, reducing vehicle operating costs, and providing safer and faster travel for commuters. Overall, the programme has substantially improved connectivity and mobility across the country.

(b): Total length of National Highways including Access-Controlled Highway/Expressway constructed in the Financial Year 2024-25 and 2025-26 is 10,660 km and 9,361 km, respectively across the country including Lok Sabha Constituencies of Ghaziabad & Jamui, Samastipur, Rajahmundry and Khagaria.

(c): The study conducted by Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore to evaluate the impact of Bharatmala Pariyojana indicates positive effects across multiple sectors. Economically, household income and expenditure has increased. Logistics efficiency has improved with reduced costs. Businesses have benefited from better access to markets and factories. Socially, travel time to schools and healthcare facilities has decreased, enhancing accessibility. Overall, the study suggests that Bharatmala Pariyojana has significantly contributed to socio-economic growth.

(d): As per the study by IIT Kanpur, development of each lane-kilometer of a highway generates about 4,500 person-days of direct employment and about 5,600 person-days of indirect employment. Accordingly, project under Bharatmala Pariyojana has generated huge direct as also indirect employment across the country.

(e): Government envisions development of wayside amenities, at approx. interval of 40-60 kms along National Highways and Expressways for providing public facilities like eateries, toilet, drinking water, parking, fuel stations, EV charging stations, short term accommodation, medical aid etc. to the road users and truckers.

As on date, 137 WSA sites are operational along National Highways and Expressways across the country.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

2029. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that rapid urbanisation has resulted in increasing demand for affordable housing, basic civic amenities and sustainable urban infrastructure across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the various schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government for providing affordable housing, improving urban infrastructure and ensuring better living conditions for urban citizens during the last five years;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under such schemes, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the shortage of affordable housing and gaps in urban infrastructure in smaller towns, aspirational districts and tribal-dominated areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken to address these challenges?

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

(a) to (e): Rapid Urbanization results in increasing demands for affordable housing, basic civic amenities, water and sustainable urban infrastructure. The rapid growth of urban areas due to increasing economic activities, employment opportunities and migration has necessitated planned urban development with adequate housing

and infrastructure facilities. Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing, water, other basic civic amenities and sustainable urban infrastructure for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs) in their respective areas.

However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs, including the State of Maharashtra, through various Missions, such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) & PMAY-U 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) & SBM-U 2.0, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0, Metro Rail Projects, **PM-eBus Sewa Scheme, Urban Challenge Fund (UCF)** etc.

MoHUA has been implementing PMAY-U since 25.06.2015 to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including the State of Maharashtra. 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 including beneficiaries from smaller towns, aspirational districts and tribal-dominated areas.

PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 adopts a demand driven approach and no target has been fixed by the Government. States/UTs assess the requirement through their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing Agencies in their respective

jurisdictions. Eligible citizens apply through Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0 with all details on the portal. States/UTs/ULBs validate the beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines and selection/scrutiny of beneficiary lists are done by the States/UTs. The Scheme Guidelines and Unified Web Portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through https://pmay-urban.gov.in.

Under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0, a total of 127.68 lakh houses including 16.20 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0 have been sanctioned by the Ministry, so far. Out of which, 121.03 lakh houses have been grounded and 99.07 lakh are completed/ delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on 13.07.2026. A total of ₹2,12,483 crore of Central Assistance has been approved of which ₹1,80,582 crore has been released to States/UTs based on the compliances submitted by them. State/UT-wise detail of the Central Assistance sanctioned, released and utilized during the last five years and since inception are enclosed at **Statement.**

Under SBM-U funds were provided to States/UTs, inter alia, for constructing Community/Public Toilets (CT/PTs) and Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). CTs and IHHLs primarily serve underprivileged households, while PTs cater to the general public and floating population. Further, SBM-U 2.0 has been launched on 1st October 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/cities, with objective of attaining 100% Garbage Free Cities (GFC). Central Assistance is provided for setting up various types of waste processing facilities, Used Water Management and Toilets

components as well as Information Education Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building activities.

Under SBM-U 2.0, central assistance of ₹36,465 crore has been allocated, of which ₹9,205 crore has been released to States/UTs including ₹ 1,079 crore in the State of Maharashtra as on date.

The Government of India launched the AMRUT in June 2015 to ensure basic urban infrastructure in selected 500 cities of the country with focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and development of green spaces. Further, AMRUT 2.0 scheme has been launched on 1st October 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Under AMRUT, States/UTs have taken up 6,007 projects worth ₹83,491 crore. A total ₹34,901 crore have been released to States/UTs for the projects including ₹ 3,356 crore in Maharashtra, of which ₹33,444 crore has been utilised. Under AMRUT 2.0, a total of ₹ 23,752 crore has been released/ Mother Sanction issued to the States/ UTs for projects under AMRUT 2.0 including ₹ 3,760 crore in Maharashtra, of which ₹19,942 crore has been utilized.

MoHUA has notified various guiding documents to help cities/ULBs/States/UTs regarding urban transport. Apart from policy initiatives, at present about 1,159 kms of Metro Rail Network (including 82.15 km of RRTS) is operational in 26 cities of the country. Also, PM-eBus Sewa Scheme was launched

on 16th August 2023 with an aim to augment bus operations in urban areas with deployment of 10,000 electric buses for 116 cities across 26 States/UTs. As on 10.07.2026, more than 200 infrastructure projects in 100+ cities (Behind-the-Meter Power & Civil Infrastructure) have been sanctioned amounting to ₹1352 crore including ₹373 crore for the State of Maharashtra. Apart from this, bus Operational Subsidy of ₹11.79 crore have also been released for 4 cities including ₹2.67 crore for Nagpur (Maharashtra).

The Urban Challenge Fund (UCF) scheme has been operationalized since 15th April, 2026. UCF supports the development and strengthening of urban infrastructure through implementation of transformative and impactful projects under three verticals namely Cities as Growth Hubs, Creative Redevelopment of Cities and Water and Sanitation. So far, 33 projects have been approved/ accorded in-principle approval including 3 projects from the state of Maharashtra with total project cost of ₹1983 crore and Central assistance of ₹478 crore.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of physical and financial progress since inception and during last five years under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0

Sr. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Physical Progress & Financial Progress since Inception						Details of Central Assistance During Last five years (FY 2021-22 to 2025-26) (₹ in Cr.)	
		Houses (Nos)			Central Assistance (₹ in Cr.)				
		Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed/ Delivered	Approved	Released	Utilised	Approved	Released and

									Utilised**
1	A&N Island	261	261	234	4.11	3.72	2.88	0.06	2.82
2	Andhra Pradesh	19,67,971	18,70,787	11,38,126	29,998.47	24,072.20	23,516.10	9,797.99	13,765.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14,287	13,005	9,495	315.84	241.70	220.54	171.80	102.11
4	Assam	2,21,943	1,84,600	1,48,507	3,745.19	2,589.04	2,495.70	1,219.59	1,519.48
5	Bihar	4,66,855	4,25,630	2,02,188	7,233.78	5,023.48	4,478.86	2,707.06	2,066.73
6	Chandigarh	1,286	1,286	1,286	28.88	28.88	28.88	6.75	6.75
7	Chhattisgarh	3,46,253	3,08,753	2,68,384	5,451.02	4,698.44	4,317.81	2,261.45	1,879.29
8	DNH & DD	10,712	10,712	10,454	217.05	211.18	203.30	63.39	71.65
9	Delhi	33,625	33,625	33,625	705.42	705.42	705.41	123.47	123.47
10	Goa	3,180	3,180	3,180	74.88	74.88	74.88	16.64	16.64
11	Gujarat	11,35,670	10,40,736	9,93,987	22,636.54	20,571.78	20,132.74	9,435.22	9,334.68
12	Haryana	1,36,108	87,475	74,658	2,473.67	1,692.00	1,579.95	568.10	426.71
13	Himachal Pradesh	14,034	13,429	12,142	244.91	228.67	214.49	98.22	92.53
14	J&K	45,982	43,907	35,961	734.44	544.40	524.53	294.05	192.74
15	Jharkhand	2,43,343	2,10,794	1,70,450	3,814.87	3,215.92	3,066.03	1,207.00	819.76
16	Karnataka	5,78,080	4,98,868	4,06,720	9,700.42	7,778.04	7,454.11	1,428.21	2,603.73
17	Kerala	1,62,251	1,55,725	1,43,267	2,701.65	2,500.31	2,426.83	822.27	998.94
18	Ladakh	1,138	1,071	1,009	33.63	26.74	19.65	3.84	9.04
19	Madhya Pradesh	10,39,941	9,98,165	9,10,322	16,984.38	16,101.17	15,665.11	5,382.66	6,594.50
20	Maharashtra	13,84,240	12,16,585	10,74,552	25,358.64	20,446.21	19,988.54	10,053.14	9,405.93
21	Manipur	56,047	51,225	24,046	867.95	614.80	553.11	163.48	219.48
22	Meghalaya	8,692	4,580	3,138	160.83	85.05	53.96	52.39	47.80
23	Mizoram	40,704	39,361	34,262	635.91	534.13	520.53	31.02	331.36
24	Nagaland	37,223	32,164	30,228	630.52	496.98	433.31	29.95	170.80

25	Odisha	2,37,116	2,01,292	1,74,404	3,681.50	2,916.21	2,608.64	1,550.25	1,077.50
26	Puducherry	19,752	19,269	12,923	337.93	273.86	226.65	148.73	101.05
27	Punjab	1,58,768	1,35,494	1,05,497	2,714.22	2,197.59	1,922.97	1,225.69	887.02
28	Rajasthan	3,80,646	3,44,873	2,76,804	6,662.95	5,858.36	5,481.00	3,876.34	3,198.06
29	Sikkim	301	301	220	5.91	5.91	5.91	2.03	2.03
30	Tamil Nadu	6,85,715	6,73,709	6,32,085	11,238.61	10,891.76	10,690.10	2,262.32	3,762.24
31	Telangana	3,89,372	2,73,453	2,29,673	6,552.38	4,168.95	3,940.59	2,554.84	1,262.13
32	Tripura	92,213	88,966	82,942	1,516.78	1,374.81	1,342.97	313.98	315.43
33	Uttar Pradesh	21,60,179	20,41,278	17,25,799	33,628.24	30,248.01	28,827.05	11,928.79	13,588.13
34	Uttarakhand	67,089	65,866	56,244	1,220.92	1,114.36	1,070.64	530.91	543.65
35	West Bengal	6,27,055	6,11,396	5,38,363	10,085.96	8,962.76	8,830.38	2,530.55	3,674.46
Total		**128 Lakh**	**121 Lakh~**	**99 Lakh~**	**2.12 Lakh Cr.**	**1.81 Lakh Cr.***	**1.74 Lakh Cr.**	**72,862.19***	**79,214.53***

*Excludes ₹ 123.52 Cr. Sanctioned under ISS vertical of PMAY-U 2.0.

** Includes Central Assistance released during the year against the houses sanctioned in preceding years.

~ Includes completed (3.42 lakh and grounded (4.01 lakh) houses of JnNURM

मध्य प्रदेश में पम्प्ड स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं की स्थापना

2030. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के एकीकरण तथा उच्चतम विद्युत मांग के प्रबंधन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले की भौगोलिक उपयुक्तता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां पम्प्ड स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं (पीएसपी) की स्थापना संबंधी संभावनाओं का कोई आकलन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या जिले में जल संसाधानों के समुचित उपयोग के माध्यम से हरित ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने हेतु ऐसी परियोजनाओं की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निजी एवं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से कोई विशेष सकारात्मक कदम उठाए जा रहे, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में छिंदवाड़ा सहित प्रस्तावित पम्प्ड स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं (पीएसपी) के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या बजटीय अथवा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है?

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

(क): केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) में उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, छिंदवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश में सतपुड़ा-2 नामक 1000 मेगावाट की संस्थापित क्षमता वाली एक पंप स्टोरेज परियोजना (पीएसपी) की पहचान की गई है।

(ख): सरकार ने केंद्र और राज्य के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के साथ-साथ निजी विकासकर्ताओं की भागीदारी से मध्य प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं (पीएसपी) के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई नीतिगत उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 10.04.2023 को देश में पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिशानिर्देश अधिसूचित किए हैं।

(ii) विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच उचित जोखिम-साझाकरण के साथ खुली प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली पर आधारित एक पारदर्शी, निष्पक्ष और मानकीकृत खरीद ढांचा प्रदान करने के लिए, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 06.02.2025 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से पंप भंडारण संयंत्र से भंडारण क्षमता/संग्रहित ऊर्जा की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली (टीबीसीबी) दिशानिर्देश अधिसूचित किए हैं।

(iii) अवसंरचना को सक्षम बनाने अर्थात् सड़कें/पुल, रेलवे साइडिंग, रोपवे, संचार अवसंरचना और विद्युत केन्द्र से निकटतम संग्रहण बिंदु तक पारेषण लाइन की लागत के लिए बजटीय सहायता।

(iv) केंद्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (सीईआरसी) ने दिनांक 26.06.2025 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक संचालन तिथि (सीओडी) से 25 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं, (पीएसपी), जिसका निर्माण कार्य दिनांक 30.06.2028 को या उससे पहले अवार्ड किया गया है, के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्क में 100% छूट का प्रावधान किया है।

(v) भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 01.08.2025 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के माध्यम से सीईए से अनिवार्य सहमति प्राप्त जलविद्युत उत्पादन स्टेशनों की संस्थापना से संबंधित स्कीमों के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय सीमा को संशोधित करके 3,000 करोड़ रूपये कर दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने पूंजीगत व्यय की मात्रा के निरपेक्ष, ऑफ-स्ट्रीम क्लोज्ड-लूप पंप् भंडारण स्कीम को सीईए सहमति की आवश्यकता से छूट दी है।

(vi) केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) ने पीएसपी की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने और स्वीकृति के लिए दिशानिर्देशों को संशोधित किया है। संशोधित दिशानिर्देशों के तहत, पीएसपी के लिए डीपीआर की स्वीकृति की समय सीमा 90 दिनों से घटाकर 50 दिन कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा, पीएसपी के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय पहलुओं की मंजूरी की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(vii) पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी) ने दिनांक 18.05.2023 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से कतिपय शर्तों के अध्यधीन बी2 श्रेणी के अंतर्गत पीएसपी के मूल्यांकन को सक्षम बनाया है।

(viii) एमओईएफएंडसीसी ने दिनांक14.08.2023 को ऑफ-स्ट्रीम पीएसपी से संबंधित प्रस्तावों के लिए विशिष्ट संदर्भ शर्तें (टीओआर) जारी की हैं। इनके अनुसार, ऑफ-स्ट्रीम क्लोज्ड-लूप

पीएसपी के लिए एक ऋतु (मानसून को छोड़कर) का आधारभूत पर्यावरणीय डेटा एकत्र करना निर्धारित किया गया है, जबकि ऑफ-स्ट्रीम ओपन-लूप पीएसपी के लिए दो ऋतुओं (पूर्व-मानसून एवं पश्चात्-मानसून) का आधारभूत पर्यावरणीय डेटा एकत्र करना निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ix) एमओईएफएंडसीसी ने दिनांक 20.08.2024 को खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए वन क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण से संबंधित प्रावधानों को जलविद्युत/पीएसपी सहित अन्य विकास परियोजनाओं तक विस्तारित किया है।

(x) एमओईएफएंडसीसी ने दिनांक 10.09.2025 के पत्र के माध्यम से जलविद्युत/पीएसपी सहित खनन और विकासात्मक परियोजनाओं के लिए वन क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण और खोज करने हेतु बोरहोल की संख्या में वृद्धि की है।

(ग): सरकार केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) के माध्यम से तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) का मूल्यांकन, तकनीकी दिशानिर्देश जारी करना और परियोजना कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी सहित मध्य प्रदेश सहित पंप भंडारण परियोजनाओं (पीएसपी) के समय पर कार्यान्वयन को सुगम बनाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस स्कीम के तहत सरकार पात्र पीएसपी को सड़क और पुल, रेलवे साइडिंग, रोपवे, संचार अवसंरचना और विद्युत केंद्र से निकटतम पूलिंग बिंदु तक पारेषण लाइन सहित सक्षम अवसंरचना की लागत के लिए बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

STATUS OF PM-JANMAN

2031. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) for the socio-economic development of

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and if so, the objectives, eligibility criteria and major components thereof;

(b) the details of PVTG habitations in the State of Odisha, along with the number of eligible and covered beneficiaries under PM-JANMAN, district-wise and block-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under PM-JANMAN in Odisha since the launch of the Scheme along with the details of Central assistance provided to the State, district wise;

(d) the details of physical achievements under the Scheme in Odisha, including houses, roads, drinking water facilities, mobile connectivity, hostels and other infrastructure created for PVTGs, district-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand coverage to all eligible PVTG habitations in the State and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (b) and (e): Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th November, 2023 for the socio-economic development of the 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) communities residing in 18 States and one Union Territory. 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. These objectives are being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments has undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages & habitations covered under PM JANMAN. Based on the data captured, PVTG population in State of Odisha is tabulated as under:

S.No	Name of State/UT	PVTG HHs	PVTG Population
1	Odisha	73092	312654

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.

(c): The details of financial progress for interventions of Ministry of Tribal Affairs till FY 2025-26 under the abhiyan in respect of State of Odisha is as under:

(i) Multi Purpose Centers (MPCs)

(in Rs. Cr)

Approved Funds	Funds released during	UC submitted	Funds released during	UC submitted	Funds released during	UC submitted	Bills Closed 2025-26

	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		(SNA SPARSH)
44.4	12.68	12.68	23.92	21.71	0	0	1.92

(ii) Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs)

(in Rs. Lakhs)

FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
Funds sanctioned	**Funds released**	**Funds sanctioned**	**Funds released**	**Funds sanctioned**	**Funds released**
178.4	88.91	0	0	84.55	42.27

The details of funds allocated and utilized, district-wise, is not maintained in the Ministry. The records of the funds utilised for interventions to be carried out by other Ministries/Departments is maintained by concerned Ministries / Departments.

(d): The details of the benefits given under PM JANMAN, as on 30.06.2026, District-wise in Odisha, are given at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

The details of progress of interventions under PM JANMAN District-wise in Odisha (as on 30.06.2026)*

S. No.	Name of District	MoRD(PMAY-G)		MoRD (PMGSY)		MoJS		MoHFW	DoSEL		MoWCD	
		Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	Roads sanctioned (in KM)	Roads completed (in KM)	No of Villages Sanctioned	No of Villages Saturated	MMUs sanctioned & Operational	Hostels sanctioned (No.)	Completed (No.)	No of AWCs sanctioned	No of AWCs Operational
1	Anugul	775	758	0	0	42	20	1	0	0	4	4
2	Deogarh	925	894	24.670	22	35	34	1	5	0	2	2
3	Dhenkanal	2751	2675	0	0	86	38	7	6	0	3	3
4	Gajapati	4400	3460	38.050	33	138	13	5	3	0	11	11
5	Ganjam	342	168	46.871	11	71	24	1	2	0	2	2
6	Jajapur	71	67	0	0	6	6	1	0	0	6	6
7	Kalahandi	6130	4452	19.750	0	222	95	2	8	0	15	15
8	Kandhamal	1246	831	9.200	3	66	40	3	8	0	1	1
9	Kendujhar	10161	8897	6.430	0	221	198	8	6	0	14	14
10	Malkangiri	3050	1431	9.500	1	87	10	11	16	0	0	0
11	Mayurbhanj	1892	1426	10.800	6	61	28	24	2	0	4	4
12	Nuapada	517	364	0	0	29	29	2	2	0	2	2
13	Rayagada	7701	6850	42.170	34	107	60	5	15	0	24	24
14	Sundargarh	1138	896	3.700	3	25	20	1	3	0	1	1

S.No.	Name of District	DoT		MoP		MnRE		MoTA			
		No of PVTG Habitations Sanctioned for coverage	No of PVTG Habitations covered	HHs sanctioned	HHs Electrified	HHs sanctioned	HH Electrified	No of MPCs sanctioned	No of MPCs work completed	No of VDVKs sanctioned	No of VDVKs business started
1	Anugul	21	13	395	353	0	0	4	4	2	2
2	Deogarh	5	3	213	213	0	0	1	1	3	2
3	Dhenkanal	6	3	128	118	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	Gajapati	56	37	351	351	0	0	8	8	6	6
5	Ganjam	49	22	176	176	0	0	5	4	3	3
6	Jajapur	11	9	83	71	0	0	1	1	0	0
7	Kalahandi	81	58	186	186	0	0	15	15	4	3
8	Kandhamal	39	21	350	256	0	0	11	7	6	2
9	Kendujhar	36	13	507	507	0	0	4	4	2	2
10	Malkangiri	38	25	232	232	0	0	3	1	5	5
11	Mayurbhanj	5	3	814	814	0	0	1	1	18	7
12	Nuapada	10	7	188	188	0	0	1	0	2	2
13	Rayagada	127	89	1713	1274	0	0	18	13	13	13
14	Sundargarh	27	17	402	402	0	0	1	1	2	2

*as per the information provided by the concerned Ministries/Department.

PROGRESS MADE UNDER RDSS

2032. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the progress made under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses across the country;

(b) the targets fixed under the said scheme for reduction of AT&C losses and the current achievement levels, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released under RDSS to Karnataka for feeder separation, smart metering and infrastructure strengthening; and

(d) the measurable impact of RDSS interventions on improving operational efficiency and financial sustainability of DISCOMs?

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 (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The Scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 crore with an estimated Central Grant of Rs. 97,631 crore. The Scheme

aims at reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15%.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the distribution utilities (excluding private sector utilities) for undertaking loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure works and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the Scheme.

The following works have been sanctioned under the Scheme to strengthen the distribution network and reduce AT&C losses:

- Creation of new substations and upgradation of existing substations.
- Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs.
- Replacement of old conductors.
- Agriculture feeder segregation works.
- IT/OT systems like Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) to improve grid monitoring.
- Smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs. Smart metering works help in improving the billing efficiency of utilities through automated energy accounting, which enables identification of leakages and high-loss areas, and in improving the collection efficiency of utilities through the pre-paid system.

The release of funds under the Scheme is contingent upon improvement in the operational and financial performance of the distribution utilities. This, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in the payment of Government subsidies and Government department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.

With the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments and as a result of the reform measures undertaken, AT&C losses across the country have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25. Further, the gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and the Average Revenue Realised (ARR) has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.06/kWh in FY25. Distribution Utility wise details of AT&C losses and targets prescribed under RDSS are enclosed in **Statement.**

As regards Karnataka, the State has not availed assistance under RDSS for loss reduction and smart metering works. However, household electrification works worth Rs. 45 crore (GBS: 27 crore), covering electrification of 6,903 households, have been sanctioned for Karnataka, as per the proposal submitted by the State. Out of this, 3,260 households have been electrified and Rs 10.14 crore have been released, till date.

STATEMENT

Distribution utility wise AT&C loss (in %) target and achievement under RDSS

Sl.No.	State	DISCOM	FY21 Actual (Baseline	FY25 Target	FY25 Actual	FY26 Target
1.	A&N Islands	EDAN	25.30%	17.00%	24.14%	13.00%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	22.73%	11.54%	7.95%	10.83%
3.	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	20.85%	11.00%	7.70%	9.01%
4.	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	18.65%	15.00%	7.99%	12.78%
5.	Arunachal	PD	51.82%	28.00%	46.20%	22.00%
6.	Assam	APDCL	18.73%	15.80%	15.44%	13.00%
7.	Bihar	NBPDCL	31.48%	19.00%	14.49%	16.00%
8.	Bihar	SBPDCL	36.68%	25.00%	16.35%	20.00%
9.	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	18.05%	14.32%	14.25%	13.10%
10.	Delhi	NDMC	24.83%	8.00%	8.36%	7.00%
11.	Goa	GED	12.89%	11.00%	10.39%	10.25%
12.	Gujarat	DGVCL	7.40%	7.80%	4.26%	7.70%
13.	Gujarat	MGVCL	9.96%	9.81%	8.37%	9.31%
14.	Gujarat	PGVCL	17.86%	16.22%	12.73%	15.00%
15.	Gujarat	UGVCL	6.76%	7.25%	6.16%	7.20%
16.	Haryana	DHBVNL	16.93%	13.50%	12.20%	12.50%
17.	Haryana	UHBVNL	18.20%	13.50%	11.12%	12.50%
18.	Himachal	HPSEBL	14.02%	11.53%	19.44%	10.15%
19.	Jammu &	JPDCL	52.17%	37.00%	NA	27.00%
20.	Jammu &	KPDCL	69.84%	44.00%	NA	34.00%
21.	Jharkhand	JBVNL	43.09%	24.00%	28.19%	19.00%
22.	Karnataka*	BESCOM	15.93%	-	12.50%	-
23.	Karnataka*	CESC	20.27%	-	8.76%	-
24.	Karnataka*	GESCOM	17.73%	-	13.48%	-
25.	Karnataka*	HESCOM	14.16%	-	12.14%	-
26.	Karnataka*	MESCOM	12.28%	-	10.02%	-
27.	Kerala	KSEBL	7.80%	11.50%	6.61%	10.50%
28.	Kerala	TCED	13.48%	8.14%	6.94%	8.00%
29.	Ladakh	Ladakh	48.17%	28.00%	26.82%	20.00%

30.	Madhya Pradesh	MP	49.76%	26.99%	29.60%	19.57%
31.	Madhya Pradesh	MP East	45.39%	24.27%	26.66%	19.49%
32.	Madhya Pradesh	MP West	30.28%	16.09%	12.78%	13.40%
33.	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	28.28%	15.50%	18.09%	13.00%
34.	Maharashtra	BEST	8.18%	7.60%	5.07%	7.50%
35.	Manipur	MSPDCL	24.56%	15.50%	12.90%	13.00%
36.	Meghalaya	MePDCL	23.37%	21.00%	17.52%	18.00%
37.	Mizoram	MPED	29.05%	17.50%	32.31%	14.00%
38.	Nagaland	DOPN	47.08%	34.00%	48.86%	25.60%
39.	Odisha**	TPCODL	25.94%	-	19.11%	-
40.	Odisha**	TPNODL	25.59%	-	12.51%	-
41.	Odisha**	TPSODL	20.47%	-	23.36%	-
42.	Odisha**	TPWODL	22.43%	-	17.64%	-
43.	Puducherry	PED	20.12%	14.00%	14.72%	11.56%
44.	Punjab	PSPCL	18.54%	14.00%	19.21%	13.50%
45.	Rajasthan	AVVNL	21.45%	15.75%	9.22%	14.25%
46.	Rajasthan	JVVNL	25.08%	17.70%	13.75%	15.00%
47.	Rajasthan	JdVVNL	31.00%	19.50%	21.42%	16.00%
48.	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	25.92%	20.00%	21.84%	15.00%
49.	Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	11.78%	12.40%	10.96%	11.92%
50.	Telangana*	TGNPDC	9.03%	-	23.22%	-
51.	Telangana*	TGSPDCL	15.48%	-	18.51%	-
52.	Tripura	TSECL	37.36%	23.00%	29.61%	19.00%
53.	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	31.36%	25.26%	19.70%	18.97%
54.	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	32.01%	21.08%	17.70%	17.97%
55.	Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	17.85%	15.06%	11.91%	12.69%
56.	Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	31.95%	22.75%	30.70%	18.49%
57.	Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	12.45%	10.65%	14.29%	8.07%
58.	Uttarakhand	UPCL	15.39%	14.99%	15.08%	13.96%
59.	West Bengal	WBSEDC	21.34%	15.50%	17.17%	12.11%
National			**21.91%**	**-**	**15.04%**	**-**

*: DISCOMs which did not participate under RDSS for Loss Reduction and Smart metering works

**: DISCOMs not eligible for funding under RDSS

DOMESTIC LPG PRICES

2033. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reduced the price of commercial LPG cylinders by about one hundred and eighty-three rupees per cylinder and has left domestic LPG refill prices unchanged, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the international crude oil prices have declined to levels prevailing prior to the recent geopolitical conflict in West Asia;

(c) if so, the quarter-wise details of crude oil prices at which India purchased crude oil from the international market during the last two years; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to review domestic LPG prices in view of the easing of international crude oil prices, 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): Prices of LPG in the country are linked to Saudi CP, the benchmark for LPG prices in international market. Government continues to review and modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG only.

With the onset of the West Asia crisis, the average Saudi CP (the international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose upto US$ 780/MT in April and May 2026. In June 2026, as the Saudi CP rose further to US$ 796/MT (excluding

premium), the Market Determined Price (MDP) of a 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder went to Rs.1,695 per 14.2 Kg cylinder.

The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of domestic LPG has been maintained at Rs. 942 per 14.2 kg cylinder. At this price, there is an implicit subsidy (under-recovery) of over Rs. 500 per 14.2 kg cylinder as of July 2026; the corresponding under-recovery exceeded Rs. 700 per 14.2 kg cylinder in June 2026. For more than 10.5 crore PMUY consumers, the effective price is only Rs. 642 per cylinder (Delhi), after a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder, in addition to the implicit subsidy of more than Rs 500 per cylinder.

On the other hand, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (PSU OMCs) and private sector LPG marketing companies are free to determine the prices of commercial LPG based on prevailing international market prices and market conditions. Accordingly, the Retail Selling Price of 19 kg commercial LPG cylinders is revised and declared by the OMCs on a monthly basis, without any Government intervention. The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of a 19 kg commercial LPG cylinder was revised in June 2026 to Rs. 2,930.00 by the Oil Marketing Companies in July 2026.

Even the crude oil prices were USD 69/barrel in February 2026 prior to the crisis and continue to remain high (USD 103.33/barrel on 23rd July 2026). The quarter-wise details of crude oil imported and its value since April 2024 are given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Crude oil import value since 2024-25

FY	Quarters	Qty (TMT)	US$ in Million
2024-25	Q1	62,285.00	37,561.40
	Q2	58,371.70	33,605.30
	Q3	59,079.90	31,315.30
	Q4	63,488.40	34,692.00
2024-25 Total		**2,43,225.00**	**1,37,174.00**
2025-26 (P)	Q1	62,628.50	30,852.30
	Q2	58,699.90	29,903.70
	Q3	63,829.20	30,106.30
	Q4	60,611.00	32,517.00
2025-26 Total		**2,45,768.70**	**1,23,379.30**
2026-27 (P)	Q1	60,481.40	49,662.40
2026-27 Total		**60,481.40**	**49,662.40**

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) (P): Provisional

HOUSING TARGETS AND FUNDS UNDER PMAY-U

2034. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

(a) the details of housing targets set and funds sanctioned for Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) keeping in view the acute housing shortage;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to grant any special concessions or land transfer approvals to the State Governments for redevelopment of slums situated on Railway, Port Trust or other Central Government lands in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals pending with the Union Government for providing permanent housing to slum dwellers on Central lands in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh through the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component under PMAY-U;

(d) the details of any new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) being implemented to provide interest subvention on home loans for Middle and Low-Income Group (MIG/LIG) families in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the specific policy guidelines issued by the Ministry to facilitate utilisation of Union Government lands for mega redevelopment projects?

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) in their respective areas. However, 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 June 25, 2015 to provide

pucca houses to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

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 including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries including Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories. 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 ISS vertical is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Central Nodal Agencies such as National Housing Bank (NHB), State Bank of India (SBI) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). Prospective beneficiaries can apply on unified web portal available at https://pmay-urban.gov.in. As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, under ISS vertical, a maximum release of interest subsidy of ₹1.80 lakh is provided to eligible beneficiaries in five yearly installments.

PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 adopt a demand driven approach wherein States/Union Territories (UTs) assess the requirement through their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing Agencies in their respective jurisdictions. Eligible citizens are also allowed to apply through Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0 with

all details on the portal. States/UTs/ULBs validate the beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines and selection/scrutiny of beneficiary lists are done by the States/UTs. The Scheme Guidelines and Unified Web Portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through https://pmay-urban.gov.in.

As per scheme guidelines, Central Government land owning agencies could also undertake “in-situ” slum redevelopment on their lands occupied by slum dwellers under PMAY-U 2.0. Land owning agencies have their own policies of land management and States/UTs may coordinate with such agencies for relocation/redevelopment of slums on such land.

Based on the demand survey and selection of beneficiaries, the project proposals are prepared and approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the Chief Secretary of States/UTs for further consideration of release of Central Assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposal submitted by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh 13.84 lakh and 10.39 lakh houses respectively have been sanctioned under PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 so far, of which 10.74 lakh and 9.10 lakh houses have been completed/delivered. During the current financial year 30,945 and 27,361 houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U 2.0 and central assistance of ₹351.03 crore and ₹376.01 crore have been released in Maharashtra and

Madhya Pradesh respectively. The progress of the scheme can also be accessed on the PMAY-U dashboard (https://dashboard.pmay-urban.gov.in).

A total of 10,848 and 38,339 beneficiaries have availed benefits under the ISS vertical of PMAY-U 2.0 in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively. No project proposal related to slum redevelopment for Union Government owned land in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh is pending under PMAY-U/ PMAY-U 2.0 in the Ministry.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL POWER GRID

2035. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any comprehensive assessment of the preparedness of the National Power Grid to meet the rapidly growing electricity demand arising from renewable energy integration, electric mobility, data centres and industrial expansion across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of transmission capacity augmentation, grid modernization, deployment of smart grid technologies, battery energy storage systems and cyber security measures initiated during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a long term National Grid Resilience Strategy to ensure uninterrupted, secure and affordable power supply while addressing climate related risks, cyber threats and peak demand fluctuations 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): To strengthen the transmission infrastructure in line with the growing electricity demand, the Government of India notified the National Electricity Plan (Volume-II: Transmission) in 2024. The plan outlines the transmission system requirements for the period 2023–2032, commensurate with the projected generation capacity additions and anticipated growth in electricity demand across various emerging and conventional sectors of the economy (including electric mobility, data centres and industrial expansion across the country). The transmission planning also takes into account evolving load centres and new categories of electricity demand, while ensuring reliable integration of renewable energy.

The transmission plan includes the addition of central and state transmission systems to meet the projected peak electricity demand of 388 GW by 2032. As per the plan, the transmission network is likely to expand from 5.09 lakh ckm (as on June, 2026) to 6.48 lakh ckm by 2032 and transformation

capacity from 1,478 GVA (as on June, 2026) to 2,345 GVA. Also, the inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 GW (as on June, 2026) to 168 GW by the year 2032.

(b): The details of transmission capacity augmentation, grid modernization, deployment of smart grid technologies, battery energy storage systems and cyber security measures initiated during the last three years are as follows:

1. Details of Transmission capacity augmentation:

A total of 35,172 circuit km of transmission lines and 270,174 MVA of transformation capacity (220 kV and above) have been added during the last three years (FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26). Summary of the transmission lines and transformation capacity augmented is given at **Statement-I.**

2. Grid Modernization and deployment of smart grid technologies:

Advanced grid support technologies such as Static Synchronous Compensators (STATCOMs), Synchronous Condensers (SynCONs), and other Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) devices are being deployed to enhance voltage stability, improve system strength, and support reliable integration of renewable energy. Further, several measures have been taken to facilitate renewable energy integration, including establishment of Regional Energy Management Centres (REMCs) for renewable forecasting and real-time grid management, implementation of Automatic Generation Control (AGC) and Ancillary Services (SRAS/TRAS) for frequency regulation and balancing etc.

3. Battery energy storage system (BESS):

As on 30.06.2026, the installed capacity of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) with capacity greater than 1 MWh is 2,927.85 MW / 8,660.20 MWh in the country. State wise details are given at **Statement-II.**

4. Cyber security measures:

To strengthen the cyber security of Indian electricity grid, the Government of India has established a sector specific cyber security incident response team, namely, Computer Security Incident Response Team – Power (CSIRT-Power) in April, 2023 for coordinating, reporting, and responding to cyber security incidents in power sector. Cyber security measures undertaken during the last three years include approval of funding under Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for establishment of a Security Operations Centre (SOC) and a Network Operations Centre (NOC) to strengthen cyber security monitoring and incident response.

Further, cyber security training programmes, workshops and capacity-building initiatives are being organized regularly in collaboration with the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) and other institutions to enhance cyber security awareness and capabilities across the power sector.

(c): The Government has already initiated several measures to enhance the resilience, reliability and security of the national grid. In this regard, Task Force on Cyclone Resilient Robust Electricity Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure in Coastal Areas has recommended a comprehensive set of measures including, enhanced transmission planning based on higher contingency criteria, Critical Infrastructure Protection Framework, Mapping of Transmission and Distribution (T&D) infrastructure in cyclone affected zones, Designing of Distribution network in Ring or Mesh configuration, emergency restoration systems, Mobile substations, Mobile DGs set, digitalisation of power system assets, deployment of distributed energy resources, Standardization and use of Energy efficient equipment, use of advanced technologies such as Unmanned Arial Vehicles (UAVs) / Drones for inspection and monitoring, Underground transmission corridor along coastal highway project etc.

Cyber resilience of the National Grid is being strengthened through round-the-clock (RTC) monitoring through the Security Operations Centre (SOC) and Network Operations Centre (NOC) at CSIRT-Power and GRID-INDIA; the system has also continuously been monitored by CERT-IN and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC). Periodic Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VA/PT) of Information Technology (IT) and Operational Technology (OT) infrastructure, and continuous capacity building in

collaboration with reputed technical and national security institutions, so that preparedness keeps pace with the evolving cyber threat landscape.

STATEMENT- I

A. Transmission Line (Commissioned - 220 kV and above) in ckm:

Year	Inter State Transmission System (ISTS)	Intra State Transmission System (InSTS)	Total (ISTS + InSTS)
2023-24	6,283	7,920	14,203
2024-25	3,652	5,178	8,830
2025-26	6,009	6,130	12,139
Total	**15,944**	**19,228**	**35,172**

B. Transformation Capacity (Commissioned - 220 kV and above) in MVA:

Year	Inter State Transmission System (ISTS)	Intra State Transmission System (InSTS)	Total (ISTS + InSTS)
2023-24	31,820	38,908	70,728
2024-25	39,335	47,098	86,433
2025-26	72,905	40,108	1,13,013
Total	**1,44,060**	**1,26,114**	**2,70,174**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of the installed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity:

Sl. No.	Details of BESS Deployment	State	Capacity	
			MW	MWh
1.	10MW/10MWh BESS project with Lithium-ion Battery-NMC at Tata Power-DDL's sub-station in Rohini	Delhi	10	10

2.	20MW solar power project integrated with an 16MW/8MWh BESS at Dollygunj and AttamPahad in South Andaman	Andaman & Nicobar	16	8
3.	Modhera Sun Temple Solar with BESS (6 MW SPV with 6MW/19.2 MWh BESS installed at Village Sujanpura& 50 kW SPV with 150 kWh BESS installed at the Sun Temple	Gujarat	6	19.2
4.	1.7 MW Solar PV Power Plant (300 kW at Agatii & 1400 kW at Kavaratti) with 0.5 MW/ 1.4 MWh BESS (at Kavaratti) at Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	0.5	1.4
5.	BESS project at Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh - 100 MW(AC) Solar PV Project with 40 MW/120 MWh Battery Energy Storage System	Chhattisgarh	40	120
6.	GSECL Gujarat Solar plus Storage Hybrid - 35MW Solar PV with 57 MWh BESS Location: Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station (KLTPS)	Gujarat	12	57
7.	SECI Peak Power 1200 MW with 75 MW/150 MWh BESS	Karnataka	75	150
8.	SECI RTC 400 MW with 25MW/100MWh BESS	Rajasthan	23	92
9.	20 MW/ 40 MWh BESS in Delhi under Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding	Delhi	20	40
10.	VRFB (Vanadium Redox Flow Battery)	Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3

	Storage System of 0.6 MW/3 MWh at NETRA, NTPC Greater Noida			
11.	185 MW (AC) Solar PV with 45.4 MW for 4 Hour (Min. 254 MWh) BESS at Kajra, Lakhisarai	Bihar	70.5	282
12.	250kW/1,200 kWh BESS supporting solar power projects at the Khavda Renewable Energy Park in the Rann of Kutch,	Gujarat	0.25	1.2
13.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation 4 MW four-quadrant inverters using LFP or LTO batteries as energy storage element.	West Bengal	4	6.4
14.	180 MW/360 MWh Standalone BESS in Gujarat at 400 KV Charal Substation sanand 2, GIDC, Charal	Gujarat	180	360
15.	Juniper Merchant Sale BESS	Rajasthan	250	500
16.	ACME Merchant Sale BESS	Rajasthan	800	3,200
17.	Adani Merchant Sale BESS	Gujarat	1,200	3,370
18.	Pilot Projects of 300 MW/600 MWh Standalone BESS by Pace Digitek under TCGCB for MSEDCL	Maharashtra	220	440
	Total		**2,927.85**	**8,660.20**

Legend:
SECI-Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
TBCB- Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding
MSEDCL-Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited
GIDC- Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation
RTC- Round The Clock

रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर में पीएनजी और सीजीडी नेटवर्क

2036. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र संख्या 24 (रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर) के अंतर्गत झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में घरेलू एवं वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं को पाइप के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) प्रदान करने और सिटी गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल उक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कस्बों, शहरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के जिला-वार नाम क्या हैं और वर्तमान में परियोजना में जिला-वार कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने, आवश्यक अवसंरचना विकसित करने और पात्र उपभोक्ताओं को पीएनजी कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का कोई भाग अब तक योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसे यथाशीघ्र उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन प्रदान करना और संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशनों की स्थापना करना नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक इकाइयों को पीएनजी की आपूर्ति और परिवहन क्षेत्र को सीएनजी की आपूर्ति के लिए पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना और अन्य

सुविधाओं का निर्माण शामिल है, जिसे पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

झाबुआ जिला, गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड को प्राधिकृत झाबुआ, बांसवाड़ा, रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिलों के जीए का एक हिस्सा है। अलीराजपुर जिला, अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड को प्राधिकृत अलीराजपुर, नंदुरबार और बड़वानी जिलों के जीए का एक हिस्सा है। सीजीडी अवसंरचना का कार्यान्वयन पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा प्रदत्त प्राधिकार और अनुमोदित परियोजना संबंधी कार्य योजना के अनुसार प्राधिकृत कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है। उपरोक्त जीए में सीजीडी नेटवर्क की जिला-वार प्रगति **विवरण** में दी गई है।

<u>विवरण</u>

जीए में सीजीडी नेटवर्क की जिला-वार प्रगति

क्रम सं.	**जीए आईडी**	**जीए का नाम**	**राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश**	**कवर किए गए जिले**	**प्राधिकृत संस्था का नाम**	**पीएनजी (डी) कनेक्शन**	**सीएनजी स्टेशन**
1	10.3	झाबुआ , , बांसवाड़ा रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिले	राजस्थान	बांसवाड़ा जिला	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	632	8
2			राजस्थान	डूंगरपुर जिला		0	8
3			मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ जिला		0	8
4			मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम जिला		1,653	8
5	11.35	अलीराजपुर , नंदुरबार और बड़वानी जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर जिला	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	0	3
6			मध्य प्रदेश	बड़वानी		283	10

				जिला			
7			महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार जिला		0	5

(स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी)

बिजनौर जिले में पीली बांध जलाशय

2037. श्री चंदन चौहानः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले में पीली बांध जलाशय के सूखने के कारण सिंचाई संकट से हजारों किसान और लगभग चालीस हजार बीघा कृषि भूमि प्रभावित हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस स्थिति के कारणों जैसे वर्षा की कमी, जलवायु परिवर्तन, गाद जमाव, जल प्रबंधन अथवा अन्य किन्हीं कारणों पर कोई तकनीकी अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए जलाशय पुनर्भरण, गाद निकालने, वर्षा जल संचयन, वैकल्पिक सिंचाई स्रोतों और जल संरक्षण के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या स्थायी उपाय प्रस्तावित हैं; और

(घ) प्रभावित किसानों को समयबद्ध सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या तात्कालिक और दीर्घकालिक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): जल के राज्य का विषय होन के कारण, जल संसाधन परियोजनाओं की योजना, वित्तपोषण, उनका क्रियान्वयन और उनका प्रबंधन करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारें अपने संसाधनों और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार स्वयं करती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया गया है कि वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पीली बांध जलाशय की नहर प्रणाली के अंतर्गत सिंचित क्षेत्र उतना ही रहा है, जितना विगत वर्षों में, इस प्रणाली से सिंचाई की गई थी, जिससे यह ज्ञात होता है कि पीली जलाशय से होने वाली सिंचाई में कोई कमी नहीं आई है।

पिली बांध जलाशय से निकलने वाली जटपुरा नहर प्रणाली में खरीफ और रबी, दोनों मौसमों में लगभग 1200 हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई करने की क्षमता है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रणाली के माध्यम से की गई सिंचाई का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है।

वर्ष	**खरीफ़ मौसम में सिंचित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)**	**रबी मौसम में सिंचित क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)**
2025-26	1245	1273
2024-25	1192	1271
2023-24	1191	1269

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आगे सूचित किया गया है कि इस खरीफ के मौसम के लिए सिंचाई हेतु जलापूर्ति जुलाई के पहले सप्ताह से शुरू हो गई है। वर्तमान में, पिली जलाशय में सिंचाई के लिए 5.49 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी उपलब्ध है।

(ख) से (घ): उपरोक्त के मद्देनजर, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

REVIVAL OF VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

2038. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the total financial assistance provided to small businesses under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit schemes in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts during the last five years;

(b) the steps taken to upgrade the processing, packaging and marketing of local products, including orthodox tea, ginger, cardamom and traditional handicrafts; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to revive and modernize traditional village and cottage industries in rural areas to prevent youth migration and generate sustainable local employment?

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 on financial assistance provided to small businesses under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit schemes in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts during the last five years is provided below:

i. Under PMEGP, Margin Money (MM) Subsidy amounting to Rs. 6.56 crore in Darjeeling district and Rs. 1.97 crore in Kalimpong district has been disbursed during the last five years.

ii. Under National SC-ST Hub scheme of the Ministry of MSME, capital subsidy amounting to Rs. 18.2 lakh has been released in Darjeeling district during the last five years.

iii. Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, subsidy amounting to Rs. 66.49 lakh in Darjeeling district and Rs. 6.61 lakh in Kalimpong district has been provided during the last five years.

(b): Steps taken for upgradation of processing, packaging and marketing of local products including orthodox tea, ginger, cardamom and traditional handicrafts include the following:

i. Under the Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) Scheme, financial assistance is provided to eligible Micro and Small Enterprises for participation in domestic trade fairs/exhibitions, Vendor Development Programmes, National Workshops/Seminars, barcode registration and adoption of e-commerce platforms i.e. MSME Global Mart to strengthen the marketing and enhance market access of MSE products including orthodox tea, ginger, cardamom and traditional handicrafts.

ii. Micro and small enterprises have been registered under the MSME TEAM (Trade Enablement and Marketing) initiative to expand market reach and strengthen digital credibility by onboarding them onto Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC).

iii. Marketing support is provided to registered producers through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Sales outlets. Furthermore, Exhibitions and Workshops are arranged regularly for participation of beneficiaries of KVI sector.

iv. E-commerce portal (https://www.ekhadiindia.com) has been developed to provide a digital marketplace for global product sales and to promote Khadi and Village Industries products.

v. To promote Vocal for Local Initiative in food processing sector, PMFME Scheme primarily adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to select, brand, and promote at least One Product from each District of the country for enabling holistic socio economic growth across all regions. The Scheme provides financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises engaged in processing of all the products, including orthodox tea, ginger and cardamom and supports technology upgradation, common infrastructure, branding & marketing, packaging, quality standardisation, food safety compliance and market linkages.

(c): Steps being taken by the Ministry through various schemes to revive and modernize traditional village and cottage industries preventing youth migration and generating sustainable local employment opportunities include the following:

I. Under PMEGP:

i. Around 80% of the total units assisted under PMEGP during the last five years have been assisted in rural areas.

ii. Enhancement of maximum project cost from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh for manufacturing sector and from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh for service sector.

iii. Inclusion of applicants from Aspirational districts and transgenders under Special Category eligible for higher subsidy.

iv. Establishment of PMEGP Helpdesks at State Offices to provide real-time assistance and hand-holding to potential beneficiaries.

v. A wide range of more than 1,000 Model of Detailed Project Reports prepared on various industries have been made available on the PMEGP portal.

vi. Disseminating Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material and video clips in regional languages for promotion in remote areas.

vii. As per RBI Master Directions on lending to MSMEs, no collateral security to be insisted by Banks for projects involving loan up to Rs. 20 lakh. Strict

compliance of this provision has been reemphasized to all financing Banks.

viii. Periodical review meetings by the Ministry with Implementing Agencies i.e. KVIC, State offices of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), State District Industries Centres (DICs) and financial institutions.

ix. Awareness and outreach programmes in all the States/UTs including backward and under- performing areas, Aspirational districts, NER etc. to identify potential beneficiaries and provide handholding support during the application process.

x. Financial literacy camps and customer awareness programmes conducted by Banks to educate prospective entrepreneurs about various initiatives of the Government, including PMEGP.

II. The Ministry also provides credit, skilling and toolkit support through PM Vishwakarma scheme to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades, namely: Carpenter, Boat Maker, Armourer, Metal Artisan, Tool Kit Maker, Locksmith, Goldsmith, Potter, Sculptor/Stone Worker, Cobbler/Footwear Artisan, Mason, Basket/Mat/Broom Maker, Toy Maker (Traditional), Barber, Garland Maker, Washerman, Tailor and Fishing Net Maker.

III. Additionally, KVIC imparts skill development training to unemployed youth under various disciplines i.e. Khadi Spinning and Weaving, bakery product, beauty parlour, decorative items, manufacturing of Soap and Detergents, Bee-

keeping, Stitching, embroidery, Agarbatti making, candle making, Teracotta products making, kulhad making, processing of pulses, Achar making, Papad making etc. Selected entrepreneurs and artisans engaged in production of unique and quality products are also provided with financial assistance to participate in international exhibitions.

सीकर और झुंझुनूं जिलों में जल जीवन मिशन के लिए कार्य-आदेश

2039. श्री अमरा रामः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सीकर और झुंझुनूं जिलों के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत कार्य-आदेश किस समय तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है और उक्त कार्यों के किस समय तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) सीकर जिले में जेजेएम के अंतर्गत अब तक दी गई स्वीकृतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और कार्यों के पूरा होने की संभावित तिथि, पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की संख्या और आज की तारीख तक अधूरे पड़े कार्यों की संख्या कितनी है तथा अधूरे कार्यों के किस समय तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): पेयजल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए, जेजेएम के तहत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव (ओएंडएम) की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

राजस्थान के सीकर और झुंझुनू जिलों सहित देश भर के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार में नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए, भारत सरकार, राज्यों की भागीदारी से, अगस्त 2019 से जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) को कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

जेजेएम की घोषणा के समय, सीकर जिले में लगभग 43,600 (11.4%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, 18.07.2026 तक राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, लगभग 2.10 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 18.07.2026 तक, जिले में 3.83 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 2.53 लाख (66%) परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

इसी तरह, मिशन की शुरुआत में, राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में लगभग 60,000 (17.2%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, 18.07.2026 तक राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, जेजेएम के तहत लगभग 1.29 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 18.07.2026 तक, जिले के 3.47 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 1.89 लाख (54.3%) परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

चूंकि जल राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं के कार्य आदेश जारी करने सहित परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर रखा जाता है।

सरकार ने बढ़े हुए परिव्यय के साथ जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की अवधि को दिसंबर 2028 तक बढ़ाने की मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसमें जल जीवन मिशन 2.0 के तहत ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए पुनर्गठित कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

2040. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अंतर-राज्यीय पुलों और आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकारों विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इस उद्देश्य के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एमओआरटीएच) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए में मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर अंतर-राज्यीय पुलों के निर्माण और आर्थिक महत्व के कार्यों सहित अन्य कार्यों को यातायात घनत्व, संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, सड़क की स्थिति और पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर लिया जाता है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित निधि और व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) -वार विवरण, जिसमें अंतर-राज्यीय पुलों का निर्माण और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर आर्थिक महत्व के कार्यों का निर्माण शामिल है, **विवरण-I** में है।

सरकार संशोधित सीआरआईएफ अधिनियम, 2000 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के तहत अंतर-राज्यीय पुलों और आर्थिक महत्व की

सड़कों के निर्माण सहित राज्य सड़कों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि आवंटित और जारी (रिलीज) करती है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित, आर्थिक महत्व के अंतर-राज्यीय पुलों और सड़कों के निर्माण सहित राज्य सड़कों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए निधि के संचय और जारी करने का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण- II** में है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित, एनएच के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित निधि और व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा, जिसमें अंतर-राज्यीय पुलों का निर्माण और एनएच पर आर्थिक महत्व के कार्य शामिल हैं: -

राशि करोड़ रूपये

क्र.स.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**		**2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक)**	
		आवंटन	**व्यय**	**आवंटन**	**व्यय**	**आवंटन**	**व्यय**	**आवंटन**	**व्यय**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	11,440	11,440	11,777	11,756	12,140	12,109	3,599	2,543
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,649	2,649	3,972	3,599	3,572	3,109	558	203
3	असम	9,137	9,137	7,209	7,207	6,353	6,334	949	877
4	बिहार	10,749	10,749	8,840	8,840	9,962	9,962	3,500	3,124
5	छत्तीसगढ	4,255	4,255	2,392	2,280	3,705	3,682	1,035	684
6	गोवा	620	620	851	651	842	703	368	267
7	गुजरात	10,900	10,900	8,262	8,091	8,741	8,706	2,735	2,339
8	हरियाणा	6,062	6,062	4,391	4,344	3,330	3,327	1,119	1,057
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,175	5,175	3,998	3,994	3,832	3,818	1,511	1,109
10	झारखंड	4,599	4,599	5,334	5,169	4,261	4,127	1,338	1,033
11	कर्नाटक	12,695	12,695	11,147	10,819	11,477	11,446	3,169	2,620
12	केरल	10,419	10,419	5,100	5,082	4,106	4,056	1,248	1,227
13	मध्य प्रदेश	7,447	7,447	7,819	7,799	10,697	10,519	2,604	2,193
14	महाराष्ट्र	19,867	19,867	18,697	18,512	20,551	20,504	5,032	4,749
15	मणिपुर	2,598	2,598	2,018	2,011	1,781	1,444	167	152

									राशि करोड़ रूपये
क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
16	मेघालय	1,803	1,803	1,835	1,697	1,495	1,477	213	180
17	मिजोरम	2,189	2,189	2,114	2,091	1,508	1,507	350	327
18	नागालैंड	1,414	1,414	1,681	1,600	1,229	1,166	273	188
19	ओडिशा	5,948	5,948	6,121	5,786	5,982	5,862	1,484	1,097
20	पंजाब	12,419	12,419	8,137	7,898	7,367	7,291	1,358	1,239
21	राजस्थान	8,874	8,874	6,330	6,301	4,955	4,890	1,421	1,166
22	सिक्किम	684	684	473	441	453	427	112	62
23	तमिलनाडु	9,925	9,925	9,077	9,068	8,514	8,393	2,149	1,951
24	तेलंगाना	6,117	6,117	7,564	7,496	7,030	6,765	1,510	1,208
25	त्रिपुरा	1,546	1,546	778	767	771	771	119	117
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	28,114	28,114	20,682	20,665	25,041	24,640	7,009	5,702
27	उत्तराखंड	4,545	4,545	3,996	3,835	3,751	3,716	917	774
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,543	3,543	2,241	2,240	4,874	4,807	562	336
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	96	96	204	204	211	211	48	48
30	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली	2	2	100	46	180	136	80	0
32	दमन और दीव								
33	दिल्ली / मुख्यालय	3,223	3,223	2,840	2,840	1,170	1,170	256	248
34	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10,528	10,528	10,331	10,204	8,083	7,999	1,846	1,484
35	लद्दाख	658	658	794	768	338	333	70	20
36	पुदुचेरी	35	35	29	23	9	2	18	0

आवंटन – आवंटन; व्यय – व्यय

विवरण- II

पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और इस वर्ष के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित, राज्य की सड़कों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए निधि जमा होने और जारी होने का राज्य/ संघ राज्य वार ब्यौरा: -

राशि करोड़ रूपये में

क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक)	
		उपार्जन#	जारी #	उपार्जन #	जारी #	उपार्जन #	जारी #	उपार्जन#	जारी #
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	420.10	485.48	420.00	322.56	456.08	508.43	480.63	0.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	167.75	238.00	168.04	269.13	185.02	185.02	194.78	0.00
3	असम	194.65	223.24	193.55	222.59	211.69	241.36	221.26	0.00
4	बिहार	258.43	258.43	255.17	255.17	281.37	281.37	295.90	45.39
5	छत्तीसगढ	320.19	353.60	322.62	177.28	358.59	212.38	376.65	0.00
6	गोवा	18.47	48.16	17.79	29.70	19.56	9.29	20.51	0.00
7	गुजरात	586.35	73.79	585.01	680.70	642.03	531.07	676.77	0.00
8	हरियाणा	205.63	108.60	203.31	189.00	222.59	60.87	232.08	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	136.32	136.32	130.95	130.96	143.77	141.70	150.12	127.09
10	झारखंड	207.57	192.64	208.51	251.61	231.56	192.24	243.28	0.00
11	कर्नाटक	608.06	660.91	608.81	453.85	661.87	479.24	686.80	0.00
12	केरल	171.14	186.37	166.06	166.06	181.31	152.13	189.81	160.69
13	मध्य प्रदेश	719.10	778.13	721.61	682.14	796.71	796.71	837.75	0.00
14	महाराष्ट्र	886.63	886.63	891.52	891.52	987.55	987.55	1045.83	0.00
15	मणिपुर	48.37	146.98	46.87	15.19	51.89	41.35	55.06	0.00
16	मेघालय	54.83	78.42	55.37	61.55	60.13	60.13	62.83	0.00
17	मिजोरम	43.62	35.60	43.86	55.45	48.70	23.61	51.38	0.00
18	नागालैंड	35.54	46.09	35.79	32.09	39.35	37.24	41.25	0.00
19	ओडिशा	387.41	423.41	392.13	392.13	432.27	432.27	452.53	0.00
20	पंजाब	195.33	72.04	195.97	174.52	210.67	0.00	218.94	0.00
21	राजस्थान	812.41	745.90	816.17	1120.67	901.81	1694.24	949.45	0.00

									राशि करोड़ रूपये में
क्र.स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक)	
		उपार्जन#	जारी #	उपार्जन #	जारी #	उपार्जन #	जारी #	उपार्जन#	जारी #
22	सिक्किम	16.27	28.04	16.18	21.72	17.67	17.67	18.53	0.00
23	तमिलनाडु	457.11	486.15	457.75	425.76	500.94	454.44	531.54	458.35
24	तेलंगाना	335.09	366.38	335.58	335.59	367.17	367.17	384.29	0.00
25	त्रिपुरा	23.94	25.92	24.01	23.94	26.52	26.59	27.77	0.00
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	777.40	821.07	777.88	784.51	861.57	861.57	901.67	763.35
27	उत्तराखंड	129.83	140.46	129.95	55.07	143.20	120.15	150.06	127.04
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	275.67	298.08	272.75	272.75	299.40	251.21	312.13	48.19
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	19.75	16.68	19.75	16.06	21.73	3.96	22.82	0.00
30	चंडीगढ़	7.39	0.00	7.40	0.00	8.14	0.00	8.55	0.00
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली	6.50	0.00	6.49	0.00	7.14	0.00	7.50	0.00
32	दमन और दीव								
33	दिल्ली	36.31		36.31	0.00	39.94	11.17	41.91	0.00
34	जम्मू और कश्मीर	128.67	206.67	128.67	128.67	141.54	141.54	148.51	125.73
35	लद्दाख	326.41	68.10	326.41	95.56	359.05	210.84	377.13	0.00
36	पुदुचेरी	11.76	9.94	11.76	9.94	12.94	10.86	0.00	0.00

कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पिछले वर्षों के अप्रयुक्त शेष से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि से अधिक निधि जारी की गई है।

#इसमें सेतु बंधन योजना के अंतर्गत सीआरआईएफ योजना के तहत राज्य सड़कों पर आरओबी/आरयूबी/पुलों के निर्माण के लिए आवंटित/जारी की गई निधि शामिल है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS

2041. DR. T. SUMATHY *ALIAS* THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken serious note of the adverse effects of ethanol blending and the escalation in its cost, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is true that the cost of production of one litre of petrol is lower than the cost of production of one litre of ethanol, if so, the details thereof along with the valid reasons for the Government to promote ethanol-blended petrol for vehicles and to adhere to the Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme?

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

(a) and (b): The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme has been implemented through a phased, scientifically validated and consultative process involving NITI Aayog, automobile manufacturers, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) and other technical institutions.

Ethanol is not a new fuel. It has been used globally for over a century, with countries such as Brazil operating higher ethanol blends for decades. In India, the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme commenced with a pilot in 2001, E5

was introduced in 2006, and although blending remained around 1.53% in 2013-14, it has since been increased progressively in a calibrated manner after creating the necessary production capacity, infrastructure and regulatory framework.

The rollout of higher ethanol blends was undertaken only after extensive consultation with automobile manufacturers, SIAM, ARAI, component manufacturers, testing agencies and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Extensive laboratory studies and field trials conducted by ARAI, SIAM, IOCL, IIP and automobile manufacturers covering parameters such as engine durability, drivability, startability, corrosion resistance, material compatibility, emissions and fuel efficiency have confirmed that E20 is safe for use under prescribed standards.

These studies also established that legacy vehicles do not exhibit any significant variation in performance or abnormal wear and tear due to E20. These extensive laboratory studies, field validation and real-world operating experience have not established any widespread adverse impact on vehicle performance due to E20 fuel.

The Government's assessment is based not only on laboratory research but also on large-scale experience after nationwide implementation. India witnesses approximately 8 crore vehicles visiting retail outlets every day (around 80% petrol vehicles).

This is evident from the fact that E15+ blended petrol has been in widespread use for over three-and-a-half years and E19-E20 fuel for over two-and-a-half years. More than 20 crore two-wheelers and over 3 crore petrol cars have been operating on these blends without any verified evidence of widespread engine failure or vehicle breakdown attributable to ethanol blending. Manufacturer service data confirm that there is no abnormal corrosion, wear or reduction in vehicle life due to E20 fuel. Manufacturers continue to honour warranty obligations for vehicles using E20 fuel, providing further confidence in its safety and reliability.

A leading OEM serviced 2.84 crore vehicles during FY 2025-26, including approximately 1.5 crore vehicles that were not originally certified as E20-compatible, and reported no E20-linked corrosion, abnormal wear or reduction in component life. A leading 2-wheeler company has reported similar field experience. One OEM recently stated that data from 1.4 crore E20-operated vehicles tracked over an extended period showed no evidence of ethanol-induced corrosion. ARAI reaffirmed that vehicles undergo rigorous international-standard validation before reaching consumers.

Automobile manufacturers, component suppliers, SIAM, ARAI, testing agencies and Oil Marketing Companies were associated with every stage of the scientific evaluation and phased rollout of E20. E20 was rolled out only after successful validation of fuel systems, engine durability, drivability, reasonable

material compatibility and emissions performance. These studies also established that legacy vehicles do not exhibit any significant variation in performance or abnormal wear and tear due to E20.

At the same time, E20 provides higher octane, better anti-knock performance, improved combustion characteristics, smoother acceleration and lower emissions, contributing to cleaner and more efficient engine operations emissions, fuel systems and material compatibility have confirmed that E20 fuel does not cause abnormal wear and tear or compatibility issues.

Public Sector OMCs procure ethanol from distilleries across the country under the EBP Programme. The procurement framework is designed to ensure adequate ethanol availability, provide remunerative prices to producers and support the agriculture sector; it is not intended to maximise OMC profits.

The ex-mill price of ethanol for ESY 2025-26 is as given below:

Ethanol Feedstock	**Ex-Mill Price in Rs. Per litre(excluding GST and Transportation)**
Sugarcane Juice/ Sugar Syrup / Sugar	65.61
B Heavy Molasses	60.73
C Heavy Molasses	57.97
Damaged Food Grains	64.00
Surplus FCI rice	60.32
Maize	71.86
Weighted Average (as per Cycle-1 allocation for ESY 2025-26)	66.61

OMCs wise estimated procurement cost of ethanol per litre for the current Ethanol Supply Year 2025-26 (1st November 2025 to 31st October 2026) is tabulated below:

OMC	**IOCL**	**HPCL**	**BPCL**
Procurement Cost (Rs. Per litre) (incl. GST 5% and Transportation)	71.18	71.10	71.21

The retail selling price of E20 petrol is market-determined, and Public Sector OMCs determine petrol prices after considering international crude oil prices, exchange rates, freight, taxes, ethanol procurement costs and other operational expenses. (For e.g.-the average depot price of petrol during March–June 2026 was about Rs.85.8 per litre. Since the retail selling price remained below the market-determined level, Public Sector OMCs incurred an average under-recovery of about Rs.11 per litre on petrol, amounting to approximately Rs 21,300 crore during this period.

India is the world's third-largest importer of crude oil, meeting nearly 85 per cent of its crude oil requirement through imports. During the recent West Asian crisis (starting from 28th February 2026 and still ongoing), the closure of the Strait simultaneously posed two major challenges such as security of supply and escalation in global prices.

During the recent West Asian crisis, despite sharp increases in global crude prices, India was able to shield consumers through calibrated Government

interventions, diversified sourcing and the increasing contribution of domestically produced biofuels.Since February 2026,even though global crude prices rose by around 70–80%, domestic fuel prices increased only by about 7–8%.

During the peak of West Asia crisis when Indian crude basket touched nearly $135 per barrel, the market price of petrol could have been around Rs.125 per litre, however Indian consumers continued to pay only Rs.94.77 per litre(ex Delhi) also because OMCs could procure ethanol at ~Rs.70/litre. By replacing a part of imported petrol with domestically produced ethanol, India has reduced its exposure to international crude oil price volatility and exchange-rate fluctuations. This demonstrates that ethanol blending is a strategic investment in energy security, price stability, farmer welfare and foreign exchange savings, rather than a revenue-generating exercise for OMCs.

हिसार हवाई अड्डे से उड़ानें

2042. श्री जय प्रकाशः

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का हरियाणा में हिसार हवाई अड्डे/ऐरोड्रोम से देश के प्रमुख शहरों के लिए हवाई संपर्क बढाने के लिए उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत नई उड़ानें संचालित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उड़ानों के गंतव्यों और प्रचालन स्थिति सहित वर्तमान में हिसार हवाई अड्डे से संचालित और प्रस्तावित उड़ानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) हिसार हवाई अड्डे के विकास के लिए उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई धनराशि कितनी है और यात्री सुविधाओं, रनवे, टर्मिनल भवन और अन्य आवश्यक अवसंरचना के विस्तार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने हिसार को एक क्षेत्रीय विमानन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने और नई एयरलाइनों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्ययोजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में निर्धारित संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार ने देश भर में क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क को और बढ़ाने, 120 नए गंतव्यों को जोड़ने और अगले 10 वर्षों में 4 करोड़ यात्रियों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 04.07.2026 को 'उड़ान' योजना का अगला चरण शुरू किया है। इस योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, हिसार हवाईअड्डा, बोली प्रक्रिया के आगामी दौर में अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डा श्रेणी के तहत बोली लगाने के लिए पात्र है। इसके अलावा, हरियाणा सरकार क्षेत्रीय संपर्क आवश्यकताओं, यात्री मांग और परिचालन व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर बोली प्रक्रिया में शामिल करने के लिए राज्य प्राथमिकता मार्गों की पहचान और प्रस्ताव कर सकती है।

वर्तमान में, हिसार हवाईअड्डा अयोध्या, दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ और जयपुर से मेसर्स एलाइंस एअर द्वारा प्रचालित प्रति सप्ताह 14 उड़ानों के माध्यम से जुड़ा हुआ है।

मार्च 1994 में वायु नियम अधिनियम के निरसन के साथ ही, भारतीय घरेलू विमानन क्षेत्र को नियंत्रणमुक्त कर दिया गया है। एयरलाइनें अपनी परिचालन और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार किसी भी विमान प्रकार के साथ क्षमता में संवर्धन करने, सेवा प्रदान करने हेतु किसी भी बाजार और नेटवर्क को चुनने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

हरियाणा राज्य सरकार के स्वामित्व वाले हिसार हवाईअड्डे की पहचान उड़ान योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के दूसरे दौर के दौरान की गई थी। इसके विकास के लिए 29.21 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया और हवाई अड्डे को शुरू में 2बी श्रेणी के तहत लाइसेंस दिया गया था। इसके बाद, हरियाणा राज्य सरकार ने अपने खर्च पर हवाई अड्डे को और उन्नत किया है। इस हवाईअड्डे को अब 4सी श्रेणी के रूप में लाइसेंस मिल गया है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MAHARASHTRA UNDER SBM-U 2.0

2043. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether any financial assistance has been released to Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra including Malegaon Municipal Corporation under Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0) and Fifteenth Finance Commission grants for solid waste management during the last three years, Corporation-wise;

(b) whether the Government maintains data on per-tonne rates paid by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for waste collection, transportation and disposal in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received representations on irregularities in the solid waste contract awarded by Malegaon Municipal Corporation including inflated rates, non-procurement of vehicles, claiming of municipal vehicle repair costs, absence of weighbridge verification and non-payment of workers' wages and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether guidelines exist for transparency and competitive rates in outsourced, Centrally-funded waste contracts and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review Central fund utilisation for waste management by the Corporation, 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): Under SBM-U, Central Share of funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of demand made by States/UTs in the form of complete proposals duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) which are further transmitted to ULBs by the concerned State/UT Govt. as per their action plan.

Further, under SBM – U 2.0, Govt. of India has allocated ₹ 3758.50 Cr for release as central share to the State of Maharashtra including Malegaon Municipal Corporation. Out of which action plans having central share of ₹ 3731.09 Cr has been approved and ₹1079.8 Cr claimed by the State of Maharashtra so far.

Under 15th Finance Commission (FC), cities with 10 lakh population and above are provided with a Challenge Fund of ₹13,029 Cr over a 5-year period for meeting service level benchmarks on sanitation and Solid Waste Management. Further, out of total grant of ₹82,859 Cr for ULBs with less than 10 lakh population, 40% of grants are untied, while 60% is tied to national priorities

including Sanitation and Solid Waste Management. Finance Commission recommended grants are released to the ULBs through the State Governments as recommended by 15th Finance Commission (FC).

Hence, Corporation-wise details of financial assistance released to Municipal Corporations, particularly for Solid Waste Management, are not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(b): Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, the operational guidelines provide a normative estimate of ₹550 per metric tonne for Solid Waste Management for the purpose of extending Central Financial Assistance, as applicable. However, the actual rate for collection, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste is determined by the respective ULBs through procurement and contractual arrangements.

(c): Sanitation is a State subject under the 7th Schedule of the Constitution and, by the 74th Amendment, the devolution of power has been made to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for water and sanitation services.

It is the responsibility of the State Government/ULB concerned to plan, execute, monitor and take appropriate action, including inquiry into complaints of irregularities, in respect of solid waste management contracts awarded by them, including the contract awarded by Malegaon Municipal Corporation.

This Ministry does not centrally maintain records of specific representations regarding irregularities, including those relating to rates, vehicle procurement,

repair-cost claims, weighbridge verification or payment of workers' wages, in individual ULB-level contracts.

(d): Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are required to implement the projects in accordance with the Mission guidelines and applicable financial and procurement rules of the respective Government. The Mission provides an enabling environment for transparent and competitive procurement by facilitating the creation of Model Request for Proposals (RFPs) that States/UTs and ULBs may refer to while preparing their tender documents and by facilitating procurement through Government e-Marketplace (GeM). SBM-U 2.0 does not prescribe uniform rates for outsourced Waste Management contracts. The rates for such contracts are decided by the concerned ULBs/implementing agencies based on their requirements, tender conditions and applicable rules.

(e): Central Assistance under SBM-U is released to States/UTs through the Single Nodal Agency (SNA) mechanism integrated with PFMS — "SNA SPARSH" under which funds are transferred on a Just-in-Time basis and utilisation is tracked on real time.

As sanitation and waste management are State subjects, day-to-day monitoring of fund utilisation by individual Corporations, including Malegaon Municipal Corporation, vests with the State Government of Maharashtra.

DECLINING GROUNDWATER LEVELS

2044. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the declining groundwater levels in various districts of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any district-specific groundwater recharge plans have been prepared and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a): Yes, Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are assessed annually by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in collaboration with the State Governments. As per the Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment, 2025, the total Annual Ground Water Recharge has been assessed at 448.52 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM), the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource at 407.75 BCM and the total Annual Ground Water Extraction at 247.22 BCM. The Stage of Ground Water Extraction for the country has been assessed at 60.63 per cent.

Out of 6,762 assessment units (Blocks/Taluks/Mandals), 730 (10.80%) have been categorised as Over-exploited, 201 (2.97%) as Critical, 758 (11.21%) as Semi-Critical, 4,946 (73.14%) as Safe and 127 (1.88%) as Saline. The State/UT-wise details of groundwater resources are available at the following link:

https://www.jalshaktidowr.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/11/711d8d476bbf498cd90f8038e 7371227.pdf

(b): Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments across all districts of the state. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. The major steps taken in this direction, including the district-level initiatives are provided below:

i. CGWB successfully completed NAQUIM 1.0 covering country's mappable area of about 25 lakh sq. km and provided a macro-level understanding of our nation's groundwater resources. District level reports with management plans have been prepared and shared with the state governments. CGWB has embarked upon NAQUIM 2.0, focusing on water stressed districts and quality affected pockets. Under NAQUIM 2.0 state-of-the-art technologies are harnessed for generating highly detailed scientific data which serve as an important tool for making informed decisions for sustainable groundwater management.

ii. Efforts of the Government for augmenting the groundwater resources of the country are mainly channeled through the flagship campaign of Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), an annual mission mode programme for taking up water harvesting and artificial recharge activities. As per the available information,

under JSA more than 2 cr water conservation and artificial recharge works have been taken up through convergence in the country so far, which has played a key role in enhancing the sustainability of ground water resources in water-stressed districts.

iii. To further strengthen the momentum of JSA, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2024 with a vision to make rain water harvesting a mass movement in the country. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across districts. More than 1.55 crore artificial groundwater recharge and storage works have been constructed across the country under this initiative. Subsequently, on 01 June 2026 JSJB-Catch the Rain (CTR) has been launched nation-wide for water conservation and artificial recharge.

iv. M/o Jal Shakti has successfully demonstrated the efficacy of community led participatory ground water management through Atal Bhujal Yojana, which was implemented in 8,203 water stressed Gram Panchayats across 80 districts in 7 States. Construction of various rain water harvesting and recharge structures like check dams, ponds, shafts etc. as well as promotion of micro irrigation was taken up through convergence and by use of incentive funds under the scheme.

v. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the

country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country leading to enhanced water storage and ground water recharge.

vi. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across the country with a focus on water security, including rejuvenation of water bodies and development of green spaces, which contribute to groundwater recharge. Under AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0, States/UTs have taken up 2,960 water body rejuvenation projects covering about 1.21 lakh acres and 4,171 parks and green space projects covering about 18,168 acres of permeable green area. Further, the Shallow Aquifer Management (SAM) initiative has been launched for scientific management of shallow urban aquifers.

vii. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) has been implementing the Per Drop More Crop component since 2015-16 to improve on-farm water-use efficiency through micro-irrigation. The scheme supports efficient irrigation practices in districts across the country, thereby reducing groundwater extraction and promoting sustainable use of groundwater resources.

viii. The Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 to improve physical access to irrigation, enhance on-farm water-use efficiency and promote sustainable water conservation practices.

Under the Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) component of PMKSY, the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies scheme is being implemented to restore and rejuvenate existing water bodies, thereby enhancing water availability and promoting groundwater recharge.

ix. Under VBG-RAMG works relating to water conservation and water harvesting are being carried out. In Critical and Overexploited Distt. 65 percent of allocated funds are earmarked for water conservation works.

एमएसएमई के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां

2045. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रेः

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले के भिवंडी में विद्युतकरघा तथा अन्य सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को कार्यशील पूंजी तथा ऋण की उपलब्धता, पुरानी मशीनरी और प्रौद्योगिकी, उच्च औद्योगिक बिजली की लागत तथा जीएसटी अनुपालन से जुड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कठिनाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उत्पादन, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता तथा रोजगार पर उनके प्रभाव के मूल्यांकन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू की है और वित्तीय सहायता, प्रोद्यौगिकी उन्नयन, ऋण सुविधा, कौशल विकास या अन्य उपाय किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार भिवंडी में पावरलूम तथा अन्य एमएसएमई इकाइयों की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने और उनकी शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए किसी विशेष कार्ययोजना को तैयार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी 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): सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (पावरलूम इकाइयों सहित) को महाराष्ट्र के ठाणे जिले में भिवंडी सहित देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में समय पर और पर्याप्त ऋण तक पहुंच, अप्रासंगिक प्रौद्योगिकी, इनपुट लागत में उतार-चढ़ाव, बाजार पहुंच और अनुपालन आवश्यकताओं जैसी प्रचालन और व्यवसाय संबंधी विभिन्न चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

एमएसएमई के समक्ष मौजूद बाधाओं की पहचान करने के लिए सरकार उद्योग संघों और हितधारकों के साथ निरंतर बातचीत करती है और समय-समय पर उचित नीतिगत उपाय करती है। साथ ही सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सहित देश में एमएसएमई के लिए वित्त, प्रौद्योगिकी, बाजार, कौशल वर्धन और कारोबारी सुगमता में सुधार के लिए एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

(ग) और (घ): एमएसएमई मंत्रालय भिवंडी, महाराष्ट्र सहित देशभर में एमएसएमई को वित्त, प्रौद्योगिकी, बाजारों, कौशल आदि तक पहुंच में सहायता के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है। इनमें सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी स्कीम (सीजीएस) सदस्य ऋणदाता संस्थानों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों के लिए संपार्श्विक-मुक्त ऋण गारंटी कवरेज प्रदान करती है; आत्मनिर्भर निधि (एसआरआई) बड़ी इकाई बनने की क्षमता और अर्थक्षम वाले एमएसएमई में इक्विटी फंडिंग का समावेश होता है; एमएसएमई कार्यनिष्पादन का उत्थान और गतिवर्धन (रैंप) एमएसएमई पारितंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने, बाजार पहुंच में सुधार, प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण, संस्थागत क्षमता और सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन में राज्यों को सहायता प्रदान करता है; प्रापण और विपणन सहायता (पीएमएस) स्कीम

एमएसएमई को घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों और विक्रेता विकास कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने की सुविधा प्रदान करती है; उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) उद्यमिता, कौशल विकास और क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है; और एमएसएमई प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र उन्नत तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण, परामर्श और सामान्य सुविधा सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। भिवंडी सहित महाराष्ट्र में इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, वस्त्र मंत्रालय ने कपड़ा क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन किया है, और भिवंडी क्लस्टर सहित अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कार्यान्वित केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत बुनकरों और उद्यमियों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है। ये स्कीमें केवल विस्तार या अंतरित (रोल ओवर) देयताओं के लिए प्रचालन में हैं। इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत भिवंडी के लिए प्रदत्त सहायता **विवरण-II** में है।

विवरण -I

एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की स्कीमों के माध्यम से प्रदत्त सहायता का ब्यौरा

1. सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी स्कीम:

- वर्ष 2000 में इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक सीजीएस के अंतर्गत एमएसई को 14.69 लाख करोड़ रुपये की कुल 1.47 करोड़ ऋण गारंटी दी गई है, जिसमें से 1.73 लाख करोड़ रुपये की 11.84 लाख ऋण गारंटी महाराष्ट्र में दी गई।
- इसके अलावा, इस अवधि के दौरान भिवंडी सहित ठाणे जिले में 19,344 करोड़ रुपये की 1.22 लाख ऋण गारंटी सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

2. आत्म-निर्भर भारत (एसआरआई) कोष:

- वर्ष 2021 में इसकी शुरुआत से दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक 766 एमएसएमई को 20,004 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के निवेश के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिसमें से महाराष्ट्र में 176 एमएसएमई को कुल 4,831.9 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश कोष के साथ सहायता प्रदान की गई है।
- इसके अलावा, इस अवधि के दौरान भिवंडी सहित ठाणे जिले में 12 एमएसएमई को कुल 437.14 करोड़ रु. के निवेश कोष के साथ सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

3. एमएसएमई कार्य-निष्पादन का उत्थान और गतिवर्धन (रैंप):

- महाराष्ट्र में रैंप कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कार्यनीतिक निवेश योजना (एसआईपी) के माध्यम से विभिन्न अंत:क्षेपों में कुल 2,08,645 एमएसएमई लाभार्थियों ने भाग लिया। ठाणे जिले में रैंप कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से 9,870 एमएसएमई लाभान्वित हुए।

4. प्रापण और विपणन सहायता (पीएमएस) स्कीम:

व्यापार मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों में व्यक्तिगत एमएसई की भागीदारी की दृष्टि से पीएमएस स्कीम के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या:

वित्तीय वर्ष	घरेलू व्यापार मेलों की कुल सं.	महाराष्ट्र में घरेलू व्यापार मेलों की सं.	महाराष्ट्र में कुल लाभार्थी
2023-24	256	68	3245
2024-25	255	32	1942
2025-26	276	38	1837

5. उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी)

पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में प्रगति

क्र.सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	संचालित कार्यक्रमों की सं.	लाभार्थियों की सं.

1.	2023-24	386	16669
2.	2024-25	1339	56302
3.	2025-26	1609	68127

पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी (ठाणे जिला) में ईएसडीपी स्कीम की प्रगति

क्र.सं.	**वित्तीय वर्ष**	**संचालित कार्यक्रमों की सं.**	**लाभार्थियों की सं.**
1.	2023-24	5	250
2.	2024-25	30	1411
3.	2025-26	83	3477

डाटा स्रोत: एमआईएस पोर्टल

<u>विवरण -II</u>

वस्त्र मंत्रालय की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त सहायता का ब्योरा

केंद्रीय सरकार के वस्त्र मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त सरकारी सहायता

क्र.सं.	**स्कीम**	**भिवंडी — इकाइयों/परियोजनाओं की सं.**	**वित्तीय सहायता (करोड़ रु.)**
1	संशोधित प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन निधि स्कीम (एटीयूएफएस)	291	69.07
2	इन-सीटू अपग्रेडेशन फंड स्कीम	6257	56.56
3	समूह वर्कशेड स्कीम	2	0.91
4	यार्न बैंक	1	0.50
6	एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क स्कीम(एसआईटीपी)	1	40

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र में पावरलूम श्रमिकों के लिए समूह बीमा स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से भी वस्त्र मंत्रालय द्वारा बुनकरों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है जो निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	नामांकन	मृत्यु दावा	मृत्यु दावा	शिक्षा सहयोग योजना (एसएसवाई)	
	सं.	सं.	वित्तीय सहायता	सं.	वित्तीय सहायता
1	3,28,705	3,148	15.69 करोड़	5,539	48.65 लाख

FUND ALLOCATION FOR ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER PMAY-U

2046. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) the details of Central Assistance sanctioned, released and utilised under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) along with the number of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh, particularly for Visakhapatnam district;

(b) the reasons for Andhra Pradesh's completion rate remaining significantly lower than several other States despite having one of the highest numbers of houses sanctioned in the country;

(c) whether this gap is attributable to shortage of Central funds released, delays in State-level fund utilisation, land-related issues, contractor non-performance or technical/planning capacity constraints and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the time-bound action plan, if any, to expedite completion of pending houses across Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Visakhapatnam; and

(e) whether any additional financial or technical assistance is proposed and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. 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. The Scheme Guidelines may be accessed at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

Based on the project proposal submitted by States/UTs, a total of 127.68 lakh houses under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 have been sanctioned by the Ministry. Out of which, 121.03 lakh houses have been grounded and 99.07 lakh are completed/ delivered to the beneficiaries across the country as on

13.07.2026. Under PMAY-U 2.0 a total of 16.20 lakh houses have been sanctioned across the country with the Central Assistance of ₹23,383 crores.

PMAY-U has been extended up to 30.09.2026 only for the completion of houses sanctioned on or before 31.03.2024 and started on or before 31.12.2025. Based on the project proposals submitted by State of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 19.07 lakh houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U, of which 3.71 are non-starter houses. Against the 15.36 lakh started houses, a total of 11.38 lakh houses have been completed and 10.75 lakh houses are occupied, so far.

Under PMAY-U, the State is eligible for a maximum Central Assistance of ₹23,507.44 crore for started houses. However, Central Assistance amounting to ₹23,665.79 crore has already been released to the State, resulting in an excess release of ₹158.35 crore. Accordingly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to refund the excess amount released by the Ministry. Furthermore, any excess amount available with State Government is adjusted against further releases under PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0.

Under PMAY-U 2.0, a total of 61,084 houses have been sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 43,947 houses have been grounded. Of these, 1,980 houses have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries. Further, Central Assistance amounting to ₹882.32 crore has been sanctioned, of which ₹406.39 crore has been released to the State.

A total of 1,87,595 houses have been sanctioned for the district of Vishakhapatnam, of which 49,270 are non-starter. Out of 1,36,908 started houses, 1,09,094 have been completed. The committed Central Assistance is ₹2,930 crore of which, ₹2,289 crore has already been released. The details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed along with Central Assistance approved, released and utilized under the schemes across the country including Andhra Pradesh are at **Statement**. The progress of the scheme can also be accessed on the PMAY-U dashboard (https://dashboard.pmay-urban.gov.in).

The timeline for completion of houses/projects varies from State to State and it generally takes 12-36 months in different verticals of the scheme and as per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of respective projects.

The completion timeline for houses depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, financial constraints of States and beneficiaries, issues related to trunk infrastructure, increase in the cost of construction materials, delays in obtaining statutory clearances/No Objection Certificates (NOCs) and disruptions caused by unforeseen circumstances including State of Andhra Pradesh and Vishakhapatnam. The Ministry conducts regular reviews with the States/UTs to monitor progress of implementation of the scheme and expedite completion & occupancy of sanctioned houses within the stipulated timeline.

STATEMENT

State/UTs wise details of physical and financial progress since inception under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0

Sr. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Physical Progress & Financial Progress since Inception					
		Houses (Nos)			Central Assistance (₹ in Cr.)		
		Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed/ Delivered	Approved	Released	Utilised
1	A&N Island	261	261	234	4.11	3.72	2.88
2	Andhra Pradesh	19,67,971	18,70,787	11,38,126	29,998.47	24,072.20	23,516.10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14,287	13,005	9,495	315.84	241.70	220.54
4	Assam	2,21,943	1,84,600	1,48,507	3,745.19	2,589.04	2,495.70
5	Bihar	4,66,855	4,25,630	2,02,188	7,233.78	5,023.48	4,478.86
6	Chandigarh	1,286	1,286	1,286	28.88	28.88	28.88
7	Chhattisgarh	3,46,253	3,08,753	2,68,384	5,451.02	4,698.44	4,317.81
8	DNH & DD	10,712	10,712	10,454	217.05	211.18	203.30
9	Delhi	33,625	33,625	33,625	705.42	705.42	705.41
10	Goa	3,180	3,180	3,180	74.88	74.88	74.88
11	Gujarat	11,35,670	10,40,736	9,93,987	22,636.54	20,571.78	20,132.74
12	Haryana	1,36,108	87,475	74,658	2,473.67	1,692.00	1,579.95
13	Himachal Pradesh	14,034	13,429	12,142	244.91	228.67	214.49
14	J&K	45,982	43,907	35,961	734.44	544.40	524.53
15	Jharkhand	2,43,343	2,10,794	1,70,450	3,814.87	3,215.92	3,066.03
16	Karnataka	5,78,080	4,98,868	4,06,720	9,700.42	7,778.04	7,454.11
17	Kerala	1,62,251	1,55,725	1,43,267	2,701.65	2,500.31	2,426.83
18	Ladakh	1,138	1,071	1,009	33.63	26.74	19.65
19	Madhya Pradesh	10,39,941	9,98,165	9,10,322	16,984.38	16,101.17	15,665.11
20	Maharashtra	13,84,240	12,16,585	10,74,552	25,358.64	20,446.21	19,988.54
21	Manipur	56,047	51,225	24,046	867.95	614.80	553.11
22	Meghalaya	8,692	4,580	3,138	160.83	85.05	53.96

23	Mizoram	40,704	39,361	34,262	635.91	534.13	520.53
24	Nagaland	37,223	32,164	30,228	630.52	496.98	433.31
25	Odisha	2,37,116	2,01,292	1,74,404	3,681.50	2,916.21	2,608.64
26	Puducherry	19,752	19,269	12,923	337.93	273.86	226.65
27	Punjab	1,58,768	1,35,494	1,05,497	2,714.22	2,197.59	1,922.97
28	Rajasthan	3,80,646	3,44,873	2,76,804	6,662.95	5,858.36	5,481.00
29	Sikkim	301	301	220	5.91	5.91	5.91
30	Tamil Nadu	6,85,715	6,73,709	6,32,085	11,238.61	10,891.76	10,690.10
31	Telangana	3,89,372	2,73,453	2,29,673	6,552.38	4,168.95	3,940.59
32	Tripura	92,213	88,966	82,942	1,516.78	1,374.81	1,342.97
33	Uttar Pradesh	21,60,179	20,41,278	17,25,799	33,628.24	30,248.01	28,827.05
34	Uttarakhand	67,089	65,866	56,244	1,220.92	1,114.36	1,070.64
35	West Bengal	6,27,055	6,11,396	5,38,363	10,085.96	8,962.76	8,830.38
Total		**128 Lakh**	**121 Lakh~**	**99 Lakh~**	**2.12 Lakh Cr.**	**1.81 Lakh Cr.**	**1.74 Lakh Cr.**

~ Includes completed (3.42 lakh and grounded (4.01 lakh) houses of JnNURM

GREENFIELD AIRPORT PROJECT IN DAHOD

2047. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

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

(a) the present status of the Greenfield Airport project in Dahod district of Gujarat as on date;

(b) the expected timeline fixed for commencement of construction and the projected date for operationalisation of the said airport; and

(c) the total expenditure sanctioned by the Government for the said project under the Greenfield Airports Policy?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008. As per the policy, if any airport developer including State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study conducted and submit a proposal to GoI for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

GoI has not received any proposal seeking 'Site Clearance' under the GFA Policy for development of a Greenfield airport in Dahod. Further, the timeline for completion of the airport projects depend upon several factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances including environmental clearances, financial closure etc.

(c): As per the GFA Policy, the responsibility of the implementation of airport project including its funding rests with the Project Proponent.

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन की समीक्षा

2048. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन हालिया विश्लेषणों की समीक्षा की है जो यह दर्शाते हैं कि स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) अपने मूल रूप से परिकल्पित कई प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित और एकीकृत शहरी विकास उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में पिछले वर्ष से आज की तिथि तक अधूरी स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाओं के अनुपात सहित तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और इन परियोजनाओं के लिए जारी, उपयोग की गई और बिना उपयोग के बची हुई केंद्रीय निधि कितनी है;

(ग) विशेष प्रयोजन के साधनों (एसपीवी) की परिचालन संबंधी चुनौतियों, विशेष रूप से शासन की कमियों, कार्मिक प्रबंधन की अनिश्चितताओं और मिशन की अवधि की औपचारिक समाप्ति के बाद कार्यात्मक क्षमता में गिरावट के संबंध में सरकार का मूल्यांकन क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार एससीएम के ढांचे की समीक्षा और इसे फिर से बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) 25 जून, 2015 को शुरू किया गया था, ताकि क्षेत्र-आधारित दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से 100 शहरों को विकसित किया जा सके – इसमें रेट्रोफिटिंग, पुनर्विकास, ग्रीनफील्ड परियोजनाएं, पैन-सिटी स्मार्ट समाधान और स्मार्ट मोबिलिटी, जल, स्वच्छता, साफ-सफाई (डब्ल्यूएएसएच), स्मार्ट गवर्नेंस, स्मार्ट ऊर्जा एवं पर्यावरण आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया था, जिसमें प्रत्येक परियोजना की निर्धारित समयसीमा होती है। स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत शहरों का विकास मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एचपीएससी) द्वारा विधिवत रूप से अनुमोदित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त स्मार्ट सिटी प्रस्तावों (एससीपी) के आधार पर किया गया है।

एससीएम के तहत, मिशन की शुरुआत के बाद से 1,64,811 करोड़ रुपये की 8,064 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गईं। 31.03.2026 तक, 1,56,257 करोड़ रुपये की 7,790 परियोजनाएं (97%) पूरी हो चुकी हैं। 31.03.2026 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार के 48,000 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन में से राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 99 प्रतिशत निधि के दावे (47,458 करोड़ रुपये) किए गए और उनका 98 प्रतिशत उपयोग (46,377 करोड़ रुपये) किया।

एससीएम के तहत दावा की गई और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के साथ-साथ दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव सहित परियोजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और शहर-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग): 31.03.2025 को स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन की समाप्ति के उपरांत, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिनांक 10 जून, 2025 की निर्देशिका संख्या 27 जारी की है। निर्देशिका के अनुसार, विशेष प्रयोजन तंत्र को चल रही सभी स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन परियोजनाओं को समयबद्ध रूप से पूर्ण करना तथा सृजित परिसंपत्तियों के संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण की योजनाएं तैयार करना सुनिश्चित करना है। निर्देशिका में स्मार्ट सिटी के विशेष प्रयोजन तंत्रों की भावी भूमिका तथा एकीकृत कमान एवं नियंत्रण केंद्रों (आईसीसीसी) के सतत संचालन के लिए कार्य-योजना भी निर्धारित की गई है। साथ ही, इस निर्देशिका में उभरती हुई शहरी चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विशेष प्रयोजन तंत्रों के पुनर्प्रयोजन पर भी बल दिया गया है।

(घ): जी, नहीं। प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

<u>विवरण</u>

दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव सहित परियोजनाओं के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों-वार और शहर-वार ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ एससीएम के तहत दावा की गई और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	शहर का नाम	राज्य का नाम	भारत सरकार की निधियों की स्थिति		कुल परियोजनाएं		पूर्ण परियोजनाएं	
			दावा की गई भारत सरकार निधियाँ	उपयोग की गई भारत सरकार निधियाँ	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजनाओं की लागत	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजनाओं की लागत
1	पोर्ट ब्लेयर	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	306	245	18	511	9	72
2	अमरावती	आंध्र प्रदेश	488	488	19	903	14	746
3	काकीनाडा	आंध्र प्रदेश	490	485	92	1,908	80	1,731
4	तिरुपति	आंध्र प्रदेश	392	388	104	2,083	92	1,649
5	विशाखापत्तनम	आंध्र प्रदेश	490	479	65	1,695	63	1,613
6	ईटानगर	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	488	409	32	521	25	422
7	पासीघाट	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	490	486	43	512	41	458
8	गुवाहाटी	असम	490	490	21	755	21	755
9	भागलपुर	बिहार	490	486	27	1,504	26	1,494
10	बिहारशरीफ	बिहार	433	418	61	1,449	57	1,252
11	मुजफ्फरपुर	बिहार	490	445	30	860	26	747
12	पटना	बिहार	488	485	34	1,430	34	1,430
13	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	490	490	97	2,694	97	2,694
14	अटल नगर	छत्तीसगढ़	488	476	52	944	52	944
15	बिलासपुर	छत्तीसगढ़	429	403	126	1,765	118	1,605
16	रायपुर	छत्तीसगढ़	453	453	342	1,745	337	1,696
17	सिलवासा	दादरा और नगर हवेली	392	389	29	853	14	432
18	दीव	दमन और दीव	386	386	52	1,148	43	1,093
19	एनडीएमसी	दिल्ली	343	317	127	997	121	884
20	पणजी	गोवा	490	470	51	1,051	50	1,043

21	अहमदाबाद	गुजरात	490	490	70	2,655	69	2,626
22	दाहोद	गुजरात	417	414	36	984	36	984
23	गांधीनगर	गुजरात	490	463	43	1,046	42	846
24	राजकोट	गुजरात	490	490	71	2,184	71	2,184
25	सूरत	गुजरात	490	490	87	2,694	87	2,694
26	वडोदरा	गुजरात	490	489	52	1,943	52	1,943
27	फरीदाबाद	हरियाणा	490	490	44	929	35	763
28	करनाल	हरियाणा	490	432	117	1,207	105	801
29	धर्मशाला	हिमाचल प्रदेश	490	477	80	656	77	611
30	शिमला	हिमाचल प्रदेश	488	478	211	896	208	840
31	जम्मू	जम्मू और कश्मीर	489	459	127	2,969	125	2,940
32	श्रीनगर	जम्मू और कश्मीर	452	452	161	3,634	157	3,532
33	रांची	झारखंड	490	490	26	1,847	26	1,847
34	बेलगावी	कर्नाटक	490	490	217	2,780	212	2,722
35	बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	488	456	57	1,054	56	1,031
36	दावणगेरे	कर्नाटक	490	490	128	1,976	127	1,947
37	हुबली-धारवाड़	कर्नाटक	490	444	81	1,950	79	1,835
38	मंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	490	457	105	2,579	98	2,484
39	शिवमोग्गा	कर्नाटक	490	490	112	1,381	112	1,381
40	तुमकुरु	कर्नाटक	490	490	217	2,099	217	2,099
41	कोच्चि	केरल	490	490	98	1,761	96	1,734
42	तिरुवनंतपुरम	केरल	488	488	79	1,242	77	1,179
43	कवरत्ती	लक्षद्वीप	183	45	12	289	8	11
44	भोपाल	मध्य प्रदेश	490	490	82	2,791	82	2,791
45	ग्वालियर	मध्य प्रदेश	490	490	84	1,633	81	1,416
46	इंदौर	मध्य प्रदेश	490	490	231	3,751	231	3,751
47	जबलपुर	मध्य प्रदेश	490	490	130	2,197	130	2,197
48	सागर	मध्य प्रदेश	490	489	80	1,782	78	1,607
49	सतना	मध्य प्रदेश	490	483	86	1,363	83	1,262
50	उज्जैन	मध्य प्रदेश	490	490	95	1,613	93	1,589

51	औरंगाबाद	महाराष्ट्र	490	490	47	2,835	45	2,690
52	कल्याण-डोंबिवली	महाराष्ट्र	490	490	19	1,245	16	721
53	नागपुर	महाराष्ट्र	490	490	47	1,768	40	1,588
54	नासिक	महाराष्ट्र	444	444	53	3,197	52	3,026
55	पिंपरी-चिंचवाड़	महाराष्ट्र	490	490	25	1,304	24	1,172
56	पुणे	महाराष्ट्र	490	490	55	3,333	55	3,333
57	सोलापुर	महाराष्ट्र	490	490	49	1,587	49	1,587
58	ठाणे	महाराष्ट्र	490	490	52	1,712	50	1,402
59	इंफाल	मणिपुर	398	348	27	513	23	346
60	शिलांग	मेघालय	490	445	13	517	10	453
61	आइजोल	मिजोरम	490	431	45	508	33	290
62	कोहिमा	नागालैंड	490	477	40	689	40	689
63	भुवनेश्वर	ओडिशा	490	490	32	2,072	31	2,057
64	राउरकेला	ओडिशा	490	490	75	1,517	73	1,370
65	पुडुचेरी	पुडुचेरी	343	338	80	595	70	328
66	अमृतसर	पंजाब	490	484	44	1,911	42	1,805
67	जालंधर	पंजाब	490	445	78	1,186	74	1,023
68	लुधियाना	पंजाब	490	490	82	1,389	74	1,320
69	अजमेर	राजस्थान	490	490	179	2,224	178	2,209
70	जयपुर	राजस्थान	490	484	170	2,545	168	2,483
71	कोटा	राजस्थान	490	484	87	2,154	86	2,139
72	उदयपुर	राजस्थान	490	490	143	1,717	143	1,717
73	गंगटोक	सिक्किम	488	447	29	744	28	735
74	नामची	सिक्किम	490	464	26	917	24	781
75	चेन्नई	तमिलनाडु	490	490	49	1,104	48	1,097
76	कोयंबटूर	तमिलनाडु	490	490	72	1,455	72	1,455
77	इरोड	तमिलनाडु	490	486	55	1,304	55	1,304
78	मदुरै	तमिलनाडु	490	490	16	1,900	16	1,900
79	सेलम	तमिलनाडु	490	490	114	1,861	114	1,861

80	तंजावुर	तमिलनाडु	490	488	103	996	102	989
81	थूथुकुडी	तमिलनाडु	490	482	75	1,038	75	1,038
82	तिरुचिरापल्ली	तमिलनाडु	490	489	83	1,548	83	1,548
83	तिरुनेलवेली	तमिलनाडु	490	480	81	1,817	81	1,817
84	तिरुपुर	तमिलनाडु	490	489	28	2,833	28	2,833
85	वेल्लोर	तमिलनाडु	490	489	53	2,096	52	2,083
86	ग्रेटर वारंगल	तेलंगाना	377	377	119	1,800	103	1,499
87	करीमनगर	तेलंगाना	429	429	49	1,094	40	1,022
88	अगरतला	त्रिपुरा	490	490	77	808	77	808
89	आगरा	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	490	62	2,369	62	2,369
90	अलीगढ़	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	490	52	1,830	51	1,730
91	बरेली	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	485	88	1,476	88	1,476
92	झांसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	490	78	1,868	78	1,868
93	कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	489	91	3,060	91	3,060
94	लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	490	103	2,126	102	2,115
95	मुरादाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	490	41	1,503	41	1,503
96	प्रयागराज	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	489	146	2,295	145	2,250
97	सहारनपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	489	115	1,292	114	1,245
98	वाराणसी	उत्तर प्रदेश	490	490	117	3,342	117	3,342
99	देहरादून	उत्तराखंड	490	484	33	1,144	32	939
100	न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	पश्चिम बंगाल	490	487	226	1,460	225	1,435
	कुल		**47,320**	**46,254**	**8,064**	**1,64,811**	**7,790**	**1,56,257**
	गैर-चयनित स्मार्ट सिटी		18	18				
	सुल्तानपुर लोधी		120	105				
	कुल योग		**47,458**	**46,377**				

(जैसाकि 31.03.2026 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन द्वारा रिपोर्ट किया गया है)

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGES ON CHANGPA TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN LADAKH

2049. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of climate change, shrinking grazing pastures, changing snowfall patterns and declining livestock productivity on the livelihood and traditional nomadic lifestyle of the Changpa tribal community in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of welfare and livelihood schemes being implemented for Changpa families during the last five years;

(c) whether any special programme has been launched for pasture development, veterinary healthcare, mobile service delivery, education, housing and income enhancement of Changpa pastoralists and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds released under various schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Changthang region during the last five years; and

(e) the measures being taken to strengthen the long-term socio-economic resilience and preserve the traditional culture and livelihood of the Changpa community?

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

(a): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not undertaken any study to assess the impact of climate change, shrinking grazing pastures, changing snowfall patterns and declining livestock productivity on the livelihood and traditional nomadic lifestyle of the Changpa tribal community in Ladakh.

(b): Changpa families, being members of a Scheduled Tribe, are eligible beneficiaries under the welfare and livelihood schemes implemented by this Ministry and other line Ministries/Departments during the last five years, including:

(i) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN);

(ii) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA);

(iii) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS);

(iv) Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe students;

(v) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM);

(c): Yes. Under the umbrella of DAJGUA, targeted interventions have been taken up for remote tribal habitations including Mobile Medical Units; mobile network delivery; residential hostel facilities; pucca housing under PM-AWAS (Gramin) etc. Additionally, livelihood and income-enhancement support for Pashmina wool production, marketing linkages and value addition is being undertaken through TRIFED.

(d): Under PMJVM scheme, TRIFED has released an amount of ₹15 lakhs for establishment of the VDVK, Durbuk. The details of funds sanctioned and released for EMRSs to the UT of Ladakh in last 5 years is as follows:

Financial Year	Rs. in lakhs
2021-22	10.00
2022-23	450.00
2023-24	800.00
2024-25	17.41
2025-26	400.00

(e): To strengthen long-term socio-economic resilience and preserve the traditional culture and livelihood of the Changpa community, the following measures, among others, are being taken:

- Saturation of basic infrastructure and services in Changthang habitations under PM-JANMAN/DAJGUA;
- During the last five years, TRIFED has procured Pashmina products (Shawls and Stoles) worth ₹18,847,291 from Ladakh-based artisans. Since the raw Pashmina used in these products is sourced from the Changpa community, these procurements have indirectly contributed to the livelihood and economic well-being of the Changpa pastoralists.
- Further, an empanelment camp is proposed to be organised in the Changthang region in August'2026 with the objective of identifying and

empanelling eligible artisans from the Changpa Tribal Community. This initiative is expected to facilitate their direct participation in marketing and procurement programmes, thereby strengthening their livelihood opportunities.

- Documentation and promotion of Changpa culture, language and traditional knowledge through tribal research institute.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORT IN WEST BENGAL

2050. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new airport in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of Greenfield airports in the country. As per the policy, if any airport developer including State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study

conducted and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

As of now, no proposal seeking Site Clearance under the GFA Policy has been received for establishment of a Greenfield Airport in West Bengal.

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम

2051. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरीः

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश में उद्योगों के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता, उत्पादकता और रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यम - क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) के अंतर्गत किसी व्यापक कार्य योजना को लागू कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत क्लस्टरों, पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं, आवंटित एवं उपयोग की गई धनराशि तथा लाभान्वित उद्यमों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों, हस्तशिल्प, हथकरघा, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, इंजीनियरिंग, वन उत्पाद और अन्य स्थानीय उद्योगों से संबंधित नए सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) क्लस्टरों की स्थापना के साथ-साथ सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों (सीएफसी), परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं, डिजिटलीकरण एवं तकनीकी उन्नयन के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने का भी विचार है; और

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

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

(क), (ग) और (घ): सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) मंत्रालय सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम-क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी) को कार्यान्वित करता है, जोकि केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की एक मांग-संचालित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य मौजूदा एमएसई-सीडीपी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों (सीएफसी) की स्थापना करना और औद्योगिक बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करना है। किसी भी क्लस्टर में उसकी व्यवहार्यता, बुनियादी ढांचे की आवश्यकताओं, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन की जरूरतों, सामान्य सुविधाओं की आवश्यकताओं, उत्पादकता, गुणवत्ता और परीक्षण सुविधाओं की आवश्यकताओं आदि के संदर्भ में संबंधित राज्य सरकार से अनुमोदनार्थ प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर विचार किए जाने के पूर्व उनका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

(ख): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत स्वीकृत क्लस्टरों, पूर्ण हुई परियोजनाओं, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि और लाभान्वित उद्यमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

विवरण

1. (क) एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान पूरे किए गए सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	परियोजनाओं के नाम	परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)	भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी कुल अनुदान राशि (लाख रु. में)	लाभान्वित उद्यमों की संख्या
1.	हरियाणा	इंजीनियरिंग क्लस्टर, यमुनानगर	1557.45	1156.98	320
2.	हरियाणा	प्लाईवुड क्लस्टर, यमुनानगर	1640.00	923.3	26
3.	तमिलनाडु	कपड़ा बुनाई क्लस्टर, तिरुपुर	1533.93	826.86	190

4.	तमिलनाडु	वुडेन फर्नीचर क्लस्टर, सेलम	1446.33	1024.45	75
5.	तमिलनाडु	बुनाई क्लस्टर, इरोड	1868.08	903.81	25
6.	तमिलनाडु	प्रिंट और पैक उत्पाद क्लस्टर, होसुर, कृष्णागिरी	1395.22	1097.97	92
7.	तमिलनाडु	फेबरिकेशन क्लस्टर, पेरम्बलुर	1218.68	928.87	200
8.	तमिलनाडु	स्वेटर क्लस्टर, कुन्नूर, नीलगिरि	283.98	204.45	475
9.	तमिलनाडु	प्रिंटिंग क्लस्टर, सेलम	1346.50	1074.73	450
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	ज़री ज़रदोजी क्लस्टर, उन्नाव	224.18	177.52	28
कुल			**12514.35**	**8318.94**	**1881**

(ख) एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान अनुमोदित प्रचालनरत सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी):

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**परियोजनाओं के नाम**	**परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)**	**भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित अनुदान राशि (लाख रु. में)**	**लाभान्वित होने वाले उद्यमों की संख्या**
1.	असम	बांस से धूपबत्ती निर्माण क्लस्टर, काकोपाथर, तिनसुकिया	352.09	282.00	50
2.	गुजरात	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, सूरत	1685.11	1348.08	150
3.	गुजरात	मैटल फेबरिकेशन क्लस्टर, (एल्युमिनियम/स्टील), सूरत	1667.68	1334.14	100
4.	गुजरात	लैब ग्रोन डायमंड क्लस्टर,	1991.27	1593.01	125

		नवसारी			
5.	महाराष्ट्र	इंजीनियरिंग और फेबरिकेशन क्लस्टर, नवी मुंबई, ठाणे	1422.11	1137.68	358
6.	महाराष्ट्र	फर्नीचर क्लस्टर, औरंगाबाद	2129.15	1703.32	74
7.	महाराष्ट्र	इंजीनियरिंग और फेबरिकेशन क्लस्टर अंबरनाथ, जिला ठाणे	1099.9	879.22	410
8.	महाराष्ट्र	स्वास्थ्य खाद्य क्लस्टर, सतारा	2184.36	1580.16	86
9.	महाराष्ट्र	किशमिश प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, जाट, सांगली	1926.03	1540.82	73
10.	महाराष्ट्र	मल्टीफ्रूट प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर, माणगांव, सिंधुदुर्ग	2011.22	1539.38	162
11.	महाराष्ट्र	इंजीनियरिंग क्लस्टर भोसरी, पुणे	2125.7	1600	150
12.	महाराष्ट्र	फर्नीचर क्लस्टर, तुलजापुर, धाराशिव	2932.57	2052.8	70
13.	महाराष्ट्र	कोटिंग क्लस्टर में सीएफसी, शिरवल, सतारा	2885.7	2019.99	75
14.	महाराष्ट्र	आत्मनिर्भर स्टील प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, अहमदनगर	2723.84	1906.69	80
15.	महाराष्ट्र	नीलराज मल्टी फ्रूट एंड फूड प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर, सिंधुदुर्ग	3000	2100	74
16.	महाराष्ट्र	प्रिंटिंग और पैकेजिंग क्लस्टर हडपसर, पुणे	2921.24	2044.87	69
17.	महाराष्ट्र	कॉटन टू फैब्रिक क्लस्टर नरदाना, जिला धुले	2997.49	2098.24	150
18.	नागालैंड	शहद, मसाले और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, तुएनसांग जिले पर लोंगखिम और चारे क्षेत्र	1276.39	1046.64	119
19.	नागालैंड	पशु आहार क्लस्टर,	998.26	798.61	77

		मोंगसेनयिम्टी गांव, मोकोकचुंग जिला			
20.	नागालैंड	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, मुकालिमी गांव, पुगोबोटो, ज़ुन्हेबोटो	996	796.8	52
21.	राजस्थान	लकड़ी हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर, जोधपुर	1828.61	1188.91	500
22.	तमिलनाडु	प्रिसिजन टूलिंग क्लस्टर, होसुर, जिला कृष्णागिरी	1609.38	1287.5	550
23.	तमिलनाडु	कार्ड और बोर्ड प्रिंटिंग क्लस्टर, तिरुपथुर	1358.49	1071.99	65
24.	तमिलनाडु	स्वर्ण आभूषण क्लस्टर, कोयंबटूर	1530	1180.7	100
25.	उत्तराखंड	गुड़ और खांडसारी क्लस्टर, हरिद्वार	1798.59	1370.53	42
26.	उत्तराखंड	स्वर्ण आभूषण और हॉलमार्किंग क्लस्टर, हल्द्वानी	972.23	730.14	133
कुल			**48423.41**	**36232.22**	**3894**

2. (क) एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान पूरे किए गए सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी):

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**परियोजनाओं के नाम**	**परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)**	**भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी कुल अनुदान राशि (लाख रु. में)**	**लाभान्वित उद्यमों की संख्या**
1.	कर्नाटक	गुड़ प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, बेलगाम	1133.00	778.87	40
2.	कर्नाटक	बोरगांव टेक्सटाइल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्लस्टर, निप्पानी, बेलगाम	1495.45	1046.8	120

3.	महाराष्ट्र	टेरी टॉवेल क्लस्टर, सोलापुर	1791.48	1162.24	1800
4.	महाराष्ट्र	इंजीनियरिंग और ऑटो कंपोनेंट क्लस्टर यद्रव, कोल्हापुर	1615.1	1181.86	284
5.	महाराष्ट्र	प्रिसिजन मेटाटेक टूलिंग क्लस्टर, भोसरी, पुणे	2211	1768.8	105
6.	महाराष्ट्र	मॉड्यूलर फर्नीचर क्लस्टर पालघर, तारापुर	1953.67	1562.94	70
7.	तमिलनाडु	परिधान क्लस्टर, तिरुपुर	1625.00	853.99	135
कुल			**11824.7**	**8355.5**	**2554**

(ख) एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान अनुमोदित प्रचालनरत सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी)

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**परियोजनाओं के नाम**	**परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)**	**भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित अनुदान राशि (लाख रु. में)**	**लाभान्वित होने वाले उद्यमों की संख्या**
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रिंटिंग क्लस्टर, तिरुपति	2519.26	1763.48	150
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, श्रीकाकुलम	2994	2095	413
3.	हरियाणा	डायग्नोस्टिक हेल्थ केयर क्लस्टर, फतेहाबाद	2819.74	1973.81	246
4.	महाराष्ट्र	लैब ग्रोन डायमंड क्लस्टर, नवापुर, नंदुरबार	2981.61	2087.13	55
5.	ओडिशा	प्रिंटिंग और पैकेजिंग क्लस्टर, खोरधा	2500	1750	107
6.	राजस्थान	डेयरी क्लस्टर, बूंदी	994.72	696.3	250
7.	राजस्थान	धातु शिल्प क्लस्टर,	2753.89	1925.52	500

		जोधपुर			
8.	तमिलनाडु	चमड़ा क्लस्टर, पल्लवरम, चेंगलपट्टू	2000.12	1400.08	25
9.	तमिलनाडु	कॅयर रोप और पैडिंग क्लस्टर, डिंडीगुल	1868.19	1307.73	95
10.	तमिलनाडु	प्रिंट लैम क्लस्टर, श्रीपेरंबुदुर	3141.51	1800	120
11.	तेलंगाना	राइस मिल क्लस्टर, जगतियाल	998.00	798.4	41
कुल			**25571.04**	**17597.45**	**2002**

3.(क) एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पूरे किए गए सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र (सीएफसी):

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**परियोजनाओं के नाम**	**परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)**	**भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी कुल अनुदान राशि (लाख रु. में)**	**लाभान्वित उद्यमों की संख्या**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रिंटिंग क्लस्टर, काकीनाडा, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला	1476	1033.20	120
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	स्वर्ण आभूषण कल्स्टर, जगय्यापेट, कृष्णा जिला	800	614.52	800
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	दालें और दलहन उत्पाद क्लस्टर, माचावरम गांव, रायवरम मंडल, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला	1483.06	1038.14	150
4	कर्नाटक	पावरलूम क्लस्टर, चिकोडी, बेलगावी जिला	1458.79	1021.15	105

5	महाराष्ट्र	हाई-टेक इंजीनियरिंग क्लस्टर, कोल्हापुर	2114.21	1400	550
6	महाराष्ट्र	रबर क्लस्टर, चाकन, पुणे	2212.3	1800	111
7	महाराष्ट्र	फेलक्सिबल प्रिंट पैकेजिंग क्लस्टर, अहमदनगर	2006.92	1600	98
कुल			**11551.28**	**8507.01**	**1934**

(ख) एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान अनुमोदित प्रचालनरत सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**परियोजनाओं के नाम**	**परियोजना लागत राशि (लाख रु. में)**	**भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित अनुदान (लाख रु. में)**	**लाभान्वित होने वाले उद्यमों की संख्या**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	नारियल क्लस्टर, यलमंचिली मंडल, पश्चिम गोदावरी	2997.45	2098.21	117
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	स्वर्ण आभूषण कल्स्टर, मंगलागिरी, गुंटूर जिला	999.36	799.49	100
3	कर्नाटक	दंत उत्पाद क्लस्टर, बैंगलोर	998.43	798.74	25
4	कर्नाटक	बेल्गाम जिले के चिककोडी तालुक में पोल्ट्री फीड और अंडा उत्पादन क्लस्टर	2898.73	2029.11	50
5	कर्नाटक	किशमिश प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, दाउदिहाल, बबलेश्वरा तालुका, विजयपुरा जिला	987.4	748.45	27
6	कर्नाटक	फेबरिकेशन उद्योग क्लस्टर, रायबाग तालुक,	2930.52	2051.36	62

		बेलगाम			
7	कर्नाटक	हाई स्पीड ऑटोमेटिक एयरजेट लूम्स साइज़िंग एंड वैल्यू एडिशन क्लस्टर, रायबाग तालुक, बेलगाम	2751.31	1925.91	30
8	केरल	सामान्य इंजीनियरिंग क्लस्टर, कन्नूर	999	799.2	1000
9	मध्य प्रदेश	मेटल फर्नीचर और फिक्स्चर फेबरिकेशन क्लस्टर, अलीराजपुर	958.91	797.5	16
10	महाराष्ट्र	डिजिटल इमेज एंड प्रिंट पैक क्लस्टर, शिक्रापुर, पुणे	978.94	783.15	51
11	महाराष्ट्र	गुड़ मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद क्लस्टर, जालकोट तालुका, लातूर जिला	2571.55	1800.08	61
12	महाराष्ट्र	रेडीमेड गारमेंट क्लस्टर, भिवंडी	2530.58	1771.4	53
13	महाराष्ट्र	मक्का प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर, सांगली	3037.21	1895.33	43
14	महाराष्ट्र	एडवांस मेटैलिक कोटिंग क्लस्टर, पुणे	2960.29	2072.2	100
15	महाराष्ट्र	टेक्सटाईल फैशन प्रिंटिंग क्लस्टर, कागल	2558.67	1791.07	135
16	महाराष्ट्र	स्टील प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर,माधा, सोलापुर जिला	2778.23	1901.42	61
17	राजस्थान	स्टोन कार्विंग क्लस्टर, पिंडवाड़ा, सिरोही	916.1	641.27	150

18	राजस्थान	होम फर्निशिंग क्लस्टर, बाड़मेर	895.73	627.01	35
19	राजस्थान	वुडेन फर्नीचर और हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर, चुरू	2864.61	2005.23	185
कुल			**38613.02**	**27336.13**	**2301**

4.(क) एमएसई-सीडीपी के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान अनुमोदित प्रचालनरत सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र:

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**परियोजनाओं के नाम**	**परियोजना लागत (लाख रु. में)**	**भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित अनुदान राशि (लाख रु. में)**	**लाभान्वित होने वाले उद्यमों की संख्या**
1	बिहार	फैब्रिक डाईंग क्लस्टर में सीएफसी, नालंदा	930.61	697.96	120
2	ओडिशा	पहला रसगुल्ला क्लस्टर, खोरधा	1769.74	1238.82	115
3	तमिलनाडु	ऑफसेट प्रिंटिंग और बुक बाइंडिंग क्लस्टर, पेरम्बलुर, तिरुपुर	3175	1800	156
4	तमिलनाडु	प्रिंटिंग क्लस्टर, थुरवियूर, तिरुचिरापल्ली	2992.61	2094.82	300
5	तमिलनाडु	सिंथेटिक टेक्सटाइल क्लोथिंग क्लस्टर, करूर	3015	1759.00	140
कुल			**11882.96**	**7590.60**	**831**

केंद्रीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं से उत्तर प्रदेश को विद्युत का आवंटन

2052. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को उसकी आवश्यकताओं के अुनसार केंद्रीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं से बिजली का आवंटन सुनिश्चित करने तथा अनुसूचित जाति बहुल शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ख) 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) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के उत्पादन स्टेशन (सीजीएस) से उत्तर प्रदेश को 11,269.93 मेगावाट की फर्म विद्युत और अनाबंटित कोटा से 250.6 मेगावाट विद्युत सहित 11,520.53 मेगावाट विद्युत आवंटित की है।

विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय होने के कारण, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं/क्षेत्रों/जिलों को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण का कार्य संबंधित विद्युत यूटिलिटी/राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (सीपीएसयू) के माध्यम से विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना करके राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और उनसे विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विद्युत आवंटित करती है।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उत्पादन क्षमता अनुमानित मांग से ज्यादा रहे, सभी राज्यों ने सीईए के परामर्श से अपनी “संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाएं (आरएपी)” तैयार की हैं, जो 10 वर्षीय गतिशील रोलिंग योजनाएं हैं और इसमें विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विद्युत खरीद आयोजना भी शामिल है।

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (जून, 2026 तक) के लिए ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है। 'आपूर्तित ऊर्जा', केवल मामूली अंतर के साथ जो आम तौर पर राज्य के पारेषण/वितरण नेटवर्क में बाधाओं के कारण होता है, 'ऊर्जा आवश्यकता' के अनुरूप रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए राज्यों/वितरण यूटिलिटी की सहायता करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(i) भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के उद्देश्य से जुलाई, 2021 में "संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस)" शुरू की। केंद्र सरकार से 97,631 करोड़ रुपये की सकल बजटीय सहायता सहित स्कीम का कुल परिव्यय 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये है। स्कीम बंद होने की तिथि 31.03.2028 है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, हानि न्यूनीकरण संबंधी अवसंरचनात्मक कार्यों और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए वितरण यूटिलिटी को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्यों में पुराने कंडक्टरों का प्रतिस्थापन, नए सबस्टेशनों का निर्माण, सबस्टेशनों का उन्नयन, नए वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर (डीटी) की संस्थापना, डीटी का उन्नयन, फीडर पृथक्करण कार्य आदि शामिल हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 21,782 करोड़ रुपये की हानि न्यूनीकरण संबंधी अवसंरचनात्मक कार्यों और 18,956 करोड़ रुपये के स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। शाहजहांपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में 230.88 करोड़ रुपये की हानि न्यूनीकरण संबंधी अवसंरचनात्मक कार्यों और 234.02 करोड़ रुपये के स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्यों ने लगभग 61% की वास्तविक प्रगति हासिल की है।

(ii) भारत सरकार ने ग्रामीण वितरण नेटवर्क को सुदृढ करने तथा गांवों एवं घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली

हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता की है। जैसा कि राज्यों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, देश के सभी आबाद गैर-विद्युतीकृत जनगणना गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया था। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के 1,498 गांवों सहित कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत और उसके बाद सौभाग्य के दौरान, सभी इच्छुक घरों का विद्युतीकरण पूरा किया गया। सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान कुल 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 91.8 लाख घर और शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 1,23,284 घर शामिल हैं। दोनों स्कीमें दिनांक 31.03.2022 तक बंद हो चुकी हैं। भारत सरकार आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के तहत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित घरों, डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत जनजातीय घरों, प्रधानमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति अभ्युदय योजना (पीएम-अजय) के तहत अनुसूचित जाति घरों और वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम (वीवीपी) के तहत दूरस्थ और सीमावर्ती घरों सहित छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को और सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। अब तक, आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 2,58,700 घरों और शाहजहांपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 2,924 घरों सहित 13.65 लाख घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(iii) विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के नियम 10 के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत की आपूर्ति करेगा। राज्य आयोग कुछ श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आपूर्ति के कम घंटों को निर्दिष्ट कर सकता है।

राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए निम्नलिखित रोस्टर के अनुसार विद्युत आपूर्ति की जाती है।

जिला मुख्यालय (एचक्यू) (घंटा:मिनट)	तहसील (घंटा:मिनट)	ग्रामीण (घंटा:मिनट)
24:00	21:30	18:00

विवरण

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (जून, 2026 तक) में ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए वास्तविक विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा

वित्तीय वर्ष	ऊर्जा [मिलियन यूनिट में (एमयू)]			
	ऊर्जा आवश्यकता	आपूर्तित ऊर्जा	अनापूर्तित ऊर्जा	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
2023-24	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
2024-25	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2
2025-26	1,63,501	1,63,475	26	0.0
2026-27 (जून 2026 तक)*	49,411	49,401	10	0.0

(*) जून, 2026 माह के लिए डेटा अनंतिम है।

दिल्ली में एनएचएआई की परियोजनाएं

2053. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) द्वारा दिल्ली में पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा तथा इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली सरकार के लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी) द्वारा एनएचएआई को सौंपी गई सड़कों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा एनएचएआई को सौंपी गई सड़कों के निर्माण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उक्त सड़कों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है?

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

(क): ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के रूप में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** के रूप में दिया गया है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

'दिल्ली में एनएचएआई की परियोजनाएं'

विगत 5 वर्षों में पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाएँ			
क्रं. सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)**	**पूर्ण होने की वास्तविक तिथि**
1	एनसीआर में एनएच-148एनए पर किमी 0.00 से किमी 9.00 तक डीएनडी महारानी बाग-जंक्शन से जैतपुर-पुश्ता रोड तक 6 लेन का प्रवेश नियंत्रित राजमार्ग	1,467.44	29.04.2026
2	एनएच-148एनए के फरीदाबाद-बल्लभगढ़ बाईपास पर जैतपुर-पुश्ता रोड के जंक्शन से सेक्टर 62/65 डिवाइडिंग रोड के जंक्शन तक, किमी 9.00 से किमी 33.00 तक बदरपुर बॉर्डर तक स्पर सहित 6 लेन का प्रवेश नियंत्रित राजमार्ग।	1,328.07	16.09.2024
3	द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे पैकेज-II (द्वारका सेक्टर 21-दिल्ली/हरियाणा बॉर्डर के निकट) का एनएच-248बीबी के किमी 5.300 से किमी 9.500 तक 8लेन का निर्माण	2373.44	11.08.2025
4	द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे, किमी -0.600 से किमी 5.300 तक - पैकेज-I (शिवमूर्ति चौक-आरयूबी, द्वारका सेक्टर 21 के निकट)	2507	16.08.2025

5	6 लेन यूईआर II [पैकेज - I] का किमी 0.70 से किमी 15.00 तक (एनएच-1 बकोली के निकट से कराला कंझावला रोड तक) का विकास	2171.8	28.02.2025
6	6 लेन यूईआर II [पैकेज - II] का किमी 15.00 से किमी 28.45 तक (कराला कंझावला रोड से नांगलोई-नजफगढ़ रोड तक) का विकास	1894.96	11.08.2025
7	6 लेन यूईआर II [पैकेज - III] का किमी 28.45 से किमी 38.111 तक (नांगलोई - नजफगढ़ रोड सेक्टर 24 द्वारका तक) का विकास	1026.46	25.06.2023
8	4 लेन यूईआर II [पैकेज - V] का किमी 0.00 से किमी 7.30 तक (बहादुरगढ़ बाईपास के लिए स्पर) (एनएच-10) का विकास	767.36	28.06.2024
9	भारतमाला परियोजना चरण- I के तहत दिल्ली राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर (एनएच 709बी- पैकेज-I) आर्थिक गलियारे के अंतर्गत आक्षरधाम से दिल्ली/यूपी सीमा (चैनेज. 0+000 से चैनेज. 14+750 तक) छह लेन के प्रवेश नियंत्रित दिल्ली-सहारनपुर राजमार्ग का विकास।	1479.22	12.08.2024
10	दिल्ली और हरियाणा राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच-344एम के स्पर के रूप में एनएच-344पी के पैकेज-4 (किमी 0+000 से किमी 29+600 तक, 29.6 किमी) के अंतर्गत दिल्ली के बावना औद्योगिक क्षेत्र (एनएच-344एम के किमी 7+750 पर) से शुरू होकर बरवासनी गांव, सोनीपत, हरियाणा में एनएच-352ए तक के सोनीपत बाईपास तक निर्माण	694	07.03.2024
	कुल	15,709.75	

विवरण-II

विगत 5 वर्षों के दौरान सौंपी गई परियोजना			
क्रं सं.	**पीडब्ल्यूडी से एनएचएआई को सौंपी गई परियोजना /खंड का नाम**	**हस्तांतरित परियोजनाओं के उपर उपयोग की गई धनराशि (रुपये करोड़ में)**	**स्थिति**
1	दिल्ली राज्य में अंधेरिया मोड़ से दिल्ली/हरियाणा सीमा तक मौजूदा एनएच-148ए (एमजी रोड)।	13.39	राजमार्ग का नियमित रखरखाव और मरम्मत का कार्य अल्पकालिक रखरखाव संविदाकार के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है और उन्नयन के लिए डीपीआर सौंपा गया है।
2	दिल्ली राज्य में "आश्रम चौक से आली गांव तक (एनएच-44 के दिल्ली-आगरा खंड के बदरपुर एलिवेटेड हाईवे खंड के प्रारंभ में) किमी 8,600 से किमी 16,100 तक के संचालन एवं रखरखाव का कार्य।	11.62	
3	दिल्ली राज्य में पंजाबी बाग से टिकरी बॉर्डर तक एनएच-09 के 18.5 किमी के हिस्से का एकबारगी सुधार कार्य।	20	
	कुल	14.01	

मेरठ में बाढ़ प्रबंधन

2054. श्री अरुण गोविलः

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) हरिद्वार और बिजनौर के बीच गंगा नदी पर स्थित बैराजों का ब्यौरा और उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मानसून के दौरान बिजनौर बैराज से अतिरिक्त पानी छोड़े जाने के कारण मेरठ जिले के कई गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और बाढ़ की समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बिजनौर बैराज से अतिरिक्त पानी की सुरक्षित निकासी और मेरठ जिले में बाढ़ की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए किसी वैकल्पिक जल निकासी परियोजना या नहर के निर्माण की संभावना के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार के अध्ययन में अतिरिक्त पानी को काली नदी या किसी अन्य उपयुक्त जलमार्ग में मोड़ने की संभावना की जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी):

(क): हरिद्वार और बिजनौर के बीच गंगा नदी पर सिंचाई के उद्देश्य से दो बैराज बने हैं, नामतः हरिद्वार ज़िले में भीमगोड़ा बैराज और बिजनौर ज़िले में चौधरी चरण सिंह मध्य गंगा बैराज।

(ख): बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव-रोधी योजनाएँ, संबंधित राज्य सरकारें अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार बनाती और कार्यान्वित करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार, गंभीर क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और प्रोत्साहनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि मेरठ ज़िले में गंगा नदी की कुल लंबाई लगभग 48.00 किलोमीटर है। मॉनसून के मौसम में बाढ़ के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए, मेरठ ज़िले में 10.80 किलोमीटर लंबा हस्तिनापुर तटबंध बनाया गया है। यह तटबंध मुज़फ़्फ़रनगर ज़िले में पहले से निर्मित रामराज तटबंध को आगे बढ़ाते हुए बनाया गया है। यह तटबंध 7,915 लोगों की आबादी को बाढ़ से सुरक्षा देता है और नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर बसे 15 गांवो, नामतः, फतेहपुर

प्रेम, हरिपुर, डबखेड़ी, शेरपुर, शिरजेपुर, रुस्तमपुर उर्फ भिकुंड, हादीपुर गांवरी, परसापुर हंसापुर, भागुपुर, मानपुर, राठोडा कलां, लतीफ़पुर, चमराउड, कुन्हाइदा, रूपडा, लालपुर और मनोहरपुर की लगभग 6,936.20 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि की सुरक्षा करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ और बिजनौर ज़िलों में गंगा नदी पर केंद्र सरकार की 'बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम' (एफएमबीएपी) योजना के अंतर्गत जारी 20.97 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता से बाढ़ प्रबंधन की दो परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई जिसकी कुल लागत 41.41 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ग) और (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि इस प्रकार का कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

IMPACT OF PROPOSED MEKEDATU DAM ON TAMIL NADU

2055. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the likely impact of the State Government of Karnataka’s proposed Mekedatu Dam on irrigation, agricultural productivity and the livelihood of Cauvery delta farmers in Tamil Nadu and if so, the findings thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has received representations from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and farmers' organisations opposing the project and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Union Government has examined the proposed project's effect on the timely release of Cauvery water for cultivation in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any consultation has been held with the State Government of Tamil Nadu before processing approvals for the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to protect the interests of Cauvery delta farmers and ensure that no project adversely affecting Tamil Nadu's rightful share of river water is approved in violation of existing Tribunal and Supreme Court directions?

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

(a): Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project, Karnataka submitted in 2019 has been returned to the project authority with the request to submit the revised DPR in compliance with CWDT award and as per the extant CWC guidelines.

(b) to (d): The Government of India has taken note of the representations received from the Government of Tamil Nadu and farmers' organisations expressing concerns regarding the possible impacts of the proposed project on the Cauvery Delta region, including drinking water availability in other districts. Representations received in respect of any project are examined, as

appropriate, during appraisal of the project in accordance with the applicable procedure.

As per the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 16.02.2018 regarding the Cauvery water dispute, there is no mention that State of Karnataka has to obtain the consent of the other riparian States namely Tamil Nadu, Kerala and UT of Puducherry to construct any kind of structure across river Cauvery. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 16.02.2018 has found the Clause XVIII of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) Award of 2007 appropriate and reiterated in its Order that "Nothing in the order of this Tribunal shall impair the right or power or authority of any State to regulate within its boundaries the use of water or to enjoy the benefit of waters within that State in a manner not inconsistent with the order of this Tribunal".

(e): In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the Central Government *vide* Gazette notification dated 01.06.2018 notified the Cauvery Water Management Scheme (CWMS), *inter-alia*, constituting the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC), to give effect to the decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 16.02.2018.

EFFECTIVENESS OF CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION INITIATIVES

2056. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) whether any benchmark or performance indicators have been prescribed to evaluate the effectiveness of cleanliness and sanitation initiatives in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that rural areas are accorded priority under the Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G); and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve hundred per cent sanitation coverage in rural areas, particularly in aspirational districts along with the details of the financial assistance, monitoring mechanisms and awareness programmes being implemented to achieve this objective?

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

(a) and (b): Sanitation is State subject. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II [SBM(G)-Phase II], is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by States and Union Territory (UTs) Governments in rural areas within their respective jurisdictions. SBM(G)-Phase II is being implemented in rural areas of the country during the period from 2020-21 to 2026-27, with focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover all the villages with solid and liquid waste

management (SLWM) arrangements with visual cleanliness i.e. converting villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). The benchmarks for declaration of villages as Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II and the categorization are as follows:

- **ODF Plus Aspiring**: A village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for Solid Waste Management OR Liquid Waste Management;
- **ODF Plus Rising**: A village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for both Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management:
- **ODF Plus Model**: A village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for both Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management; observes visual cleanliness, i.e., minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater, no plastic waste dump in public places; and displays ODF Plus Information, Education & Communication (IEC) messages.

(c): Government of India had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)], a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities in rural areas. More than 10 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) were constructed under the programme between 2014 to 2019, as per the data reported by the States/UTs. As a result, sanitation

coverage in the rural areas of the country has increased from 39% as on 02.10.2014 to 100% and all villages declared themselves ODF in 2019. SBM(G)-Phase-II is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by States/UTs Governments in rural areas with focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover all the villages with solid and liquid waste management arrangements with visual cleanliness i.e. converting the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model).

Government of India has been providing financial and technical support to the State/UT Governments to supplement their efforts to improve overall sanitation and SLWM in the rural areas. Besides budgetary support from DDWS (Centre Share) and State share, the States/UTs also converge funds through Finance Commission grants and various Central/State schemes, as per the guidelines, as applicable. Further, under SBM(G) Phase II funds are not released component-wise or project-wise or separately for Aspirational Districts by this Department. However, States/UTs can plan for providing sanitation and hygiene facilities as per the local demand in rural areas, including villages in Aspirational Districts, under their overall AIP. Apart from providing budgetary support, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) issues operational guidelines, advisories and monitors the implementation of the programme.

State/UT-wise Central share of funds released under SBM(G) Phase-II from FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26 is placed at **Statement**.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), following digital monitoring portals and mobile applications are being used for monitoring the progress of the programme across 34 States/UTs:

(i) SBM-G Portal & Dashboard: A centralized portal (https://swachhbharatmission.ddws.gov.in) and dashboard (https://sbm.gov.in/sbmgdashboard/statesdashboard.aspx) is used for monitoring progress under SBM(G) at the National, State, district, block and village levels. The SBM(G) dashboard captures the progress of States/UTs on various components of SBM(G) including Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus status, construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs), solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) assets and Information, Education & Communication (IEC).

(ii) Mobile Applications: The mSBM and SBM2.0 mobile applications have been developed under SBM(G) which are used for geo-tagging of IHHLs and geo-tagging of solid and liquid waste management assets (including CSCs) respectively. SBM 2.0 mobile application also captures assets constructed under the programme.

SBM(G) Phase II is not just about constructing infrastructure for ODF Plus villages but aims at behaviour change of the masses to adopt better sanitation and hygiene practices. Accordingly, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is integral to the programme, which lays foundation for sustainable behavioural change and community partnership Jan Bhagidari in the programme. It also strengthens community ownership of assets created under the programme. Since sanitation is a State subject, States/UTs are to develop and implement IEC campaigns, focusing on various components of the programme including sanitation, hygiene and waste management. Under SBM(G) Phase II, for IEC and Capacity Building activities, expenditure up to 5% of the total project funds is permissible with up to 2% to be utilized at the Central level and up to 3% at the States/District level.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise, central share of fundsreleased under SBM(G) Phase-II from 2020-21 to 2025-26

(Rs. In Crore)

State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
A & N ISLANDS	7.07	0	0.29	0.75	1.6	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	212.27	58.26	147.03	0	75.52	166.45
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.28	4.1	14.72	15.81	7.41	4.51
ASSAM	276.81	256.78	214.45	389.77	105.21	163.46
BIHAR	88.56	128.01	711.49	700	166.51	490.75

CHHATTISGARH	68.43	0	177.54	83.98	0	68.27
D & N HAVELI & D D	1.65	0	0	0	0	0.57
GOA	0.23	15.32	25.18	19.61	9.7	4.57
GUJARAT	312.56	171.36	53.63	109.61	151.4	249.3
HARYANA	80.6	29.95	0	0	25.11	9.25
HIMACHAL PRADESH	23.62	41.95	38.28	42	28.65	46.71
JAMMU & KASHMIR	24.89	120	116.79	241.33	185	158.75
JHARKHAND	153.31	0	70.03	50	0	66.79
KARNATAKA	126.31	0	155.84	42.34	95.27	87.74
KERALA	103.73	5.66	74	0	11.66	27.12
LADAKH	2.71	3.56	1.28	5.75	2.55	8.39
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	1.94	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	291.48	334.48	184.56	113.39	121.05	46.54
MAHARASHTRA	276.75	0	0	110.45	189.14	436.73
MANIPUR	17.51	12.09	12.86	0	0	0
MEGHALAYA	65.41	36.56	16.57	20.81	0	45.28
MIZORAM	14.05	13.22	9.84	4.98	8.84	8.85
NAGALAND	22.17	9.01	19.72	31.07	20.69	30
ODISHA	58.92	0	0	46.52	111.26	112.91
PUDUCHERRY	0.11	0	0	0	0	4.27
PUNJAB	65.94	0	42.05	54.81	41.3	48.37
RAJASTHAN	229.26	275.93	288.78	69.43	98.18	173.29
SIKKIM	6.15	4.49	5.79	6.66	7.6	6.27
TAMIL NADU	162.89	0	78.47	239.74	99.56	246.91
TELANGANA	46.86	0	0	14.18	9.56	28.6
TRIPURA	24.33	17.14	28.28	35.79	21.78	56.73
UTTAR PRADESH	800.32	370.59	910.23	2506.71	785.64	577.5
UTTARAKHAND	50.69	14.25	37.29	63.75	8.89	22.91
WEST BENGAL	261.31	135.45	406.01	720	150.47	512.45
Total	**3892.17**	**2058.15**	**3842.94**	**5739.24**	**2539.55**	**3910.24**

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES IN BIHAR

2057. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes in Bihar, including Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyay Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds released and utilised under tribal development programmes during the last five years, district-wise;

(c) the total number of applications received under various schemes and the number of beneficiaries who have availed the benefits thereunder, district-wise;

(d) the number of beneficiaries covered under education, livelihood and housing schemes, district-wise; and

(e) whether any new residential schools or tribal hostels have been sanctioned for Bihar, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry is regularly coordinating with concerned line Ministries/Departments / State Tribal Welfare Department / other line State Departments for implementation of the existing interventions under the PM JANMAN, DA JGUA and other tribal development schemes to expedite the

progress and achievements. Such reviews are undertaken at least once in a quarter and during the current financial year 2026–27, these review meetings have been held on 06.05.2026 and 10.07.2026.

(b): The details of the financial progress under relevant schemes of MoTA in the State of Bihar are given in **Statement-I**. The district-wise financial progress is not maintained in the Ministry as the responsibility of allocation of funds to districts lies with the State Government.

(c) to (e): The details of the benefits given under PM JANMAN, as on 30.06.2026, District-wise, in Bihar, are given at **Statement-II.**

Under DAJGUA interventions, 108 houses have been completed under PMAY-G, 1 tribal skilling centres has been established by MSDE in West Champaran and D/o Fisheries has approved 138.25 lakhs projects for 50 members. District-wise beneficiary data is maintained by the respective implementing Ministries/Departments. The details of projects approved by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Bihar, District wise, under DA JGUA are given at **Statement-III.**

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 3 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in the State of Bihar. As on date, 2 EMRSs are functional. The details are as under:

S. No.	District	Block/ Taluka	Functioning Status	Enrolment 2025-26
1	Jamui	Jhajha	Functional	129
2	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Adhaura	Non Functional	-

3	West Champaran	Ramnagar	Functional	157

Under DAJGUA, 19 tribal hostels have been sanctioned in State of Bihar through Samagra Shiksha scheme of Ministry of Education intervention with a sanctioned cost of Rs 6042 lakh and central share of Rs 906.30 lakh released. Further, under the Ashram Schools & Hostels intervention of MoTA under DA JGUA, 5 major repair works in tribal residential schools have been sanctioned in Bihar.

The details of beneficiaries covered under Pre Matric Scholarship and Post Maric Scholarship schemes in State of Bihar are given in **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

Financial progress in respect of relevant MoTA schemes in State of Bihar

PM JANMAN (MPCs)*

(in Rs. Crores)

State	Approved Funds	Funds released during 2023-24	UC submitted	Funds released during 2024-25	UC submitted	Funds released during 2025-26**	UC submitted
BIHAR	4.2	-	-	-	-	2.1	0

*Launched during FY 2023-24

**State Government has surrendered Rs.2.1 Cr to CFI

EMRSs

Financial Year	Rs. in lakhs
2021-22	-
2022-23	-

2023-24	8.95
2024-25	34.12
2025-26	1,948.30

Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution (Rs. in lakhs)

2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
Total Release	UC Sub	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC Sub	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC Submitted	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC submitted	UC Awaited	Total Release	UC submitted	UC Awaited
642.08	642.08	0.00	1001.01	871.01	130.00	871.24	729.01	142.23	524.00	215.74	308.26	1230.57	178.96	388.08

Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY)

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Fund Released	UC Awaited
2021-22	774.44	0.00
2022-23	0.00	-
2023-24	0.00	-
2024-25	0.00	-
Total	**774.44**	**0.00**

Post-Matric Scholarship

(in Rs. Lakhs)

2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
708.22	708.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	443.31	443.31	0.00	0.00

STATEMENT- II

The details of progress of interventions under PM JANMAN District-wise in Bihar (as on 30.06.2026)*

S.No.	Name of District	MoRD(PMAY-G)		MoJS		DoSEL		MoWCD		MoTA	
		Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed	No of Villages Sanctioned	No of Villages Saturated	Hostels sanctioned (No.)	Completed (No.)	No of AWCs sanctioned	No of AWCs Operational	No of MPCs sanctioned	No of MPCs work completed
1	Banka	45	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	Bhagalpur	336	-	8	8	4	-	11	11	-	-
3	Gaya	57	-	6	6	-	-	3	3	3	-
4	Kaimur (Bhabua)	40	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
5	Katihar	35	-	4	4	1	-	12	12	-	-
6	Kishanganj	74	-	3	3	1	-	9	9	1	-
7	Madhepura	203	-	2	2	4	-	7	7	1	-
8	Nawada	15	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
9	Purnia	121	-	4	4	4	-	7	7	2	-
10	Supaul	38	-	2	2	-	-	4	4	-	-

*as per the information provided by the concerned Ministries/Department.

STATEMENT- III

The details of projects approved by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Bihar, District wise, under DA JGUA

SN	Intervention	District	Unit	Fund Approved (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	TMMC	Jamui	1	100
2	TMMC	West Champaran	1	100
3	TMMC	Kaimur	1	100
4	Repair Works of Residential Schools	West Champaran	4	143.1
5	Repair Works of Residential Schools	Rohtas	1	33.05
6	FRA Cell		1	198.13
7	SCD Awareness/TOT	6 districts		8
8	TMMC	Bhagalpur	1	100
9	TMMC	Banka	1	100
10	TMMC	Katihar	1	100
11	TMMC	Rohtas	1	100
12	TMMC	Purnia	1	100
13	TMMC	Kishanganj	1	100

STATEMENT- IV

The details of beneficiaries covered under Pre Matric Scholarship and Post Maric Scholarship schemes in State of Bihar

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR ST STUDENTS

F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2022-23	F.Y. 2023-24	F.Y. 2024-25	F.Y. 2025-26
BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES (ESTIMATED)
42425	26450	8451	15139	16820

POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR ST STUDENTS

F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2022-23	F.Y. 2023-24	F.Y. 2024-25	F.Y. 2025-26
BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES	BENEFICIARIES (ESTIMATED)
16302	3768	1444	3428	3771

STATUS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN NASHIK

2058. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) the details and present status of all National Highway projects sanctioned in Nashik district during the last five years, indicating project-wise length, cost, physical progress and target completion dates;

(b) the current status of the proposed Nashik Outer Ring Road, including DPR, land acquisition, financial approval and reasons for the delay in commencement;

(c) the details and present status of all Greenfield Highway projects proposed or approved in Nashik district including alignment, land acquisition and timelines;

(d) whether cost escalation and execution delays have adversely affected these projects and if so, the reasons and responsibility fixed;

(e) the status of land acquisition and fund release, project-wise; and

(f) the time-bound action plan to complete all pending National Highway, Outer Ring Road and Greenfield Highway projects before further cost escalation and inconvenience to the public?

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

(a): The status of all National Highways (NHs) projects sanctioned in Nashik district during the last five years including current year is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of NHs. Nashik Outer Ring Road is not a NH and the same is being developed by the State Government of Maharashtra through its own funds.

(c) to (e): The Government has sanctioned construction of 6-lane access control Greenfield Expressway project from Nashik-Adgoan-Niphad-Sinnar-Ahilyanagar having total length of 152 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 9494 Crores. At present, compensation awards for land acquisition have been declared for 90% area and compensation disbursed for 25% area. The bids for award of civil construction work are invited with Bid Due Date on 20.08.2026. The civil construction works are targeted for completion in Financial Year (FY) 2030-31.

(f): The Government has taken number of steps to ensure timely completion of NH projects. 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.

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 also through "PRAGATI".

STATEMENT

The status of all National Highways (NHs) projects

S. No.	Project Name	NH No.	Date of sanction	Length (km)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Scheduled Completion date	Physical Progress %
1	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of Satana to	752G	22.03.2022	37.14	428.80	14.05.2025	Completed

	Mangrul (Chandwad) section of NH-752G Design Km.64.000 to Km. 101.140 to two / four lane with paved shoulders in the state of Maharashtra on Engineering procurement & Construction (EPC) mode						
2	Strengthening from Khambale to Pahine Section (Km. 58.300 to 71.800, 72.800 to 79.100 & 81.800 to 88.600) and Satgaon to Amboli Section (Km. 98.200 to 101.600) including reconstruction of Minor Bridge & Culverts (5-Nos) on NH-160 A Sinner - Ghoti - Trimbakshwer - Jawahar Road in the State of Maharashtra	160A	23.02.2022	30.00	37.83	05.10.2023	Completed
3	Strengthening of existing road from Km 177.000 to 185.500 (Section in Sinnar Town) of Pune - Nashik Road NH 60 (old NH50) in the State of Maharashtra. (Length-8.636 Km)	60	23.02.2022	8.64	14.11	07.10.2023	Completed
4	PQC of existing carriageway from Km. 57/00 to 57/284 L=0.284 km Peth to Hattipada Section of Thane-Nashik-Peth-Kaparda-Pardi Road of NH-848 in the State of	848	31.03.2022	0.28	1.57	01.12.2022	Completed

	Maharashtra.						
5	Construction of water channel in Shinde village at Slab culvert Km.194.200 of Pune Nashik Road NH-60	60	24.03.2023	0.39	4.06	22.04.2024	Completed
6	Construction of Service road at Saradwadi village along Sinnar bypass road (Pune Nashik road) NH-60 at Km.187.910 to 189.000	60	21.03.2023	1.09	5.67	22.09.2024	Completed
7	Rehabilitation & Upgradation of NH 953 from Km.104.000 to Km. 121.570 section from Saputara to Chausale(Gujarat/Maharashlra State border) to 2L+PS configuration, Dist. Nashik in the state of Maharashtra	953	22.02.2024	17.57	125.45	06.04.2027	15%
8	Strengthening of existing 6 lane of NH 60 from km.201.350 to 202.080 & 203.080 to 208.649 section from Nashik road to Dwarka, Dist. Nashik in the state of Maharashtra	60	09.11.2023	6.30	19.42	04.02.2025	Completed
9	Construction of 2L Malegaon Bypass to NH 160H from Km 0.000 to 7.450 in Dist. Nashik in the State of Maharashtra.	160H	04.03.2024	7.45	73.21	17.03.2027	Recently started
10	Construction of R.O.B at LC 115B (Near Nastanpur) at Km.126+150 of	753J	11.10.2023	1.05	116.62	15.12.2027	2%

	Nandgaon Chalisgaon section of NH-753J in the state of Maharashtra on EPC mode						
11	Construction of 12 No of Standalone Safety Structures (Package–I) at different locations on NH–3 – in the state of Maharashtra on EPC mode	3	01.03.2024	17.35	850.62	31.03.2027	40%
12	Six laning of existing 4 lane section from Gonde (Km. 439.038) to Pimpri-Sado (Km. 459.905) section of NH-848 (Old NH-3) (Design Length=19.712Km) under NH(O) in the state of Maharashtra on Hybrid Annuity Mode	3	01.02.2024	19.71	880.99	14.04.2027	35%
13	Periodic Renewal of Six laned Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde (Ch. 380.00 to Ch. 439.038) section of NH-03 in the State of Maharashtra using Thin White Topping (TWT) (Excluding EPC-II works & proposed EPC structures) on EPC mode	3	17.05.2023	46.00	250.00	13.03.2025	Completed
14	Design and Construction of Vehicular Underpass as Long-term rectification work at MoRTH Blackspot i.e. Dongarbaba Temple (MH-04-192) at Ch. 425.510 on Pimpalgaon-	3	15.09.2024	1.22	47.84	31.12.2026	75%

	Nashik-Gonde Section of NH-3 in the State of Maharashtra on EPC Mode						
15	Upgradation to two lanes with paved shoulder configuration from km 38.970 to km 41.816 (Sawal ghat) and km 49.730 to km 51.413 (Kotambi Ghat) of NH-848 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode	848	02.01.2025	4.53	69.09	27.10.2026	10%
16	Design & Construction of Vehicular Underpass (VUP) at Khadakjambat Ch. 373+430 & Light Vehicular Underpass (LVUP) at Ch. 373+650 in the State of Maharashtra on EPC Mode	3	19.06.2024	1.20	48.09	31.12.2026	75%
17	Improvement and strengthening of existing 2 lane stretch to 2-Lane with PS (1.5m on both sides) on Ghoti-Sinnar section of NH-160A using Thin White Topping (200mm thick) in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode	160A	21.03.2025	53.10	264.35	30.09.2026	77%
18	Upgradation to Four lane with Paved Shoulder configuration of the Vani to Pimpalgaon section of NH953 from km 136.500 to km 160.500 in the state	953	22.09.2025	22.77	107.88	11.06.2027	Recently started

	of Maharashtra on EPC mode						
19	Upgradation to four lane with paved shoulder configuration of the Nashik to Peth section of NH-848 from design km 11.600 to km 25.600, km 26.100 to km 38.970, km 41.816 to km 43.600, km 44.200 to km 49.730, km 51.413 to km 53.600 (Length – 36.371 km) in the state of Maharashtra on EPC mode.	848	15.10.2025	36.37	264.47	Bids under evaluation	-
20	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Ghoti to Trimbak section of NH-160A from km 53.500 to km 101.100 to four lane with shoulder configuration in the State of Maharashtra on EPC Mode	160A	11.03.2026	47.60	1353.50	Bids under evaluation	-
21	Construction of service road in the intermittent stretches from Km 180/470 to Km 205/780 on the Sinnar to Nashik section of NH-60 in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode	60	15.09.2025	12.78	65.72	04.05.2027	2%
22	Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) for maintanance of Chalisgaon to Nandgaon section of NH-753J from km 103.000 to	753J	30.07.2025	25.99	13.43	08.03.2031	10%

	km 104.300 and km 122.250 to km 147.425 [project length = 25.985 km] in the State of Maharashtra for 5 years Maintenance Period.						
23	Construction of an Interchange at the Dwarka Circle, Nashik in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode.	60 & 848	12.01.2026	1.73	213.86	17.02.2027	50%
24	Construction of new Slip/Service Road on either side at various location (total length 30.30 km (LHS+RHS) and Flyover(2x30m) at Sawadgaon Phata (Km. 310+415) on Dhule-Pimpalgaon section of NH-60 from Km. 261.720 to Km. 380+000 in the state of Maharashtra on EPC mode under NH(O)	60	14.11.2025	30.28	347.82	17.10.2026	2%
25	Construction of 6 lane access controlled Greenfield highway starting from junction with NH-60 at Adgaon (Km.138.160) to Ahilyanagar (Km.290.000) in the State of Maharashtra	Greenfield	30.06.2025	152.00	9494.00	Bids invited	-
26	Construction of Slip/Service Road on either side at various locations total length 25.140 Km (LHS+RHS),	848	14.11.2025	25.14	372.03	26.10.2027	2%

	Flyover (2 x 25m) at Borivali Junction (Km. 528+550) & LVUP (1 X 15M) at Sherekarpada (Km. 528+800) on EPC mode under NH (O) in the state of Maharashtra						
27	Widening to 6 lanes of the Dwarka Circle - Upanagar Naka - Datta Mandir Chowk from km 0/260 to km 5/910, including construction of 2 lane service roads on both sides of NH-60 in Nashik city in the State of Maharashtra on EPC Mode.	60	03.06.2026	6.435	221.52	Bids invited	-
			0	605.94	15256.56		

INCREASE IN HEIGHT OF CULVERTS/BRIDGES

2059. **SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR**:

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

(a) whether any measures are being contemplated to increase the height of culverts/bridges from the present 4.5 metres to 5.5 metres while undertaking construction of highways to facilitate easy movement of vehicles beneath them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Culverts and bridges are cross-drainage structures on National Highways which facilitate the drainage of natural watercourses across the National Highways. The vent size, span arrangement and height of such structures are governed by hydraulic considerations at the location, namely the design discharge, the highest flood level, the permissible afflux and scour considerations, and not by the requirement of movement of vehicles beneath the highway as they are meant for crossing of water channel.

However, movement of traffic across and beneath a National Highway is provided through grade-separated structures, namely Vehicular Underpasses (VUP), Light Vehicle Underpasses (LVUP)/Small Vehicle Underpasses (SVUP), Cattle Underpasses (CUP) and Pedestrian Underpasses (PUP). A minimum vertical clearance of 5.5 metres is already prescribed for Vehicular Underpasses (VUP) on National Highways, and is provided while undertaking construction, four/six-laning and upgradation of National Highways. Structures falling in the LVUP/SVUP/CUP/PUP categories (height varying from 3.0 m to 4.5 m) are, by design, provided with lower vertical clearances, since they are intended to serve restricted categories of traffic including pedestrians.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AMRUT IN KARNATAKA

2060. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

(a) the details of water supply, sewerage, storm-water drainage, parks and urban infrastructure projects sanctioned and developed under the Atal Mission

for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in Karnataka during each of the last five years, district-wise, including Chitradurga Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released, utilised and expenditure incurred under the said mission in Karnataka including Chitradurga Lok Sabha Constituency, project-wise;

(c) the present status of each project indicating the number of projects completed, under implementation and pending along with the reasons for delay, if any; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of pending projects, ensure timely release of funds and improve urban infrastructure under the said mission in Karnataka, particularly in Chitradurga Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) to (d): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in the year 2015 in selected 500 cities and towns (now 485 cities including 15 merged cities) across the country was focused on development of basic infrastructure in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks, etc. Under the Mission the States/ Union Territories were empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects as per broad framework of Mission guidelines.

Under AMRUT, as updated by the State of Karnataka on AMRUT portal, the State has grounded 404 projects worth ₹5112.54 crore of which works worth ₹5061.97 crore have been physically completed. The approved projects include 44 water supply projects worth ₹2213.09 crore, 55 sewerage and septage management projects worth ₹2499.92 crore, 83 storm water drainage projects worth ₹238.06 crore and 181 parks and green space projects worth ₹112.91 crore. The status of the projects in the State, City-wise including Chitradurga are available on the website amrut.mohua.gov.in/approvedProjectsAmrut/ulb/OXhRK3hRdEZJSC9hdmxYZXVTM0ZFdz09. All the 15 projects taken up by the State under AMRUT in Chitradurga city have been completed.

Funds under AMRUT were released to the States and not city-wise or project-wise. Under AMRUT, total Central assistance of ₹2258.85 crore has been released to the State for the projects including those in Chitradurga, against which the State has submitted utilisation of ₹2238.78 crore.

The Mission guidelines have provision of the 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. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the Mission, reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. Also, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/

UTs. There is a dedicated AMRUT online portal for tracking the progress and project-wise outcomes provided by the States/ UTs.

The State has informed that periodic review meetings are conducted by the State Government along with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and implementing agencies to track project progress, identify bottlenecks, and timely completion. Further, regular trainings and capacity building is carried out for implementing agencies and ULB Officials. Contractors and implementing agencies have been directed to deploy additional manpower, machinery, and technical resources to expedite delayed works.

LNG TERMINAL AT ENNORE PORT AND PNG SUPPLY IN CHENNAI

2061. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether the LNG import terminal at Ennore Port is operating to its full capacity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation is planning to double the capacity of the LNG import terminal at Ennore Port, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the timeline by which the additional capacity is likely to become operational; and

(d) the action plan for supplying piped gas to households in Chennai and its suburbs?

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): Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is operating a 5 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) LNG import terminal at Ennore, Tamil Nadu. IOCL has informed that the Ennore Terminal's capacity utilization has shown a consistent upward trend over the years, rising from 14.3% in 2020-21 to 25.18% in 2025-26. The terminal is currently handling 1.26 Million Metric Tons (MMT) against its installed capacity of 5 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). IOCL has further informed that the expansion of the Ennore LNG Terminal will be contingent upon terminal capacity utilization and techno commercial-feasibility.

(d): Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections is part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, which inter alia include creation of pipeline infrastructure and other facilities for the supply of PNG to domestic, commercial and industrial units and is being carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). Chennai is part of Chennai & Tiruvallur Districts Geographical Area (GA) authorised to Torrent Gas Limited for the development CGD network. CGD infrastructure roll out is undertaken by the authorised entities in accordance with the authorisation granted by PNGRB and approved project plan. As on 31.05.2026, the authorised entity has provided 5,253 PNG domestic connections in the GA.

STATUS OF VADODARA–MUMBAI EXPRESSWAY

2062. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

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

(a) the current status of the Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway, particularly the stretches falling in Palghar district, Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the sanctioned length, project cost, physical progress, and expenditure incurred on this Expressway, section-wise particularly in the Palghar district section;

(c) whether any land acquisition, environmental clearance or other implementation issues have delayed the project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expected timeline for completion and opening of the Palghar district stretches of the Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway, section-wise?

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

(a), (b) and (d): The current status of the Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway (VME) is enclosed as **Statement**.

(c): Yes Sir. The projects have been delayed due to land acquisition, environmental clearance, utility shifting etc. The details are as under:

1). Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (VME) Package-15:

Utility Shifting Issues: Delay in providing shutdown by Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited (MSETCL) for 220 kV from Ch. 34+440 to 35+500, Village Pundas, Taluka Bhiwandi Length affected: 60 Mtr.

2). Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (VME) Package-16:

(i) Land Acquisition (LA) Issues: Acquisition of 0.83 hectare in village Balyani, Taluka, Kalyan district is under progress. Length affected: 50 Mtr.

(ii) Utility Shifting Issues: Delay in Shifting of 1 no of 100 KV, 7 Nos. of 400kV EHV lines of MSETCL due to extended time taken by MSETCL in approval of designs, drawings and delay in providing shutdown for 1 no of 100 KV EHV line for length affected. 0.7Km.

3). Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (VME) Package-17:

LA Issues: Land for construction of interchange at Morbe is to be provided by Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC). State Government of Maharashtra has not yet handed over the required land.

STATEMENT

Status of package-wise Vadodara -Mumbai Expressway projects

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Sanctioned Length (km)	Project Cost (in Cr.)	Physical Progress (%)	Expenditure (in Cr.)	Status
1	Vadodara to Padra Km. 355+000 to Km. 378+740 (VME, Pkg-1)	23.74	4374.64	100%	2,647.76	Work Completed. Open to Traffic
2	Padra to Sanpa Km. 323+000 to	32.00	3280.29	100%	1,951.31	Work Completed. Open to Traffic

	Km. 355+000 (VME, Pkg-2)					
3	Sanpa to Manubar Km. 292+000 to Km. 323+000 (VME, Pkg-3)	31.00	2473.59	100%	1,636.12	Work Completed. Open to Traffic
4	Manubar to Ankleshwar Km. 279+000 to Km. 292+000 (VME, Pkg-4)	13.00	2236.27	100%	1,552.29	Work Completed. Open to Traffic
5	Ankleshwar to Kim Km. 254+430 to Km. 279+000 (VME, Pkg-5)	24.57	2929.20	96%	1,526.96	work is being redone due to poor quality, completion certificate has not been issued. Open to Traffic
6	Ena to Kim Km. 217+500 to Km. 254+430 (VME, Pkg.6)	37.43	4301.73	100%	2,992.46	Work Completed. Open to Traffic
7	Gandeva to Ena Km. 190+000 to Km. 217+500 (VME, Pkg.7)	27.00	3455.87	100%	2,457.26	Work Completed. Open to Traffic
8	Jujuwa to Gandeva Km. 154+600 to Km. 190+000 (VME, Pkg-8)	36.00	3820.20	4.85%	198.02	Contract terminated on account of poor performance of Contractor. Bids invited for completion of balance work and

						likely date of completion is 30.06.2028.
9	Karvad to Jujuwa Km. 128+000 to Km. 154+630 (VME, Pkg-9)	26.00	2587.04	21.75 %	227.07	Contract terminated on account of poor performance of Contractor. Bids invited for completion of balance work and likely date of completion is 30.06.2028.
10	Talasari to Karvad Km. 103+400 to Km. 128+000 (VME, Pkg-10)	24.6	2652.24	36.23%	1097.29	Intention to Terminate notice issued to Concessionaire on account of poor performance. Lenders have exercised their right of substitution of Concessionaire. Likely date of completion is 30.06.2028
11	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XI) [Km. 77.000 to Km. 103.400] (Ganjad -	26.40	1730.21	100 %	901.76	Completed / CC issued w.e.f. 20.01.2026.

	Talsari)					
12	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XII) [Km. 50.700 to Km. 77.000] (Masvan - Ganjad)	26.30	2110.93	99.85 %	979.41	31.07.2026 PCC is under consideration of the Authority for entire length of 26.300 Km w.e.f. 31.01.2026.
13	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XIII) [Km. 26.582 to Km. 50.700 of Main Alignment] & [Km. 0.000 to Km. 3.000 of Spur Alignment] (Shirsad - Masvan)	27.12	4298.89	98.00 %	2014.39	31.08.2026 (One side of the Major bridge at Ch. 35+848 shall be completed) 31.10.2026. PCC Issued for length of 24.368 km w.e.f. 15.07.2025.
14	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XIV) [Km. 3.000 to Km. 20.200 of Spur] (Shirsad - Akloli)	17.20	2016.05	98.00%	634.55	31.08.2026 PCC is under consideration of the Authority for entire length 17.200 Km w.e.f. 15.04.2026.
15	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XV) [Km. 20.200	18.00	2603.18	94.50 %	622.23	31.10.2026 (Balance length & Bhoirgaon Intechange shall be completed;

	to Km. 43.000 of Spur] (Akloli - Amne)					Thus, entire project shall be completed). PCC issued w.e.f. 15.01.2026 for 17.440 km out of 18.000 km of Project Length.
16	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XV A) [Km. 20.200 to Km. 43.000 of Spur] (Akloli - Amne)	7.00	889.88	95.00 %	800.88	30.09.2026
17	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XVI) [Km. 43.000 to Km. 69.800 of Spur] (Amne - Bhoj)	24.60	3918.77	95.00 %	982.89	31.10.2026 PCC issued w.e.f. 23.09.2025 for 19.884 Km.
18	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Phase II - Pkg XVII) [Km. 69.800 to Km. 79.783 of Spur] (Bhoj - Morbe)	9.98	1972.94	90.12 %	889.56	31.10.2026
	Total	**432**	**51652**		**24112**	

पारेषण और वितरण हानियों में कमी

2063. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में पारेषण और वितरण (टी और डी) हानि को कम करने के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य और इस संबंध में राज्य-वार प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का पारेषण और वितरण हानि को कम करने के लिए राज्यों को प्रदर्शन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) 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 (ग): देश में पारेषण हानियां वार्षिक आधार पर लगभग 3-4% है। राजस्व संग्रह में कमी के कारण होने वाली हानियों के साथ वितरण नेटवर्क में वितरण हानियां, वितरण यूटिलिटी की कुल तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक (एटी एंड सी) हानियों के रूप में रिपोर्ट की जाती हैं।

भारत सरकार (जीओआई) ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से विद्युत की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के उद्देश्य से जुलाई 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की। इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये है और केंद्र सरकार से अनुमानित सकल बजटीय सहायता (जीबीएस) 97,631 करोड़ रुपये है।

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, हानि में कमी वाली अवसंरचना और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए वितरण यूटिलिटी को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत हानि में कमी वाली अवसंरचनाओं के लिए 1.53 लाख करोड़ रुपये और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत धनराशि जारी करना एटी एंड सी हानियों सहित प्रचालनात्मक और वित्तीय मापदंडों के साथ वितरण यूटिलिटी

के निष्पादन से जुड़ा हुआ है। वितरण यूटिलिटी के अनुसार एटी एंड सी हानियों में कमी के लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां **विवरण** पर संलग्न हैं।

केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के ठोस प्रयासों और विभिन्न सुधार उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, कुल पारेषण और वितरण हानियों में कमी आई है। देश भर में एटी एंड सी हानियां वित्त वर्ष 21 में 21.91% से घटकर वित्त वर्ष 25 में 15.04% हो गई हैं। इन सामूहिक प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप वितरण यूटिलिटी ने, कुल आधार पर, विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 के लागू होने के बाद पहली बार वित्त वर्ष 25 में 2,701 करोड़ रुपये का कर पश्चात लाभ (पीएटी) अर्जित किया है।

<u>विवरण</u>

वितरण यूटिलिटी के अनुसार एटीएंड सी हानि (प्रतिशत में) लक्ष्य और आरडीएसएस के तहत उपलब्धि

क्रम सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**वितरण यूटिलिटी**	**लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 23**	**वित्त वर्ष 23 वास्तविक**	**लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 24**	**वित्त वर्ष 24 वास्तविक**	**लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 25**	**वित्त वर्ष 25 वास्तविक**	**लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 26**
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	ईडीएएन	20.50%	19.77%	17.00%	20.76%	17.00%	24.14%	13.00%
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	एपीसीपीडीसीएल	14.13%	10.33%	11.54%	11.37%	11.54%	7.95%	10.83%
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	एपीईपीडीसीएल	12.00%	5.94%	11.00%	10.41%	11.00%	7.70%	9.01%
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	एपीएसपीडीसीएल	20.01%	8.08%	15.00%	13.95%	15.00%	7.99%	12.78%
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पीडी	35.00%	51.70%	28.00%	42.86%	28.00%	46.20%	22.00%
6.	असम	एपीडीसीएल	16.50%	16.22%	15.80%	14.03%	15.80%	15.44%	13.00%
7.	बिहार	एनबीपीडीसीएल	22.00%	21.42%	19.00%	17.06%	19.00%	14.49%	16.00%
8.	बिहार	एसबीपीडीसीएल	31.00%	25.05%	25.00%	22.89%	25.00%	16.35%	20.00%

9.	छत्तीसगढ़	सीएसपीडीसीएल	15.90%	16.14%	14.32%	15.88%	14.32%	14.25%	13.10%
10.	दिल्ली	एनडीएमसी	9.00%	10.67%	8.00%	12.82%	8.00%	8.36%	7.00%
11.	गोवा	जीईडी	12.00%	17.09%	11.00%	9.09%	11.00%	10.39%	10.25%
12.	गुजरात	डीजीवीसीएल	7.90%	1.62%	7.80%	1.87%	7.80%	4.26%	7.70%
13.	गुजरात	एमजीवीसीएल	10.31%	9.67%	9.81%	6.88%	9.81%	8.37%	9.31%
14.	गुजरात	पीजीवीसीएल	17.22%	18.41%	16.22%	15.11%	16.22%	12.73%	15.00%
15.	गुजरात	यूजीवीसीएल	7.30%	9.35%	7.25%	8.08%	7.25%	6.16%	7.20%
16.	हरियाणा	डीएचबीवीएनएल	14.50%	13.17%	13.50%	12.73%	13.50%	12.20%	12.50%
17.	हरियाणा	यूएचबीवीएनएल	14.50%	10.32%	13.50%	9.15%	13.50%	11.12%	12.50%
18.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	एचपीएसईबीएल	12.70%	10.57%	11.53%	10.88%	11.53%	19.44%	10.15%
19.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जेपीडीसीएल	44.00%	37.64%	37.00%	32.47%	37.00%	27.45%	27.00%
20.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	केपीडीसीएल	54.00%	59.59%	44.00%	51.98%	44.00%	33.54%	34.00%
21.	झारखंड	जेबीवीएनएल	30.00%	27.46%	24.00%	30.51%	24.00%	28.19%	19.00%
22.	कर्नाटक	बेस्कॉम	लागू नहीं	12.78%	लागू नहीं	10.23%	लागू नहीं	12.50%	लागू नहीं
23.	कर्नाटक	सीईएससी	लागू नहीं	10.22%	लागू नहीं	9.38%	लागू नहीं	8.76%	लागू नहीं
24.	कर्नाटक	जेस्कॉम	लागू नहीं	19.25%	लागू नहीं	9.56%	लागू नहीं	13.48%	लागू नहीं
25.	कर्नाटक	हेस्कॉम	लागू नहीं	18.12%	लागू नहीं	17.92%	लागू नहीं	12.14%	लागू नहीं
26.	कर्नाटक	मेस्कॉम	लागू	9.20	लागू	12.4	लागू	10.0	लागू

			नहीं	%	नहीं	8%	नहीं	2%	नहीं
27.	केरल	केएसईबीएल	12.20%	5.64%	11.50%	7.44%	11.50%	6.61%	10.50%
28.	केरल	टीसीईडी	8.35%	7.08%	8.14%	7.19%	8.14%	6.94%	8.00%
29.	लद्दाख	पीडी	38.00%	38.61%	28.00%	42.46%	28.00%	26.82%	20.00%
30.	मध्य प्रदेश	एमपी केंद्रीय	36.18%	22.89%	26.99%	29.09%	26.99%	29.60%	19.57%
31.	मध्य प्रदेश	एमपी पूर्व	32.06%	27.09%	24.27%	28.20%	24.27%	26.66%	19.49%
32.	मध्य प्रदेश	एमपी पश्चिम	18.70%	12.60%	16.09%	12.33%	16.09%	12.78%	13.40%
33.	महाराष्ट्र	एमएसईडीसीएल	18.00%	17.37%	15.50%	24.39%	15.50%	18.09%	13.00%
34.	महाराष्ट्र	बीईएसटी	7.80%	4.18%	7.60%	6.68%	7.60%	5.07%	7.50%
35.	मणिपुर	एमएसपीडीसीएल	18.00%	13.82%	15.50%	13.41%	15.50%	12.90%	13.00%
36.	मेघालय	एमईपीडीसीएल	25.00%	17.75%	21.00%	17.51%	21.00%	17.52%	18.00%
37.	मिज़ोरम	ईडी	21.00%	26.53%	17.50%	28.01%	17.50%	32.31%	14.00%
38.	नागालैंड	डीओपी	42.00%	47.28%	34.00%	47.11%	34.00%	48.86%	25.60%
39.	पुडुचेरी	ईडी	16.50%	21.83%	14.00%	17.75%	14.00%	14.72%	11.56%
40.	पंजाब	पीएसपीसीएल	15.00%	11.23%	14.00%	10.96%	14.00%	19.21%	13.50%
41.	राजस्थान	एवीवीएनएल	17.91%	10.00%	15.75%	15.43%	15.75%	9.22%	14.25%
42.	राजस्थान	जेवीवीएनएल	20.15%	14.59%	17.70%	20.89%	17.70%	13.75%	15.00%
43.	राजस्थान	जेडीवीवीएनएल	23.50%	20.99%	19.50%	28.84%	19.50%	21.42%	16.00%

44.	सिक्किम	सिक्किम पीडी	25.00%	26.41%	20.00%	27.84%	20.00%	21.84%	15.00%
45.	तमिलनाडु	टीएनपीडीसीएल	13.24%	10.92%	12.40%	11.39%	12.40%	10.96%	11.92%
46.	तेलंगाना	टीजीएनपीडीसीएल	लागू नहीं	22.19%	लागू नहीं	20.00%	लागू नहीं	23.22%	लागू नहीं
47.	तेलंगाना	टीजीएसपीडीसीएल	लागू नहीं	17.20%	लागू नहीं	18.62%	लागू नहीं	18.51%	लागू नहीं
48.	त्रिपुरा	टीएसईसीएल	28.00%	24.91%	23.00%	69.01%	23.00%	29.61%	19.00%
49.	उत्तर प्रदेश	डीवीवीएनएल	31.06%	24.04%	25.26%	20.00%	25.26%	19.70%	18.97%
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	एमवीवीएनएल	26.60%	23.46%	21.08%	15.53%	21.08%	17.70%	17.97%
51.	उत्तर प्रदेश	पीवीवीएनएल	17.41%	17.06%	15.06%	14.25%	15.06%	11.91%	12.69%
52.	उत्तर प्रदेश	पीयूवीवीएनएल	27.84%	27.27%	22.75%	17.33%	22.75%	30.70%	18.49%
53.	उत्तर प्रदेश	केस्को	13.49%	11.33%	10.65%	9.60%	10.65%	14.29%	8.07%
54.	उत्तराखंड	यूपीसीएल	16.10%	14.41%	14.99%	14.69%	14.99%	15.08%	13.96%
55.	पश्चिम बंगाल	डब्लयूबीएसईडीसीएल	17.50%	17.43%	15.50%	17.13%	15.50%	17.17%	12.11%
56.	निजी डिस्कॉम	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	10.76%	लागू नहीं	11.0%	लागू नहीं	10.05%	लागू नहीं
राष्ट्रीय			**-**	**15.11%**	**-**	**16.12%**	**-**	**15.04%**	**-**

लागू नहीं: वितरण यूटिलिटी आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत नहीं हैं

वित्त वर्ष 26 की वास्तविक राशि वित्त वर्ष 26 के लिए पीएफसी की पावर यूटिलिटी रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशन पर उपलब्ध होगी (जनवरी, 2027 तक अपेक्षित)।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे वृक्षारोपण

2064. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के किनारों पर पेड़ लगाने और उन्हें हरा-भरा बनाने के लिए कोई नीति तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर वृक्षारोपण के लक्ष्यों और रखरखाव के मापदंडों के अनुपालन के लिए की गई निगरानी और निरीक्षण का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर वृक्षारोपण में लापरवाही बरतने के लिए ठेकेदारों को दंडित करने अथवा उत्कृष्ट कार्य करने पर उन्हें पुरस्कृत करने के लिए कोई नीति कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर वृक्षारोपण के संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के किनारों पर पेड़ लगाने और उन्हें हरा-भरा बनाने के लिए हरित राजमार्ग (वृक्षारोपण, प्रत्यारोपण, सौंदर्यीकरण और रखरखाव) नीति, 2015 तैयार की है।

यह नीति राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के किनारे, जहां भी संभव हो, एवेन्यू और मीडियन में वृक्षारोपण, लैंडस्केपिंग, सौंदर्यीकरण और प्रत्यारोपण से संबंधित है। इसका उद्देश्य पर्यावरण संरक्षण, कार्बन प्रच्छादन, धूल और शोर को कम करना, सड़क सुरक्षा में सुधार और रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करना है। नीति में उपयुक्त स्थानीय प्रजातियों के वृक्षारोपण, निर्धारित अवधि तक वृक्षारोपण के रखरखाव, सरकारी संगठनों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) और स्वयं सहायता

समूहों सहित एजेंसियों की भागीदारी और प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित निगरानी के उपयोग का प्रावधान है।

(ख): वृक्षारोपण और रखरखाव कार्यों की निगरानी एक बहुस्तरीय तंत्र के माध्यम से की जाती है। परियोजना निदेशक/कार्यान्वयन इकाइयाँ और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय वृक्षारोपण, पौधों के जीवित रहने की दर और रखरखाव को सत्यापित करने के लिए समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करते हैं।

स्वतंत्र इंजीनियर/प्राधिकारी इंजीनियर उन परियोजनाओं में अनुपालन की निगरानी करते हैं जिनमें वृक्षारोपण सिविल अनुबंधों का हिस्सा होता है। वृक्षारोपण की प्रगति की सभी हितधारकों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ग): 'एनएचएआई हरित राजमार्ग उत्कृष्टता अवार्ड्स' वृक्षारोपण के उत्कृष्ट प्रयासों को मान्यता देते हैं, जो पौधों के जीवित रहने की दर, मजबूती और मानक विशिष्टताओं के पालन पर आधारित होते हैं। इसके विपरीत, लापरवाहीपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए सख्त दंडात्मक प्रावधान लागू किए जाते हैं।

कार्य निष्पादन में कमी, रखरखाव में खामी या निर्धारित उत्तरजीविता प्रतिशत प्राप्त करने में विफलता की स्थिति में, संविदा के प्रावधानों के अनुसार भुगतान रोक दिया जाएगा, लागत की वसूली की जाएगी, संविदाकार के जोखिम और लागत पर सुधार किया जाएगा, संविदात्मक क्षतिपूर्ति/जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा और संविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार अन्य उपाय किए जाएंगे। भुगतान वृक्षारोपण की सफल स्थापना और रखरखाव से जुड़े होते हैं।

(घ): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वृक्षारोपण लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

विवरण

विगत 3 वर्षों (2023-24 **से** 2025-26) **के दौरान प्रस्तावित और किए गए वृक्षारोपण** (**पौधों की सं.**) **का ब्यौरा**				
	वर्ष 2023-24	**वर्ष** 2024-25	**वर्ष** 2025-26	**3 वर्ष का कुल**

राज्य	प्रस्तावित (पौधों की सं. लाख में)	लगाए गए (पौधों की सं. लाख में)	प्रस्तावित (पौधों की सं. लाख में)	लगाए गए (पौधों की सं. लाख में)	प्रस्तावित (पौधों की सं. लाख में)	लगाए गए (पौधों की सं. लाख में)	प्रस्तावित (पौधों की सं. लाख में)	लगाए गए (पौधों की सं. लाख में)
आंध्रप्रदेश	1.27	1.14	1.70	2.11	4.01	4.29	6.98	7.53
असम	1.04	0.85	0.92	0.43	0.27	0.32	2.23	1.61
बिहार	3.19	2.38	4.88	3.85	2.20	2.12	10.27	8.36
छत्तीसगढ़	0.71	1.17	0.52	1.10	1.29	2.11	2.52	4.38
दिल्ली	3.66	3.60	3.65	8.95	3.58	3.80	10.89	16.35
गुजरात	4.22	3.69	5.79	5.83	5.56	5.55	15.58	15.06
हरियाणा	2.22	2.98	4.52	5.59	4.13	4.34	10.86	12.92
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.31	0.32	0.44	0.64	0.49	0.64	1.23	1.59
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.43	0.76	1.09	1.18	1.33	1.45	3.85	3.40
झारखंड	0.76	0.92	0.99	1.01	1.16	1.21	2.91	3.14
कर्नाटक	2.33	2.23	2.55	2.79	1.92	2.03	6.79	7.05
केरल	0.17	0.18	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.33	0.26
मध्यप्रदेश	6.20	7.04	8.10	8.49	4.08	4.51	18.38	20.05
महाराष्ट्र	5.09	5.25	3.86	4.10	2.16	2.72	11.11	12.07
ओडिशा	2.00	2.68	2.50	2.53	2.98	3.09	7.48	8.30
पंजाब	2.05	2.33	4.34	4.36	4.38	4.51	10.78	11.20
राजस्थान	7.71	8.10	4.12	4.45	3.15	3.99	14.98	16.53
तमिलनाडु	3.80	2.62	3.66	4.20	2.48	3.22	9.95	10.03
तेलंगाना	1.16	0.74	1.33	0.78	2.08	1.96	4.57	3.48
उत्तर प्रदेश	4.70	4.81	3.06	3.53	3.63	4.07	11.38	12.42
उत्तराखंड	0.71	0.56	0.47	0.39	0.42	0.31	1.60	1.26
पश्चिमबंगाल	1.32	1.72	1.51	1.14	0.61	0.66	3.44	3.52
कुल	56.03	56.08	60.07	67.47	52.00	56.97	168.10	180.52

EXEMPTION OF TOLL

2065. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to exempt State owned public transport system from remittance of toll on National Highway, if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Union Government share the toll collected from NH-66 with State considering the share of State for land acquisition cost and GST exemption and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government examined the request of KSRTC for exempting from paying toll, if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has considered the additional burden of Rs. two crores on KSRTC per month for payment of toll, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government considers the crisis of KSRTC, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Union Government discourage the State owned public transport system, if so, the details of action taken to exempt KSRTC?

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

(a): Provisions of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 are applicable on all types of transport vehicles

including State Road Transport Corporations owned or operated vehicles irrespective of its ownership.

At present, there is no such proposal under consideration with Government to grant an exemption from the payment of user fees (Toll) to State owned public transport undertakings for the use of National Highways.

(b): User fee at fee plazas on National Highways (NHs) is collected uniformly across the country in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and the respective Concession Agreements. The revenue collected by the Central Government from user fees on NHs, including those in Kerala, is deposited into the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI). Funds provided through budgetary allocations from the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) are then utilized for the maintenance, development, and expansion of National Highways.

The contribution of the State Government of Kerala enabled projects in Kerala to be given higher priority despite the extremely high cost of Land Acquisition (LA) in the State. For development of NH 66 in Kerala, total Land Acquisition (LA) cost is about Rs. 23,350 crore and construction cost is about Rs. 28,370 crore. In the total cost, the contribution of the State government is Rs. 5,800 crore.

Further, there is an overall social and economic benefit to the local from the infrastructure development through National Highways. Such development contributes to multiple advantages, including the expansion of towns and cities and broader economic growth within the State.

(c) to (f): User fee for use of the section of National Highway is levied uniformly across all States as per the provisions of the NH Fee Rules including State Transport Undertaking buses. No blanket exemption from the payment of user fees has been provided to State Transport Undertakings under the extant Rules.

There are already various provisions under the NH Fee Rules, that provide discounts (at Statement) on user fees for frequent users of National Highways across the country. These benefits are also available to the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC).

STATEMENT

Details of discounts available to such highway users as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008:

(i) For commercial vehicles registered in particular District: Fee for commercial vehicle (excluding vehicles plying under National Permit) registered in the district where the fee plaza falls shall be 50% of the prescribed rate for that category of vehicle, provided no service road or alternative road is available for use of such commercial vehicles.

(ii) Monthly pass provision for frequent users: Monthly pass provision for frequent users by paying 2/3rd fee for 50 single trips for a month.

(iii) Return journey pass by paying 1½ times of single fee for returning within 24 hours.

STOPPAGE OF TOLL COLLECTION ON NHs

2066. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that various taxes at different rates are being levied from the new vehicle buyer on the basis of vehicle size, engine capacity and fuel type for passenger vehicles in addition to RTO registration fees and insurance premiums, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Union Government has any proposal to stop collecting toll taxes and to remove all toll plazas at all NHs across the country in view of the above, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): As per Entry 57 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the subject relating to taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars, subject to the provisions of Entry 35 of List III (Concurrent List), falls within the legislative competence of the States. Further, mechanically propelled vehicles, including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied, comes under the List III (Concurrent List). Therefore, taxes on motor vehicles fall within the sole jurisdiction of respective State /UT administration, in accordance with constitutional provisions.

Further, the registration fee for motor vehicles is prescribed under Rule 81 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989.

(b): User fee at fee plaza is collected for the use of a completed section of National Highway, uniformly across the country in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and the respective Concession Agreements.

As per the provisions of National Highways Fee Rules, 2008, in case of concessionaire operated fee plaza, the fee notified as per concession agreement is collected by the concessionaire till the end of the concession period, and after the concession period is over, the fee Plaza is handed over to the Government and thereafter the fee is collected by the Central Government or the executing authority as per the fee specified under the provisions of NH Fee Rules, 2008. In respect of fee plaza under public funded project, the fee leviable shall continue to be collected for such section of the National Highway. The revenue collected by the Central Government from user fee collection is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and the funds provided through budgetary allocation from the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) are utilised for further maintenance, development and augmentation of National Highways.

EMPLOYMENT IN OIL PSUs IN ASSAM

2067. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) the number of regular employees currently working under Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in Assam separately for each Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) and by category or group, namely Executive, Non-Executive, Group A, Group B, Group C or equivalent;

(b) the number of employees domiciled in Assam out of the total employees separately for each PSU and by employee category or group;

(c) the number of employees recruited by these PSUs in Assam during the last five years, year-wise and category-wise;

(d) the present recruitment policy followed by IOCL, OIL and ONGC for appointments in Assam and whether there is any provision for giving preference to local candidates, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present vacancy position in each PSU in Assam along with the details of vacant posts, grade-wise and category-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 number of regular employees currently working under Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in the State of Assam, category-wise and group-wise, are as under:

Name of	**No. of Employee**	**Category**		**Group/Grade**			
		Executive	**Non-**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**

CPSEs	Working in Assam		Executive				
IOCL	2968	1351	1617	1351	390	1207	20
OIL	6065	1590	4475	1536	54	4475	-
ONGC	3561	1518	2043	1352	166	1796	247
Total	**12594**	**4459**	**8135**	**4239**	**610**	**7478**	**267**

(b) : The details of employees domiciled in these PSUs in the State of Assam , category-wise and group-wise, are as under:

Name of CPSEs	No. of Employees Domiciled in Assam	Category		Group			
		Executive	Non-Executive	A	B	C	D
IOCL	2299	785	1514	785	389	1111	14
OIL	5782	1281	4501	1224	57	4501	0
ONGC	3081	1053	2028	873	180	1785	243
Total	**11162**	**3119**	**8043**	**2882**	**626**	**7397**	**257**

(c): The number of employees recruited by IOCL, OIL and ONGC during the last five years, year-wise and category-wise in the State of Assam is as below:

Year	No. of Recruitment in Assam	Category	
		Executive	Non-Executive
2021-22	671	76	595
2022-23	1033	216	817
2023-24	367	192	175
2024-25	335	87	248
2025-26	510	94	416

(d): The human resource policies of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are formulated in accordance with various directives and guidelines issued from time-to-time in this regard by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The Government has delegated enhanced powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs in financial and operational matters, including HR policy. As IOCL, OIL and ONGC are Maharatna CPSEs, their Boards are competent to formulate and implement their respective HR policies for below Board-level employees, subject to Government guidelines.

These CPSEs comply with all statutory provisions and Government directives relating to reservation and recruitment. Candidates belonging to Assam are encouraged to participate in the open recruitment process and are considered for appointment subject to fulfillment of the prescribed eligibility criteria, merit and other applicable conditions.

(e): The present vacancy position in the State of Assam in respect of IOCL, OIL and ONGC is as under:

Name of CPSEs	**No. of Vacancy in Assam**	**Category**		**Group**			
		Executive	**Non-Executive**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
IOCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OIL	401	84	317	83	1	317	0
ONGC	30	0	30	0	0	24	6
Total	**431**	**84**	**347**	**83**	**1**	**341**	**6**

पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत प्रगति

2068. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) प्रधान मंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत आधुनिक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना और मूल्यवर्धन सुविधाओं के विकास में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) कितनी परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं और कितनी परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं और इसके अंतर्गत अब तक कितना रोजगार सृजित हुआ है;

(ग) क्या भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा उक्त परियोजना के पूरा होने के बाद कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है;

(घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत फसल कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसान को कम करने, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) को बढ़ावा देने और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षमता, निर्यात और इस क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास पर पीएमकेएसवाई का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिराग पासवान):

(क) और (ख): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) देश भर में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अंब्रेला योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) को कार्यान्वित्त कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य आधुनिक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना और मूल्य संवर्धन सुविधाएँ विकसित करना, कृषि उत्पादों के प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण को बढ़ाना, रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करना, और किसानों को बेहतर आय प्रदान करना है। दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुल 1,735 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से

1,256 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जिससे 294.21 एलएमटी/प्रति वर्ष प्रसंस्करण और परिरक्षण क्षमता का सृजन हुआ है और पूरे देश में 9.16 लाख रोजगार के अवसर सृजित हुए हैं।

(ग): प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) मांग आधारित प्रकृति की है और पूरे देश से अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं और पीएमकेएसवाई की किसी भी घटक योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार निधि आवंटित/अनुमोदित/जारी नहीं की जाती है। इसमें प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की पात्रता के लिए जांच की जाती है और वर्तमान योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर उनका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। निधि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर पात्र प्रस्तावों को योग्यता-आधारित अनुमोदन दिया जाता है। अब तक, भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत कोई भी परियोजना अनुमोदित नहीं की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ): पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत घटक योजनाएँ आधुनिक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण अवसंरचना के सृजन के लिए अनुदान सहायता सब्सिडी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य फसल कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसान को कम करना और मूल्य वर्धन को बढ़ाना है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना के निर्माण से कृषि उत्पादों की मांग बढ़ती है, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त होता है और उनकी आय में सुधार होता है। पीएमकेएसवाई एक मांग-आधारित योजना है और सभी योग्य आवेदकों से, जिसमें किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) भी शामिल हैं, अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। किसान-उत्पादक लिंकेजेज़ को मजबूत करने के लिए, पीएमकेएसवाई सामान्य श्रेणी के आवेदकों की तुलना में कम इक्विटी योगदान, कम न्यूनतम बैंक ऋण आवश्यकता और कम निवल-मूल्य आवश्यकता जैसी पात्रता शर्तों में कमी के साथ एफपीओ को बढ़ी हुई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय की केंद्रीय से प्रायोजित पीएमएफएमई योजना के अंतर्गत, एफपीओ सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना या उन्नयन के लिए ₹10 लाख तक की 35% क्रेडिट-लिंक्ड सब्सिडी, सामान्य अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए ₹3 करोड़ तक की 35%

अनुदान राशि, और राज्य/क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर एफपीओ के समूहों 50% तक के अनुदान के रूप में ब्रांडिंग और विपणन सहायता के लिए पात्र हैं।

दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक, पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत 1,256 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं, जिससे लगभग 37.76 लाख किसानों को लाभ हुआ है और 294.21 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष की प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता का सृजन हुआ है, जिससे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ता मिली है, मूल्य वर्धन को बढ़ावा मिला है, तथा खाद्य उत्पादों के समग्र निर्यात और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के विकास में योगदान हुआ है।

DEVELOPMENT OF PUMPED STORAGE PROJECTS IN ASSAM

2069. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to facilitate renewable energy integration and meet peak electricity demand across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Pumped Storage Projects under construction and at various stages of approval in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether any Pumped Storage Project has been identified, proposed or is under examination in Assam, particularly in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government provides any Central financial assistance or other incentives for the development of Pumped Storage Projects 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 (d): The Government has undertaken the following measures to promote the development of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) in the country for facilitating renewable energy integration, enhancing grid flexibility, and meeting peak electricity demand:

(i) Ministry of Power has notified Guidelines to promote development of Pumped Storage Projects in the country on 10.04.2023.

(ii) Budgetary Support towards Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e., roads/bridges, railway sidings, ropeways, communication infrastructure and transmission line from power house to nearest pooling point.

(iii) To provide a transparent, fair, standardized procurement framework based on open competitive bidding with appropriate risk-sharing between various stakeholders, MoP vide Gazette notification dated 06.02.2025, has notified tariff based competitive bidding (TBCB) guidelines for procurement of storage capacity/stored energy from pumped storage plants.

(iv) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), vide its Notification dated 26.06.2025, has provided for 100% waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) for a period of 25 years from the Commercial Operation Date (COD), in respect of projects for which the construction work is awarded on or before 30.06.2028.

(v) The Government of India, vide Gazette 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 Central Electricity Authority (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.

(vi) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has revised Guidelines for formulation and concurrence of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of PSPs. Under the revised guidelines, the timeline for concurrence of DPR has been reduced from 90 days to 50 days for PSPs. Further, the clearance of Inter-State Aspects is not required for PSPs.

(vii) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), vide its notification dated 18.05.2023, has enabled appraisal of PSPs under B2 category subject to certain conditions.

(viii) The MoEF&CC on 14.08.2023, has 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.

(ix) The MOEF&CC on 20.08.2024, has extended the provisions relating to survey in the forest areas for mining projects to other development projects including hydel/PSPs.

(x) 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 / PSPs.

(b): At present, 11 Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) with a total installed capacity of 15,870 MW are under construction in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** Further, 6 PSPs with an aggregate installed capacity of 8,140 MW have been concurred/appraised by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and are yet to be taken up for construction are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** In addition, 1 PSP with an installed capacity of 640 MW is presently under examination in the CEA is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(c): As per the records of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 6 Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) with an aggregate installed capacity of 6,220 MW have been identified in the State of Assam. Of these, 4 PSPs are at the Survey & Investigation (S&I) stage. The details are provided at **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

LIST OF UNDER CONTRUCTION PUMPED STORAGE PROJECTS

	Name of the Project (Executing Agency)	State / UT	Capacity (MW)	Target for Commissioning
1	Upper Sileru PSP (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	1350	Feb'29
2	Sharavathy PSP (KPCL)	Karnataka	2000	May'32

3	Kundah PSP (Phase-I,II&III) (TANGEDCO)	Tamil Nadu	500	F eb'27
4	MP30 Gandhi Sagar PSP (Greenko MP01 IREP Private Limited)	Madhya Pradesh	1920	Dec'26
5	Chitravathi PSP (Adani Renewable Energy Forty-Two Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	500	Feb'27
6	Bhivpuri PSP (Tata Power Company Limited)	Maharashtra	1000	Feb'29
7	Saundatti PSP (Greenko KA01 IREP Private Limited)	Karnataka	1600	Dec'27
8	Bhavali PSP (JSW Energy PSP Two Limited)	Maharashtra	1500	Dec'28
9	Gandikota PSP (Adani Renewable Energy Fifty-One Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	1000	Mar'29
10	Tarali PSP (Adani Renewable Energy One Limited)	Maharashtra	1500	Jun'29
11	Saidongar-1 Karjat PSP (Torrent Energy Storage Solutions)	Maharashtra	3000	Dec'29
		TOTAL	**15,870**	

STATEMENT- II

List of PSPs concurred/ appraised by CEA and are yet to be taken up for construction

S. No.	Name of the project (Executing Agency)	State/UT	Capacity (MW)	Date of Concurrence / Appraisal
1	Chichlik PSP* (Avaada Water Battery Pvt. Ltd.)	Uttar Pradesh	1560	08.07.2026
2	Pane PSP (JSW Neo Energy Ltd)	Maharashtra	1500	09.10.2025

3	Shirawta PSP (Tata Power Company Ltd)	Maharashtra	1800	01.09.2025
4	Kandhaura PSP (JSW Energy PSP Six Ltd)	Uttar Pradesh	1680	13.06.2025
5	Upper Indravati PSP (Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.)	Odisha	600	19.08.2024
6	Turga PSP (West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.)	West Bengal	1000	05.10.2016
		TOTAL	**8,140**	

* Appraised

STATEMENT- III

List of PSPs Schemes under Examination in CEA

S. No.	Name of the project (Executing Agency)	State/UT	Capacity (MW)
1	Indirasagar Omkareshwar (NHDC Limited)	Madhya Pradesh	640

STATEMENT-IV

PSPs under Survey & Investigation in Assam

SL. No.	Project	District	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	AS-01	West Karbi Anglong	M/s Greenko	900
2	Howraghat	Karbi Anglong & Marigaon	M/s Adani Green	1500
3	Moti Hojai	Dima hasao	M/s Adani Green	1200
4	Assam PSP - 05	West Karbi Anglong	M/s Hinduja Renewable	1300
			TOTAL	**4,900**

PSPs Identified in Assam

Sl. No.	Project	District	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Kopili	Dima Hasao	320
2	Tharakunchi	West Karbi Anglong	1000
		TOTAL	**1,320**

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS FROM WOMEN & SC/ST OWNED MSEs

2070. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the amount of goods and services procured by Central Ministries, Departments and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) from women-owned and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs)-owned Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) during the last five years, years-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of CPSEs and Government entities that could not achieve the mandated procurement targets, year-wise and entity-wise;

(c) the specific targets and actual procurement percentages achieved for women-owned and SCs/STs-owned MSEs, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken any review or corrective measures to improve compliance and if so, the details of the findings and the steps taken thereto?

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 details of procurement made by Central Ministries and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) including those owned by women and Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) under the Public Procurement Policy during the last five years, as per information uploaded on MSME SAMBANDH Portal, are at *Statement*. The year-wise procurement details of Ministries/Departments including the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are available on the portal in public domain at: https://sambandh.msme.gov.in

(c): As per the Public Procurement Policy Order, 2012, the target for procurement from MSEs is 25% including 4% from SC/ST owned enterprises and 3% from women-owned enterprises. The year-wise figures are at **Statement.**

(d): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises reviews the compliance of public procurement by CPSEs from MSEs in collaboration with Department of Public Enterprises.

STATEMENT

Annual procurement of goods and services from MSEs by the CPSEs

Financial Year	Total Procurement (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement from MSEs (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST (Rs. in Crore)	Procurement from MSEs owned by Women (Rs. in Crore)

2021-22	1,65,383.04	53,778.58 (32.52%)	1,302.50 (0.79%)	1,713.27 (1.04%)
2022-23	1,74,316.39	64,679.11 (37.10%)	1,546.91 (0.89%)	2,318.99 (1.33%)
2023-24	1,71,784.87	75,127.52 (43.73%)	1,779.26 (1.04%)	3,200.39 (1.86%)
2024-25	2,20,465.76	94,479.09 (42.85%)	3,804.75 (1.73 %)	6,514.85 (2.96%)
2025-26	2,36,087.44	1,15,798.39 (49.04%)	3,984.29 (1.69%)	9,059.77 (3.84%)

Source: MSME SAMBANDH Portal

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

11.02½ hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad *and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

14.01½ hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2 – माननीय मंत्री श्री तोखन साहू जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(क) (एक) मध्य प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, भोपाल के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) मध्य प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, भोपाल का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7225/18/26]

(ख) (एक) गुरुग्राम मेट्रो रेल लिमिटेड, हरियाणा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) गुरुग्राम मेट्रो रेल लिमिटेड, हरियाणा का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7226/18/26]

(3) भूमिगत रेल (संकर्म संन्निर्माण) अधिनियम, 1978 की धारा 44 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत मेट्रो रेल (स्टेशनों का नामकरण या पुनः नामकरण) नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 12 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.176(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7227/18/26]

(5) भूमिगत रेल (संकर्म संन्निर्माण) अधिनियम, 1978 की धारा 32 की उपधारा (2) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2657(अ), जो दिनांक 26 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना चरण-2 के संरेखण को जोड़ा गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7228/18/26]

(6) भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 41 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1713(अ), जो दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा परिषद का पुनर्गठन इस सीमा तक किया गया है कि उसमें उल्लिखित क्रम संख्या 12 से 21 तक के सदस्य इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से रोटेटेड माने जाएंगे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7229/18/26]

(7) भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 86 की उप- धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 553(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7230/18/26]

(दो) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 554(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7231/18/26]

(तीन) चंडीगढ़ भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 555(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7232/18/26]

(चार) दमन और दीव भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 557(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7233/18/26]

(पांच) दादरा और नगर हवेली भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 556(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7234/18/26]

(छह) लक्षद्वीप भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 558(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7235/18/26]

(सात) लद्दाख भू-संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) (सामान्य) संशोधन नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 559(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7236/18/26]

(8) जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ. 3241(अ), जो दिनांक 19 जून, 2026 भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 19 जून, 2026 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत किया गया है, जिसको जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 के उपबंध, जहां तक उनका संबंध उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची की क्रम संख्या 55 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों से है, जो मेट्रो रेलवे (प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2002 से संबंधित हैं, प्रवृत्त होंगे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7237/18/26]

(दो) का.आ. 2287(अ), जो दिनांक 7 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत किया गया है, जिसको जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 के उपबंध, जहां तक उनका संबंध उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची की क्रम संख्या 70 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों से है, जो भू-

संपदा (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 2016 से संबंधित हैं, प्रवृत्त होंगे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7238/18/26]

(9) दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 58 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली (अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में निवासियों के संपत्ति अधिकारों की मान्यता) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 6 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.एलएम/पीएम/0045/2026/ उदय/विविध-कार्यालय-डीडी (पीएम उदय-एचक्यू) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7239/18/26]

(दो) पारगमन उन्मुख विकास (टीओडी) और प्रभार विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. पीएलजी/एमपी/0091/2022/एफ-20 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7240/18/26]

(10) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली (अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में निवासियों के संपत्ति अधिकारों की मान्यता) विनियम, 2019 के विनियम 6क के उप-विनियम (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. एलएम/पीएम/0045/2026/उदय/ विविध-कार्यालय-डीडी (पीएम उदय- एचक्यू), जो दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा उक्त विनियमों में विनिर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य और शर्तों के अध्यधीन नियमितीकरण के उद्देश्य से अधिसूचना के अनुलग्नक-I में दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार 1511 (एक हजार पांच सौ ग्यारह) अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, तथा ऐसी कॉलोनियों की सूची उनके स्थान के विवरण के साथ इस अधिसूचना का एक अभिन्न अंग होगी, की

एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7241/18/26]

(11) सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2606(अ), जो दिनांक 22 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा अधिकारी, कर्नल आशीष द्विवेदी, मुख्य अभियंता को, जो भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए अधिसूचना के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में उसकी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर संपदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7242/18/26]

(12) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(13) उपर्युक्त (12) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7243/18/26]

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; **तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री** (**श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल**)**:** माननीय सभापति महोदया**,** मैं भारतीय वायुयान अधिनियम, 2024 की धारा 35 के अंतर्गत वायुयान (निर्माणों और वृक्षों आदि द्वारा उत्पन्न अवरोधों का उन्मूलन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 236(अ) प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7244/18/26]

———————

14.02 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

14th and 15th Reports

SUSHRI BANSURI SWARAJ (NEW DELHI): I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs (Eighteenth Lok Sabha): -

(1) Fourteenth Report on the subject "India's Role and Presence in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions".

(2) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on External Affairs (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Future of India-Bangladesh Relationship.'

———

… (*Interruptions*)

14.03 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Insults to National

Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2026 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th July, 2026."

2. Madam, I lay on the Table the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2026, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 29th July, 2026.

———

… (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप लोग अपने-अपने स्थान पर विराजें। सदन की कार्यवाही चलने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी से निवेदन करती हूँ, आप सभी अपने-अपने स्थान पर जाएं। कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय आने वाले हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही आज तीन बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

———

15.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Two Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप सभी लोग अपने-अपने स्थान पर विराजें।

… (व्यवधान)

15.02½ hrs

At this stage, Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय सभापति : मैं आप सभी लोगों से निवेदन कर रही हूँ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही तीन बजकर तीस मिनट तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

15.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

———

15.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

15.31 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन्हें आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामले उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से तत्काल मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को सभा पटल पर रख दें।

… (व्यवधान)

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to establish a modern Information Technology Hub in Mahesana district, Gujarat

श्री हरीभाई पटेल (महेसाणा) : मेहसाणा जिला उत्तर गुजरात का एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक एवं शैक्षणिक केंद्र बनकर उभरा है। यहाँ उत्कृष्ट सड़क संपर्क तथा बड़ी संख्या में शिक्षित एवं कुशल युवा उपलब्ध हैं। इसके बावजूद जिले में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योगों की सीमित उपस्थिति के कारण इंजीनियरिंग, कंप्यूटर अनुप्रयोग तथा प्रबंधन के अनेक विद्यार्थियों एवं युवाओं को रोजगार के लिए अहमदाबाद, गांधीनगर तथा अन्य शहरों की ओर पलायन करना पड़ता है। अतः मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि गुजरात सरकार के सहयोग से मेहसाणा में एक आधुनिक सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) हब स्थापित किया जाए। इसमें आईटी पार्क, स्टार्टअप इनक्यूबेशन केंद्र, डिजिटल अवसंरचना, अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार सुविधाएँ, कौशल विकास केंद्र तथा आईटी एवं आईटी-सक्षम सेवाओं से जुड़ी कंपनियों के लिए प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस पहल से स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे, उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, निजी निवेश आकर्षित होगा, कुशल युवाओं का पलायन रुकेगा तथा उत्तर गुजरात का संतुलित विकास सुनिश्चित होगा। साथ ही, डिजिटल इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया तथा आत्मनिर्भर भारत के उद्देश्यों को भी नई गति मिलेगी। अतः मैं सरकार से इस प्रस्ताव पर सकारात्मक विचार कर शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

(ii) Need to improve healthcare facilities for tribal people living in remote and far-flung areas of the country

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरूच) : अनेकता में एकता ही भारतीय संस्कृति की पहचान है और इसी के मूल में निश्चित रूप से भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में स्थित जनजातियां है जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों में रहते हुए अपनी संस्कृति के जरिए भारतीय संस्कृति को एक अनोखी पहचान देती है। आज दुनिया में छठी सबसे बड़ी-अर्थव्यवस्था का दर्जा भारत ने हासिल कर लिया है परंतु इसके

बावजूद जनजातीय समुदाय के लोग देश के पिछले एवं सुदूरवर्ती इलाकों में जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं और कई समस्याओं को झेल रहे हैं। हालांकि सरकार अपने स्तर पर जनजातियों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए बेहतर प्रयास कर रही है लेकिन शासन के कार्यों में और ज्यादा प्रभावी बदलाव की जरूरत है जिससे योजनाओं का लाभ जनजातियों तक पहुंचाया जा सके। देश के आदिवासियों की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्यायों का हल करना तथा देश के दुर्गम एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली जनजातियों के लिए आधुनिक दवाईयों का प्रबंध कर पाना आज भी एक बड़ी चुनौती है। देश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं, बच्चों और बृद्धजनों की बदहाली स्बास्थ्य हताशा और कुंठा पैदा करता है। इस संबंध में सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि देश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय स्तर पर ही कुशल प्रशिक्षित डाक्टरों-द्वारा त्वरित चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने हेतु ठोस प्रबंध किए जाए।

(iii) Need to provide immediate assistance and relief package for the flood-affected areas of Assam

श्री दिलीप शइकीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : पिछले एक सप्ताह से असम के लगभग सभी क्षेत्र भारी बारिश, बादल फटने और भू-कटाव के कारण गंभीर संकट से जूझ रहे है। अत्यधिक बारिश और अरुणाचल तथा नागाभूमि में बादल फटने के कारण ये विषम परिस्थितियां पैदा हुई हैं। लगभग 6.4 लाख लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं । 11 से ज्यादा जिले गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हैं और 50 से ज्यादा लोग अपनी जान गवां चुके है। लाखों लोगों के मकान, कृषि भूमि, सड़कें, पुल, स्कूल को भी भारी नुकसान पहुँचा है। काज़ीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान सहित कई वन्यजीव क्षेत्रों पर भी बाढ़ का गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा है। हजारों गाँव, चाय बागान, कईं शहर आज भी जलमग्न है, जिसके कारण लाखों लोगों की आजीविका भी प्रभावित हुई है और लोगों को कई तरह की मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बुजुर्गों और बच्चों सहित हर वर्ग के लोगों को राहत देने के लिए असम सरकार हरसंभव प्रयास कर रही है। NDRF, SDRF, सेना वाहिनी और हेलीकाप्टर भी राहत एवं बचाव कार्य में जुटी हुई है।

असमवासियों के इस दुर्योग के समय भारत सरकार जल्द से जल्द असम के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण कर उचित सहायता और राहत पैकेज उपलब्ध करवाएं।

(iv) Need to establish a Carpet Museum in Bhadohi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : भदोही की कालीन बुनाई केवल एक उद्योग नहीं बल्कि एक ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक विरासत है। हजारों कारीगर और उद्यमी इस परंपरागत कला से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसके बावजूद भदोही में ऐसा कोई संस्थान या केंद्र नहीं है जहां कालीन उद्योग के इतिहास, परंपरा और विकास को व्यवस्थित रूप से प्रदर्शित किया जा सके। इस दृष्टि से भदोही में कालीन उद्योग से संबंधित एक आधुनिक "कारपेट म्यूजियम" की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। भदोही का स्थान विश्वप्रसिद्ध आध्यात्मिक नगरी वाराणसी और प्रयाग के मध्य होने के कारण यहां देश-विदेश से बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटक आते हैं। पिछले महाकुंभ में करोड़ों श्रद्धालुओं का इस रूट से आवागमन हुआ। यदि कारपेट म्यूजियम की स्थापना होती है और यहां के कालीन की ब्रांडिग होगी तो इससे कालीन उद्योग की वैश्विक पहचान और मजबूत होगी, पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा स्थानीय व्यापार और रोजगार के नए अवसर भी विकसित होंगे।

(v) Need to retain the Chhipadohar and Hehegara Railway Stations at their existing locations in Chatra, Jharkhand

श्री काली चरण सिंह (चतरा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान झारखंड के चतरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत लातेहार जिले स्थित छिपादोहर एवं हेहेगड़ा रेलवे स्टेशनों को हटाने अथवा विस्थापित किए जाने के प्रस्ताव की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इन स्टेशनों को हटाए जाने की आशंका से क्षेत्र की जनता में गहरा आक्रोश व्याप्त है तथा स्थानीय ग्रामीणों, जनप्रतिनिधियों एवं सामाजिक संगठनों द्वारा लगातार विरोध-प्रदर्शन किए जा रहे हैं। ये दोनों स्टेशन पलामू टाइगर रिजर्व एवं वनांचल क्षेत्र

से जुड़े हजारों ग्रामीणों, आदिवासी परिवारों, विद्यार्थियों, किसानों, मजदूरों, मरीजों तथा छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए आवागमन का प्रमुख साधन हैं। इनके माध्यम से प्रतिदिन बड़ी संख्या में लोग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार, व्यापार एवं अन्य आवश्यक सेवाओं का लाभ प्राप्त करते हैं। यदि इन स्टेशनों को हटाया अथवा विस्थापित किया गया तो दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों के लोगों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा तथा क्षेत्र की आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक गतिविधियाँ गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित होंगी। अतः मैं भारत सरकार एवं रेल मंत्रालय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि छिपादोहर एवं हेहेगड़ा रेलवे स्टेशनों को हटाने अथवा विस्थापित करने के किसी भी प्रस्ताव को तत्काल निरस्त किया जाए तथा स्थानीय जनता से व्यापक विचार-विमर्श कर इन स्टेशनों का आधुनिकीकरण, यात्री सुविधाओं का विस्तार एवं आवश्यक ट्रेनों का ठहराव हो।

(vi) Need for revival of Aska Spinning Mills in Ganjam, Odisha

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): I wish to highlight the distressing plight of the Aska Spinning Mill, which currently remains completely non-functional. The textile sector in this specific region holds immense potential to drive industrial development, attract capital investments, and create sustainable manufacturing jobs. The closure of Aska Spinning Mill deprived the local workforce of viable livelihoods and hindered the growth of secondary textile enterprises. Its immediate revival would provide much-needed employment to hundreds of skilled and semi-skilled local workers, while simultaneously strengthening the entire regional textile value chain from raw material processing to final production. I strongly urge the Minister of Textiles to formulate and initiate a time-bound revival plan to restart operations at the mill and restore this vital industrial asset. Reviving the Mill will not only

enhance regional manufacturing but also empower the local communities by creating a stable industrial ecosystem preventing economic migration and promoting long-term economic independence.

(vii) Need to set up a modern National E-Sports hub in New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

MS. BANSURI SWARAJ (NEW DELHI): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a new frontier of rapidly growing field of E-sports. E-sports is not just about mobile games, rather a global sporting discipline recognized officially by our Government under National Sports Governance Act and the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act. Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi ji, India has embraced the digital economy as a key pillar of Viksit Bharat. Our young athletes have already proven their mettle on international platforms like the Asian Games. However, to transform India into an elite competitive force in the international arena, we must back our talent with world-class infrastructure. India has one of the fastest-growing gaming communities, but lacks dedicated infrastructure and training facilities, limiting our ability to compete internationally. I request the Government to consider a State-of-the-Art National E-Sports Hub in New Delhi Parliamentary constituency which has unparalleled digital connectivity, central accessibility, and institutional ecosystem presenting the ideal location to anchor the digital sports revolution. The hub can provide high-performance training laboratories, dedicated residential dormitories, software infrastructure

and libraries, and incubation spaces to foster homegrown game design. A formal, centralized training ground can capture grassroots talent, promote participation.

(viii) Regarding problems being faced by citizens living in resettlement colonies which are established in Delhi for people who migrated to India during Partition

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : दिल्ली में 48 ऐसी कॉलोनियां हैं जहां 1947 के विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान से आए भारतीय नागरिकों को बसाया गया था। आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के एल एंड डीओ द्वारा लगभग साढे तीन वर्ष से इन कॉलोनियों को लीजहोल्ड से फ्रीहोल्ड कराने पर रोक लगा रखी है। इससे इन कॉलोनियों के लोगों को मालिकाना अधिकार नहीं मिल पा रहे और आजादी के 79 वर्षों के बाद उनकी स्थिति रिफ्यूजी जैसी ही बनी हुई है। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि कॉलोनियों में फ्रीहोल्ड कराने पर लगी रोक तुरंत हटाई जाए। दिल्ली में 1983 के बाद किसी हाउसिंग सोसायटी को जमीन नहीं मिली। कई सोसायटियां 50 वर्ष से भी ज्यादा पुरानी हो गई हैं और उनकी हालत जर्जर हो चुकी है। मास्टर प्लान 2021 में सोसायटियों के रि—डिवेलपमेंट का प्रावधान किया गया लेकिन कड़े नियमों के कारण एक भी सोसायटी का रि—डिवेलपमेंट नहीं हो सका। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन सोसायटियों के रि—डिवेलपमेंट के नियमों में ढील देते हुए एफएआर बढ़ाया जाए। दिल्ली की 69 एफ्लुएंट कही जाने वाली कॉलोनियों को नियमित किया जाए, ताकि वहां के लोगों को मालिकाना अधिकार मिल सके।

(ix) Need to run a train from Udhana in Gujarat to Hadapsar in Maharashtra

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान खानदेश क्षेत्र की एक

अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण एवं वर्षों से लंबित जन-आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। उधना–हडपसर (पुणे) टीओडी ट्रेन को व्यारा–नंदुरबार–धुले–अमलनेर–जलगांव–पाचोरा–चालीसगांव–मनमाड मार्ग से प्रारंभ करने की मांग लंबे समय से की जा रही है। यदि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में जलगांव से पुणे के लिए सीधी नई ट्रेन प्रारंभ करना संभव नहीं है, तो इस प्रस्तावित मार्ग से संचालित ट्रेन खानदेश सहित सूरत, नंदुरबार, धुले, नासिक, जलगांव तथा आसपास के लाखों यात्रियों को पुणे से सीधी रेल सुविधा उपलब्ध कराएगी। इससे विद्यार्थियों, किसानों, नौकरीपेशा लोगों, व्यापारियों एवं उद्योग जगत को अत्यधिक लाभ होगा तथा क्षेत्र के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विकास को नई गति मिलेगी। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि यह प्रस्ताव पश्चिम रेलवे स्तर पर स्वीकृत होकर केंद्रीय रेलवे में लंबित है। अतः माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मेरा विनम्र आग्रह है कि इस जनहित के विषय को अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मानते हुए आवश्यक औपचारिकताएँ शीघ्र पूर्ण कर इस ट्रेन को जल्द से जल्द प्रारंभ करने हेतु संबंधित अधिकारियों को सकारात्मक निर्देश देने की कृपा करें। यह खानदेश एवं आसपास के जिलों के लाखों नागरिकों की वर्षों पुरानी न्यायोचित मांग है।

(x) Need for construction of a Railway under-bridge on the Dahegam-Nandol Road in Ahmedabad East, Gujarat

श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल (अहमदाबाद पूर्व) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद पूर्व (गुजरात) में दहेगाम विधानसभा में रेलवे लाइन पर से दहेगाम-नंदोल जाने वाली सड़क पर यातायात की परेशानी हो रही है। इस सड़क पर एक रेल फाटक पर रेल की यतायात की अधिकता के कारण दिन में कई बार गेट बंद करना पड़ता है। इससे वहां दहेगाम-नंदोल सडक पर यातायात की काफी समस्या रहती है। इसलिए, रेलवे अंडरब्रिज के निर्माण से काफी राहत मिलेगी। इस समस्या को कम करने लिए रेल मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध है कि इस रेलवे ट्रैक पर अंडर ब्रिज बनाने का उचित निर्णय शीघ्र लिया जाए।

(xi) Need to increase the retirement age for commercial pilots, especially in domestic sector in the country

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): There is a need to increase the mandatory retirement age for commercial pilots in India from 65 to 67 years, particularly in the domestic sector, which covers 90% of the total traffic. Indian aviation is witnessing an unprecedented boom, with airlines ordering over 3,000 new aircraft in next decade, leading to a significant increase in pilot requirements. Facing similar capacity crunches, Japan and Argentina recently raised their pilot retirement ages to 68 years, and countries like Australia, New Zealand, and Canada have abolished maximum age limits entirely for domestic operations. They prioritize rigorous bi-annual medical, cognitive, and simulator assessments over an arbitrary chronological number. While a First Officer can be trained relatively quickly, developing a Captain, Trainer and Instructor requires thousands of flight hours. Raising the retirement age keeps experienced pilots in command longer, giving younger pilots more time to safely upgrade. Economically, this extension also drastically reduces Indian airlines' reliance on expensive foreign expatriate pilots. The adoption of a similar health-based extension framework can meet growing passenger demand and maintain a pool of trained pilots, while ensuring passenger safety. Hence, I propose to extend the professional flying age for Captains in India to a minimum of two years.

(xii) Need to install protective fencing along National Highways for animals to prevent road accidents

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : वर्तमान में देश भर में स्थित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर तेज गति से चलने वाले वाहनों के सामने अक्सर जानवरों के अचानक आ जाने के कारण बहुत सारे सड़क हादसे हो जाते है जिसमे जान और माल का बहुत नुक्सान होता है। उल्लेखनीय है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों एवं वन्य अभ्यारण्यों के पास ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की होने की आशंका बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है, जिससे न सिर्फ इंसानों के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने का बल्कि जानवरों को भी चोट पहुँचने का खतरा बना रहता है। ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के कारण सरकार को अपने बजट का एक बहुत प्रभावी हिस्से में से आपातकालीन तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की स्थापना और सञ्चालन हेतु बहुत सी धनराशि और संसाधनों का उपयोग करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता है। अतः सरकार से मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि देशभर में सभी राजमार्गों पर जानवरों को रोकने के लिए सड़क बीच डीवाईडर एंगल के साथ साथ सर्विस लेन एवं किनारों पर बाड़ एंगल यानि फेन्सिंग लगाने हेतु दिशा-निर्देश देने की कृपा करें।

(xiii) Need to prevent the sale of unverified seed varieties and strengthen regulation of seed companies in Rajasthan

श्रीमती संजना जाटव (भरतपुर) : राजस्थान मे उन्नत बीज बेचने के लिए 1375 कंपनियां पंजीकृत हैं, लेकिन इनमें से केवल 275 के पास ही उन्नत बीज किस्में विकसित करने के आवश्यक संसाधन हैं। इनमें भी मात्र दर्जनभर कंपनियों को विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुसंधान एवं विकास की मान्यता प्राप्त है। इसके बावजूद लगभग 1100 कंपनियाँ साधारण अनाज को उन्नत बीज बताकर किसानों को बेच रही हैं। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के अनुसार किसी भी नई बीज किस्म के लिए कम से कम तीन वर्ष का मल्टी-लोकेशन फील्ड ट्रायल अनिवार्य है। किंतु राजस्थान सरकार ने 2024 में यह अवधि घटाकर दो वर्ष कर दी। इस शर्त के साथ कि कंपनियां एक वर्ष के भीतर परीक्षण कर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगी, अगले ही दिन बिना ट्रायल के एक वर्ष के अस्थायी पंजीकरण का प्रावधान कर दिया गया। दुर्भाग्यवश किसी भी कंपनी ने ऐसा

नहीं किया है। इस गंभीर अनियमितता का सीधा नुकसान किसानों को हो रहा है। उन्हें कम उपज मिल रही है और आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ रहा है। स्थिति चिंताजनक इसलिए है क्योंकि विभाग की आठों प्रयोगशालाओं में बीजों की वास्तविक किस्म की पुष्टि हेतु डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः सरकार इस मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच कर दोषियों पर कार्रवाई करे ।

(xiv) Need to review the decision to deposit the Instrument of Acceptance of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and protect the interest of traditional fishermen

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the Government of India's decision to deposit the Instrument of Acceptance of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (AFS) without any meaningful consultation with Parliament, State Governments or fishermen's organisations. It will severely restrict India's ability to support traditional and small-scale fishermen. Existing subsidies, including fuel support, are already minimal. Any further restriction will increase operational costs, reduce incomes, eliminate employment opportunities and threaten the survival of lakhs of fishing families, particularly in Kerala. The Agreement is likely to favour large commercial fishing companies while sidelining artisanal fishermen, leading to the corporatisation of the fisheries sector. This will undermine food security and destroy a livelihood that has sustained coastal communities for generations. Simultaneously, the Draft Merchant Shipping (Fishing Vessels) Rules, have caused widespread concern among traditional fishermen. For the fisherfolk of Kerala, the sea is Kadalamma—a living mother who nourishes and protects them. This

Agreement risks endangering not only their livelihoods but also their culture and identity. I urge the Government to review this decision and safeguard the interests of India's traditional fishermen before irreversible damage is caused.

(xv) Need to start flight services from Halwara airport, Punjab to various domestic and international destinations

DR. AMAR SINGH (FATEHGARH SAHIB): Halwara from point of catchment area of an airport is the geographic Centre point of Punjab and has within a 2 hour distance from almost all parts of Punjab. It can be developed as the most successful airport for all of Punjab. Ludhiana is a major industrial town and thousands of daily passengers take flights to destinations from Chandigarh or Delhi. Currently the Halwara airport only services Delhi via Air India flights. NRIs and local residents are hopeful that eventual connectivity from Halwara shall be of a scale that actually brings relief and reduces the need to travel to Delhi for long distance air connections. There is a lot of demand from local residents for starting flights to Delhi, Mumbai, Nanded (For Shri Hazur Sahib), Patna (For Shri Patna Sahib) and Varanasi. Passengers for all these destinations currently take flights from Chandigarh or Delhi airport. Therefore, I request that above mentioned domestic destinations and international connections with flight services please be started from Halwara airport as soon as possible.

(xvi) Need to direct State Bank of India to reinstate the special agricultural Loan Scheme for pineapple growers in Kerala and other parts of country

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Pineapple cultivation is one of the most vibrant and economically significant agricultural sectors in Kerala. Recognising the importance of this sector, the State Bank of India had introduced a special loan scheme for pineapple farmers under which hundreds of farmers have availed agricultural loans ranging from ₹10 lakhs to several crores of rupees. For many years, farmers have been cultivating pineapple by relying on this credit facility. The scheme enabled timely renewal of loans in line with agricultural cycles and ensured uninterrupted farming activities. However, without any prior notice or consultation with the farming community, the State Bank of India has abruptly discontinued this special loan scheme. Farmers came to know about the decision only when they approached the bank for loan renewal. They were informed that the scheme had been withdrawn and that they would be required to repay the entire outstanding loan amount immediately before becoming eligible for any other loan facility. This has resulted in the Risk of crop losses. Therefore, I would like to request the Finance Minister to kindly issue necessary directions to the State Bank of India to reinstate this scheme.

(xvii) Need to sanction adequate allocation of Houses under PMAY-G 2.0 to Telangana

DR. MALLU RAVI (NAGARKURNOOL): I would like to draw the urgent

attention of the Government to the need for adequate and time-bound allocation of rural houses to Telangana under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) 2.0. Telangana did not participate in the earlier phase of PMAY-G and, as per the assessment of the State Government, allocation under the present phase is still awaited. Pursuant to the requirements of the Ministry of Rural Development, the survey, super-check and deletion process covering 11.56 lakh houses has been completed through the Awaas Plus application. The State Government has assessed the requirement at approximately 11.65 lakh eligible houses and has sought allocation of 11 lakh houses during the PMAY-G 2.0 project period. The pending allocation is affecting a large number of eligible houseless and kutcha-household families, particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable sections in rural Telangana. I, therefore, urge the Union Government to expeditiously examine Telangana's requirement and sanction an adequate allocation under PMAY-G 2.0, ensuring that eligible rural families receive housing assistance without further delay.

(xviii) Need to compensate farmers affected by spurious Soyabean seeds in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and take strict action against the culprits

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के अमरावती संभाग सहित विदर्भ के अनेक जिलों में उत्पन्न गंभीर कृषि संकट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। खरीफ मौसम में बड़ी संख्या में किसानों द्वारा बोया गया सोयाबीन बीज अंकुरित नहीं हुआ, जिसके कारण उन्हें दोबारा बुवाई करनी पड़ी। इससे किसानों पर बीज, मजदूरी, जुताई और अन्य कृषि

कार्यों का अतिरिक्त आर्थिक बोझ पड़ा है। प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार अमरावती संभाग के पाँच जिलों से कृषि विभाग को कुल 4,524 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनमें 2,671 शिकायतों की जांच पूर्ण हो चुकी है, जबकि 1,853 शिकायतें अभी लंबित हैं। कुछ प्रमुख बीज कंपनियों के विरुद्ध सर्वाधिक शिकायतें दर्ज होने से बीजों की गुणवत्ता, परीक्षण, प्रमाणन और लाइसेंसिंग व्यवस्था पर गंभीर प्रश्न उठते हैं। यह मामला केवल किसानों की आर्थिक क्षति तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि कृषि उत्पादन, खाद्य सुरक्षा और किसानों के सरकार पर विश्वास से भी जुड़ा है। अतः केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि प्रभावित किसानों को शीघ्र विशेष आर्थिक सहायता और उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए। दोषी कंपनियों के विरुद्ध जांच पूर्ण कर कठोर कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाए। देशभर की बीज गुणवत्ता एवं विपणन व्यवस्था की स्वतंत्र समीक्षा कर उसे सुदृढ़ बनाया जाए तथा बीज अधिनियम को प्रभावी किया जाए।

(xix) Need to ensure impartial and time bound SIT probe into alleged financial irregularities in donations at Sri Ram Temple, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ़्फ़रनगर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अयोध्या स्थित श्री राम जन्मभूमि मंदिर में श्रद्धालुओं के चढ़ावे एवं दान में सामने आई कथित वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस संबंध में जांच की मांग, एसआईटी की कार्रवाई तथा प्राथमिकी दर्ज होने जैसी घटनाओं ने करोड़ों श्रद्धालुओं की आस्था और मंदिर प्रबंधन की पारदर्शिता पर गंभीर प्रश्न खड़े किए हैं। अतः सरकार इस पूरे प्रकरण की निष्पक्ष एवं समयबद्ध जांच कर दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करे तथा भविष्य में मंदिरों के दान प्रबंधन हेतु पारदर्शी एवं जवाबदेह व्यवस्था लागू करे।

(xx) Need to provide compensation to farmers whose lands were acquired by NTPC in Hussainpur Sudhana village, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : ग्राम हुसेनपुर सुधाना परगना व तहसील टाण्डा जिला अम्बेडकरनगर के किसानों की कृषि भूमि जो खतौनी में विभिन्न किसानों के नाम अंकित है गाटा संख्या 564ख, 564ग, 564छ, 564ट एवं 25न आदि उक्त समस्त भूमि की एन0टी0पी0सी0 टाण्डा द्वारा बिना मुआवजा के भुगतान किए हुए कब्जा कर लिया गया है। जिसमें रेलवे लाईन एवं ऐश डाई का निर्माण किया गया है। अतः उक्त जनहित के प्रश्न पर मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि उक्त कृषि भूमि का किसानों को एन0टी0पी0सी0 के द्वारा मुआवजा दिलाया जाए।

(xxi) Regarding problems faced by traditional forest dwellers due to eviction process in Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve in Theni, Tamil Nadu

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the difficulties faced by traditional forest-dwelling families, including Scheduled Tribes and small farmers residing for several generations in Kadamalai-Mayilai Union, Varusanadu and adjoining villages of Theni District, Tamil Nadu, following eviction proceedings in the Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve. While conservation of forests and wildlife is of paramount importance, legitimate rights of eligible forest dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 also deserve due consideration. Essential public facilities such as schools, Anganwadi centers, healthcare institutions, drinking water and electricity services should continue without interruption. Wherever

relocation becomes unavoidable, comprehensive rehabilitation, including alternative land, housing and sustainable livelihood support, should be ensured before displacement. I, therefore, urge the Government to coordinate with the Government of Tamil Nadu to adopt a balanced, humane and lawful approach that safeguards biodiversity while protecting the rights, livelihood and dignity of traditional forest-dependent communities.

(xxii) Need to sanction proposed creches and strengthen childcare infrastructure under PALNA Scheme of Mission Shakti in Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need for strengthening childcare infrastructure under the PALNA Scheme of Mission Shakti (Samarthya), particularly in Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh. The scheme provides quality crèche facilities for children aged 6 months to 6 years, offering day care, nutrition, early childhood education, growth monitoring, immunisation support and a safe environment for children, while enabling mothers to participate in the workforce. The Government has taken significant steps to expand childcare services under the scheme.

During the 15th Finance Commission period, the Ministry has envisioned the establishment of 17,000 Anganwadi-cum-Crèches across the country. As of July 2025, 14,599 Anganwadi-cum-Crèches have been approved, of which 2,448 are operational. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development to extend this momentum to Palnadu district by expediting the

approval and sanction of the 3 proposed PALNA crèches in the district. Timely central support for these facilities will improve maternal and child care, strengthen early childhood development, enhance nutrition and health outcomes, and enable more women, particularly those from rural and economically weaker families, to pursue education and employment with confidence.

(xxiii) Need to establish modern electric Loco Shed, Carriage and Wagon Workshop and Rail Coach Manufacturing Unit in the vicinity of Purna Junction Railway Station in Parbhani, Maharashtra

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव (परभणी) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र परभणी में स्थित पूर्णा रेलवे जंक्शन भारतीय रेल का एक ऐतिहासिक एवं अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण केंद्र है। यहाँ से पाँच विद्युतीकृत रेलमार्ग जुड़े हैं तथा प्रतिदिन लगभग 140 यात्री एवं 40 मालगाड़ियों का संचालन होता है। लगभग 268 एकड़ क्षेत्र में फैले इस परिसर में पर्याप्त भूमि, रेलवे आवास, अस्पताल, क्रू बुकिंग लॉबी तथा अन्य आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। साथ ही, पूर्णा रेलवे जंक्शन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत भी शामिल किया गया है। इसके बावजूद मराठवाड़ा एवं नांदेड़ रेल मंडल में आज तक न तो इलेक्ट्रिक लोको शेड और न ही आधुनिक कैरिज एवं वैगन वर्कशॉप स्थापित की गई है। फलस्वरूप विद्युत इंजनों तथा यात्री कोचों के अनुरक्षण हेतु उन्हें दूरस्थ केंद्रों पर भेजना पड़ता है, जिससे समय, परिचालन क्षमता एवं रेलवे संसाधनों पर अनावश्यक भार पड़ता है। पूर्व में यहाँ रेल कोच फैक्टरी की स्थापना हेतु सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था तथा स्थान को उपयुक्त पाया गया था। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि पूर्णा रेलवे जंक्शन पर आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रिक लोको शेड, कैरिज एवं वैगन वर्कशॉप तथा रेल कोच निर्माण इकाई अथवा अन्य प्रमुख रेलवे औद्योगिक परियोजना की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर शीघ्र कार्रवाई करे।

(xxiv) Need for construction of a Railway over Bridge at level crossing No. 30 on NH 95 near Mansi railway station in Bihar

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव (मधेपुरा) : बिहार राज्य के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, हाजीपुर के सोनपुर डिविजन अन्तर्गत मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिमी केबिन के नजदीक LC No.-30 पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं0-95 (मानसी-हरदी चौघारा) गुजरती है। वहाँ सड़क उपरिगामी पुल (ROB) का निर्माण अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। इस कारण फाटक बंद रहने के दौरान आम यात्रियों, स्थानीय नागरिकों तथा वाहन चालकों को प्रतिदिन अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उक्त पथ अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क मार्ग है, जहाँ दिन-प्रतिदिन यातायात का दबाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। कई दर्जनों पैसेंजर ट्रेनों के अलावे कई दर्जन मालगाड़ियों के आवागमन के कारण फाटक लंबे समय तक बंद रहता है, जिससे कई किलोमीटर लंबा जाम लग जाता है। परिणामस्वरूप स्कूली बच्चों, मरीजों, एम्बुलेंस, व्यापारियों एवं आम नागरिकों को भारी परेशानी होती है। भविष्य में यातायात और बढ़ने के साथ यह समस्या और भी गंभीर रूप धारण कर सकती है। अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री, भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिमी केबिन के निकट LC No.-30 पर जहाँ से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं0-95 (मानसी-हरदी चौघारा) गुजरती है, पर सड़क उपरिगामी पुल (ROB) का निर्माण शीघ्र करायें।

(xxv) Need to streamline the procedure and mechanism of procurement of onion from farmers in Dindori, Maharashtra

श्री भास्कर मुरलीधर भगरे (दिन्डोरी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र, विशेषकर मेरे नासिक जिले के डिंडोरी लोकसभा क्षेत्र में केंद्र सरकार के प्राइस स्टेबलाइज़ेशन फंड के अंतर्गत नाफेड (NAFED) एवं एनसीसीएफ (NCCF) द्वारा की जा रही प्याज़ खरीद प्रक्रिया की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पूर्व में एफपीओ के माध्यम से की गई प्याज़ खरीद में व्यापक अनियमितताओं एवं भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगे थे। जाँच होने के बावजूद दोषियों के विरुद्ध प्रभावी कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। इसके बाद किसानों की मांग पर इस वर्ष कृषि उपज मंडियों के माध्यम से खरीद प्रारंभ की गई,

किंतु 15 मई से शुरू हुई खरीद में कठोर गुणवत्ता मानकों के कारण 15 जून तक दो लाख टन के लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध मात्र आधा प्रतिशत खरीद ही हो सकी। बाद में 'ग्रेड-यूआरएस 'नामक नई श्रेणी जोड़कर निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले प्याज़ को भी ग्रेड-ए के समान मूल्य पर खरीदे जाने की अनुमति दी। इसके पश्चात मात्र छह दिनों में लगभग 50 हजार टन खरीद होने से पूरी प्रक्रिया की पारदर्शिता पर गंभीर प्रश्न खड़े हुए हैं। अतः इस पूरे प्रकरण की किसी केंद्रीय जाँच एजेंसी से निष्पक्ष एवं उच्चस्तरीय जाँच कराई जाए, दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की जाए, प्याज़ के लिए लाभकारी एवं सुनिश्चित मूल्य व्यवस्था लागू की जाए, कम मूल्य पर बिक्री करने वाले किसानों को उचित अनुदान प्रदान किया जाए। प्याज़ के निर्यात को निर्बाध रूप से जारी रखा जाए, जिससे किसानों के हितों की प्रभावी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(xxvi) Need to increase seats in one-year PG programme implemented under NEP 2020 in Delhi University and other Universities in the country

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में NEP-2020 के तहत प्रारंभ किए गए एक वर्षीय स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम से उत्पन्न गंभीर समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के चार वर्षीय स्नातक कार्यक्रम के लगभग 30,000 से अधिक विद्यार्थियों ने इस विश्वास के साथ चौथा वर्ष पूरा किया कि उन्हें एक वर्षीय स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश का पर्याप्त अवसर मिलेगा। किंतु वर्तमान में 46 पाठ्यक्रमों में मात्र 1,100 सीटें उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं, जिससे हजारों योग्य छात्र-छात्राएँ उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित होंगे। यह केवल सीटों की कमी का विषय नहीं है, बल्कि नीति निर्माण और उसके क्रियान्वयन के बीच गंभीर असंतुलन का प्रश्न है। यदि विश्वविद्यालय के पास पर्याप्त सीटें और संसाधन उपलब्ध नहीं थे, तो विद्यार्थियों को समय रहते स्पष्ट जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए थी। इससे हजारों विद्यार्थियों का समय, परिश्रम और भविष्य प्रभावित हुआ है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय सहित देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में एक वर्षीय स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम की सीटों में

तत्काल वृद्धि की जाए तथा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के क्रियान्वयन के कारण कोई भी पात्र विद्यार्थी उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित न रहे।

(xxvii) Need to address the demands of the fishermen community relating to their welfare and well-being in Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): PM made a strong statement from Red Fort that he would stand tall like wall to protect interests of farmers, fishermen and cattle rearers and do everything for their livelihood, welfare and wellbeing. I represent Machiliptnam, which consist 20-22 lakh population, and is known for boat building, having huge fishermen and is known for shrimp and seafood export. But, fishermen of Machilipatnam are facing problems relating to boat building, fishing nets when subsidy given to fishermen. Hence, I request Fisheries Minister to accept following genuine demands of fishermen community for welfare and wellbeing; (i) Need to enhance small boats unit cost from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs7.5 lakhs since unit cost was revised six years ago. (ii) Cost of fishing net has gone up and there is need to increase the cost from Rs.70,000 to Rs.1 lakh. (iii) Need to increase engine cost for boats from Rs.1.35 lakhs to Rs.2 lakhs.

(xxviii) Need to set up a Skill Development University in Raigad District, Maharashtra

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship run several flagship programs to provide training and enhance employment opportunities for the youth of India, such as

Skill India Program which has components of on-the-job training to boost employment prospects. The Ministry is also undertaking efforts for a large-scale upgradation of ITI institutions to improvise vocational education. Under PMKVY 4.0 under Skill India Program, nationwide over 33 lakh persons have been enrolled, with over 17000 training centres. These centre's train youth in various fields such as electronics, IT/ITES, Handicrafts, etc. Despite these opportunities, only 14,600 persons are currently under training. Of this, only a few hundred are under training in Maharashtra, despite having over 150,000 enrolments. Thus, rural Maharashtra faces challenges in skill development. Specifically, my Parliamentary Constituency of Raigad has very low enrolment and very few under training, somewhere in the low double digits. In light of these initiatives, and in line with targets of the Skill India Mission, I urge upon the Central Government to set up a Skill Development University in the district of Raigad, Maharashtra, which is mainly a tribal area. This kind initiative of Government would hugely benefit increased avenues for skill development and employment generation.

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15.31½ hrs

At this stage, Shri B. Manickam Tagore and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर-8, राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026.

माननीय मंत्री जी।

… (व्यवधान)

15.31¾ hrs

THE PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : सभापति महोदया, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की ओर से प्रस्ताव करता हूं-

"कि राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण अधिनियम, 1971 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, राज्य सभा द्वारा यथापारित, पर विचार किया जाए।"

माननीय सभापति: प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

"कि राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण अधिनियम, 1971 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, राज्य सभा द्वारा यथापारित, पर विचार किया जाए।"

माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती कनिमोझी करुणानिधि जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Madam, we oppose this Bill… (*Interruptions*) This is a Hindutva agenda being brought in under the guise of nationalism… *(Interruptions)* It has been brought against the people of this country, against the citizens of this country, and against federalism… *(Interruptions)* You cannot impose nationalism by bringing a law… *(Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सबके बीच में एक वरिष्ठ महिला सांसद बोल रही हैं। कृपया आप इनकी बात को सुनिए। आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI: We oppose this Bill… *(Interruptions)* This is against federalism… *(Interruptions)* The House is not in order … *(Interruptions)* How can I speak if the House is not in order?… *(Interruptions)* We should have a debate on this… *(Interruptions)* This is not the way to pass a Bill… *(Interruptions)* This is against the rights of the States, and this song goes against the secularism of this country… *(Interruptions)*

The great leaders, the founding fathers of this country, had the wisdom to stop only with two stanzas… *(Interruptions)* Today, you are trying to polarise this country by making it compulsory, and making it a criminal offence if we do not sing all the six paragraphs… *(Interruptions)*

In Tamil Nadu, we have the State Song… (Interruptions) For over five decades, we have been giving it the first place… (Interruptions) You are disrespecting the Tamil people by bringing this Bill… (Interruptions) It is an insult to Tamil Nadu and many States which have their own songs… (Interruptions). Why are you dividing this country? …(Interruptions) You are calling anybody who opposes you … * … (Interruptions) This Government is …*… (Interruptions). It is dividing this country by imposing this song on the people of this nation… (Interruptions) Do not try to hide … (Interruptions) This is not nationalism… (Interruptions). The DMK Party opposes this Bill … (Interruptions) It is undemocratic… (Interruptions). It is

* Not recorded.

against the spirit of Parliament to pass this Bill in this din without a proper debate… (Interruptions) You have to listen to the States… (Interruptions) You have to listen to all voices… (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय सदस्या बोल रही हैं । कृपया आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI: What gives you the right to pass a Bill like this, without discussion?… *(Interruptions)* We oppose this Bill… *(Interruptions)* This Bill cannot be passed like this… *(Interruptions).* It is against the people of this country… *(Interruptions)*

डॉ. संबित पात्रा (पुरी) : माननीय सभापति महोदया जी, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद अर्पण करता हूं कि आपने आज मुझे इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है । … (व्यवधान)

'राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026' कोई साधारण विधेयक नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) नवम्बर, 2025 से नवम्बर, 2026 तक, आदरणीय बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय की याद में एवं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार वन्दे मातरम् की 150वीं वर्षगांठ मना रही है। … (व्यवधान) इस दौरान इसी सदन में वन्दे मातरम् पर सघन चर्चा भी हुई और आज इसी सदन में यह चर्चा हो रही है कि वन्दे मातरम् को किस प्रकार से एक कानूनन संरक्षण दिया जा सके, उसे सुरक्षित किया जा सके ताकि हमारे स्कूलों में, हमारे स्कूल के बच्चे, हमारी संस्थाओं में, हमारे भारत के लोग बिना किसी बाधा के राष्ट्रगान एवं राष्ट्रगीत के प्रति सम्मान दिखा सकें। आज इसके लिए एक बहुत बड़ा दिन है। … (व्यवधान) मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जब इतने बड़े बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है, तो आप हाउस की परिस्थिति देखिए। जो राष्ट्र को समझ नहीं रहे हैं, वे आज यहां आवाज़ कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि यह जो आश्वासन था, यह आश्वासन डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी द्वारा वर्ष 1950 में कॉन्स्टिट्युएंट असेंबली में दिया हुआ आश्वासन था कि जन-गण-मन और वन्दे मातरम् दोनों एक ही रूप से गाये जाएंगे, दोनों को एक ही सम्मान मिलेगा। ... (व्यवधान) मगर, दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि 76 वर्ष बीत गए, इन 76 वर्षों में अटल जी ने तो चाहा था, मगर गांधी परिवार की सरकारों ने गांधी परिवार को तो ऊपर रखा, मगर वन्दे मातरम् को ऊपर नहीं रखा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : सभापति महोदया, 'राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026' सिर्फ एक विधायी संशोधन नहीं है, यह भारत की आत्मा, सांस्कृतिक विरासत, राष्ट्रीय चेतना और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के आदर्शों के प्रति हम सबकी प्रतिबद्धता है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, वर्ष 1971 के राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण अधिनियम के माध्यम से राष्ट्रगान को जो सम्मान मिला है, उसी प्रकार का सम्मान देने का विचार वर्ष 1950 में डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने प्रस्तुत किया था। ... (व्यवधान) बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी जी जब इसकी रचना कर रहे थे, तो उस ऋषि ने कहा कि मैं वन्दे मातरम् के प्रभाव को देख पाऊं या न देख पाऊं, लेकिन एक समय आएगा, जब इस देश के लोगों को होठों पर वन्दे मातरम् का मंत्र होगा। ... (व्यवधान) उनके सपनों को आज हमारे प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी पूरा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' का संकल्प है वन्दे मातरम् और विकसित भारत का संकल्प है वन्दे मातरम्। ... (व्यवधान) स्वामी विवेकानंद ने भविष्यवाणी की थी कि 21वीं सदी भारत की होगी। उनकी भविष्यवाणी थी कि भारत केवल आर्थिक महाशक्ति बनने तक सीमित नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि भारत आध्यात्मिक और मानवीय मूल्यों के जरिए एक अपराजेय वैश्विक शक्ति एवं विश्वगुरु बनेगा। ... (व्यवधान) स्वामी विवेकानंद जी के बचपन का नाम नरेन्द्र था। एक नरेन्द्र ने भविष्यवाणी की थी और उसे पूरा कर रहे हैं – दुनिया के सबसे लोकप्रिय नेता, गरीबों के मसीहा

और विकास के भागीरथ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी यानी एक नरेन्द्र ने भविष्यवाणी की थी और दूसरे नरेन्द्र उसे पूरा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

15 अगस्त, 1947 को सुबह साढ़े छः बजे ऑल इंडिया रेडियो स्टेशन पर सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने पंडित ओंकारनाथ ठाकुर से सम्पूर्ण वन्दे मातरम् का गायन कराया था। ... (व्यवधान) इस प्रकार हमारे प्रथम स्वतंत्रता दिवस का शुभारंभ हुआ था। चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल, अशफ़ाक उल्ला खाँ और खुदीराम बोस जब अपनी शहादत दे रहे थे, तब उनके होठों पर वन्दे मातरम् की गूंज थी। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं माननीय सदन से विनम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि 'राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2026' को सर्वसम्मति से पारित कर राष्ट्र की एकता, सम्मान और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की अमर विरासत को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की कृपा की जाए।... (व्यवधान) राज्य सभा में भी इस पर काफी चर्चा हुई है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इसे सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया जाए। जय हिन्द, जय भारत, वन्दे मातरम्। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण अधिनियम, 1971 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, राज्य सभा द्वारा यथापारित, पर विचार किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

Clause 2 Amendment of Act 69 of 1971

माननीय सभापति : श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री ए. राजा जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 2 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS): Madam, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. Today is a very dangerous day for the Parliament of this country. … (*Interruptions*) Let me tell you why I am moving this amendment?… (*Interruptions*) I have carefully gone through the विवरण of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. It is nothing but a …*…. (*Interruptions*) The second para says:

> "At the meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on the 24th January, 1950, its President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, stated that the song *Vande Mataram* composed by, Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, *that is full stanza,* which played a historic role in the Indian freedom struggle, shall be honoured equally with 'Jana-Gana-Mana' and shall have equal status with it."

Madam, with due respect, I am saying that the outlook that one person is important and one song is important for this country is a communal outlook. Why did partition take place? One person, ... ** ; one song, ... **. I will demonstrate. … (*Interruptions*) Please hear me. … (*Interruptions*) Madam, legal issue. … (*Interruptions*)

I beg to move:

Page 2, *after* line 6,-

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* Not recorded.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

insert "Provided that only the first two stanzas of the poem 'Vande Mataram' which were sung by Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra and other members in the Constituent Assembly and adopted as National Song on 24th January, 1950 shall be played or sung." (2)

माननीय सभापति : अब मैं श्री ए. राजा जी द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 2 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखती हूं।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : सभापति महोदया, यदि आप मुझे अनुमति देंगी, तो मैं आधे मिनट में अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा। यह विधेयक राष्ट्र-गौरव का विधेयक है। … (व्यवधान) यह किसी राज्य के खिलाफ नहीं है। यह किसी व्यक्ति या किसी विचारधारा के खिलाफ नहीं है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी, एनडीए और मोदी जी की सरकार किसी राज्य गीत का भी सम्मान करती है। … (व्यवधान)

हमारा सिर्फ इतना आग्रह है कि जब राष्ट्र गान हो, तो उसके साथ ही साथ राष्ट्र गीत का भी गायन हो। … (व्यवधान) सन् 1937 में जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने इसी तुष्टिकरण के तहत वंदे मातरम के दो छंदों को स्वीकार कर लिया था। तब एक विचारधारा पनपी थी, जिसके कारण देश

का बंटवारा हो गया था । अब 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' के लिए संपूर्ण वंदे मातरम् चाहिए ।

… (व्यवधान)

वंदे मातरम् ।

सभापति महोदया, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए ।"

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए ।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही कल शुक्रवार, दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2026 को प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

… (व्यवधान)

15.45 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 31, 2026/ Sravana 9,1948 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE-I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
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12	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	163
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22	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	168
23	Shri V K Sreekandan	162
24	Smt. Bijuli Kalita Medhi	176
25	Smt. D K Aruna	165
26	Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	166
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(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	1846
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	1965
3	Adv K. Francis George	1936
4	Adv Priya Saroj	1973
5	Adv. Adoor Prakash	1849
6	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	1990
7	Com. Selvaraj V	1870
8	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	1967
9	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	1875, 1853
10	Dr. Anand Kumar	1932
11	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	2043
12	Dr. Bhola Singh	1869
13	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	1867
14	Dr. D. Purandeswari	1896, 2028
15	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	1942, 2066, 1844
16	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	1988
17	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	2062, 1863
18	Dr. K Sudhakar	1848
19	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	1921, 1878
20	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	1984
21	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	2029

22	Dr. Lata Wankhede	1922, 1896
23	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	1844, 1878
24	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1961
25	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	1948, 2018, 1842, 1863
26	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1902, 1892
27	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1868, 1863, 1855
28	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	2012
29	Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal	1881
30	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	1890
31	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	2018, 1868
32	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	1880
33	Dr. Rani Srikumar	1940, 1903, 1909
34	Dr. Sambit Patra	2064
35	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	1894, 1868
36	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	1955
37	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	1933
38	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	2041
39	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	1879
40	Km. Sudha R	2025
41	Md. Rakibul Hussain	1945
42	Mr Pathan Yusuf	1938, 1857
43	Mrs Ruchi Vira	1864
44	Ms Iqra Choudhary	1864

45	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1884
46	Ms Sayani Ghosh	1847
47	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj	1943, 1842
48	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1996
49	Ms. S Jothimani	2020
50	Prof. Sougata Ray	1907, 2013
51	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	1875, 1853
52	Shri Radhakrishna	2022
53	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	1991, 1987, 1844
54	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	1856
55	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	1893
56	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	1887
57	Shri Alok Sharma	1852, 1855
58	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	1886
59	Shri Amarsing Tisso	2069
60	Shri Amra Ram	2039
61	Shri Anand Bhadauria	1958
62	Shri Ananta Nayak	1930, 1868
63	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	1968
64	Shri Anto Antony	2010
65	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	1871, 1855
66	Shri Anurag Sharma	1951
67	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1851
68	Shri Arun Bharti	1970, 2028, 1896

69	Shri Arun Govil	2054, 1894, 1863
70	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	2052
71	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	1852
72	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	1925
73	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1915
74	Shri Ashish Dubey	1977, 1850
75	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	1943
76	Shri Atul Garg	2028, 1896
77	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	1889
78	Shri B K Parthasarathi	1952
79	Shri B Y Raghavendra	1872
80	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	1874, 1864
81	Shri Baijayant Panda	1876
82	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	1850
83	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	1911
84	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	1892
85	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	2045
86	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	1904
87	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	1931
88	Shri Bharat Singh Kushwah	1866
89	Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi	1863, 1855
90	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	1850, 1852, 1855
91	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	1853

92	Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	2040
93	Shri Bhojraj Nag	1868, 1850, 1855, 2018
94	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	1933
95	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	1863
96	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	1898, 1842
97	Shri Bishnu Pada Ray	1861
98	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	2004
99	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	1891
100	Shri Bunty Vivek Sahu	2030, 1894
101	Shri C N Annadurai	1940, 1909, 1903
102	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	1916
103	Shri Chandan Chauhan	2037
104	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	1886
105	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantrao	1987
106	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	1855
107	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	2070
108	Shri Damodar Agrawal	1920, 1842, 1855, 1868
109	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	2051
110	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	1877
111	Shri Devesh Shakya	2002
112	Shri Dharambir Singh	1947
113	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	1946
114	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	2005, 1879

115	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1888
116	Shri Dilip Saikia	1850, 1863
117	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	2003
118	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1842, 1855, 1863
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120	Shri Durai Vaiko	1999
121	Shri Dushyant Singh	1959
122	Shri E Tukaram	1883
123	Shri Eswarasamy K	1949
124	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	1900, 1868
125	Shri Ganesh Singh	1966
126	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	1919
127	Shri Gopal Jee Thakur	1929
128	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	2060
129	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	1995
130	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	1927
131	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1935
132	Shri Haribhai Patel	1855
133	Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel	1879
134	Shri Hibi Eden	1960
135	Shri Jagadish Shettar	2059
136	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	1906
137	Shri Jai Parkash	2042
138	Shri Jai Prakash	2035

139	Shri Janardan Mishra	1855, 1863
140	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	1917
141	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	1850, 1863, 1842
142	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	2047
143	Shri K C Venugopal	1923
144	Shri K E Prakash	1844
145	Shri K Radhakrishnan	1901
146	Shri Kali Charan Singh	2001
147	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	1956
148	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	1928
149	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1858, 2003
150	Shri Khagen Murmu	1886, 1850, 1863
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152	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1937
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158	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	1878
159	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	1863, 1855
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162	Shri Malaiyarasan D	1982
163	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	1993
164	Shri Mani A	1981
165	Shri Manickam Tagore B	1882
166	Shri Manish Jaiswal	1992
167	Shri Manoj Kumar	1926
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169	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	2063
170	Shri Matheswaran V S	1994
171	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	1875, 1853
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173	Shri Mukesh Rajput	1943
174	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	1863
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176	Shri Murasoli S	1924
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178	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	1886, 1868, 1855
179	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	2014
180	Shri Navaskani K	1912
181	Shri Naveen Jindal	1965
182	Shri Neeraj Maurya	1908, 1864
183	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	1933

184	Shri P C Mohan	2019
185	Shri P P Chaudhary	1868
186	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	1979
187	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	1944
188	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	1841
189	Shri Phani Bhusan Choudhury	2067
190	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	1997
191	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	1930
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195	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	1973
196	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	1905
197	Shri R K Chaudhary	2006
198	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	1868
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207	Shri Rajesh Verma	1922, 1896, 2028

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212	Shri Rambhual Nishad	2026
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216	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	1983
217	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	2034, 2015
218	Shri Robert Bruce C	1998
219	Shri Rodmal Nagar	1855
220	Shri S Venkatesan	1854
221	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	1897
222	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	1918
223	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	1918
224	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	1964
225	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	1934
226	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	1868, 1855
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228	Shri Saumitra Khan	2016, 1893
229	Shri Selvam G	1909, 1903, 1940
230	Shri Shafi Parambil	1953

231	Shri Shahu Shahaji Chhatrapati	1976
232	Shri Shankar Lalwani	1863, 1855
233	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	2034, 2015
234	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	1939
235	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	2046
236	Shri Subbarayan K	1870
237	Shri Sudama Prasad	1895
238	Shri Sudhakar Singh	1963
239	Shri Sudheer Gupta	1843
240	Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	1894
241	Shri Sunil Bose	1969
242	Shri Sunil Kumar	2023, 1842
243	Shri T R Baalu	2061
244	Shri Tanuj Punia	1978
245	Shri Tapir Gao	1842
246	Shri Tejasvi Surya	1899
247	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	1903
248	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	1859
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250	Shri Vijay Baghel	1868, 1863, 1855
251	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	1886, 1863, 1852
252	Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	1980
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254	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	2015
255	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	1985
256	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	1943
257	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	1850, 1863
258	Shri Vivek Thakur	1977
259	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	2032, 1977
260	Shri Yogender Chandolia	1863, 1855
261	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	2044
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263	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	1860
264	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	2034, 2015
265	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	2048
266	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	2000
267	Smt. Himadri Singh	1930, 1855
268	Smt. June Maliah	2011
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275	Smt. Mala Roy	2050
276	Smt. Malvika Devi	2056, 1850, 1868
277	Smt. Manju Sharma	1950

278	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	1941
279	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	1857
280	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	1954
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282	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	2068
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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in Lok Sabha (Seventeenth Edition)